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MAY BE ALIVE

NO CERTAINTY THAT DEWEY'S MISSING MEN WERE KILLED.

Theories of the Commander of the Gunboat Yorktown Cabled to the Admiral from Iloilo.

ENSIGN STANDLEY'S REPORT

POSSIBILITY THAT THE MEN WERE RESCUED BY SPANIARDS.

Little Probability that They Will Be Harmed Even If They Were Captured by the Filipino Rebels.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. OTIS

SAYS THE BETTER CLASS OF NATIVES ARE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Aguinaldo's Army Demoralized by Desertions and Casualties—Another "Fake" from the European Junto.

MANILA, April 19.—Admiral Dewey has been notified of the strange disappearance of J. C. Gilmore and fourteen members of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown. On Saturday last the Yorktown anchored off Baler, on the east coast of the Island of Luzon, and about two hundred miles from here, where there was a Spanish garrison of about fifty men, which had been defending itself against several hundred Filipinos for months past. Lieutenant Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Standley and a boat's crew were sent up the river from Baler bay to communicate with the Spaniards, the town of Baler being situated some distance inland. Ensign Standley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reports that he heard three volleys, a bugle call and cheers from up the river, but that the automatic gun which was part of the equipment of the boat was not heard firing. Standley later paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe. A search was made for the Yorktown's boat and her crew, but no trace of them was found and the Yorktown sailed for Iloilo, from which place her commander cabled to Admiral Dewey his theories that the Filipinos had captured or sunk the boat or that the Spaniards had rescued the American party.

A scouting party of American troops today found a rebel skirmish line more than a mile long east of Malolos. A sharp fusillade was exchanged but no losses were sustained.

Brig. Gen. Charles King, who has been taken suddenly ill, and who was unable to continue in command of his brigade, has been relieved of further duty and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing from here for home.

Otis Reports on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following cablegram was received from General Otis to-day:

"Lawton returned from lake country on the 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. The insurgents are much scattered. They retreat before our forces and await an opportunity to attack detachments. The better class of people tired of war and desire peace. The enemy builds hope on return of our volunteers to the United States. Its army is much demoralized, as its loss by desertions and death is large. Will probably prosecute guerrilla warfare, looting and burning the country which it occupies. The health and spirits of our troops are good. Volunteers will commence to return about May 5. They will render willing service until return transports are available. Embarkation will continue through June and July. Reports from the Visayan islands continue very encouraging. Interisland commerce is heavy and customs receipts increasing."

DEWEY'S DISPATCH CORRECTED.

What the Admiral Intended to Say Concerning the Loss of His Men.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Navy Department having requested a correction of the portions of Admiral Dewey's dispatch of yesterday, which were not decipherable, was to-day able to furnish the full text of the dispatch, which is as follows:

"Manila, April 18.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"The Yorktown visited Baler Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by four hundred insurgents. Some of the insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles, as reported by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat, was ambushed, fired on and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate H. J. Hygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vendolt, Seamen W. H. Rynders and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices A. W. A. Venville, J. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen F. Brisolez and O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. T. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dilion and C. A. Morrissey."

The officials of the Navy Department are considering that such of the men of the Yorktown as escaped being killed outright in the first ambuscade will be well treated by the insurgents. Some time ago the War Department made inquiry as to the number of American prisoners held by the Filipinos. In reply, General Otis referred to three soldiers and said they were being safely treated by the insurgents, he supplying funds to defray the cost of their food. The reports made to the Navy Department by Paymaster Wilcox, one of Dewey's officers, who made a trip across the Island of Luzon, from Manila to the north coast, described the condition of the Spanish officials who were the prisoners of the insurgents, as very comfortable. In many cases, he said, the officials were only nominally in confinement, being allowed the liberty of the towns. The officials are hopeful that Gilmore and his men who survived the ambuscade will some day regain their liberty. The department has sent no instructions to Admiral Dewey as to the course he shall pursue, believing that he is fully competent to deal with the situation and resting secure in the assurance that he will spare no efforts to rescue Gilmore and his men if they are alive.

Spanish Garrison at Baler.

BARCELONA, April 19.—El Diaro, eulogizing the Spanish garrison, consisting of a captain, two lieutenants, a doctor and forty-eight men, who had been defending Baler against the Filipinos, says: General Rios recently sent Captain Olmedo to order the garrison to evacuate, as Baler no longer belonged to Spain. Olmedo, after local difficulties, got within fifty meters of the house in which the Spaniards were fortified. He managed, however, to deliver his instructions, but the garrison simply continued to fire from its quarters and Captain Olmedo was compelled to return to Manila without a reply.

