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LAWTON PUSHING REBELS NORTHWARD

Marches His Troops Along the Road Near Lake Laguna de Bay,

The Enemy Retreating When the American Forces Hove in Sight.

Major Weisenberger's Sharpshooters Run Upon a Nest of Rebels in Some Thick Bushes, Losing Five Men of the North Dakota Regiment Killed and Two Wounded.

MANILA, April 14, 7:45 p. m.—General Lawton marched along the road between the hills and the lake, with the gunboats Napidan and Laguna de Bay abreast of his troops. The enemy retreated northward.

On Wednesday the troops crossed the Paghanjan and concentrated at Lambun, at the mouth of the river. After leaving two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment to guard the entrance of the river, the troops marched to Longas and found it deserted. Furniture which had been dropped in the flight of the natives was scattered along the trails leading into the hills.

Major Weisenberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Pactos Ancontenca in the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes, which afforded a splendid cover. Five men of the North Dakota Regiment were killed and two were wounded, two of the former dying after having been brought to Longas Church, where Father McKinnon administered the sacrament to them.

The main body of American troops while at dinner in Longas heard the firing, and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. A scout from the hill saw the little fight, and many white coats running into the hills. The Laguna de Bay at the beginning of the fight shelled the rebels, making it too hot for the enemy.

The Americans entered San Antonio at sunset, without meeting with any resistance. Twenty unarmed prisoners, bearing copies of the proclamation of the United States Philippine Commission, which they had somehow secured, were afterward released and sent outside our lines with bundles of proclamations to distribute.

The Fourth Cavalry is guarding Santa Cruz.

Two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment are at the mouth of the river, two are at Pasig and two at Lambun, and one of the Fourteenth Regiment and four of the North Dakota Regiment are at San Antonio. The remainder of the troops are at Longas. General Lawton is on board the Laguna de Bay, and the cascoes are off San Antonio.

The country occupied is thickly settled, and produces much fruit.

OTIS REPORTS ARRIVAL OF THE SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The War Department has received the following:

"Manila, April 14.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sheridan arrived. Casualties: Lieutenant Meyer and three enlisted men died en route. Health of troops very good. OTIS."

Lieutenant Meyer is the man referred to in the Associated Press dispatches as having disappeared in the night. The transport Sheridan, above reported, sailed from New York on February 19th with the Twelfth Infantry and Companies A, C and F, Seventeenth Infantry, comprising fifty-seven officers, 1,796 enlisted men and fifty-six women and children. Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, was in command.

LIEUTENANT MEYER.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Lieutenant Ralph E. Meyer was the son of General E. S. Meyer, who served with distinction in the Civil War, and is a prominent attorney of this city. Young Meyer was 21 years old.

When the excitement over the war with Spain was at its hight young Meyer enlisted with the company organized by the Cleveland Grays. Before he coud join the command, however, he received his appointment as a Lieutenant in the regular army.

The Meyer family is one of fighters. Lieutenant Ralph Meyer has a brother who was wounded at Santiago, and for a time his life was despaired of.

MANILA, April 15.—(8:30 a. m.)—Starting in an easterly direction along the road to Pansanghan a party of seventy sharpshooters, under Lieutenant Sothern of the Washington Regiment, came upon a trench across the road about a mile out of Santa Cruz. Lieutenant Sothern was wounded.

The Americans then advanced with mounted guns, and the Fourteenth Infantry in the center, Link's battalion of the First Idaho Infantry on the right and Fraine's battalion of the First North Dakota Infantry on the left, both flanking. The trench was carried without loss to the Americans.

Pansanghan was found deserted.

Four monuments on the border of the village celebrate the proclamation of Filipino independence issued last year, and glorify "Aguinaldo, the Liberator."

The troops on entering the abandoned houses found them in perfect order. A few guerrilla shots were exchanged, and one member of the Fourteenth Regiment was shot in the leg by his comrades, who were aiming at a Cariboo.

One Filipino was killed and five wounded in the encounter beyond Tongas. This was an ambush. Eight men of the North Dakota Regiment, moving in single file through the woods, received a volley from a clump of bushes about fifty feet away. Only one man got off unhurt. He dragged a comrade with four bullets in his body to the main force, and then led the troops back to the spot of attack. The Filipinos were easily scattered.

