

DRIVING

Filipinos Before Them Slowly But Surely

YANKEE TROOPS ADVANCE

Losses on Neither Side Amount to Much.

REBELS MAKE A STAND

Occasionally, Only to Break and Run in Short Order—Either Side Burns a Village.

Manila, March 14.—3:30 p. m.—Brigadier General Wheaton's column advanced today beyond Pasig to the shore of Laguna del Bay, sweeping everything before them. The enemy made a running fight and suffered severe loss. The rebels' avenue of communication north and south is now closed, the American cordon stretching from the river to the lake. The rebels are in force at Pateros and Taguig. Two of yesterday's wounded, Private Stewart, of company B, Twentieth regiment, and Private Munson, of company K, Twenty-second regiment, are dead.

Washington, March 14.—This cablegram from General Otis was received at the war department today: "Until yesterday's operations here, capturing Calocan of minor nature, consisting of driving back small bands of insurgents, with considerable loss to latter. Yesterday General Wheaton, with Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry, the Oregon and Washington troops, section Sixth artillery and squadron Fourth artillery, attacked large force of the enemy, drove them back and took line of Pasig river, which he now holds. Two improvised gunboats in lake have captured considerable property. Insurgents' loss heavy, our own killed and wounded slight, aggregating thirty-five, mostly slightly wounded. Insurgents made no determined stand.

Manila, March 14.—3 a. m.—Late yesterday General Wheaton's column encountered the enemy in such force between Pateros and Taguig as to necessitate a change in the original plan. The cavalry attacked a rebel stronghold in the angle, driving the enemy into Pateros. The Americans had one man killed and three wounded. Scott's battery shelled the city and woods nearby. Later the enemy crossed the river from Pasig. Two companies of the Second Oregon infantry cleared the right bank after a sharp engagement and then retired with three wounded. In the meantime the Washington volunteers closed in, driving small bodies of the rebel back upon Pateros. One man was killed. During the night the city was burned to the ground.

2:40 p. m.—General Wheaton's brigade continues the work of clearing out the rebels about Pasig. The Washington volunteers have captured and burned Pateros, meeting with a sharp fire from the enemy while crossing the river. Today's fighting was like that of the past week, including the capture of the Spanish prisoners, but eventually finishing. Their loss is supposed to have been small as the Americans were unable to see the enemy in the thickets. The progress of the American advance is slow.

OTIS HAS DONE JUST RIGHT

In Forbidding Spaniards to Negotiate for Prisoners' Release.

Washington, March 14.—General Otis, in forbidding further negotiations between the Spaniards at Manila and the insurgents touching the surrender of Spanish prisoners held by the latter, acted on his own authority. The government has not sent him any instructions upon this point but it will unquestionably support him to the extreme in any action of that kind he may take. It is said at the state department that there have been some exchanges between the United States and Spain, through indirect channels, touching the particular prisoners, dating back to the signature of the protocol last August. The United States government undertook finally to secure the release of the prisoners. It never contemplated trying to secure their release by ransom, but simply through the suppression of the insurrection, and ordered by him by any requirement of international law to do more than has been done to secure the release of the prisoners. There will be no relaxation of the efforts in this direction but as the United States' campaign in the Philippines is being completed with all the energy possible, and as the release of the prisoners depend upon the issue of that campaign, there can be no complaint of course on the part of the United States to meet the obligations. In providing the Spanish government from negotiating directly with the insurgents, it is said here that General Otis is undoubtedly correct in his attitude. Inasmuch as the resolution of the peace treaty has not been effected, the United States and Spain are still technically in a state of war, qualified only by the operation of the protocol suspending hostilities. In the condition there is no authority on the part of the Spaniards to negotiate with the insurgents without the explicit consent of the United States. Under the rules of war there would still be ample warrant for any action General Otis might have calculated to prevent the insurgents from receiving supplies of food, clothing, munitions of war or money, for the latter can always with more or less difficulty be relieved from the former, even in the case of a blockade. If the Spanish minister from an office called upon to advise himself respecting this subject to the state department, directly or indirectly, he undoubtedly would be informed that General Otis must be sustained, though reassured as to the intentions of the United States to use all proper efforts to carry out its undertaking.

FORTIFYING THE CAROLINAS

Is Another Little Time That Has Been Booked.

