New-York Tribune.

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SAMOAN TREATY RESPECTED

NO FEAR OF TROUBLE WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

UNITED STATES MAKES FRANK ANSWER TO THE EMPIRE'S REPRESENTATIONS—ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Berlin, March 28.—On the highest authority the following explanation of a feature of the Samoan question which has lately arisen is given:

On the report that the American Government had sent a dispatch to its Admiral at Samoa to act in accordance with the decision of two out of three of the representatives of the Powers, the German Government made earnest representation to the American Ambassador here, Andrew D. White, that the Berlin Treaty requires the concurrence of the three Powers, and called attention to the dangers which were sure to arise if there was anything like a violation of the treaty. The American Government made a frank and conciliatory answer, which has caused much satisfaction here. It recognized the necessity for unanimity upon the part of all three Powers under the treaty as a condition of any settled policy or permanent action, and declared the Admiral was only authorized to act in agreement with a majority of the representatives of the Powers in a case of emergency which absolutely does not admit of delay, but in such a case the ratification or adjustment by the unanimous vote of the three Powers must be sought at the first possible moment, and no permanent arrangement can be made without such unanimity.

The American Government, it is added, sent a dispatch to its representatives in Samoa to pursue the most friendly and conciliatory policy toward the German representatives and German interests, carefully avoiding everything likely to be misconstrued or to create ill will.

In consequence of the stories regarding Mataafa having sanctioned sectarian tyranny, the German Government assured Mr. White that all its influence would be exerted against interference with the religion of any sect.

Washington, March 28.—The facts stated in the preceding dispatch are confirmed here. Its effect will be to allay any fears that may have been felt that a diplomatic rupture with Germany over the Samoan question was possible. It is probable that an effort will now be made by the three governments to bring about a settlement of the matters in dispute. Meanwhile if any emergency should arise calling for immediate decision Admiral Kautz will support the majority of the governments represented. His orders are intended to cover cases where one of the representatives of the different governments refuses to consent to what a majority favors where immediate action is imperative.

IN DEFENCE OF MR. WHITE.

London, March 29.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," in a dispatch defending United States Ambassador White against the charge of pro-Germanism, says:

"Such a charge does him the gravest injustice. He is one of the ablest diplomats in Berlin, and simply executes his instructions from Washington in handling the Samoan affair."

REPROACHING GREAT BRITAIN.

Berlin, March 28.—The "National Zeitung" reproaches Great Britain, and in particular Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, with behaving in an unfriendly way toward Germany in the Samoan question, and thus influencing the attitude of the United States.

AMERICAN SAILORS FIGHT.

DISPUTE OVER THE NEW-YORK'S PART IN SANTIAGO BATTLE LEADS TO INJURY OF TWO SEAMEN.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 28.—The crews of the American fleet ashore on leave started fighting among themselves last night over an old feud about the flagship New-York's alleged absence from the fighting at the battle of Santiago de Cuba. The trouble lasted over two hours before the officers and police succeeded in suppressing it. Several men were slightly wounded, and Green and Armstead, of the Texas, were most seriously injured. The former received a wound in the stomach, and the latter was twice stabbed in the side. Both men are in the hospital, where they are pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. The wounds were inflicted by a colored man named Johnson, also of the Texas, who is Jamaican born. He was handed over by the police, and is now in irons on board his ship, awaiting the issue. All is quiet to-day.

The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus Hemming, received Rear-Admiral Sampson this morning and returned the latter's visit this afternoon.

THE ARGENTINE-CHILIAN DISPUTE.

VERDICT RECEIVED WITH INDIFFERENCE BY CHILI—TERMS OF THE AWARD.

Santiago de Chili, March 28.—The verdict of William Buchanan, United States Minister to Argentina, and arbitrator in the Punta de Atacama division question of Chili and Argentina, which was announced on March 24, has been received here with indifference. The Opposition press attacks the Government severely.

The award gives to Chili 800 leagues, which represents about one-fourth of the whole territory of Punta de Atacama.