FILIPINO JUNTO "ADVICES."

140 of General Lawton's Men Alleged to Have Been Captured.

LONDON, April 19.—The Philippine European junto claims to have received a cablegram from General Luna, commanding the Manila district, direct from Manila on Friday, declaring that General Lawton, "whose object was to proceed to Baler and effect a junction with the Yorktown, was inveigled by the Filipino tactics into perilously extending his line, with the result that a column, consisting of 140 officers and men, on reaching a place called Binangonam was ambushed by a large Filipino force. Communication with the main force was severed and the entire column was captured." The Filipino advices further assert that General Lawton, who was at Laguna de Bay, on hearing the news, "retired to Manila," stating that he had been recalled by Major General Otis on the ground "that a native rising in Manila was imminent."

The foregoing is said to be a separate affair from the disappearance of the boat's crew of the Yorktown in the vicinity of Baler. The Filipinos also claim that they have occupied the town of Samboanga in the southern part of the island of Mindanao, which was recently evacuated by the Spaniards, only a few of the latter remaining to hand over the place to the Americans. The Filipinos are also said to have captured 7,000 Mauser rifles, all the ammunition and several Spanish gunboats, which the rebels say they have navigated up the Rio Grande and out of reach of the Americans.

Discredited at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The War Department does not credit the Filipino assertions contained in the foregoing dispatch, because it is believed General Otis would have cabled any such disaster. It is further stated that General Lawton could not possibly have had in mind a junction with the Yorktown, as there is an impassable range of mountains between the points he traversed and the sea, where the Yorktown was cruising.

Funeral of W. C. Smith.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—The remains of Col. W. C. Smith, who died of apoplexy at the head of his regiment, the First Tennessee, in the first battle with the Filipinos before Manila, were laid to rest in Mount Olivet Cemetery, this afternoon. A vast concourse of people packed the tabernacle where the funeral services were held and attended the burial, which was conducted with military honors. Two companies of ex-Confederates in uniform and bearing arms took part in the ceremonies over the grave of their old comrade.

BURGLAR SHOT BY HIS "PAL."

Bullet Was Intended for a Policeman, but Missed Its Mark.

NEW YORK, April 19.—In trying to shoot a policeman, early to-day, a burglar shot his partner in the neck, inflicting a wound that is likely to prove fatal. The wounded man is Charles Thom, twenty-four years of age, who lived with his parents, respectable people, in a tenement over the store which he and the other burglar were trying to rob when discovered by a policeman. The man who did the shooting escaped, and Thom professes not to know who he is. Policeman Forster detected the burglars at work with auger and saw in the hallway of the tenement, trying to cut their way into E. M. Berger's cigar and tobacco store. As the policeman entered the hall one of the burglars ran to the rear of the hall. The officer grappled with the other, who called to his companion, "Charley," to help him. "Charley" returned, and while the officer and Thom were struggling fired two shots at the policeman, missing him, but striking Thom with one of the bullets, which passed completely through the neck, lodging under the skin on the right side. Thom did not give up the fight, however, until the policeman choked him into submission, and meantime the other burglar escaped. Thom was brought to the police station to tell his story. He denied that he was engaged in a burglary, but alleged that he had started upstairs to his father's tenement, when he was seized by the policeman, whom, in the darkness, he did not recognize as an officer. He fought and was shot, but by whom he says he does not know. Thom's father says the young man is a "bad egg." In the wounded man's pockets were found letters addressed to Charles J. Wilson, Milton, Pa., and postmarked Lebanon, Pa.

PRETENDED TO BE DEAD.

How Dr. Chapman Escaped After Being Duly Executed by Nicaraguans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19.—Dr. A. Chapman, of Courtland, Miss., twice reported dead, has arrived here on the steamship Franklin from Bluefields, Nicaragua. Chapman, who was a surgeon in the insurgent army, tells a thrilling story of his escape from President Zelaya's forces. He was captured on Feb. 24, near Rama, while in the company of Stephen Powers, an English subject, and also a member of the revolutionary army. A court-martial followed the capture, the men being tried as spies. They were condemned and sentenced to be shot. A strange feature of the affair is that the sentence was actually carried out. Stephen Powers fell dead at the first fire, but Chapman was merely wounded in the left arm. He fell to the ground, however, and, thinking they had killed him, the soldiers walked off. Chapman finally made his way to Bluefields. Jack Martin, American gunner of the San Jacinto, who was captured by Zelaya's soldiers, has been tried and convicted. Sentence had not been finally pronounced when Chapman left. Martin will undoubtedly be shot.

