R. K. Y. C.

Its Yachts to Fly Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet.

This is a Much Coveted Honor, Possessed by Only Three Other Clubs in North America.

Any Unauthorized Yacht or Vessel Flying This Flag May be Seized by Any Officer of H. M. Customs—Important Correspondence.

The following important correspondence was submitted to the executuive committee of the Royal Kennebecasis yacht club at a meeting held last evening:

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 12th February, 1899.

Sir—Referring to your letter of the 15th November last, forwarding list of registered yachts of the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club, I have now to inform you that a warrant has been issued by the lords commissioners of the admiralty (copy herewith enclosed) enabling yachts belonging to the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club to fly the blue ensign of her majesty's fleet.

The lords commissioners of the admiralty have informed the secretary of state for the colonies that the necessary personal warrants for yacht owners belonging to the club will be issued on application being made by the secretary of the club direct to the admiralty. Such application should state the following particulars in each case: Owner's name, name of yacht, rig, registered net tonnage (to decimals), length, breadth, port of registry. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

F. Herbert J. Ruel, Esq.,
Secretary Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club,
St. John, N. B.

By the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc.

Whereas, we deem it expedient that the members of the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, being natural born or naturalized British subjects, should be permitted to wear on board their respective vessels the blue ensign of her majesty's fleet on the following conditions:

We do therefore, by virtue of the power of authority vested in us under the provisions of the 73rd section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, hereby warrant and authorize the blue ensign of her majesty's fleet to be worn on board the respective vessels belonging to the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, and to members of such Yacht Club, being natural born or naturalized British subjects, accordingly, submit the following conditions:

1. Every vessel belonging to the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club, in order to be eligible to wear the ensign authorized by this warrant, shall have been registered as a British vessel in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

2. The ensign shall not, without our authority in writing, be worn on board any vessel belonging to the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, while such vessel is let, on hire or otherwise, to any person not being a member of the club, or who, being a member of the club, is not a natural born or naturalized British subject.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the office of admiralty, this 19th day of January, 1899.

FRED. G. D. BEDFORD,
A. W. MOORE.
By command of their lordships,
EVAN MACGREGOR.

Application will be made at once by the secretary to the admiralty for separate warrants for such yachts of the fleet as have been registered according to admiralty regulations. The privilege of flying the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's fleet gives a much coveted honor to the yachts of this squadron, and is one possessed by only three other clubs on this continent. It is one which is jealously guarded by the admiralty, since their regulations state that the warrant must be carried on the yacht, and any unauthorized yacht or vessel flying this flag may be seized by any officer of H. M. customs, and in addition a fine of £500 be imposed.

A yacht club holding an admiralty warrant also takes precedence over all clubs not possessing that privilege, and even over clubs holding a royal warrant.

The following new members were elected: W. F. T. Harrison, Fred H. Hartt, Simeon A. Jones, F. Caverhill Jones, H. H. Fairweather, Stephen P. Gerow.

It was decided to have the constitution, by-laws, etc., printed and distributed among the members.

Several improvements to the club house were decided upon, and a number of lockers will be added for the convenience of new members.

A committee was appointed to obtain figures for row boats for the use of non-yacht owners.

The secretary was instrucuted to order a die for the button adopted by the club last seasons.

The committee found that on adding the royal crown to the flag officer's flags, the present flags clashed with those of the Royal St. Lawrence yacht club, and therefore adopted a Maltese cross, with crown in centre on the present colors.

Arrangements were made to properly buoy the racing courses, and it was thought advisable in view of the large number of new yachts coming into the club, to re-arrange the entire anchorage at the Millidgeville station.

MONKEYS PICKING COTTON.

Many of Them Are Employed on a Mississippi Plantation, and They Work Well.

Two years ago at the Vicksburg fair, in the fall of 1896, as Prof. S. M. Tracey and W. W. Mangum were watching some trained monkeys performing their various tricks, Prof. Tracey said to Mr. Mangum:

"As sure as you are alive, Mangum, these monkeys can be taught to pick cotton better and more cheaply than our negroes do, and perpetual fame will be the part of the man who first tries the experiment."