THE CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

London, March 28.—The statement published in the United States that the Baroness de Roques had abandoned her efforts to obtain the release of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life after having been convicted of poisoning her husband, and that the Baroness is now endeavoring to have her transferred to a convent, as had been done with two English women prisoners, is not correct. In response to an inquiry on the subject the Baroness wrote as follows:

"I have not abandoned my efforts for her release or pardon. I wished, however, to draw attention to the manner in which other prisoners are treated and alleviated. When I think that if any one on earth deserves alleviation and consideration it is this doubly unfortunate American I have, in despair and grief at the condition in which I find her, felt like any mother would, that almost anything which could be ever so slight a change and alleviation in her surroundings would perhaps keep her in life, from which, in my eyes, she is surely slipping. I am told she has no fatal chronic disease, such as the rules require for her release to die outside. I have, however, thought that if English women and their sentences can be alleviated, my most unfortunate American might be returned to her own country, to pass the balance of the period which the English authorities consider the necessary punishment for an unproven attempt."

SEALING STEAMERS WELL LADEN.

St. Johns, N. F., March 28.—The sealing steamers Leopard, with 12,000 seals; the Vanguard, with 25,000 seals, and the Neptune, with 32,000 seals, arrived here to-day. They report that the remaining ten vessels of the Northern fleet are almost loaded and that the Walrus will probably secure a full cargo. The fishery is likely to prove the most successful on record. Not only have almost all the steamers obtained full loads, but the entire fleet will have returned here by Sunday next, thus saving the expense of maintaining the crews, as is usual, to a date much later in the year.

INQUIRY INTO LOSS OF THE LABRADOR.

Liverpool, March 28.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Dominion Line steamer Labrador was opened here this afternoon.

The steamer Labrador, Captain Erskine, from St. John, N. B., on February 18, by way of Halifax on February 20, for Liverpool, went ashore in a fog, about four miles from Skerryvore Light, in the Hebrides, on the morning of March 1, and became a total wreck. All the passengers, including Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, were saved.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY RECORD.

MARCONI'S EXPERIMENTS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE SUCCESSFUL.

London, March 28.—Marconi, the inventor, who recently, after long delay, obtained permission from the French Government to establish a station on the French coast for the purpose of experimenting with wireless telegraphy between England and France, announces that he has conducted successful experiments between the South Foreland, County of Kent, and Boulogne, at the mouth of the Lianne.

The South Foreland is the most easterly land in England, consisting of a chalky cliff about two hundred feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and having two lighthouses, with an elevation of 372 feet. Marconi, whose system of wireless telegraphy has been in practical operation off the English coast for several months between the South Foreland Lighthouse and the East Goodwin Lightship, a distance of twelve miles, had considerable difficulty in obtaining the consent of the French Government to his proposal to establish communication of this nature between the English and French coasts. About a month ago, however, M. Lockroy, the French Minister of Marine, consented to a test to be made between Dover and Calais or Folkestone and Cape Gris Nez, the distances in each case being about twenty miles.

The distance from South Foreland Lighthouse to Boulogne-sur-Mer is thirty-two miles, the greatest previous distance covered having been the eighteen miles between Poole and Bournemouth in England. An experience of fourteen months had shown to Marconi that no kind of weather in England would stop the working of his apparatus. The vertical conductor he uses is the main feature of his system, and he has found that the distance to which signals may be sent varies according to the square of the length of this conductor. For signalling eighteen miles he used a conductor eighty feet high, and in his application to M. Lockroy he contended that with a conductor 114 feet high he could establish communication between points on opposite sides of the Strait of Dover, and even ten miles further.

His experiments have already proved that when such a vertical wire, or conductor, is employed no hindrance to signalling is caused by hills or other obstacles or by the curvature of the earth. One of his most interesting and valuable experiments was the apparatus fitted up last autumn between Osborne House, Isle of Wight, and the royal yacht on which the Prince of Wales was recuperating after his accident. This gave an opportunity to study the effect of intervening hills, and as the yacht moved about to various positions, doubts were set at rest as to the possibility of telegraphing across long stretches of land.

Communication between lightships and shore is a matter of great importance, and the wireless system between South Foreland Lighthouse and East Goodwin Lightship worked all through the fierce storms of the latter part of February without interruption.

Marconi is now twenty-six years old. He is an Italian, and it was in Italy that he began this special work. The Italian Government paid to him a large sum for his invention to be used on warships. From Italy he went to England, and his success there has already interested Emperor William, who has instructed German experts to experiment with the wireless system for the benefit of the German army and navy.

He recently, in the course of a lecture on the system, illustrated its principle by likening it to that upon which a tuning-fork will respond to vibrations caused by striking another tuning fork near it.