IN MEMORY OF A HERO.

Tablet Placed on the Tomb of William Dawes—Senator Hoar's Lament.

BOSTON, April 19.—The Sons of the Revolution observed Patriots' day to-day by the unveiling of a tablet placed on the tomb in King's Chapel burying ground, which marks the resting place of William Dawes, whose daring night ride of April 18-19, 1789, was of the same character and accomplished the same purpose as the ride of Paul Revere. The ceremony was followed by a banquet at the Hotel Vendome, at which Senator Hoar and former United States minister to Spain Hannis Taylor were the principal speakers. Senator Hoar said:

"We should as soon have thought, three years ago, of asking the Savior of mankind to come down from the mount and take service under a Roman centurion or go into the employ of Tiberius in order not to be isolated, as to have asked the American people to descend from its lofty height to engage in the diplomatic quarrels of Europe or the scuffles for empire in Asia. Mr. President, I, for one, do not believe that the temper and character of the American people has changed in a twelve months. I believe that the principles of the Constitution and the principles of the Declaration, the doctrine on which the revolution was fought and won, are still dear to the hearts of the American people."

Hannis Taylor then spoke on "The Fathers of the Revolution as Standards for Imitation."

FOUND AT LAST

GANG THAT COUNTERFEITED THE $100 SILVER CERTIFICATES.

And Compelled Secretary Gage to Withdraw the Whole "Monroe Head" Issue from Circulation.

MOST IMPORTANT CAPTURE

MADE BY THE SECRET SERVICE OFFICERS IN MANY YEARS.

Two Expert Engravers, Two Cigar Manufacturers and Others Arrested in Pennsylvania.

SUPPLY OF SILK-FIBER PAPER

AND A COMPLETE COUNTERFEITING OUTFIT CAPTURED AT LANCASTER.

Prominent Philadelphia Lawyer and Politician Also Arrested on the Charge of Bribing a Detective.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Probably the most important capture in the history of the secret service was made yesterday in Philadelphia by Chief J. E. Wilkie and his agents when they arrested Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bedell, the makers of the famous counterfeit "Monroe head" $100 silver certificate. These arrests were followed to-day by the capture in Lancaster, Pa., of William M. Jacobs and William L. Kendig, two prominent Camden cigar manufacturers, and James Burns, who was in Jacobs's employ. There were also captured the original plate from which the silver certificates were printed, a new hundred-dollar plate and a new $50 plate and also three sets of plates for the printing of counterfeit revenue stamps, rolls and other paraphernalia and about five tons of paper and a large amount of counterfeit stamps. The "Monroe head" plate, and also the stamp plates and the other materials were found in Lancaster, where the printing was done. The plates for the new $100 note and the $50 note were found in Philadelphia. The officials have taken possession of the factories of the cigarmakers and have also attached their bank account.

Taylor and Bedell, it is said, were captured while actually at work on the new plates. They are young men who were employed in Philadelphia at different times, but recently started in business for themselves. They are said to be expert engravers and never before have been under suspicion. The men will be brought before the United States commissioner and undoubtedly will be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment. They are said to have confessed to-day that less than $10,000 of the famous notes were put into circulation.

The silver certificate which was first discovered a year ago last fall by an official of the subtreasury at Philadelphia, was probably the most dangerous counterfeit ever put in circulation, and even the experts of the government for a long time were undecided as to whether the note was genuine or counterfeit. After a most careful search, however, a distinguishing mark was discovered which decided the question and enabled the officials readily to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Secretary Gage recognized the very great danger of this new note and at once called in the entire issue of many millions of dollars. At the same time he sent warnings to all parts of the country fully describing the note. This prompt action balked the counterfeiters at the very beginning. Although not less than one hundred notes were issued only about twenty-six have been discovered. Plans were set on foot to apprehend the counterfeiters, and, acting on the advice of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, John E. Wilkie, a newspaper man of Chicago, who was known to have done some very clever detective work, was sent for and placed in charge of the secret service bureau. He immediately laid his plans, and on Feb. 1, 1898, found the clew which resulted in yesterday's and to-day's important captures. From the very first appearance of the notes Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip have taken a great interest in the capture of the culprits and during the last fourten months have been in close touch with every move that has been made, and have materially assisted Chief Wilkie in his long hunt

ARRESTS AT LANCASTER.