Additional Filipino dead found near Santa Cruz swell the number of the enemy killed on Monday to 150, including Paole Aguirro, one of the leaders, and twelve officers.

According to the statement of some of the prisoners, the Filipinos drove a hundred Spanish prisoners and twelve priests about Santa Cruz at the point of the bayonet on Sunday night. Four other priests died of starvation.

It appears that the Filipino force at Santa Cruz consisted of 30 rifles and a thousand bolos.

As he lacks sufficient troops for garrisoning, General Lawton will withdraw from the towns entered. Not a house has been burned, the only confiscation being of pigs and chickens. It is hoped that this respect for property will convince the natives of the good intentions of the Americans.

All non-combatants are released, with American proclamations to be distributed among their friends, and all church valuables are forwarded to the Archbishop.

Lieutenant Brooke has brought to Manila one of the captured steamers with five of the American dead, ten wounded and fifty who were sick. Most of the sick attribute their disorders to the Cuban campaign.

Through treachery or ignorance of the Filipino pilot, the steamer was stranded a whole day, the provisions failed, and there was some suffering on this score.

BEEF INQUIRY.

No More Witnesses Likely to Be Examined After To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The army court of inquiry has decided to examine no more witnesses after the close of this week, unless in exceptional cases, where those expected were unavoidably detained. General Miles will not be called except by his own request.

The court will not hear all the additional witnesses whose names have been suggested by General Miles. Some of them will, however, be called, including Inspector General Breckinridge. The 200 additional reports of officers will be received in cases where made by officers who have already testified, or whose reports have been read, and excepting also reports of officers who were not on duty at Santiago or in Porto Rico.

Dr. C. P. Adams, surgeon of the Second New Jersey Regiment, was the first witness of the day. He and other witnesses following were called to testify concerning the condition of affairs in that regiment complained of by Dr. Currie. Dr. Adams said that he did not in any case attribute the sickness of the troops attacked to Government rations. He heard nothing from Dr. Currie of his chemical tests with the fresh beef. He had been told of the doctor's observations concerning the effects of the butcher's knife blade in discoloring the meat, but the investigation had failed to corroborate his statement.

Dr. Charles R. Blundell, assistant surgeon of the Second New Jersey, agreed with Dr. Adams that no sickness had been caused by the Government food, nor had he ever heard of any chemical tests by Dr. Currie, until his return home. Furthermore, he said that he had charge of the sick of the regiment while the rifle range was in course of construction, and there was no such sickness in the detachment as has been testified to. He did not think the men could have been so sick as represented without his knowledge. Dr Blundell said he had found the meat bad in some instances, but as a rule it was wholesome.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Opening Games of the National League Season.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The baseball season opened here with over 10,000 people in attendance, and proved to be an auspicious occasion for the home team. Philadelphia won, but it was not an easy victory, as Washington played a fine fielding game, and had the home team not solved Killen's delivery in the fifth inning and also in the sixth and seventh, a different story might be told.

Score: Philadelphia 6, hits 9, errors 4; Washington 5, hits 8, errors 1. Batteries—Piavy and McFarland; Killen and McGuire.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 14.—The Colonels were virtually slaughtered by the Orphans in the opening game of the National League season here today. The all-round playing of the Chicagos and Ryan's phenomenal one-handed catch against the left field fence were the features. Attendance 9,000.

Score: Chicago 15, Louisville 1. Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Cunningham and Kittredge. Hits—Chicago 16, errors 0; Louisville hits 8, errors 7.

U. S. CONSULS TO SPAIN.

Directed by the Secretary of State to Return to Their Posts.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Secretary of State has directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States Consuls who were obliged to leave on account of the war.

Two of these officers, Consul H. W. Bowen, at Barcelona, and Richard M. Bartleman at Malaga, are now in New York. The third, J. W. Carroll, Consul at Cadiz, is now at Gibraltar.