At first Mr. Mangum was inclind to laugh at the idea, but the more he thought over he matter, and the more he watched the monkeys at their various tricks, the more he became convinced that there was something in it, and the next day, as he left the professor, he said:

"Well, professor, I have been thinking over your suggestion of teaching monkeys to pick cotton, and I am determined to try the thing and see if it will work. They have been taught to do much more difficult things than that, and I am almost sure they can be taught to pick cotton. We can't rely on the darkies much longer, and next fall I am going to buy a dozen monkeys and see what can be done."

The next fall, that is in September of 1897, Mr. Mangum hunted up the owner and trainer of ten trained monkeys in New York city, and made arrangements both to buy the monkeys and get the services of their trainer, who understood the business, and assured Mr. Mangum that it would be the simplest thing imaginable to teach the monkeys to pick cotton.

These were placed upon one of Mr. Mangum's Mississippi plantations, about the middle of September of that year, and the training began. The monkeys belonged to the race known to scientists as sphagtalis vulgaris. The males weigh about 110 pounds, and the females about 90 pounds each. Bags were made which would hold about twenty-five pounds of cotton-seed, and a bag placed over the shoulders of each.

It is surprising how rapidly the trainer taught the monkeys to pick the cotton. Baskets to hold the cotton were placed at the ends of the rows, and one man over and above the trainer was necessary to take the cotton out of the sacks and put it in the baskets. The females proved much better pickers than the males, for they not only picked cleaner cotton, but they would also pick more of it in a day.

In less than a month after the monkeys were started at the work, they could pick on an average of 150 pounds a day. They picked in weather in which the negroes would not pick, and picked cleaner. The cost of picking was much less, and in every way they made much better pickers than the average negro.

The first experiment, although on a small scale, proved to Mr. Mangum that monkeys could be used with great success as cotton pickers, so in June of 1898, he made an order for 300 monkeys of the same breed, on an exporter of monkeys from Africa, with the understanding that most of them were females. About the first of September of this year, the new batch of monkeys arrived, and the services of the old trainer were engaged to train this new lot.

This was not such an easy matter as was at first thought, for many of the new monkeys were still wild, but the trainer thoroughly understood his business, having served a for a long time under Barnum as trainer of monkeys. Finally, with the aid of the ten old monkeys, who were of great assistance, and a great deal of punishment and reward, the new gang were pretty well trained by the middle of October.

I have watched this new experimene with greater interest than I have watched any new thing in years. I have kept in constant correspondence with Mr. Mangum about this matter, and about the middle of November I visited his plantation near Smedes to see the monkeys ae their work. I must admit that it was a glorious sight to see, and one that did my heart great good.

The rows were filled with monkeys, each one with her cotton sack around her neck, picking away quickly and orderly, and withoue any rush or confusion. When they got their sacks full they would run to the end of the row, where a man was stationed, to empty them into a cotton basket, when they would hurry back to their work. The monkeys seemed actually to enjoy picking.

That night I stayed all night with Mr. Mangum, and we had a long talk about this matter. Mr. Mangum said in substance:

"I consider the day that Prof. Tracey suggested to me the training of monkeys as cotton pickers as the most fortunate day the south has seen in many years. It means more to the south than a cotton-picking machine, for the monkeys are a success as pickers, while the machines have been failures. The monkeys are in every way superior to Negroes as cotton-pickers. In the first place, the cost of picking is only about one-third. Then they are more careful than Negroes, and pick a cleaner grade of cotton. Even in this rainy fall, when all other cotton was of a low grade, that picked by the monkeys was all middling, and sold for at least one-half more than that picked by the Negroes. Then they will pick in weather in which you can't get a negro into the field. The Negroes have made repeated threats to kill the monkeys, but as yet they have not done so, and I apprehend no very great danger in that direction.—New York Mail and Express.

IN THE YUKON.

Seven Hundred Employes on Strike—Fire in Dyea Destroys Two Hotels.

SKAGUAY, March 2, via Victoria, B. C., March 7.—Seven hundred of the fourteen hundred laborers employed on the construction work of the White Pass Yukon road are on strike as the result of a reduction of wages from 35 to 30 cents an hour, and in increase in work to ten hours. After the men struck all others were laid off for a few days.