Jacobs and Others Sent to Jail in Default of Heavy Bail.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 19.—The warrants for the arrest of Jacobs, his two bookkeepers, Henry Bradier and Simon Kleinordlinger; W. L. Kendig and his foreman, James Burns; "John Doe" and "B. F. Zercher" were sworn out by United States Commissioner Henry F. Edmunds, of Philadelphia. Secret Service Agent John E. Wilkie, accompanied by a dozen secret service detectives, came here this morning. Chief Wilkie first issued attachments on the Fulton National Bank, the Farmers' National Bank and the Northern National Bank on the deposits of Jacobs in these institutions, amounting to $25,000. Jacobs was then placed under arrest, and later all those named above with the exception of "John Doe" and "B. F. Zercher," these latter names being undoubtedly fictitious.

The accused were taken before United States Commissioner B. F. Montgomery and waived a hearing. United States Attorney James M. Beck, of Philadelphia, was present to conduct the government's case. He said the parties named in the warrants were charged with counterfeiting an internal revenue stamp for the payment of tax upon fifty cigars and a United States silver certificate of the denomination of $100. They were also charged with having equipped a factory here for the manufacture of paper. In addition to those charges Kendig is charged with entering into a conspiracy with Taylor and Bedell, who were arrested in Philadelphia, to make and engrave plates to be used in counterfeiting. Mr. Beck asked that the bail be placed at a high figure, saying that it was the most dangerous counterfeiting scheme ever evolved in this country. The operations, he said, were unparalleled in their audacity and in the mechanical ingenuity displayed, the most expensive in the history of the government in the last twenty-five years. He said it was apparent that Bradier and Kleinordlinger were merely tools and he asked that they be released. The commissioner fixed Jacobs's bail at $45,000 and that of Kendig and Buren at $25,000 each. Kendig was released on bail to-night, but Jacobs and Burns were sent to jail and will be taken to Philadelphia to-morrow.

The secret officer found over a ton of government paper in Kendig's warehouse, also the "Monroe head" of the $100 silver certificates. This was turned over to Chief Wilkie by Kendig. There was other paraphernalia for the manufacture of a counterfeit $100 note and one for a $500 note. Neither of the plates for these notes had ever been used.

No counterfeiting case in the history of the government has given the secret service people so much trouble as the one just brought to a focus. The counterfeit United States silver certificate, series of 1891, check letter "C," portrait of James Monroe, was first discovered at the Philadelphia subtreasury. So perfect was the counterfeit in every detail, that for a long time bankers and experts refused to believe it was a counterfeit, and insisted it was printed from the genuine plate. It was turned over to the secret service division, and after a careful inspection it was pronounced a counterfeit. It was found that the notes had been in circulation since June, 1897. When Chief John E. Wilkie assumed charge of the secret service division February, 1898, he took up the matter and assigned the investigation to William J. Burns, of the Washington office. Every engraver in the United States who was competent of performing work contained on the counterfeit certificate was placed under surveillance. The only defect in the original counterfeit was that the certificate notes were printed on paper made by pasting three pieces together and placing the silk fibre between the first and second pieces. To overcome this defect the conspirators, it is alleged, built the machinery and opened a plant for the manufacture of the paper. Jacobs, it is said, was mixed up in a shady transaction a year or so ago. He obtained a large quantity of goods from a New York firm under the name of Dreyfus & Bro. The goods were shipped here, thence to Philadelphia, where they were disposed of at auction.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

Lawyer and Politician Charged with Bribing a Detective.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—A sensational arrest was made in this city to-night in connection with the capture of the counterfeiting gang. Harvey K. Newitt, who was assistant United States district attorney in this city during the administration of President Harrison, was taken into custody by secret service men on a warrant sworn out by Chief Wilkie, charging him with bribing Detective McManus, of the Philadelphia office. He was given a private hearing before United States Commissioner Edmunds and held in $15,000 bail, which was furnished by a wealthy friend. It was shown that at the hearing of March 6 Newitt gave McManus $500 as a bribe and on March 28 $500 more. This money was turned over to Mr. Wilkie as soon as it was received.

