

INDIAN

Tactics Employed by Lawton With Great Success.

SANTA CRUZ IS CAPTURED

With a Loss of 6 Men, the Filipinos Losing 68.

EARLY MORNING SURPRISE

Intended, but Attack Delayed Till Noon--The Chase in Indian Style--Gatlings in Play.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The following dispatches were received today from General Otis at Manila:

"Lawton now opposite Laguna de Bay with 1,500 men. Condition of troops excellent; sickness slight.

"Lawton's command captured Santa Cruz, chief city of Laguna de Bay, this morning; casualties six wounded; insurgent troops driven, leaving sixty-eight dead on the field and large number of wounded; considerable number captured. Lawton will pursue westward."

An expedition consisting of about 1,500 men, commanded by Major Henry W. Lawton, left San Pedro Macati, on the river Pasig, on Saturday night, with the purpose of crossing Laguna de Bay and capturing the town of Santa Cruz, on the eastern shore of the lake. The American troops were, as then planned, to sweep the country to the south. The force consisted of 100 picked sharpshooters from the various regiments, Hawthorn's mountain battery, Gale's squadron and three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted. Frank's and Tappan's battalions of the Fourteenth infantry and the Philippine division of the First Idaho infantry and Frain's battalion of the North Dakota infantry. The flotilla of twenty canoes was towed by tugs and conveyed by the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Osto and Nappitan, and proceeded by the lake to the extreme end of the island. General Lawton and General King, the men carried rations for ten days, with the lightest marching equipment. General Lawton's plan was to reach Santa Cruz on Sunday morning at daybreak, to capture or destroy any rebel gunboats or shipping, to take the town and then to sweep the country to the south of the lake, a district not yet explored by the Americans.

INDIAN FIGHTING TACTICS

Employed by Lawton Against Men Who Fight Like Indians.

Manila, April 10.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, the extreme end of the lake. He drove the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao Wah, into the mountains. The Americans had six men wounded. The rebels lost sixty-eight men killed and had forty men wounded.

7 p. m.—Santa Cruz was the Filipinos' stronghold on Lake Laguna de Bay and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river. About 1,500 picked men composed the expedition, which was under the personal command of General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King. These troops partly surrounded the city, while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Nappitan and Osto, under the command of Captain Grant and outlying trenches. General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk on Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz, the extreme end of the lake. In navigating the shallow, tortuous Pasig river, perhaps through the cunning of the native pilots, who were not anxious to see the Americans successful several boats grounded, and were nearly driven ashore. The expedition then steamed eastward, Osto a mile ahead of the Nappitan and Laguna de Bay, which followed. Rebel signal fires, however, were lighted on the mountain tops, giving alarm of the approach of the troops. It was noon before the white church towers of the city appeared in the shadow of the great volcanic mountain, on a plain dotted with occasional palm groves.

The Osto, with a force of 300 picked sharpshooters, under Major Weisberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow inlet about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the fortifications of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland. Then a number of American shells jumped into the water and, waiting for about a hundred yards, swept forward and forced the line, covering the landing of the remainder, which was pushed about 5 o'clock. The three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous, marshy point, directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy's trenches.

Meanwhile, in the town itself there was utter silence and not a sign of life. General Lawton, desiring to make an inspection and to give the inhabitants an opportunity to surrender, went on board the Laguna de Bay and, accompanied by the Associated Press launch, steamed slowly to the dock, the whole fleet watching anxiously. When it was discovered by the glasses that the trenches and some buildings were swarming with white-clad soldiers the two boats withdrew, receiving volleys from the trenches thrown up on the marshy plain north of the city. The flotilla advanced in compact formation for the night, ready to resist any surprise of the rebel gunboats supposed to be in the lake.

At sunrise today (Monday) the assault commenced. The American lines south of

the city stretched two miles inland, and with its left sweeping the shore it moved north, while the Fourth cavalrymen on the point advanced toward the city, pouring volleys upon the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hovered along the shore, shelling the woods ahead of the troops, driving the Filipinos inland. The Gatlings cleared several trenches.