The department has determined that they shall all be retained in the Consular service, there being no evidence of any personal ill feeling incurred by them. The sub-Consular officers mostly remained in Spain throughout the war and were undisturbed, some even continuing to discharge a part of their own duties. They will also be continued in the service.

Funeral of Ex-Senator Tabor.

DENVER, April 14.—The late Postmaster and ex-United States Senator H. A. W. Tabor was honored to-day with a military funeral. The remains were escorted this morning by the local companies of the Colorado National Guard from the Capitol, where they had lain in state since 2 p. m. yesterday, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where solemn requiem high mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock by Rev. Francis Roy. The edifice was crowded and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The Chaffee Light Artillery preceded the cortege to Calvary Cemetery, and saluted with seventeen guns as the hearse passed through the gates. The final services at the grave were private.

Dumped Her Cargo Into the River.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—The barge Vidalia of Pittsburg, while attempting to go over the falls to-day, became unmanageable, and struck against the pier on the Indiana side of the Louisville bridge. The force of the impact was so terrific that the boat turned completely over, emptying her cargo, consisting of fine Russian iron valued at $100,000, into fifteen feet of water. The boat was valued at $7,000, and the loss will be total, and the iron is worthless when immersed. No one was injured.

LIGHT ON THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

The First Uprising Fomented Largely by the German Consul,

Who Insisted Upon Recognizing Mataafa as King of the Islands.

Fearing a Massacre, the American and British Consuls Joined With the Germans in Recognizing the Mataafa Provisional Government, Until Admiral Kautz Arrived, Who Upon Learning of the Situation, and After Consulting With the Consuls, Issued the Manifesto Deposing Mataafa.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted principally to a discussion of the Samoan situation, and the instructions to the American Commissioners to the Czar's disarmament conference at The Hague. A complete written report concerning the preliminaries leading up to the hostilities, which was made to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Kautz, was read to the Cabinet by Secretary Long. It throws some additional light upon the complications prior to the Admiral's arrival, the most important fact brought out being that the three Consuls, American, British and German, at the time of the Admiral's arrival at Apia, had recognized the revolutionists under Mataafa. The Mataafa uprising, after Chief Justice Chambers' decision in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the Admiral indicates, was fomented largely by the German Consul, who insisted upon recognizing Mataafa as King. Chaos was threatened, and the American and British residents considered themselves in peril. A massacre was feared, and under these circumstances the American and British Consuls joined with the Germans in recognizing the provisional Government under Mataafa.

To Admiral Kautz, upon his arrival, however, the British and American Consuls explained that they had been forced to this action by the duress of the situation. The Admiral, at the conference aboard the Philadelphia, having satisfied himself that Chief Justice Chambers' decision was in accordance with the Berlin treaty, informed the Consuls that they had no power to violate its provisions, and with the full acquiescence of the British and American Consuls, he issued his manifesto dissolving the provisional Government, and Malietoa was crowned King. The counter proclamation of the German Consul and the shelling of the native villages, as recounted in the press dispatches, followed.

After hearing this morning from the British and German Embassies, the State Department was enabled to announce positively and finally that the three parties to the Berlin treaty had agreed upon the instructions to be given their Samoan Commissioners, and that it was certain that the commission would leave San Francisco on the 25th for Samoa on the Badger.

The instructions to the Commissioners are identical, the three Governments having accepted a form which comprises the differences which have existed up to this time. The commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan Islands upon its arrival. This applies to acts necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being, but whatever the commission does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character, and subject to the approval of three Powers.

As to the merits of the bitter controversy between the representatives of the Powers on the island which led up to the unfortunate outbreak of April 1st, the Commissioners are expected to make a thorough, impartial investigation and report the results to their respective Governments. The latter will by ordinary diplomatic exchange apply any corrections that seem to be necessary. The Commissioners will have no power to alter the treaty of Berlin. They may make recommendations to that end, and where they are unanimous it is probable that their recommendations will be accepted for changes in the treaty.

SAMOAN QUESTION IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, April 14.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, announced in the Reichstag that an agreement had been arrived at with Great Britain with regard to sending a commission to Samoa.