Washington, March 14.—The attention of the officials at the war department having been called to the report from Manila that

General Otis had refused to allow the re-ignition of Spanish troops to carry arms to the Carolinas, it was learned that this refusal was in strict pursuance to the terms of the protocol, which governs in the absence of the ratification of the peace treaty. Under the technical suspension of hostilities, it could not be permitted that Spain should change the status quo to the extent of fortifying and strongly garrisoning points heretofore unprotected, as would be the case in the Carolinas. It is gathered that General Otis' refusal probably applied rather to the removal of cannon than to the small arms of the troops, although these may have been included. When Colonel Rios, the senior Spanish officer in the Philippines, evacuated Iloilo he carried the Spanish garrison of the town directly to the port of Zamboanga, on the south coast of the island of Mindanao, taking with them as much of the cannon and munitions of the place as his ships would carry, and it is these guns that they desire to take to the Carolinas.

The officials here are a little puzzled to account for this desire on the part of Spain to garrison and fortify the Carolinas, for it has been assumed that the negotiations between Spain and Germany looking toward a sale of the group to Germany would be consummated. It is suggested with some plausibility that Germany has required Spain in case of a sale to turn over the group in such condition as will not require an exertion on Germany's part to suppress an insurrection such as the United States authorities faced in the Philippines.

VON DIEDRICH'S DOWNFALL

Attempts of His Government to Let Him Go Home Easy.

New York, March 14.—An official of the German embassy, speaking of the efforts in reference to the retirement of Admiral Von Diedrich from the command of the east Asiatic squadron, says there is certainly a misconception as to the cause leading to the admiral's retirement. He states that the admiral was appointed to the Asiatic command for a prescribed period, and that his term of service was completed after leaving Manila and joining in the celebration in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's accession to the throne, when he paraded his squadron at Batavia. The official contends therefore that the admiral's retirement would have taken place irrespective of the supposed friction between the American and German naval officials at Manila.

FIREARMS IN THE COFFINS

Seventy-three "Fuzerats" at One Church in One Day.

Cleveland, March 14.—Andrew Loeber, of company M, Fourteenth United States infantry, now at Manila, writes a most interesting letter to his parents in this city, concerning the attempt of the rebels to capture the city on January 11. Among other things he says: "The insurgents tried to take the city by making an attack in the front and have the killing made an attack in the rear, so in order to do this it was necessary for me to get arms into the city. We found they were having a large number of firearms from a church in Pasig. One day there were seventy-three coffins taken in. When some of our boys were detailed to inspect, they found that these coffins contained guns, and in this way we captured 1,200 of their weapons."

MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS

By Natives on the Island of Palawan Is Reported.

Washington, March 14.—Official news of the massacre of the Spanish governor and other officers by the Moros on the island of Palawan was received here six weeks ago upon the arrival of a British steamer that touched at the island on her way to the Straits settlement. The island of Palawan is a part of the Philippines and is believed here that Admiral Dewey will follow up the movement of his ships upon Mindanao by sending them to Palawan to restore law and order there.

QUEEN IS ADVISED TO RATIFY

Madrid, March 14.—The Correspondence says the cabinet has advised the queen regent to ratify the treaty of peace with the United States without awaiting the re-assembly of the cortes.

BELMONT REBUKES BRYAN

Says on Jefferson Day All Democrats Should Look Alike.

New York, March 14.—The following dispatch has been received by Perry Belmont, president of the Democratic club, in response to an invitation which was sent to William J. Bryan to attend the banquet given by the club in honor of Thomas Jefferson on April 13:

Lincoln, Neb., March 13. Hon. Perry Belmont, Democratic club, New York.

Invitation received. Remembering that you openly repudiated the Democratic platform in the past campaign, I desire to know before accepting invitation whether you have, since the election, publicly announced your conversion to the principles set forth in that platform.

(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

In answer Mr. Belmont telegraphed as follows to Mr. Bryan:

Mr. Bryan, your invitation extended to you is on behalf of the Democratic club. Individual opinions have not been considered in issuing the invitations to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

(Signed) "PERRY BELMONT."

DEMOCRATS OF RHODE ISLAND

Nominate George W. Green For Governor, and a State Ticket.

Providence, R. I., March 14.—The Democrats of Rhode Island held their annual convention today and nominated Hon. George W. Green, mayor of Providence, for governor. The convention was attended by a large number of delegates. The remainder of the state ticket was nominated by acclamation as follows: For lieutenant governor, Robert P. Wade, Gloucester; secretary of state, Miles G. McNamee, Providence; attorney general, George T. Brown, Providence; general treasurer, Albert Walker, South Kingstown.