The whole brigade was divided into squads of twelve and the fighting was carried on in the old-time frontier fashion, from behind trees, crawling through bushes or rushing across the open. The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was near the city, and the Laguna de Bay and Osto bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely. General Lawton, with the Fourteenth infantry battalion, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in the face of a galling fire, demolished the barricade with their hands and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town, scattered in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting battle. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which is edged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepper pot. The Americans, singly or in pairs, entered the houses and many warriors were taken prisoners.

A considerable body of Filipinos fled northward, crossing the open marshes, but the Gatlings poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods, leaving dozens. Major Weisberger deployed the sharpshooters along the shore and they crept steadily forward, adding the Gatlings. Finally a large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant Casino de Manila, and immediately placed in the church, as the sacred edifices are always the first objective of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled and all looting rigidly prevented. Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the marshes north of town were found forty dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field, counted eighty killed and General Lawton will report a least thirty-eight.

Attempting to make his escape, slashed viciously at Major Weisberger, who shot and killed him.

Yesterday the insurgents captured two men of the Fourteenth infantry while unarméd, but the Americans stole the guns of their captors, clubbed them, hid in the trees over night and returned this morning. The men were held in the afternoon and searched the Santa Cruz river for shipping. Tomorrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

BLAST FROM THE PESSIMIST

Who Says It Will Take 100,000 Soldiers to Do It.

Manila, April 10.—Hon. Kong, April 10.—Though hundreds of Filipinos are daily returning to their homes and are desirous of resuming peaceful pursuits, and though the proclamation issued by the United States Philippine commission has given an impetus to this movement, the war is far from ended. One of the foremost American generals said recently: "We will see 100,000 soldiers in the Philippines before the Americans control the islands, and a majority of the army are of this opinion. It is generally considered that great reinforcements are necessary, there not being a sufficient number of American troops in the archipelago to make a conquest of the island of Luzon and hold the ports occupied; and it is thought that it would be cheaper in the long run and have a better effect upon the natives to establish American supremacy effectually and quickly, than to temporize with a score of rebellions."

The stories told by planners and friendly natives agree that a majority of the insurgents would be glad to quit, but that there are enough professional revolutionists left to infest the country with bands of hundreds of men and to demolish business, for year to come. Some high Americans believe that the government would wisely expend money in buying the islands, and his clique of influential Filipinos.

Foresters in Manila think the Americans are too optimistic, as to the effects of the proclamation. They say that the fact that the natives have so long held out with the Spaniards that they are unable to realize what his words mean and that the report of his promises is anything but a snare.

A majority of the United States volunteers are eager to return home; and "We did not enlist to fight niggers," is a remark that is constantly heard. While braver than they are doing is impossible to find, they consider that there is nothing in guerrilla warfare, the dangers and hardships which cannot be appreciated at home. To volunteers concern their enlistment "to the close of the war," to apply to the war with Spain, and which to be relieved by regulars.

The Spanish system of defending Manila by a line of blackhouses may be adopted by the American authorities here during the wet season, as it requires fewer men than the trench defenses and insures the chances of sickness among the defenders.

Lieutenant Stuenkel, of the Idaho regiment, a brother of the governor of Idaho, has been placed on trial by court-martial for calling Major Fagnia a coward in the presence of his company. It is expected that he will be dismissed from the service.

TWO KANSANS WOUNDED

While Scouting Near Malolos; One Corporal Philippus Was.

Manila, April 10, 4:45 p. m.—The rebels along the railroad fired at a scouting party near Malolos today, wounding two members of the company. It was noon before the United States gunboat Bennington has gone to Balor, on the east coast, in order to relieve a Spanish garrison of forty-seven men, which had been beleaguered there since May.

It is considered significant that the Oceania Española, formerly rabidly in favor of the Filipino government, is now summarily disclaiming, advising the Filipinos to accept the inevitable. It has carefully analyzed the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission.

(Continued on Second Page.)

QUAY

And His Son Richard at Last Come to Trial

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING

To Use Public Funds--Jury Secured--First Witness.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Ex-Senator Matthew S. Quay, and his son, Richard S. Quay, were called to the bar of the court of quarter sessions today, and after many months of vexatious delay the trial of the two defendants was begun. There was an entire absence of any crowd either outside or within the court room. Special charges of admission permitting only those directly interested in the case, witnesses, jurors and newspaper men, had been issued by the district attorney and counsel for the defense. Even members of the bench who are not in the case were withdrawn from the courtroom by the district attorney. As a result of these arrangements the courtroom was but little more than half-filled and the greater portion of those present were witnesses.