The interpellation on Samoa was presented by Dr. Lehr, an extremist, and was replied to by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow. The whole affair was looked upon as a fizzle, and lasted only eighty minutes.

There was a slim attendance of members in the Reichstag to-day, but the galleries were crowded. The United States Embassy was represented at the session.

The opening speech of the interpellation, to which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had previously agreed to reply, was not asked, and it was afterward said that the signers of the interpellation blundered in entrusting its presentation to Dr. Lehr. The latter, contrary to agreement, made strong references to economic matters in arguing against the American and British attitude in Samoa, hinting that Germany would fight both countries economically if thwarted politically.

The party leaders, one after another, repudiated Dr. Lehr's declarations.

In substance, the interpellation, which was signed by a majority of the Center-Reichs party Conservatives and National Liberals, asked the Government for information regarding the events in Samoa, and also requested information regarding the measures taken or to be taken by the Government under the circumstances.

The Minister said the Government knew nothing of the conflicts said to have taken place between Admiral Kautz and the commander of the German warship Falke.

In the course of his remarks, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said:

"Our attitude regarding the complication may be summed up in a single sentence, 'adherence to the legal status created by the Act so long as the Act is not modified by the unanimous decision of the Powers.' This is to say, respect for the rights appertaining to others by virtue of the Act, but at the same time full maintenance of German rights. In the interests of the tranquillity of Samoa, and in the interest of calmer relations between the Powers, should they find it advantageous, if the Act has become inadequate, it could be replaced by a fresh arrangement, corresponding better with the present situation. But so long as the Samoan compact exists it must be loyally observed by all concerned. The letter and spirit of the Act require that a final decision be only effected by the unanimous resolutions of the three Governments. We therefore have allowed no doubt to remain in London and Washington that we must regard as not legally binding any changes to which we have not given our assent. We could not permit a decision regarding Samoa to be taken contrary to the treaty rights.

"Another leading point of view is for us to hold aloof from the dispute of the native chiefs. We were confronted by several candidates for the throne of Samoa, but we have not taken sides. But the provisional government of Mataafa having been recognized by the three Consuls, it must have appeared to our Consul as the legal status quo until a new government was installed by the unanimous resolution of the three Governments.

"For that reason we have taken up a neutral attitude in regard to the internal affairs of Samoa, we have neither participated in nor approved the intervention of British and American warships in these disputes.

"Respecting the recent conflicts, we have only mutilated and defective telegrams from our Consul, and more or less trustworthy reports from foreign telegraphic agencies, so that it is not yet possible for us to pass final judgment on the affair.

"The final settlement cannot be prejudiced by the events in Samoa. This settlement will not take place on the spot. It can only be the result of an agreement between the three Cabinets. In order to bring about such a readjustment, we have proposed to dispatch a special commission, have demanded unanimity in its decisions, and have carried this point after overcoming considerable difficulties. (Cheers.)

"I am happy to state that the British Government has now officially declared to me, through its Embassador, that it accepted the proposals of Germany regarding the mode of operation and functions of the commission, whose functions and powers may be summed up as follows:

"The commission appointed by the three signatory Powers to the Samoan act will take over the provisional government of the islands. To this end the commission will exercise the highest powers. All other official personages will have to obey the orders of the Commissioners and the three Powers will instruct their Consular and naval representatives to lend them their support. No measure taken by the Commissioners in conformity with the foregoing official powers will be legal unless all three Commissioners assent thereto.

"One of the tasks of the commission will be to consider what provisions it regards as necessary for the future government of the country, or the modification of the Berlin Act, and report to the Government the views at which it finally arrives.

"We hope the commission will succeed in effecting a settlement, just, fair and acceptable to all parties. We will only assent to such decisions as do not prejudice our plain rights and the important interests of Germans in Samoa.

"Two things must not be forgotten. Firstly, our duty to protect the trade, business and property of our countrymen in Samoa. Secondly, we possess treaty rights in Samoa, the maintenance of which are regarded by the German nation as a point of honor." (Cheers and cries of, "That's right.")

The Minister of Foreign Affairs added: "We demand in Samoa no more than what belongs to us by treaty. But we cannot and will not allow these treaty rights of ours to be curtailed."