The platform, after reiterating the party's adherence of the time-honored principles, makes reference to the return of the soldiers and sailors, who by their valor and skill, have brought the war to a speedy and successful close. Continuing it says: "We deeply regret the unnecessary hardships which have undergone in their campaigns of the country. We emphatically denounce the war department of the government, resulting as it has, in so much poverty, sickness and death to the soldiers and sailors. We emphatically denounce Algerian and all officials responsible therefor."

Stignace, Mich., March 14.—No trains have arrived or departed on the Detroit and Atlantic railroad since last Saturday. Eighty miles of the track is covered with solid ice.

SWIFT

And Swift People Before the Beef Court

TAKE ISSUE WITH EGAN

Straight of the Ponce Beef Story Is Developed.

Chicago, Ill., March 14.—Colonel O. M. Smith, purchasing agent of the government at Chicago since 1886, testified today before the government court of inquiry that the stores of canned roast beef bought by him during the Spanish war were all upon the direct order of General Egan, the commissary general. He also stated that some purchases of canned beef were made without his knowledge by the commissary general. Another of the day's important witnesses was Gustavus F. Swift, head of the pack-house of Swift & Co. Good progress was made by the court today, but the end of the list of witnesses to be examined in Chicago is not yet in sight.

Captain Homer F. Aspinwall, assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of volunteers during the Spanish war, in command of the transport Manitoba, testified that he took on board at Newport News 1,750 quarters of refrigerated beef. She ran around three miles out and remained there three days and a half. A representative of Swift & Co. was on the ship in charge of the beef as refrigerator engineer. Upon arrival at Ponce witness reported to General Gilmore the stores he had on ship, telling him he had a large consignment of refrigerated beef. The chief engineer had expressed some fear about the safety of the meat—the pipes becoming clogged with sand on account of the grounding of the ship, which might interfere with the operation of the refrigerator plant. Witness reported about the meat to General Gilmore. General Gilmore looked up smiling and said: "You had better throw it overboard; we have no use for it; we can get all the beef we want here."

The witness continued: "I said that it was the best of beef and I did not care to take any such course as that unless ordered to." He replied: "If necessary I will give you an order to that effect."

"Was any beef landed there?" "Not at that time."

Witness stated that the ship went from Ponce to Miami. He reported to Captain Davidson, the depot quartermaster, and the depot commissary, who said he would like to have some of the beef for the troops. The following morning a lighter came alongside and an issue of fresh beef was made, for the first time. The beef was taken ashore. Witness asked the commissary about it the next day—the lighter came alongside each day for beef. The commissary said that he was delighted with the meat, but he said that some had been taken fifteen miles into the interior and did not reach its destination until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was spoiled. "But," the commissary said, "that was no fault of the beef."

The beef was used there from day to day until the ship left August 11, when witness was ordered back to Ponce. In the office of the depot quartermaster he met Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who said, "You have some fresh beef on board and I am here to assist you in loading this beef. We immediately proceeded to make arrangements so that it could be issued to the troops. We arranged to open the boxes at 2 o'clock the morning, so that the troops would get it early, but by some mistake the first issue was made at 5 in the afternoon. The meat was taken ashore and kept until the following morning before being issued to the troops."

"I made inquiries of different commanders," said the witness, "about the meat, while I remained there, and all that I talked with, with one exception, were well pleased with the beef. Major Birmingham, in command of the general hospital, said it was the best beef he had had. But Colonel Foster, of the Sixth Illinois, whose regiment was stationed six or seven miles in the interior, said the beef when it reached his command, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was spoiled. But he did not continue to say anything against the beef, as he said it was a long time after it had been taken out of the refrigerator. I remained at Miami until September 7 and then was ordered to take some troops to New York."

The witness stated that he had approximately on board when he left Newport News 200,000 pounds of meat; about 100,000 pounds were issued.

"By whose orders did you make the voyage to New York?" "I received my orders from the depot quartermaster."

"Was it known to him that there was still refrigerator beef on board and not issued?" "Yes, sir."

"Was it known to the commanding officer?" "I am not advised as to that."

The witness stated that when the Manitoba sailed for New York, September 7, the beef was in good condition. He had used some of it for his own and the witness' family during the voyage. None of it was issued to the troops on the ship, as there were no facilities for cooking. The refrigerating apparatus was in the best of condition.