Judge Craig Biddle, one of the oldest and most respected members of the bench, was the trial judge. District Attorney Rothwell, after two hours had been spent in selecting a jury, elected to try the case before a jury first on that one of the five indictments (in which he and his son are variously named) which charges Mr. Quay and the late ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood with conspiracy in using the state funds for their personal benefit and profit and in a manner unauthorized by law. This action practically leaves the ex-treasurer alone on trial. Beyond the selection of a jury and the examination of one witness, Thomas H. Barlow, receiver of the People's bank, nothing was done today. The jury was secured after thirty-five talesmen had stood aside by the district attorney, one accused and one challenged for cause. The latter was Talcott Williams, one of the editors of the Press, of this city, which is opposed politically to Quay. The defense then exhausted its privilege of four peremptory challenges and the commonwealth took advantage of but three of the challenges.

The only witness examined today, Mr. Barlow, led to the first clash between counsel, and apparently indicated that a determined legal battle, replete with knotty points of law, will be fought in the trial of the case. The district attorney called Mr. Barlow to the stand, and the papers found by him when he assumed the receivership. Mr. Shapley, of counsel for the defense, undertook to cross-examine the witness with respect to his knowledge of whether certain books which the defense, it is understood, claims are missing, are included in those listed by the witness. This was objected to and after repeated consultations among the counsel for the defense and several other efforts to obtain an answer to the question in another form, it was abandoned and Mr. Shapley said he would begin his cross-examination in the morning.

Mr. Quay, quiet, calm and with impressive features, sat behind his counsel in court today, and to the ex-treasurer's left sat his son Richard. Mr. Quay held a letter in his hand, and from time to time glanced at it. His son talked with no one but his counsel, and the trial proceeded in a quiet, unexciting manner. There are 150 witnesses to be examined, but the trial will probably be reached in two weeks. Two of the men against whom indictments have been returned have turned state's evidence. They are Joseph P. Newman and Early Fossale. They told of how the mob assembled and of how the plan of murder was hatched out. They told of how they were taken to the town for "oil" how the mob moved stealthily to Baker's humble home; how the oil was poured on the building, and then of the flames. Then the witnesses told of the wild cries which came from the house when the hapless inmates awoke, half-asleep, and how they were taken to Baker's crippled family have come here for the trial. The mother of the children was badly wounded when the house was burned and attacked by the mob. She was holding the baby in her arms when she started to the door. A chunk of lead fired from the mob, passing over her arm, broke the bone and then buried itself in the head of the baby. The children who were driven out by the flames moved only to be met by a deadly rain of lead. The night was bitterly cold. The wounded, bleeding, freezing children were taken far into the woods, where they remained during the night. They were almost dead when rescued after daylight. These children will show their wounds in the court.

THEIR WOUNDS IN COURT

Children of the Lynched Postmaster Will Exhibit.

Charleston, S. C., April 10.—The trial of thirteen citizens of Lake City for having lynched Postmaster Baker began here today before Judge Brantley. There are 150 witnesses to be examined, but the trial will probably be reached in two weeks. Two of the men against whom indictments have been returned have turned state's evidence. They are Joseph P. Newman and Early Fossale. They told of how the mob assembled and of how the plan of murder was hatched out. They told of how they were taken to the town for "oil" how the mob moved stealthily to Baker's humble home; how the oil was poured on the building, and then of the flames. Then the witnesses told of the wild cries which came from the house when the hapless inmates awoke, half-asleep, and how they were taken to Baker's crippled family have come here for the trial. The mother of the children was badly wounded when the house was burned and attacked by the mob. She was holding the baby in her arms when she started to the door. A chunk of lead fired from the mob, passing over her arm, broke the bone and then buried itself in the head of the baby. The children who were driven out by the flames moved only to be met by a deadly rain of lead. The night was bitterly cold. The wounded, bleeding, freezing children were taken far into the woods, where they remained during the night. They were almost dead when rescued after daylight. These children will show their wounds in the court.