THE FIRST PRESS MESSAGE.

London, March 29.—"The Times" this morning prints a hundred-word dispatch, the first press message by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, describing the experiments between the South Foreland and Boulogne-sur-Mer.

The experiments were conducted with the Morse code, which was read as distinctly as if the termini had been connected by wires.

TO ENFORCE DENMARK'S DEMANDS

CREDIT GRANTED BY THE LOWER HOUSE FOR THE DISPATCH OF A CRUISER.

Copenhagen, March 28.—The Folkething, or lower house of the Danish Parliament, by a vote of 73 to 28 to-day granted a credit of 100,000 kröner to the Danish Government to send the Danish cruiser Fyon to China in connection with Denmark's commercial project there. The expedition will be commanded by Prince Waldemar.

A NEW MINERAL DISCOVERED.

IT IS RICH WITH ZINC, AND IS FOUND IN NEW-JERSEY.

Cambridge, Mass., March 28.—Professor J. E. Wolff, of Harvard University, has recently discovered in the zinc mines at Franklin Furnace, N. J., a valuable new mineral, containing from 22 to 24 per cent of zinc. It is thought that the discovery may prove of considerable importance. From the name of the township, Hardyston, in which it was first recognized, Professor Wolff has called the new mineral "hardystonite."

MURDERED HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.

QUARREL GROWING OUT OF OBJECTION TO HER PROJECTED MARRIAGE.

Birmingham, Ala., March 28 (Special).—Thomas Medley, a farmer, living near Ozark, brutally murdered Stella Averett, his fourteen-year-old step-daughter, last night. The girl kept company with Thomas Williams, whom Medley disliked. The girl's mother, however, tolerated the courtship, and finally consented to a marriage. Medley was at home last night when the girl returned from a walk with Williams.

As she entered the doorway Medley said roughly: "Where in —— have you been?" "None of your business," answered the girl. The old man became frenzied with rage and made a dash for his shotgun. The girl jumped behind Washington Medley, her step-brother, and he attempted to take the gun from his father, but the latter shoved the barrel between his body and arms and shot the girl in the heart, killing her instantly. After twice trying to kill himself, in which his son frustrated his attempt, Medley finally ran from the house and spent the night trying to find Williams to kill him. He was finally arrested this morning, having become exhausted and fallen asleep by the wayside.

INFLUENZA IN AUSTRIA.

TWENTY THOUSAND CASES REPORTED IN BRUNN.

London, March 29.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Vienna says there are 20,000 cases of influenza in the city of Brunn, capital of the Province of Moravia, Austria, and that the death rate is enormous.

THREATENED BATTLE IN BOLIVIA.

Lima, Peru, March 28.—According to the latest advices from the Province of Oruro, Bolivia, the seat of hostilities between the Government troops under President Alonzo and the Federalists, or insurgents, the latter are advancing toward the city of Oruro, where General Alonzo's reserves are stationed. The expected battle may, however, be avoided, as it is also reported that peace negotiations have been reopened.

INTERLAKEN HOTEL BURNED.

Interlaken, Switzerland, March 28.—The Hotel Beaurivage is burning as this dispatch is sent, and its destruction is inevitable.

Interlaken is a village of Switzerland, on the Aar, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz. It is a place much visited by tourists in summer. In the sixteenth century the rich abbey of Interlaken was suppressed.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE TERRIBLE.

London, March 28.—The result of the Coroner's inquest into the circumstances of the death of the stoker of the British first-class cruiser Terrible, who was killed by a boiler explosion on board the cruiser, while on her way from Malta to Devonport, on March 13, is a verdict exonerating the officers. The jury recommends to the Admiralty to discontinue using welded tubes.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS.

London, March 28.—The House of Commons to-day adjourned until April 10.

SENATOR PLATT IN ALBANY

ROOSEVELT ASSEMBLES A NOTABLE COMPANY AT DINNER.

POLITICIANS ON THE ALERT TO SEE IF THE SENATOR CAN BRING THE BOLTERS BACK TO THE FOLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 28.—Governor Roosevelt and his wife had as their guests at the Executive Mansion to-night Senator Thomas C. Platt and Benjamin B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee. Senator Platt arrived here from New-York at 4:20 p. m., in company with Mr. and Mrs. Odell and Lemuel E. Quigg, president of the Republican County Committee of New-York.

The Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner this evening, to which they invited Senator Platt, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Odell, William Barnes, jr., of Albany, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Mrs. Barnes, Speaker Nixon, Senator Ellsworth, President of the Senate, and Mrs. West Roosevelt, a cousin of the Governor.

Politicians naturally believe that after the dinner was over there was considerable talk among the men present over political matters. There can be no doubt that Governor Roosevelt keenly desires the passage of Senator White's Civil Service bill and Senator Raines's bill for a single-headed Police Commission in New-York, as well as the bill increasing the number of deputies of John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections.

The measures which will meet with the most opposition from Tammany Hall are those creating a single-headed Police Commission and increasing the number of McCullagh's deputies. Senators Coggeshall and Wilcox have manifested hostility to the former. Can Senator Platt control their action and bring them into line? This is the question which the politicians of Albany are asking to-night.

It is believed Senator Platt is more concerned about this police bill than any other matter before the Legislature.

The Senate Cities Committee reported favorably this morning the Single-headed Police Commission bill with a slight amendment, making it operative on April 1, instead of in March.

COLONIZING VOTERS IN CHICAGO.

BLOODY AFFRAYS IN DEMOCRATIC WARDS THE RESULT OF ATTEMPTED FRAUDS—ONE MURDER RESULTS.

Chicago, March 28 (Special).—Out of a total of 70,000 names added to the polling lists in Chicago, at the registration a week ago, over thirty-five thousand have already been stricken off as not eligible. This exposure of attempted wholesale colonization, chiefly in Democratic wards, has been accompanied by at least one murder and several bloody affrays. As a result Alderman John Coughlin (Dem.), from the First Ward, the great downtown ward of Chicago, is under $10,000 bonds on a charge of assaulting Richard Hardimann with intent to kill.

Hardimann was a Republican challenger, and was assaulted by Coughlin while standing before the entrance to the office of the Election Commissioners in the City Hall. Hardimann is at the County Hospital, and his condition is serious. It also appears that James Kinihan, who was shot and killed in Adams-st., early on Sunday morning, met his death as a result of a quarrel among lodging-house suspects, in the saloon of Alderman "Mike" McKenna, the other Democratic Alderman from the First Ward.

RACE RIOTS IN ALABAMA.

NEGROES CREATE DISTURBANCES IN DOLOMITE—SHOOT ONE OF THEIR OWN NUMBER FOR NOT RESISTING ARREST.

Birmingham, Ala., March 28 (Special).—The white people of Dolomite, a mining town twelve miles from Birmingham, are sleeping with firearms at their bedsides to-night. Thirty deputy-sheriffs are patrolling the streets and keeping a sharp eye on the negroes, who have been rioting more or less since Saturday because of the arrest of one of their number, whom the arresting officer is said to have beaten severely on the way to a Justice of the Peace for trial. Twenty-seven alleged negro rioters are in the County Jail.

The first arrest was made on Saturday, and the negroes, led by two former members of the 3d Alabama colored regiment, made several demonstrations, such as are often made by them in mining camps on similar occasions, but the situation did not become really menacing until early this morning, when the negroes, who had armed themselves, began desultory firing at the houses of the whites and in the direction of a dozen deputy-sheriffs. The deputies made a plucky charge and routed the negroes, and at 2 o'clock this morning, when the negroes made a second outbreak, the deputies, reinforced by a special squad from Birmingham, again routed them, and this time cleared the field. They followed the negroes to their cabins and arrested twenty-seven of them. Many of the negroes had hastily jumped into bed to pretend innocence, and were pulled from under covers with their clothes on.

In the different mêlées two white men were shot, and William Calvin (colored) was shot by his fellows because he refused to resist arrest, but none of the wounds are fatal. It is reported that several negroes were either killed or wounded and carried from the field by their associates, but this is not generally credited. Just before nightfall Sheriff O'Brien had the town well picketed, and after the whites and blacks had both assured him that they would retire to bed, he returned to the city, and at 7 o'clock reported Dolomite quiet. It is evident, however, that the negroes are much worked up over the affair, and further trouble is feared.

A MARINE DISASTER FEARED.

WRECKAGE SEEN OFF THE COAST OF NEW-JERSEY.