"Did any change take place in the beef?" "On the return trip, when we were within about two days of New York the other steward reported to me that the beef was beginning to spoil, that he had to cut out portions of it in order to prevent it from spoiling. That condition continued to increase until our arrival in New York, when on the morning of September 7, I think he reported to me that the beef was so bad that he did not think it advisable to attempt to use it any more. So we took on a fresh supply at New York."

"What was done with the Manitoba beef?" "I reported its condition to the depot commissary, Colonel Woodruff, and a board of survey was subsequently appointed. There was some argument about the ownership of the meat, but the board

GOMEZ

Explains His Contempt of the Cuban Assembly.

WAS HIS OWN CREATION

To Avoid the Appearance of Military Dictatorship.

Havana, March 14 (11 a. m.).—The action of Civil Governor Mora and the police department in attempting to prevent yesterday's manifestations in favor of General Gomez is strongly censured today, and the ill-feeling against the police runs high. The people consider that their rights and freedom have been attacked. The action of Governor General Brooke in restraining the Cuban authorities from interfering has pleased the people and is favorably commented upon.

General Gomez received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the island expressing the people's allegiance to him and to Cuba. General Gomez says he recognizes only one power in the island—that of the United States. All that the Cubans can do, he declares, is by permission of the American authorities, and therefore the military assembly can only act as it is permitted by the United States. In this connection, he points out that the assembly first proposed to take \$500,000.00. As for himself, he avers that he is not a beggar. The United States government offered the \$500,000, and he has never asked an increase in the gift. Indeed, he says, to ask more would be undignified and improper. To all callers General Gomez speaks lightly of the assembly, declaring that it was his creation, as he did not wish to appear a dictator, and that the real military members, who took no part in the vote to depose him, will now resign. He calls the assembly a "collection of black clouds, with much thunder, but little rain."

The military assembly met this afternoon with the ordinary guard. Most of the time was occupied in discussing the pronouncement which is to be issued with a view of justifying last Sunday's action in the eyes of the people.

General Sangulit introduced a motion protesting against the acceptance of the \$500,000, preceding it with a long preamble declaring that the assembly was ready to cooperate with the United States to maintain order.

The assembly adopted three resolutions "in the name of the armed people of Cuba." The first extended the thanks of the assembly to the United States for aid during the recent war; the second thanked the United States for the offer of \$500,000, but went on to assert that "owing to the assembly's exact knowledge of the needs of the Cuban soldiers, its members consider it their duty to declare the amount insufficient."

"I cannot honorably accept it as a gift, but only as a loan," the resolution proceeds, as President McKinley's authorization is necessary to raise funds needed to accomplish the disarming of the Cuban troops and exclusively used for this purpose.

The third resolution appointed a committee of three to present these resolutions to President McKinley. General Sangulit's motion was carried by 15 votes against 1.

The "document of justification" was then read. It is very long and cites cases to show the disobedience of General Gomez to the assembly, declaring that those familiar with the inner history of the war know that strained relations always existed between him and the Cuban civil authority. It reviews his interview with Mr. Robert P. Porter and lays stress upon the fact that Gomez has virtually ignored the assembly during the last two months. The document is, in effect, an eulogy of the members of the assembly—a declaration that they have done their duty.

General Gomez is about to issue a statement begging those who have entrusted positions to him for his own action or for recommendation to General Brooke to aid during the return. Having ceased to exercise the functions of commander-in-chief he says he must not appear to usurp powers of which he has been bereft. The statement will lament his inability to serve the people.

This evening a rumor is in circulation that the Washington government will discontinue the assembly. It is published in an extra edition of La Discusion. The suggestion has frequently been made to General Brooke to take such a course, but up to this time he has formed no such intention.

VERY SHREWD DIPLOMACY

Is Reckoned the United States' Answer to Italy.

Washington, March 14.—The ambassadors and ministers in Washington representing those powers having large interests in China, have communicated to their foreign offices the substance of the recent answer of the United States to Italy, to the effect that this country would maintain an attitude of disinterested neutrality in reference to the Italian designs on San Man bay. Some of the diplomats have advised their governments that they regarded the announcement of the United States' attitude as of supreme importance in the Chinese situation. The reasons for this are summed up by a prominent member of the diplomatic corps, representing one of the powers of Europe, as follows:

"The answer of the United States to Italy is a remarkably brilliant stroke of diplomacy. The natural inclination of the United States would have been to favor the movement of Italy in opening San Man bay, as it would give another port to the growing American trade in China. But as this would have excited the animosity of China, your government decided upon a course of disinterested neutrality. The gift to the United States to China and the same time Italy and the world at large will notice that the United States will interpose no obstacle in the acquisition of San Man bay or other Chinese ports. It is most important to all the powers to know that the United States has no purpose to interfere in behalf of China even to the extent of exerting her moral influence toward continuing China's integrity. For the reasons I look upon the American answer to Italy as the most important development in the Chinese situation that has arisen in recent days and I think it will be so accepted in all the foreign offices."