Fire in Dyea last night destroyed the Palace and Northern hotels, the Chilcoot tram stables and the Senate saloon and the court house. Loss, $10,000.

A FLASH LIGHT REQUIRED.

The loss of the Moravia was due, it is said, somewhat to mistaking the east end light of Sable Island, for a steamer's masthead light. It is a fixed light and some electric masthead lights are nearly as brilliant. The light was visible for nearly an hour before the steamer struck. A flash light will probably be substituted for it.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.
Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

SENATE REFORM.

Attorney General Longley Moves His Resolution.

Nova Scotia Leader Says the Question is a Provincial One.

The Only Two Opposition Members Present Made a Strong Reply to Longley.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—Attorney General Longley this afternoon moved the senate reform resolution of which he had previously given notice. The resolution asks for a joint ballot of the senate and house of commons when, in the discretion of the government, the two houses cannot agree. There were only two conservatives in the house, the full strength of the opposition being only three. Hon. Mr. Longley argued that senate reform was a provincial question, because the chamber had been established to safeguard the interests of the provinces. He held that the senate did not represent the will of the country. He defended his government's action for not doing something to secure the abolition of the Nova Scotia legislative council by saying the imperial government ignored one memorial on this subject, and they were not audacious enough to try another.

E. M. McDonald of Pictou supported this resolution. He complained bitterly that Sir Charles Tupper, in an interview in the Mail and Empire, had spoken of the Nova Scotia government as "secessionist," notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Fielding's colleagues to secure repeal. He, for his part, declined to be stigmatized as a "secessionist," and he hurled back the imputation.

C. S. Wilcox, with Mr. McMullin, were the only opposition members in the house today. Mr. Wilcox, in his speech, taunted the attorney general as having, like Don Quixote, placed his lance in rest for attack on the Canadian senate instead of, as he should, turning his attention to Nova Scotia's legislative council. This house had no warrant from the people to interfere in federal politics, much less to engage in an unjustifiable attack on the Canadian senate and constitution. In following the Longley lead in this matter the house would be acting the part of busybodies and they would meet the fate of such. Sarcastically he asked the government whence the bill emanated, and pictured an astute politician at the Ottawa end of a wire which was pulled by that gentleman and set the government and its followers. He showed that if the object of the resolution were accomplished the senate would become useless, its independence destroyed, and it would become a mere appendage to the commons. The great advantage of the senate to our system of government was dwelt upon and compared to the brake on a carriage, without which travelling would be dangerous. Mr. Wilcox pictured the splendid progress made by Canada in thirty-two years under the constitution conferred by the B. N. A. act, and he besought the house to "hasten slowly" in attempting to strike a deadly blow at our constitution in the senate. He was not opposed to the popular will. It does not antagonize the will of the people, but represents the sober second thought of the people. Make haste slowly, he said, and do not let us in a moment of infatuation, for partizan reasons, lay the axe to a constitution of which we and all should be proud.

The whole afternoon was spent in the discussion, and the government party, thirty strong, voted for the resolution, the two conservative members opposing it.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

FASHODA AND MUSCAT.

France and England Arriving at a Satisfactory Settlement

Of All the Differences Arising Out of These Two Troublesome Incidents.

PARIS, March 7.—The following semi-official note was issued this evening:

"A satisfactory settlement between France and Great Britain of the questions arising out of the Fashoda incident may be expected within a fortnight. The delimination of the respective territories has so far advanced that the starting points and general direction of the frontier have already been arranged and Great Britain has admitted that France is entitled to a commercial outlet on the Nile."