LIEUTENANT NEILL ON TRIAL

Pleads Guilty to One of the Five Counts Against Him.

San Francisco, April 10.—The court martial on Friday, Lieutenant Walter Neill of the Fourth United States cavalry, on the charge of neglect of duty and misappropriation of funds, met at the Presidio today. All the members of the board were present and Lieutenant Neill appeared in full uniform, accompanied by counsel. There were five counts against Neill, to which he pleaded guilty to one, charging him with being absent from his post without leave from February 4 to March 2. He pleaded not guilty. Captain Guy L. Edie, assistant surgeon United States army, was the only witness examined today. He told of the discovery of Neill's flight and the examination of his accounts, which disclosed a shortage of nearly \$12,000. One of the former services over the remains of Captain McVey, which took place this afternoon.

FRANK CROKER AND DEVEY

Before the Moxey Committee, Telling as Little as They Choose.

New York, April 10.—Only two witnesses of any importance, Frank Croker, son of the late Croker, and Chief of Police Devey, were out on the stand before the Moxey legislative investigating committee today, though the investigation continued for a number of hours into the afternoon, no particularly convicting evidence was brought out. The investigating committee adjourned its session until next Friday, when the chief witness will be Richard Croker.

OUTRAGE

Of the Most Flagrant Kind Germans Charge

AGAINST ADMIRAL KAUTZ

Don't Know Whether to Be Madder at Him or Sturdee.

CAUSE OF SAXTON'S DEATH

Proved by Doctors; Routes to the Scene of the Crime.

Canton, April 10.—Today's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. George were devoted to proving the death and the cause thereof by medical testimony and to tracing the movements of Mrs. George and Saxton just before the tragedy, to the vicinity of the shooting. Doctor A. B. Walker, F. B. Grant and A. C. Brant, who made the post-mortem examination under instructions of the coroner, were the medical witnesses, each practically corroborating the other and testifying that of the four shots which penetrated Saxton's body two were fatal. It was held that the patient might have lived 24 hours; that the fourth severed a large artery and that the patient could not have lived more than three or four minutes from such a wound. The point was emphasized in cross-examination that the bullet inflicting this last wound was not found during the autopsy. The coroner could only estimate that it was of the same size as the others.

Frank M. Wyatt, treasurer of the Wrought Iron Bridge company, testified to seeing Mrs. George start west about half an hour before the murder. James Shetter, a street car conductor, testified that she went west on a car on which he stood while he left the car at Hazelton avenue, next to Lincoln avenue, the scene of the tragedy, having passed her rooms by three or four stopping places of the car. John A. Shanafelt, secretary and treasurer of the Canton Steel Roofing company, testified to having seen her leave the car at Hazelton avenue. All these said she was riding in dark clothing and two of them thought her dress was black. She also carried a dark cape. William Coffin, treasurer of the Grand Opera House, testified to having seen Saxton start from the Saxton block on a bicycle a short time before the shooting. Saxton's clothing on the night of the shooting was found in dark clothing and two of the witnesses thought they are now more holes in it than when he last saw it the vest will be arched unless it is established that there has been no change made in the garment, which is supposed to have been in one of the county vaults ever since the morning of the shooting.

Before adjourning this evening the jury was ordered by the court not to read the newspaper accounts of the trial, in connection with the usual caution to avoid prejudice.

The court held a short forenoon session and adjourned until 1 p. m. The case will be suspended only half the day of the funeral of Prosecutor Backus's father.

UNCLE SAM'S COMMISSIONER

In the Samoan Settlement in Bartlett Trip of South Dakota.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The president has selected Bartlett Trip of South Dakota, formerly minister to Austria, as the United States representative at Samoa in the present commission. Mr. Trip, who is at present in Yankton, will be called to Washington immediately to receive his instructions. For this government is determined to assent to the desire of the Samoan government that the commission shall proceed to Samoa at an earlier possible moment. Mr. Elliot, the British commissioner, is already in this city and it may be that he will proceed to Samoa in company with Mr. Trip and the German representative, who, it is thought, will be the secretary of the embassy in Washington.

AT TWENTY-TWO TO ONE

Estimation of Possibility of Bimetallism at This Rate.