According to the story told by an officer, Kendig, of Lancaster, suspected early this year that he and his confederates were being watched by secret service men in Lancaster. He came to this city and engaged Newitt as a go-between to bribe Officers Burns and McManus, who were working on the case. Burns was not approached, but Newitt saw McManus, and the latter agreed to accept the bribe. All of the meetings between Newitt and McManus were witnessed by members of Mr. Wilkie's force and the evidence against him is said to be most positive.

Newitt is well connected and has practiced law here since retiring from the United States district attorney's office. He has also been prominent in politics and was agreed upon as the candidate of the anti-administration faction of the Republican party in this city, last year, for receiver of taxes. He had been put in the field by the factional opponents of David Martin, who had captured the convention and nominated his brother-in-law, W. J. Roney, for the office. Before election day, however, a temporary truce was patched up and Newitt was withdrawn.

It is stated here to-night that enough counterfeit stamps were captured by the detectives in Lancaster to cover 440,000,000 cigars. As near as can be learned, about $140,000 worth of bogus stamps have been used on cigars thus far sent out from Lancaster. Much of the money realized has been spent on experimental work in manufacturing "scattered fiber" paper, such as is used by the government.

As detailed in the Washington dispatch, Arthur Taylor and B. S. Bedell, of this city, were arrested and given a hearing, charged with counterfeiting. They were held in $4,000 bail. One of the men is said to have told an interesting story of the manner in which the paper for the counterfeit $100 silver certificates was obtained. This was done by splitting $1 notes, bleaching the paper and then pasting the two halves together. Upon this sheet a $100 bill was printed which so nearly resembled the genuine treasury note as to deceive the most expert eye.

COLYAR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Charged with Attempting to Kidnap a Witness in the Molineux Case.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The examination of Arthur A. Colyar, jr., charged with conspiracy in attempting to kidnap Nicholas A. Heckman out of the State to prevent his appearing as a witness in the case of Roland B Molineux, charged with having sent poison to Harry Cornish, which caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, last December, was continued to-day. He was held for trial on two charges; one for attempt to kidnap and the other for conspiracy. His bail was fixed at $2,500.

Molineux Indictment Dismissed.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The indictment charging Roland B. Molineux with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams was to-day formally dismissed by Justice Pardon C. Williams, in the Supreme Court. The order provides for the submission of the case again to the grand jury, but does not provide for the discharge of Molineux from prison. Barlow S. Weeks, of counsel for Molineux, declined to say whether he would apply for a writ of habeas corpus in order to have the legality of Molineux's detention settled.

MAY ERECT A STATION.

Options Secured by the Big Four on Cincinnati Property.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19.—The Commercial Tribune will say to-morrow: "It is reliably stated that options have been secured on all property on the south side of Fourth street, between John and Baymiller streets, and that they have been secured by the Big Four Company. Agents have been at work on the matter for some time and they have now secured an unbroken frontage for the entire distance. It is stated that the property will be utilized for track room and the erection of a mammoth depot which will be used not only by the Big Four road, but by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. This will be a depot convenient of access, with ample facilities for the handling of all trains on all three of the roads, and it will be high and dry above all danger of any overflow that comes from the highest stage of the Ohio river. The property secured on Fourth street has over 2,000 feet frontage."

DID NOT ELECT

DEADLOCK IN PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE UNBROKEN.

Last Joint Ballot for Senator Showed No Change from Previous Day in Strength of Candidates.

SESSION TO ADJOURN TO-DAY

AND THE STATE WILL HAVE BUT ONE REPRESENTATIVE IN SENATE.

Almost a Riot in the Upper House Over a Demand for the Prosecution of Ex-Senator Quay.

SURPRISE AT PHILADELPHIA

PROSECUTION SUDDENLY CLOSES IN THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Taliaferro Elected United States Senator by the Democrats of Florida on the First Joint Ballot.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19.—The great battle for United States senator ended today without an election and unless Governor Stone calls an extra session, at which there should be an election, Pennsylvania will have only one representative in the United States Senate during the next two years. After the taking of the ballot in joint convention a motion was offered by Mr. Fow, Dem., of Philadelphia, and adopted, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the officers and that the Legislature adjourn sine die to-morrow. Adjournment will be at noon, therefore there will not be another ballot for senator. There was no change in to-day's voting, the friends of United States Senator Quay (93) standing by him and the anti-Quay Republicans (69) by B. F. Jones, while the Democrats cast their votes (85) for George A. Jenks, who has been their candidate since the deadlock began.