LONDON, March 7.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Right Hon. Wm. St. John Brodrick, answering a question put by Sir Charles Dilke, radical, in the house of commons today, gave a different complexion to the Muscat incident than the version which the French minster of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, furnished to the chamber of deputies yesterday. Mr. Brodrick said that by the original concession, secretly obtained in March 1898, France secured land upon which she would have been at liberty to hoist her flag and build fortifications. Immediately after the proceedings became known Great Britain declared them to be contrary to the treaty of 1862, and the Sultan was required to cancel the lease, which was annulled. The under secretary added:

"We have not expressed disapproval of the action of the British agent, who acted under instructions, and Lord Salisbury informed the French ambassador (M. Paul Cambon) on several occasions that he considered the British contention absolutely right and that it was impossible to recede therefrom. M. Delcasse's statement omitted to mention that he stated to the British ambassador (Sir Edmund J. Monson) a few days ago that he had heard nothing whatever of any French acquisition of land on the Littoral of Muscat, therefore the French agent must have exceeded his instructions.

"We hold that the action of the British agent in threatening a bombardment of Muscat was absolutely right. By the convention of 1862 there is nothing to prohibit France from having a coal store at Muscat, provided there is no concession of territory, and it is understood that France will avail herself of this power, subject to these limitations."

LONDON, March 7.—M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, was the principal guest this evening at the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to a toast, the French ambassador said that peace and war no longer rested with governments, but with the peoples. He noted with great pleasure the determination of the promoters of commerce in Great Britain and France to augment the cordiality of the relations between the two nations, and to foster "that real spirit of conciliation by which all differences can be readily settled."

These utterances of M. Cambon are particularly notable as reflecting the improvement in the relations between London and Paris.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DEATH OF MRS. W. A. ADAMS.

The news of the death of Mrs. Julia A. Adams, relict of the late W. H. Adams, which occurred on Tuesday morning at her residence, 23 Coburg street, was heard throughout the city with general regret. The deceased was 72 years of age and had been in poor health for about a year, but pneumonia was the immediate cause of her death. The late W. H. Adams was at one time one of St. John's foremost hardware merchants, and in 1849 along with S. R. Foster he started the Georges Street Nail Factory. Mrs. Adams was a sister of the late George F. Smith. Her family consists of three sons, William H. of Boston, and Arthur W. and Charles W. of this city, and three daughters, Mrs. B. C. B. Boyd, Mrs. R. Cameron Grant and Miss Adams. Mrs. Adams was a very estimable lady, with a wide circle of acquaintances.

LATEST COMBINES.

A Trust in Coffin Stuffs and Another in Steam Pumps.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—According to the head of the Strong Manufacturing Co. of Winsted, the largest manufacturers of coffin trimmings and undertakers' dry goods in this country, steps are being taken by the leading coffin hardware manufacturers in the United States to organize an international trust. Over sixty concerns, representing fully 80 per cent. of the output, will be absorbed. The trust will have headquarters in New York, and will control the major part of the coffin hardware business in the United States.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Within a short time the International Steam Pump Co. will be organized with a capital of $27,500,000. The new company will acquire the control of the business of the five corporations that do about 90 per cent. of the steam pump business of this country, exclusive of high duty engines.

A PRINCESS DYING.

HONOLULU, March 8.—Four physicians have been attending Princess Kaiulani all day, and they agree that the young woman will die within 24 hours. It has been known for some weeks that Kaiulani had been ill, but it was not expected that her ailment would take a serious turn. Today rheumatism has affected her heart, and there is no hope for her recovery.

In the old days of the Christian martyrs it was not unusual for the savage Pagans to cast innocent women into a den of lions, to suffer horrible agony and fear before death finally came to their relief. In this Christian age and this land of civilization tens of thousands of women daily suffer the slow torments of approaching death. They do this because of a false delicacy frequently inculcated by their mothers.
There is a marvelous medicine for women that cures all weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity and makes them strong and healthy. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. Under its magic influence the headaches and pains in the back and sides, the dragging and burning sensations, the nervousness, weakness, lassitude and despondency that result from so-called female weakness are banished. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Taken during the period of solicitude, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the new comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. All good druggists sell it.
Mrs. Ursula Dunham, of Sistersville, Tyler Co., W. Va., writes: "My baby is now nearly a year old. After she was born I had local weakness. I could not stand up. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it has cured me. I can now do all my work."
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. It is better to do mending while the damage is slight, than wait until the whole structure is ready to fall. Constipation is the one, all-embracing disorder that is responsible for many other diseases. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. Druggists sell them. They never gripe. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. Nothing else is "just as good." A permanent cure.