London, April 10.—A blue book, giving the evidence obtained by the Indian currency inquiry committee, was published here today. It includes a letter from the United States secretary of state, Colonel John Hay, to Lord Aldenham, British minister in London, dated November 22 last, saying: "The Washington cabinet does not consider it expedient for the United States to reopen the bimetallic question at present, in view of the character of the British mission."

Colonel Hay added that the cabinet was open to consider the question of ratio. Lord Aldenham suggested before the committee that negotiations be entered into upon the part of Great Britain with the United States to come to an agreement for the re-opening of the Indian mints at the ratio of 2 to 1, because he thought there was a possibility in the future of the American government taking the bit in its teeth and re-minting the old ratio. Lord Aldenham quoted Colonel Hay later in support of his view that the American government was disposed to adopt the ratio of 2 to 1. He added: "I talked with Colonel Hay when he was here as ambassador and seemed favorably disposed to this ratio, but said, 'I am an outgoing ambassador and of course have to power.' I pointed out that he would have considerable influence when he got back to America and assumed the secretaryship of state, and asked him to communicate with me. He waited for some time, after he returned. I think intentionally, until after the congressional elections, and then wrote the letter."

LEFT TO DAYTON'S JUDGMENT

How to Shut Off Forces, but Shut Off He Must Be.

Washington, April 10.—The cruiser Detroit has been ordered to stop at Cartagena, Colombia, before putting in at Port Limon. She is due at the first named port tomorrow. The instructions prepared for Captain Dayton, in substance, authorized him to deal with the situation on his merits and according to his own judgment. If he finds that the Nicaraguan general, Torrea, at Bluefields, is aggressively treating American merchants, he will put an instant stop to the complaints. The Detroit is to stop at Greytown after leaving Port Limon.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 10, via Grayton, Texas.—United States Minister William L. Merry arrived here this afternoon from San Salvador, by way of Charlevoix. He is in good health. All is quiet.

BAY CITY STREET CAR STRIKE

Car Pailed Off One Car, and Another Is Rejected.

Bay City, Mich., April 10.—The Consolidated Street Railway company delayed four cars today under guard of deputized police. A crowd attacked one of the cars and pulled the crew off and drove them away. Another car had its windows smashed and had to be taken to the barn. Otherwise the strike situation was unchanged, but the crowd in the city assumed a threatening attitude. The cars today carried no passengers and the business operated by the striking street railway employees were only moderately affected. There were no signs of a settlement.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 10.—The unemployed miners for Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and New York, who are now in the coal fields, are being driven out of the coal fields by the coal companies. The coal companies are being driven out of the coal fields by the coal companies. The coal companies are being driven out of the coal fields by the coal companies.

CARNAGE

At Pana, Where a Conflict Rages for Hours

BETWEEN ARMED CITIZENS

And Imported Negro Miners, the Dead Numbering Seven.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Trouble Brought on by a Negro Tough--Negroes Shot Men or Women Indiscriminately.

Pana, Ill., April 10.—A deadly riot, the most serious disturbance that has occurred here since the union miners instigated the strike in April, 1898, was enacted today, resulting in seven persons being shot to death and nine wounded, as follows:

The dead: FRANK COBURN, citizen. XAVIER LEBROUX, Frenchman, union miner. Three negro men. One negro woman. Unidentified negro; body found tonight. The wounded: Frank Laidsworth; shot in hand. Mrs. Henriot; shot in the left arm. William Kuhn, laundryman; shot in leg and hand. Cyrus Strickler; shot in back. Albert Vickers; shot in hand. George Kimball, farmer, Elmhurst; shot in right arm. Henry Stevens, negro; shot in neck. — Profits; shot in foot.

NORWAY--SWEDEN DIFFICULTIES

Incidents Which Show the State of Public Feeling.

New York, April 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Stockholm says: The tension of the relations between Sweden and Norway is indicated by the following incidents: During the recent prince's recent visit to Christiania he invited the members of the chambers to dinner at the royal castle. About sixty of them rudely returned the invitations. The crown prince was naturally highly offended and spoke indignantly of their act, which, to say the least, was ungrateful. The Swedish minister of war, who has asked the permission of his Norwegian colleague to delegate a couple of officers to attend the autumn maneuvers in Norway. To the surprise of all here, the permission was refused.