The senatorial contest began on Jan. 17. On that day Senator Quay received his highest vote, 112 senators and representatives casting their ballot for him. This was thirteen less than the number necessary to a choice and he never came nearer an election during the more than three months of the struggle. No such bitter political contest was probably ever before waged in this country. The fight has been distinctly on Quay and anti-Quay lines and both sides had numerous representatives here at all times keeping a close watch on the members and on each other. Both sides promise that the contest for supremacy will be carried into every county in the State and waged incessantly until final supremacy is assured. The next fight will be on the chairmanship of the state committee. After that will come the battle for the control of the state convention, which will nominate a candidate for state treasurer.

The Nice resolution, calling on the attorney general to prosecute all those, including ex-Senator Quay, who had been charged with receiving interest on state money, almost precipitated a riot in the Senate to-day. It was a bitter fight between two factions, and finally the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 6. The first speaker was Senator Grady, Quay. He had scarcely begun his speech before Mr. Henry, anti-Quay, demanded the question. Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, Quay, turned to Henry and said: "We do not propose to vote for a lie." Mr. Grady then proceeded, declaring that the tender of such a resolution while the trial of a great cause was pending was in bad taste and an attempt to prejudice the case. He asserted that there was no occasion to instruct the attorney general. Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, said there was but one truthful sentence in the whole resolution and that was the line declaring state funds to be trust funds. He felt that it was monstrous for the Legislature to pass judgment on a man whose liberty was now at stake in a court of justice.

"I have the word of Senator Quay himself," said Mr. Brown, "that he never received a cent of interest on state money."

The proceedings were interrupted by one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in the Senate. Mr. Flinn walked over to Mr. Merrick, who had the floor, and glanced over the copy of the resolution. To this Mr. Merrick objected and Mr. Grady remarked: "Why don't you let the speaker alone?"

"Why don't you mind your own business?" said Mr. Flinn, angrily.

"That is my business," rejoined Mr. Flinn.

"But it is not," replied Mr. Flinn.

"You tend to your own business, for I will have no interference from you."

The Senate was in an uproar instantly and Lieutenant Governor Gobin, who was in the chair, called upon the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. Finally, on motion of Mr. Cochran, the resolution was tabled. Senator Flinn then offered a resolution to extend the session of the Legislature until May 4. In his opinion the Legislature had not passed sufficient revenue bills and moreover had failed to elect a United States senator. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 36 to 6, and the Senate concurred in the House resolution that the hour of final adjournment shall be noon to-morrow.

STATE CLOSES ITS CASE.

Counsel for Mr. Quay Will To-Day Announce a Course of Procedure.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Unexpectedly to almost every person interested, the prosecution in the trial of ex-United States Senator Quay, for conspiracy, closed its case today after nine days full of argument, clashes of counsel and testimony largely of an expert nature. The general expression of opinion had been that the trial would drag through many more days, and when District Attorney Rothermel announced that he had concluded there were expressions of surprise from all parts of the courtroom. The end came at 2 p. m., just one hour before the usual hour of adjournment, and after a brief consultation among counsel for defense and Judge Biddle, the latter adjourned court until to-morrow in order that Mr. Quay's lawyers might have time to consider what steps they shall take with respect to the presentation of their side. It was stated that the question of entering demurrers to the prosecution's evidence or proceeding with the taking of testimony will be decided by the defense's counsel to-night.

From the evidence already presented, it is apparently evident that the commonwealth depends largely for conviction upon the testimony of its expert, Meyer Goldsmith, as to his interpretations of the accounts "in the red book" and other books of the People's Bank, and upon the jury's opinion of the books, papers, letters, telegrams and checks offered in evidence. As to what extent the testimony of the defense's expert, should he be called, may offset Mr. Goldsmith's testimony remains to be seen. The contention of the defense in argument and cross-examination has been that the calculations of Mr. Goldsmith are not borne out by the books, but, on the other hand, show that Mr. Quay did not use state money nor receive interest on state deposits, and that whatever loans he received were made in the customary manner and backed by sufficient collateral.

To-day's proceedings were devoid of sensational features. The dry rountine of figures and involved explanations of accounts took up most of the time. Mr. Goldsmith's cross-examination was concluded and redirect examination was begun by Mr. Rothermel. The points brought out by him were that the cash account and interest account of the bank were deficient by the omission of certain sums received as interest; that it was customary to designate call loans by initials instead of names. Upon the question of Mr. Quay's interest in the deposit account from May, 1896, to October, 1897, Mr. Goldsmith said: "In 1896, on June 23, the balance was $256; on Nov. 27, $2,777.66; on Nov. 28, again $256; in 1897, on Jan. 7, 50 cents; on Oct. 26, $10,000.50, and on Oct. 27, 50 cents, at which it remained until the end of the month. These are all the variations from April 30, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897."