MAJOR GEN. HUTTON

Says Canada Must Officer and Make Her Own Army.

Her Military College Graduates Have Won Distinction in the Foreign Field,

And There Was No Reason Why Such Men Should Not be Given the Highest Positions in Their Own Country.

TORONTO, March 6.—Dash and goodfellowship are the distinguishing features of a military dinner. The solider is hospitable to the verge of prodigality, and when he assumes the role of host "he is a credit to his country and to his native land." The fifteenth annual dinner of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, held at the National Club on Saturday evening, exemplified the truth of this statement. The menu was excellent, the speeches were short and crispy, the humor wholesome, and everything was conducted with a precision dear to the military heart. The table decorations were pleasing to the eye, red and white, the club's colors, being much in evidence. A staff of exemplary waiters attended to the wants of the guests. During their meeting in Toronto the National Club made the Royal Military College graduates honorary members of the club, and this was the reason the dinner was given.

Graduates of the Royal Military College have long complained that they have to go away from home to receive recognition. They aver that a political pull is a more potent factor in securing a position in the permanent corps of Canada and in the civil service than ability. This plaint ran through the speeches on Saturday night, but the hopeful words of the major-general gave the graduates to understand that the dawn of a brighter and better era is at hand. The graduates' millennium will not have arrived until the militia is removed from the realms of practical politics.

The toast list was reached about ten o'clock. "The Queen" was loyally responded to, all present joining in singing the National Anthem, led by the excellent orchestra in attendance. "The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief" met with a hearty response.

Major H. S. Greenwood, in proposing the toast of "The Royal Military College of Canada," regretted that the graduates had not met with the same measure of success in military as they had in civil life. He pointed out that the law societies and the medical faculty had granted the Royal Military College graduates concessions that placed them on the same footing as university graduates. He coupled the name of Major-General Hutton with the toast.

THE MAJOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Major-General Hutton expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present at the dinner. He regretted that Col. Kittson was absent. Col. Kittson was not only a soldier, but a sportsman as well. He was well educated and well trained intellectually, and eminently fitted to preside over the college. The major-general said he had visited the Military College recently, and was pleased at the excellent discipline and good order that existed there. He alluded to the fact that a short while ago the number of cadets in attendance was 45, while now they number 80. This was the highest tribute that could be paid to Col. Kittson's efficiency, he thought.

The major general said the college was doing good work, but the imperial army and not Canada was reaping the benefit of it. He found at the Military College young men whose only ambition was to serve her majesty anywhere but in Canada. The trouble in Canada, the general said, was that the future held out no hope to the young men. There was no retiring allowance, no gratuity, no adequate system of compensation for a life-long service to Canada. If this was remedied, the best men from the Military College would be attracted into the militia. There was no reason why the officers and brain power, and the generals as well, should not be drawn from the Royal Military College. "You must have the foundation and the basis for defence," said Gen. Hutton. "You must attract your best men into the militia. Canada has been relying on the old country too much. The time is coming when she must grow her own article and make her own army." (Cheers.)

The major general regretted that the minister of militia was not present. He paid a graceful tribute to the work the minister was doing for the development of the forces.

"Some," said the speaker, "say that graduates of the R. M. C. have not met with success in military life. I can't say that. (Cheers.) I have been in five campaigns in India. Some one has called India the oyster of the British nation. Canada has played an important part in opening the oyster. It is only recently that Britain began to tap Canada for men. I call to mind five Canadians who have won their spurs—Stairs, in Central Africa; Mackenzie, in East Africa; Robinson, in West Africa; and Cooke, who lost his life the other day. Then there is Girouard, who has made his mark in Egypt." (Cheers.) I would like to have these men with me in Canada. They would help to make Canada a nation worthy of the great future which I believe lies before her."

The major general concluded his address by paying a graceful tribute to the cadets.