No debate followed, but speaking to the order of the day, Herr Richter, the German Radical leader, said his party had nothing in common with the manner with which the interpellation was handled by Dr. Lehr, and Herren Lieber, Rickert and Von Levitzow expressed similar views. Herr Liebnecht, the Socialist leader, approved of the ministerial statement.

Dr. Lehr's speech in introducing the interpellation was utterly devoid of tact. He scoffed at America, excitedly attacking England, and demanded that the Government should grant no commercial privileges to such countries, who, he declared, had insulted the dignity of the German Empire. He would not advise a declaration of war against Great Britain and the United States, and boisterous laughter from all parts of the chamber followed, but he would fully expect Germany to annex the Samoan Islands and increase the navy, "in order that Germany's prestige may be safeguarded in both hemispheres."

He was listened to with manifest displeasure on all sides, and the general opinion is that he has placed both himself and his adherents in a very ludicrous position.

Prince Bismarck informed the correspondent of the Associated Press, when questioned as to the purport of his declaration, that he did not meant to criticise the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but to disprove Dr. Lehr's deductions, remembering his father's motto, never to mix economic questions with political questions.

The newspapers, commenting upon the proceedings, emphasized the unanimity displayed in the Reichstag and the masterly tact of Baron von Buelow and the other speakers.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands from good authority that in the course of negotiations Germany suggested a partition of the islands, but that England refused to agree.

The "Hamburger Correspondencia" says that Captain Huffnagel, manager of the German plantation at Vailele, where the fatal ambush was devised, has been transferred from the British cruiser Tauranga to the German cruiser Falke, at the request of the Consuls.

UNANIMITY WILL BE OBEYED.

LONDON, April 14.—The officials of the British Foreign Office say the Marquis of Salisbury has agreed that in the decisions regulating the provisional

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

CROKER ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Tammany's Chief Put Through a Rigid Course of Questioning

By the Legislative Committee Delving Into New York City's Affairs.

Declines to Answer Questions Pertaining to His Private Affairs, but Admits That He is a Member of Several Companies, One of Which is Capitalized at Ten Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Richard Croker was on the stand to-day before the Mazet Investigating Commission, and will be on the stand again to-morrow. John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader's chief deputy, was also put through a course of questioning this afternoon. Judge Joseph E. Daly, whom the Democrats refused to renominate for Justice of the Supreme Court last fall, told of his treatment by Mr. Croker and Tammany, and with other prominent witnesses contributed testimony that went to make the day a most notable one in the investigation into the city's affairs.

The examination of Richard Croker was a remarkable one, chiefly by reason of the answers which he returned to the questions propounded to him by Mr. Moss. He was brief, and took advantage of many opportunities afforded him to retort in a manner that evoked applause from those gathered in the committee room. Mr. Croker gave events a somewhat dramatic turn, when, after refusing to answer several questions concerning his private affairs, he held up his right hand and said impressively: "If you can show me where I have taken a single dollar from this city you can cut that arm off."

Mr. Croker told the committee that it was customary for candidates in office to contribute to election expenses. He said that the contributions were not compulsory, but were in many cases, on the contrary, voluntary.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the investigation to-day was that in which Mr. Croker was questioned closely as to how he had made his money. Mr. Croker refused to tell of his private affairs, but admitted that he was a member of several companies, one of which is the Air and Power Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. He said: "I've got nothing to conceal. If anyone comes to me with a good stock to buy, I buy it and so would you. I will not go into details of my private business."

Mr. Moss endeavored in a persuasive way to induce Mr. Croker to give further information on the subject of money making, but the witness simply refused to give details. Incidentally, Mr. Croker praised Chief Devery and the Police Department, and was on the stand when the hearing adjourned.

Justice Levenritt of the Supreme Court, immediately upon the commencement of proceedings, addressed the members of the committee, saying that he had been called here to testify and that the business of his court was suffering thereby.

Mr. Moss excused the Justice until further notice.

Then the name of Richard Croker was called. The Tammany Hall leader was sworn.

"You live at the Democratic Club, do you not?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Croker.