Director of the Mint Henry K. Boyer was questioned, and, after testifying to paying interest in October, 1897, on a call loan, asked permission to make a statement in reply to the district attorney's allegations in the course of testimony, that he received interest on state money while state treasurer, from May, 1889, to May, 1891. His request was not allowed, but the court stated all records of replies to those questions were stricken out under the court's ruling.

NEW SENATOR FROM FLORIDA.

James P. Taliaferro Elected on the First Joint Ballot.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 19.—The senatorial contest in Florida ended to-day with the first joint ballot in the Legislature. Taliaferro received 59 votes, Pasco 30 and Call 6, 51 votes being required for an election. Mr. Taliaferro was escorted to the chair and briefly returned thanks for the honor accorded him.

Hon. James P. Taliaferro, the newly elected United States senator, was born at Orange Courthouse, Va., Sept. 30, 1847, where he spent most of his boyhood days. He served gallantly as a private in the Confederate army. After the war he moved to Jacksovnlle, Fla., and engaged in the logging and sawmill business. Mr. Taliaferro has been and is now connected with a number of large commercial enterprises. He is president of the First National Bank of Tampa and vice president of the leading wholesale grocery house in Florida. He has never been a candidate for office, but is an untiring worker in the Democratic ranks. He served for three years as chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. In policy Mr. Taliaferro is conservative and broad-minded, honest, truthful, frank and practical.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

Details of a South Sea Storm That Caused Loss of 415 Lives.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 19.—Mail advices from Australia give full particulars of the terrible hurricane which swept the northeast coast of Queensland early in March and in which fourteen white and about four hundred colored men were drowned. Eighty luggers and six schooners were wrecked. The damage is estimated at $250,000. The channel island lightship and four men were lost at Douglas spit. A colored man reached shore with two women, after swimming four days. Many porpoises were found at the height of fifty feet. They were thrown up by the sea. Stones were imbedded in trees to the depth of six inches and rocks weighing tons were thrown up. Two colored women swam for ten hours with their children loaded on their backs, but the children were dead when they landed.

The height of the storm seems to have been experienced on Flinders and Melville islands, where the Sagitta, Silvery Wave and Admiral were all lost, only one life being saved. A large number of bodies have been found and buried. The full extent of the loss will never be known. The force of the gale must have been awful, as all trees were completely stripped of leaves and branches. Large fishes and a number of boats were thrown up on the cliffs many feet high. The beach is strewn with dead fish and birds.

SCIENTIST HONORED.

Watson Medal Awarded to David Gill, a South African Astronomer.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The National Academy of Sciences to-day awarded the fifth Watson medal to Mr. David Gill, her Majesty's astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope. This medal is awarded in cases of work in astronomy of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the whole scientific world. Mr. Gill perfected the application of the heliometer to astronomical measurements. The academy elected six members of its council, as follows: Prof. Simon Newcomb, of this city; Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution; Arnold Hague, George J. Brush, H. P. Bowditzh and John S. Billings. Mr. Charles D. Walcott read an interesting paper on the subject of "Progress in Surveying and Protection of the United States Forest Preserves."

This evening Prof. R. W. Wood, of Madison, Wis., gave a lecture on photographing sound waves. Stereopticon slides of photographs of sound waves in motion were shown, said to be the first ever produced in which the original and reflected waves are both represented on the plates. Prof. Wood said his work was believed to be the first reproduction of the actual condensation and that there was no reason why sound waves could not have been seen except for their great velocity.

Prof. H. H. Pritchett, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, delivered an address on the resulting differences between the astronomic and geodetic latitudes and longitudes in the triangulation along the thirty-ninth parallel. A technical discussion followed it. President Walcott, of the academy, also discussed "Progress in the surveying and protection of the United States forest reserves."

Movements of Steamers.

BREMEN, April 19.—Arrived: Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Arrived: Kaiser Friedrich, from Bremen; Albo, from Naples.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 19—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

HAMBURG, April 19.—Arrived: Manheim, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Arrived: Asyrian, from Portland.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Sailed: Dresden, for Bremen.