The crown prince is suffering from inflammation in his eyes and her doctors have forbidden reading.

Vice Admiral Pierson, who is celebrating his jubilee as a naval officer, retires this month.

PAUNCEFOTE TO BE ONE

Of the British Delegates to the Czar's Peace Conference.

London, April 10.—It is officially announced that the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the British minister at The Hague, Mr. H. Howard, have been appointed British representatives at the peace conference called by the czar, which is to meet at The Hague on May 15. They will be assisted by Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher and Major General Sir John Ardagh, as respectively, naval and military experts.

Rome, April 10.—Italy has been formally invited to the disarmament conference at The Hague and has appointed one of her delegates, Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs in the late Ruffini cabinet. This is held to imply that the Vatican will not be invited to send a delegate.

ESTERHAZY DENIES ALL

Never Did or Said Anything the Dreyfusites Said He Did.

Paris, April 10.—This morning published reports of interviews with Comte Esterhazy, who, referring to the testimony of General Roger before the court of conviction in the Dreyfus proceedings, says Major Hartmann was mistaken in saying that he (Esterhazy) wrote a letter to the officers at Metz or was present at the Champs Elysees tests of the 13-caliber cannon. It was he who declares, who gave to the London Daily Chronicle the letters sent to President Faure. These letters were dictated to him. The statement printed in the London Daily Chronicle, that he told the proprietors of that paper that he wrote the bordereau under orders, and that Dreyfus did not write it, Comte Esterhazy characterized as a ridiculous invention.

COLONEL HENRY'S SECRETARY

Makes the Third of the Notable Dreyfus Cases.

Paris, April 10.—M. Lottin, who was private secretary to the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who committed suicide at Mont Valerien fortress last August after confessing to having written a letter to Major Hartmann, yesterday testified that he instrumentally in detaching Dreyfus's revolver, killed himself last evening (Monday). Lottin was a retired sergeant major of artillery, and had been in ill health. After Henry's suicide he lived at Saint Quentin, in Aisne, where he committed suicide on receiving a telegram summoning him to Paris.

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Bulletin Of The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, April 10, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; growing cooler; west winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Santa Cruz Captured by Lawton and His Son on Trial
2. German Wrath Against Kautz
3. Riot and Martial Law at Pana
4. Warrant Served on Thompson
5. New Oklahoma Town Sprouting
6. Postmaster Day Murdered
7. Wichita Livestock Markets
8. Heavy Crops Explain the Boom
9. Meeting of City Council
10. Mathies Turned Loose
11. Wichita's New Road
12. Five Boys Arrested
13. Next Fall Fate Meet
14. Russia's Invasion of Finland

gus of England. The question of ratio, Secretary Hay said, was not considered.

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LEFT TO DAYTON'S JUDGMENT

How to Shut Off Forces, but Shut Off He Must Be.

Washington, April 10.—The cruiser Detroit has been ordered to stop at Cartagena, Colombia, before putting in at Port Limon. She is due at the first named port tomorrow. The instructions prepared for Captain Dayton, in substance, authorized him to deal with the situation on his merits and according to his own judgment. If he finds that the Nicaraguan general, Torrea, at Bluefields, is aggressively treating American merchants, he will put an instant stop to the complaints. The Detroit is to stop at Greytown after leaving Port Limon.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 10, via Grayton, Texas.—United States Minister William L. Merry arrived here this afternoon from San Salvador, by way of Charlevoix. He is in good health. All is quiet.

BAY CITY STREET CAR STRIKE

Car Pailed Off One Car, and Another Is Rejected.

Bay City, Mich., April 10.—The Consolidated Street Railway company delayed four cars today under guard of deputized police. A crowd attacked one of the cars and pulled the crew off and drove them away. Another car had its windows smashed and had to be taken to the barn. Otherwise the strike situation was unchanged, but the crowd in the city assumed a threatening attitude. The cars today carried no passengers and the business operated by the striking street railway employees were only moderately affected. There were no signs of a settlement.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 10.—The unemployed miners for Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and New York, who are now in the coal fields, are being driven out of the coal fields by the coal companies. The coal companies are being driven out of the coal fields by the coal companies.

CARNAGE

At Pana, Where a Conflict Rages for Hours