"You are leader of the political organization generally known as Tammany Hall, are you not?"

"I do not know that I am."

"Generally conceded to be, are you not?" asked Mr. Moss sauvely.

"Well," said Mr. Croker, "I am not talking for myself. If others say I am, I am."

Mr. Croker agreed with Mr. Moss that the government of the city and county depended upon the existence of political parties.

Mr. Moss asked if the leadership generally accorded Mr. Croker was not based largely upon the fact that he had the reputation of being a truthful man.

Mr. Croker said he tried to be a truthful man.

Mr. Moss had asked Mr. Croker a number of seemingly immaterial questions regarding the organization of Tammany Hall, when Mr. Croker interrupted him and said sharply:

"It is not necessary to bring all that up; that which everybody knows. There is no use playing to the galleries, and there is no use of making speeches. We all know everything that has been said. We know that I am the leader of the party, and I acknowledge it, and that all these people are my friends, and that I am going to stick to them all the time."

There was a roar of applause as Mr. Croker finished this sentence.

Chairman Mazet rapped for silence.

Rather sarcastically Mr. Moss said the applause was all right, and that he hoped the Chairman would allow it once in awhile. It did not disconcert him.

"Just give me good, straight talk," went on Mr. Croker, when the applause had ceased; "that is all. I am talking straight talk; and that is all I want. All these gentlemen know that I am considered the leader. All these gentlemen are my friends. You have taken half an hour for nothing. What is the use of that?"

"We will try to accommodate you, Mr. Croker," replied the counsel.

Mr. Croker said that he gave the prominent Tammany Hall Democrats a certain amount of advice and direction. Sometimes they followed it; sometimes they did not. Most of them followed it.

Mr. Moss read a list of the Tammany Sachems.

Mr. Croker admitted that all or nearly all of them held prominent positions in the city government.

Mr. Croker admitted that he had been consulted regarding the selection of men for positions in the city government, but denied that he had dictated appointments. He conceded the proposition that he had probably greater influence with the municipal administration than any other citizen. He was a believer in the theory that the party in power should have the offices. He had interested himself in the Amsterdam avenue and Astoria gas questions, because the people's rights were involved, and he had notified the Tammany members of the Municipal Assembly to attend sessions and vote on those questions, because it was their duty to do so. He could tell nothing about contributors to campaign funds, and rendered no account of the Finance Committee of Tammany, of which committee he was Chairman, of the moneys disbursed by him. He said judicial candidates had contributed to the campaign fund, but not by compulsion. Their individual donations might have been as much as $5,000, or $8,000, but none of them had paid as much as $10,000.

Mr. Moss had, Mr. Croker said, been deposed from the Police Board because he was not in sympathy with the party in power; his work was all right, but his politics were at fault.

Mr. Croker said his partner in the real estate business was Peter F. Meyer, who was also connected with the Dock Board.

Mr. Moss tried to bring out that judicial sales had been given to Croker's real estate firm on account of the political influence of the witness.

Mr. Croker said that at present his firm had nearly all the judicial sales.

"So that if you have a controlling voice in the affairs of that party," asked Mr. Moss, "and secure the nomination of true men, you may be sure that at least in the real estate exchange and in the firm of Meyer & Croker you will, as a true Democrat, get some of that profit?"

"We at least expect to be befriended," said Mr. Croker.

"Then you are working for your own pocket?"

"All the time, the same as you are. It is to the party belongs the spoils," said Mr. Croker.

"And to the boss belongs the lion's share of the plunder?" sneered Mr. Moss.

"No, plunder, no; you can call it whatever you like. Because men are loyal to us, you call that plunder. When you send your bill in for the work you are doing here for the Legislature you might as well call that plunder."

He saw nothing wrong in receiving profits that came through appointees of the organization.

Mr. Croker was excused temporarily, and W. H. Peckham, formerly President of the Bar Association, took the witness chair. Of his own knowledge he could not say that Judges were assessed for political purposes, but a Judge whom he could not name had told him the amount paid by the Judges ranged all the way from $10,000 to $25,000 each.