This diplomatic official further pointed out that if Italy secured San Man bay from China it would prove a most estimable value to the United States interests in the Philippines. It is one of the southern ports of China and about Manila. The Chinese authorities were at first inclined to accept the American offer of assistance to Italy, but the more it is turned over to China, the more it appears to indirectly favor Italy, as it gives her assurance that her hands will be free in executing the move on San Man bay.

"M'KINLEY IN GEORGIA

Head His Party are Hanna's Guests, at Thomsville.

Thomsville, Ga., March 14.—The presidential party arrived here at half-past 3 the afternoon. The party was met at the station by Mr. Hanna, brother of the senator, Mayor Hopkins and a number of prominent citizens. The distinguished visitors were immediately driven to Senator Hanna's house on Dawson street. By special request there was no demonstration, but there was a wealth of busting and decoration everywhere. The mayor had issued a proclamation inviting everybody to decorate the streets and buildings in welcome to the chief victor and the respect was liberally complied with. On the streets through which the presidential party passed were ladies and gentlemen who saluted the president and cheered as he passed. To these the president bowed and smiled as he raised his hat. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered. This afternoon a committee of school children called upon the president and Mrs. McKinley and presented them with a large tray of violets having the word "Welcome" in white in the midst of purple bordered with green. Mrs. McKinley entertained the children. They were the only callers during the day, nothing having been given the president in here for meet. This evening the gentlemen of the presidential party enjoyed their cigars on Senator Hanna's front piazza. Residents of the place who met the president four years ago here and saw him again today note that he is paler and thinner now than then. The presidential party consisted of President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Mr. Hobart and Master Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna and Miss Phelps, Dr. J. N. Rixey, and Mr. George B. Corley, assistant secretary to the president.

Talking about sitting up Kipling will be no indulged within a few days.

New York, March 14.—Rudyard Kipling was feeling very well tonight, and asked Mr. Doubleday a number of questions. During the conversation Mr. Doubleday happened to mention the "death watch" which the reporters had kept on Mr. Kipling, using their own expressions. The poet was interested at once and asked for all details.

"By the way," continued Mr. Doubleday, "they are a little bit slack, now that you are getting better. Can't you do something to stir up a little news for them?" Mr. Kipling was about for some moments and then replied: "I can't think of anything unless to go through everything again. You can depend upon it I have no wish to do that."

Since his illness was first made public more than 500 messages of sympathy and expressions of good cheer have been received by Mr. Kipling. Many of these communications are in verse. Mr. Kipling will not consent to the publication of any of these poems. They might be extended some of the verses are very classical and some are very crude. But they are all messages from honest hearts, according to Mr. Kipling's idea, and as such they will be treasured. Dr. Dunham remains in constant attendance at Mr. Kipling's side and Dr. Janeway makes one call each day. Dr. Dunham tonight thought that he would permit the sick man to sit up in two or three days' time if the improvement continues.

Contradictory Reports of the Pope. London, March 14.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that the pope issued a renewal of fasting day, but it is added that his physicians do not regard the condition as serious.

Rome, March 14.—The condition of the pope's health is completely satisfactory. There is no foundation for the report published by a news agency in London that the pontiff has suffered from a renewal of fasting spells.

When Works Planning Again. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14.—The Shenandoah Power Steel works were in full operation today and within twenty-four hours the company will be turning out the usual number of cars. All the old men except the Socialist leaders were taken back and over 1,000 men were at work.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 14.—The Allan Line steamer Capitan which was wrecked on Grand Lake Sunday morning, while bound from Portland for Liverpool via Halifax, has broken in two just beneath the bridge. She is lying in practically the same position as when she struck. Both ends of the ship sagged considerably and salvagers are working rapidly in order to save everything of value before a storm comes on.

BOILED

His Wife's Body to a Pulp and Then Burned It.