TO COME HOME

VOLUNTEERS IN PHILIPPINES TO RETURN SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Enough Regulars to Be Sent to Gen. Otis to Increase His Army to About Thirty Thousand Men.

NO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

PRESIDENT WILL NOT MAKE USE OF POWER VOTED BY CONGRESS.

All State Troops Now Out of Cuba, and a Regiment of Regulars to Be Withdrawn from Porto Rico.

PLACE FOR GEN. G. W. DAVIS

MAY SUCCEED GOVERNOR GENERAL HENRY AT SAN JUAN.

Medals for Fighters Who Distinguished Themselves During the War—Beef Report Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A conference held at the White House to-day between the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant General Corbin resulted in the confirmation of the original decision of the administration to at present refrain from availing itself of the authorization conferred by Congress to organize a volunteer army of 35,000 soldiers in addition to the present regular army. General Otis's latest cablegram, descriptive of the conditions in the Philippines, was carefully considered, and it was concluded to accept his estimate of the military needs of the case, so that as he has already indicated that his present army is sufficient for the purposes he has in view the decision is tantamount to a resolve to avoid recourse to the additional volunteers. A cablegram was sent to General Otis, however, called forth by the necessity for withdrawing the State volunteers from the Philippines, again asking him whether he would need more men after he has received the reinforcemnts now on the way to Manila or under orders to embark as soon as transportation can be secured. Otis now has a force believed to aggregate about 22,000 effective men. Secretary Alger informed him that the troops now on the way and to be ordered there would give him an army of about 30,000 men, after allowing for the return of the State volunteers. This is believed at the War Department to meet all of the needs of the summer season. It is intended to withdraw one regiment from Porto Rico, and to send three regiments now in this country to the Philippines as soon as they can be equipped and transported there, though it is not believed they will reach Manila for two or three months. It is also stated that the conditions in Cuba are such that it is quite probable some troops can be withdrawn from that island for service in the Philippines.

The matter of returning the volunteers was also discussed. The department is arranging for their return to the United States as soon as the necessary transportation can be secured. To General Otis has been left the selection of the organizations to be sent home first, and it is expected that he will follow the plan he has outlined of relieving first the men who have been longest in the Philippines.

The information at the War Department is that all the State volunteers who went to Cuba are now away from the island. Some of them are on board ship and will arrive in this country in a few days. The only volunteers remaining in Cuba are the immunes at Santiago, and they will be brought home as soon as the Tenth Cavalry arrives at that place.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., says: "Congressman Hull, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, arrived home to-day. He expressed the opinion that, in view of present conditions in the Philippines, the President will have to call for more troops. 'The army bill authorizes the President to call for thirty-five thousand more troops, if necessary to serve two years. They would comprise forty-seven new regiments and make places for 1,500 more commissions. The President and secretary of war are anxious to avoid enlisting men under this act if possible. It would be very expensive and they would be in for only two years, so that the expense of mustering them out would have to be repeated almost as soon as they were qualified for good service. But it looks now as if a call would have to be made.'"

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Secretary Alger to-day made public the verdict in the case of Lieutenant Lang, who was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and conduct to the prejudice of the good order and discipline of the service. The court found Lang guilty as charged, and sentenced him to dismissal from the service. The President has approved the sentence and findings of the court.

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The President to-day appointed the following Indiana postmasters: T. E. Farley at Crown Point and Thompson Turner at Walkerton.

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It is understood that Gen. George W. Davis is to be the military governor general of Porto Rico to succeed Gen. Guy V. Henry. General Davis is a member of the Wade court of inquiry. He is attached officially to Major General Brooke's command.

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The secretary of state to-day received a telegram from Consul Ayme, at La Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, W. I., saying that fires, alleged to be incendiary, started at midnight of the 10th inst., and destroyed sixteen squares in the vicinity of the American consulate. He says that four hundred houses were burned, thirty-one lives lost and two thousand persons rendered homeless. The loss will approximate a million dollars. The consul added that the fire is out, but great uneasiness prevails among the people. The Governor has arrived at the place with fifty soldiers.

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The postmaster general has issued an order placing the Philippine postal service on the independent basis. Mr. F. W. Vaille, who has had charge of postal affairs in the islands for several months, has been appointed director of posts for the Philippines.

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The Wade court of inquiry was engaged steadily to-day in going through the testimony which has accumulated as the result of the three months' investigation and in the preparation of the reports of findings. The report will be compartively brief, but the work of collating the essential facts is