Ex-Judge J. F. Daly, who failed of a renomination for the Supreme Court by the regular Democracy at the last election, was called. He said he had not been notified by Croker that he need not expect a renomination on the ground that he had refused to make an appointment, and had also refused to make a judicial order. The order related to the removal of the real estate sales from the Real Estate Exchange to Meyer's rooms.

Dr. O'Sullivan brought out the fact that Judge Daly was first nominated for the bench by the Tweed administration.

Judge Daly admitted that he had gone to Mr. Croker to ask that he (Daly) be nominated as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Croker's reply was that that was a matter belonging to the district leaders, and that he had nothing to do with it.

Ex-Judge R. A. Pierce testified that he had, at Richard Croker's suggestion, contributed $10,000 to the campaign fund when he was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, and to this sum he had added $500. He sent his check for $10,000, payable to Mr. Croker, but the check had been returned to him, with the request that it be made out payable to the order of the bearer. He had never, while on the bench, received any intimation from Croker as to how he should decide any case before him for trial.

Rates Must be Maintained.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Traffic officials of Western roads received notices today from their respective routes that under no circumstances whatever may they deviate in the slightest degree from the letter or spirit of the agreement with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the maintenance of the tariff rates. This practically takes the control of rates away from traffic officials.

Hundreds of Miles Burned Over.

CHEYENNE WELLS (Wyo.), April 14.—Hundreds of square miles of grazing land have been burned over by fires south, east and west of Cheyenne Wells. Thousands of cattle have been driven to other ranges. Still further west on Wild Horse another fire started yesterday. At last accounts it had burned over an area of twenty square miles, and was spreading unchecked toward the west.

An Old-Time River Captain Dead.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Another old-time river Captain, R. A. Dorst, is dead. Captain Dorst engaged in the river business when it was at its hight, in 1840. He navigated both the Missouri and Mississippi, and was the first to take a steamboat up the former to the Rocky Mountains. Although in his eighty-first year, Captain Dorst kept employed up to the time of his death.

Nebraska Prairie Fire.

OMAHA, April 14.—A prairie fire in Greeley County resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property and the fatal burning of J. J. Lepper and his son of Brayton. A high wind was blowing, and rendered futile the efforts to stop the fire, which burned over a large tract of land, and several farms were destroyed.

Mail Robbers Convicted.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), April 14.—The Robinson and Essex gang of desperadoes were convicted in the United States Court to-day. Five men were given three years in the penitentiary, three were fined and one sent to the reform school. The culprits were found guilty of robbing the mails between El Reno and Arapahoe.

Lake City Lynching.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), April 14.—In the Lake City lynching case to-day, the Government consented to a verdict of not guilty against three of the thirty-one parties under indictment, the evidence being insufficient. The three are Clark, Kelly and E. Rodgers, all members of the Second South Carolina Regiment.

RACING EVENTS ON MANY TRACKS.

Very Cold Day for Favorites on the Oakland Course,

Not One Landing First Under the Wire in the Six Races Run.

Jinks in the First and Ringmaster in the Second, Good Things for the "Knowing Ones," in the Ruck at the Finish — Then Thirty to One Shots Capture the Third and Fourth Events, Favorites Way in the Rear.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Several speedy ones were sent to the barrier in the first race at Oakland to-day. Jinks was again made the favorite, and, as usual with him in his last few races, failed to show a particle of speed. Amasa led for some distance and then chucked it up. Heigh Ho, at the sixteenth pole, assumed the lead and came home on the bit. Ringmaster was played in the second race as though it was all over, but, after showing some speed, he finished in the ruck. Einstein, off none too well, came with a rattle at the end, winning handily. New Moon came to life and secured the place from Coda.

The weather was fine and the track fast. Results:

Six furlongs, selling, Heigh Ho (J. Reiff), 7 to 1, won; Prompto (E. Jones), 4 to 1, second; Horatio (Piggott), 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Amasa, Socialist, Jinks, Guilder, Frohman, Novia, Saintly and Watossa also ran.