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

A. Kelly Evans, in proposing the toast of Our Absent Comrades, made a rattling speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. Evans pointed out that there were now some 62 Royal Military College graduates serving under her majesty, and of that number only six are serving in the permanent corps of Canada. He alluded to the R. M. C. graduates who had won their spurs in the imperial service, and said that it was an extraordinary thing that men who had passed senior to them were not considered eligible to receive positions in the permanent corps of Canada. Of the 62 mentioned Mr. Evans said 23 now hold position in the Royal Engineers. The whole business, he averred, should be placed out of the realms of practical politics. If one's father happened to be a ward heeler it appeared to count for more than ability. If they started in to educate the politician along those lines, Mr. Evans thought that in at least two decades they might expect that those young men who gave up three years of their lives in acquiring a mass of information, absolutely useless except in a military sense, would be more fairly dealt with in Canada. They could improve the force not by giving the positions to members of Osgoode hall and English gentlemen who came out to Canada and married senators' daughters, but by filling them with graduates from the R. M. C.

NOVA SCOTIA

Seeks Uniformity of Medical Registration in Canada.

HALIFAX, March 8.—The house of assembly today pased the bill to aid in securing uniformity of medical registration in Canada. Hitherto a physician registered in any other province of the dominion could not practice in Nova Scotia, and vice versa. The bill now before the legislature provides for the establishment of an examining board, half the members of which shall be appointed by the local government and half by the provincial medical board. Examinations shall be held by this body on syllabus of requirements, similar to what shall be asked in other provinces, and any medical man from another province on passing shall find himself on equal terms with Nova Scotia medical men. The bill also contemplates participation in a central examining board for the whole dominion. Nova Scotia's representatives on this board shall be appointed half by the local government and half by the provincial medical board.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Morris Rosenburg Knocks Out Patsy Hennessy—Kid Lavigne Lost on a Foul With Eddie Joyce.

THE RING.

Kid Lavigne was the Best Man, but He Fouled.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—At a boxing exhibition tonight at the auditorium, Morris Rosenburg of Boston knocked out Patsey Hennessy of Lawrence in the seventh round. There were 600 people present.

The first bout was between Walter Lang of Boston and Dick Bradley of Providence. It was a very warm contest, lasting five rounds, at the end of which time the referee decided the affair a draw.

The second event was between Eddie Joyce of Portland and Kid Lavigne of Boston. Lavigne had the best of the argument from the start. In the third round he punished Joyce severely, but persisted in fouling on breakaway and the referee gave the decision to Joyce on this account at the end of the third round. Lavigne offered to bet $500 that he could finish Joyce in six rounds, but the referee refused to allow the fight to go on.

The star event of the evening was the Rosenburg--Hennessy bout. It was very fierce for the first six rounds, with Hennessy giving Rosenburg a good deal of punishment. The latter took the terrible uppercuts of his opponent without signs of weakening, and in the seventh round followed Hennessy about the ring, delivering blow after blow on his neck and wind. At the close of the seventh Hennessy was staggering all over the ring and was forced against the ropes half the time, where Rosenburg proceeded to inflict terrible punishment on him. As the gong sounded at the end of the seventh, Hennessy had just strength enough left to stagger to his corner. The decision was given to Rosenburg.

THE GREAT COAL COMBINE.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Evening Post, referring to the rumored coal combination and Pierpont Morgan's connection with it, says that the purchase of the Scranton Coal Co. is part of a comprehensive plan for control of the anthracite output. Negotiations are known to be in progress with operators in other districts.

APPLIES FOR DIVORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—W. A. Botkin, husband of Cordelia A. Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., through the agency of poisoned candy sent through the mails, today applied for divorce on the ground that his wife had been convicted of a felony.

PARIS EDITOR FINED.

PARIS, March 8.—M. Francis de Pressensé, foreign editor of the Temps, the leader of the Dreyfusards, was condemned to pay a fine of 500 francs and damages to the amount of 3,000 francs for libelling M. Guertin, president of the anti-Semite league.

CHINA MUST APOLOGIZE.

ROME, March 7.—The Italian government is fully determined to obtain an apology from China for the Tsung Li Yamen's refusal of the demand of a concession of San Mun Bay, to be used as a naval base and coaling station. A squadron of five cruisers, with 100 guns and 1,500 men, will soon arrive at San Mun Bay.