SAUSAGE - MAKER BECKER

Makes Another Confession of His Crime.

WAS NOT PREMEDITATED

Blow Struck in a Quarrel Killed Her—Body Utterly Destroyed, But All to No Purpose.

Chicago, March 14.—August Becker, the sausage maker who has been under arrest for four weeks on a charge of murdering his wife, made a full confession tonight. He said that he cut his wife to pieces and burned the remains in a stove. Becker, when first arrested, admitted killing his wife, but declared he pushed her off Han-dolph street viaduct into the lake and that she was drowned. In his present confession Becker says he killed his wife by striking her on the head with a hatchet in the kitchen of his home. He then cut the body in pieces and boiled it in a large kettle. After waiting the disintegration of the remains for several hours, and when nothing was left that resembled a human body, Becker says he took what remained and burned it in a red-hot stove, the fire having been prepared by him. The bones which would not burn he buried on the prairie near his home. January 21 was the date Becker says he committed the murder.

He asserts that the crime was not premeditated, but that he quarreled with his wife on the afternoon of that day and in the heat of passion he struck her on the head with the hatchet. Only one blow was needed to cause death, and after that had been struck the sausage maker says he thought of the way to dispose of the remains of his wife in order to destroy all chances of detection. The pieces of lung and a portion of calves which were found under the barn and which the police believed to be strong evidence against Becker, he says could not be any part of the body of his wife, as it is certain that he destroyed every particle of flesh, and he maintains that the dress which she wore was also entirely burned.

ONE MORE MURDER MYSTERY

Something Novel in the Device for Concealing the Crime.

Chicago, March 14.—The headline copies of a man, mangled and bruised, with one shoe and a bit of rope dangling from the ankle, was found today floating about in the waves of Lake Michigan, near Hyde Park. The police authorities believe that it is a case of murder and that the rope is a piece of evidence which was used to anchor the remains below the surface. The investigation is being conducted with the greatest care. It is believed that the body was cut in order to disguise it into small compass that it might be more easily carried in a sack or box to the lake. One gash indicates that the spine was severed. The body was badly decomposed and must have been in the water for several months.

HENRY ASP IS PRESIDENT

Of the Kansas Southeastern Under the New Status of Things.

Arkansas City, Kan., March 14.—The Kansas Southeastern railroad has been formally transferred to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. The old directors have resigned and new ones taken their places. They are: Henry E. Asp and W. G. Green of Topeka; L. H. Brown and Howard Howe of this city; and Superintendent F. T. Dolan, of the Oklahoma division of the Santa Fe. The new officers of the road are: Henry E. Asp, president; W. G. Green, secretary and treasurer. The road will be built by Dwight Bruman and extends from Joplin west to Branson. It is the intention of the Santa Fe to build the road south into the Indian territory.

Sportsmen's Park and Club Sold

St. Louis, March 14.—At noon today, under the foreclosure of a deed of trust, Sheriff Pollockman sold at public auction the Sportsmen's Park and Club, including the fountain sold by the St. Louis Browns, to G. A. Greer, a prominent lumber dealer here and one of the club's directors, for \$100,000. The sale covered all the property rights, privileges and franchises of Sportsmen's Park and Club, including its membership or franchise in the National League and American Association of professional baseball clubs and also all the baseball players.

Boin Falling in California.

San Francisco, March 14.—Rain has been falling steadily since early this morning, and the indications for its continuance are very favorable. The weather bureau reports rain to be far south as San Jose (Calif.), where it is actually needed more than in any other section of the state. The present storm will not reach Southern California until tomorrow, if at all.

Mangled on His Own Head.

Atlanta, Ga., March 14.—Robert R. Lewis was mangled today by the murder of Charles Hayes, on the railroad built by Lewis two years ago, when employed as a workman. Charles Hayes was the foreman of a new building and discharged Lewis. The latter met Hayes in December last and shot him to death.

General Booth Has Recovered.

London, March 14.—It was announced at the headquarters of the Salvation Army that General Booth has started from Atlanta, South America, for New Zealand, in order to undertake a campaign there.

Express Companies Must Pay.

Chicago, March 14.—The express companies today unanimously sustained the decision rendered by Judge Taylor last summer that express companies are obligated to furnish free revenue stamps in all shipments.

Court Asks for Free Tax Documents.

Park, March 14.—The United States court here has decided to ask the minister of war, M. D. Freeman, to communicate to it the secret documents connected with the Dreyfus trial.