Mile and an eighth, selling, Einstein (Bassinger), 6 to 1, won; New Moon (J. Power), 50 to 1, second; Coda (Jenkins), 12 to 1, third. Time—1:56. McFarlane, Cavallo, Rapido, Billy, McCloskey, Peter II., Merry Boy, Ringmaster, Adam Andrew, Huntsman and Darechota also ran.

Four furlongs, Gusto (Jenkins), 30 to 1, won; Catulus (J. Reiff), 5 to 1, second; The Buffoon (E. Jones), 15 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Bamboulla, Flush of Gold, Tom Sharkey, Big Horn, Rose Queen, Burdoc, Loyta, Idalette, Lozello, Champion Rose and Nettie Clark also ran.

One mile, Thyne (Macklin), 30 to 1, won; Catastrophe (Hennessy), 5 to 1, second; Ed Lanigan (Thorpe), 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Pallucus, Granger, Sylvan Lass, Fortis, Cyaro, Solstice, Alhaja, Gold Garter, Rio Glenn, Bly and Sooner Fly also ran.

Mile and an eighth, selling, Winifred (Devin), 3 to 1, won; Ulm (Gray), 6 to 5, second; Reolia (J. Russell), 30 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. Judge Wofford, University, Colonial Dame, Peter Weber and Outright also ran.

Mile and a quarter, handicap, David Tenny (Thorpe), 9 to 2, won; Adolph Spreckels (Piggott), 13 to 5, second; Merops (McNichols), 7 to 2, third. Time—2:06½. Vincitor, Rosinante and Dare II. also ran.

AT MONTGOMERY PARK.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Weather cool; track fast at Montgomery Park. Results:

Seven furlongs, selling, Harry Floyd won, Harbinger second, Argonaut third. Time—1:29½.

Four and a half furlongs, Triaditza won, Florence Aneta second, Lamplighter third. Time—0:57.

Six furlongs, Hobart won, Kentucky Colonel second, The Barrister third. Time—1:17.

The Country Club handicap, one mile, Cherryleaf won, Algol second, De Bride third. Time—1:43.

Mile and a sixteenth, Ed Tipton won, Wilson second, Jimp P. third. Time—1:57¾.

Seven furlongs, selling, The Diver won, Our Nellie second, Tenby third. Time—1:31.

AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 14. — To-day's results at Bennings:

Six furlongs, selling, Neuberger won, Ruxton second, Prosaic third. Time—1:57.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile, Monometallist won, Summer Girl second, Willet third. Time—0:58¼.

Seven furlongs, Double Dummy won, Barataria second, Sensational third. Time—1:43 3-5.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling, Tyran won, Weller second, Nabob third. Time—1:23 2-5.

One mile, handicap, Ben Vendig won, Knight of the Garter second, Egbart third. Time—1:45 1-5.

AT NEWPORT.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Weather at Newport fine and track poor. Results:

Six furlongs, selling, King Elkwood won, General McGruder second, Schrievner third. Time—1:15¾.

Four and a half furlongs, Highland Lad won, Maple second, Curtis third. Time—0:56¾.

Mile and seventy yards, selling, Deering won, Rubel second, Alsirat third. Time—1:48.

Mile and an eighth, selling, Isabey won, Ray H. second, Donation third. Time—1:55¾.

Four furlongs, selling, Fairy Dell won, Terapa second, Betdown third. Time—0:49¾.

Six furlongs, selling, Bertha Nell won, Carlotta C. second, Dad Steele third. Time—1:14½.

IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 14.—At the first day's racing of the Derby spring meeting today Wallace Johnstone's aged chestnut mare Remember Me won the Welbeck handicap stakes. Tod Sloan rode Arthur James' four-year-old bay colt Dielytra, but was not placed. This race is 500 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward. Nine horses ran. The betting was 7 to 4 against Sloan's mount.

A Murderer Confesses.

PANA (Ill.), April 14.—Bob Vickers, a union miner, who was arrested here yesterday charged with a murder committed in Kentucky five years ago, has confessed. His brother, A. L. Vickers, who was shot in Monday's riot, and who was taken to the hospital at Springfield, has been arrested as an accomplice. Both are leading union miners. They will be returned to the scene of the crime.