It may be that a marine disaster has occurred off the New-Jersey coast, the particulars of which are yet known only to a few. When the British steamer Beechly, from Tampico, reached this port yesterday her captain, Robert Hall, reported that yesterday morning, between Five-Fathom Bank and Absecom, N. J., his vessel passed through a lot of wreckage, strewn over the surface of the sea for about eighteen miles.

Among these floating objects could be distinctly discerned many barrels, casks, dunnage mats, bentwood chairs, life-preservers, pieces of cork, mattresses, bedding, a plush sofa and what seemed to be the body of a man, floating face downward. At some distance, and more dimly seen, were some spars and what appeared to be the ribs of a vessel.

None of this wreckage looked weather-worn. It had not been in the water long. It strongly indicates that some schooner has been cut in two by a steamer, though nothing can be asserted positively till some of the floating objects are picked up or washed ashore, when they may furnish a clew.

MR. CHOATE IMPROVING.

London, March 28.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, who has been confined to his room with a severe cold and been compelled to cancel his engagements for the immediate future, is a trifle better this evening.

RUSSIA STILL LACKS MONEY.

London, March 28.—Russia, according to the Paris correspondent of "The Morning Post," is still hampered in her resolution to supply her entire artillery with a new quick-firing gun by want of money, owing to the failure of her agents to obtain a loan in the United States.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL ANNOUNCES that in the near future it will place in service a new fast train between New-York and Buffalo to be called the "Pan American Express." This train will leave both terminals at 8:00 p. m. and arrive at 7:30 a. m.—Advt.

METROPOLITAN'S OFFER.

OBJECTIONS TO SOME OF THE STIPULATIONS.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS SEEM TO FAVOR THE PROPOSITION—CRIMMINS SYNDICATE NOT LIKELY TO BID AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN.

It was made further evident yesterday that the Rapid Transit Commissioners regard with the utmost favor the proposition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the building and subsequent operating of the underground railroad. The statements which Alexander E. Orr and George L. Rives issued on Monday, when the terms of the offer of the Metropolitan company were made public, clearly indicated the attitude of the Board. Those statements went to show that the Commissioners, in their desire to see some tangible result of their long and arduous labors, were willing to give Mr. Whitney and his associates practically all that they asked for within reason.

It was learned yesterday also that the memorial to the Legislature which the Board's counsel were instructed to prepare and present for consideration at a special meeting of the Commission to-day will embody appeals to the Legislature to make such modification as will permit the Commission to grant to the railroad company practically all that it asks. For the most part the general feeling expressed yesterday was one of gratification that there was at last a fair prospect of the long-suffering people of this city obtaining the additional travelling facilities which are so imperatively demanded. But at the same time there were some who were inclined to look askance at the somewhat sweeping demands of the Metropolitan company. While it was agreed that the Metropolitan's proposals offered many advantages to the city, many taxpayers did not hesitate to hazard the opinion that the benefits to be derived from the road were not all on one side. The statement was made in many quarters that the Commissioners should not allow themselves to be blinded by their enthusiasm at the possibility of their plans at length coming to a head to the enormous intrinsic value of the privileges sought for by the company.

RESTRICTING CLAUSES NEEDED.

Although no decided opposition has so far developed toward the conditions laid down by the Metropolitan company, there is no doubt that unless some restricting clauses are introduced and some change in terms is made, there are likely to be many and forcible objections made to the scheme, and these objections may result in the balking of the understood plan to rush the bill to permit construction by private capital through the Legislature.

While there is undoubtedly good ground for many of the contentions which Elihu Root makes as to the advantages and increased prosperity which will accrue to the community if the Metropolitan's proposition is carried out, many people were saying yesterday that this city's experience of that company in the past has not been altogether of the kind to inspire unqualified confidence. New-Yorkers recall that the company has not always shown the best consideration for the people who permit its tracks to occupy the most important thoroughfares of the metropolis. They remember that, despite continued public protest, the company still dumps out passengers, no matter what the weather, at the carhouse at Fiftieth-st. and Seventh-ave., at Houston-st. and other points on its routes. They recollect among other grievances that the company persisted in running its cars so as to endanger life and limb around the Fourteenth-st. curve until it was compelled by the authorities to abandon the dangerous practice, and until it became clear that it could never hope to appropriate a huge portion of the Union Square Park for its tracks.

People are not reassured by the independent attitude which the company now takes upon the tunnel plan. "We will not amend our proposition," President H. H. Vreeland frankly states, "nor will we enter into competition with any other company. The city can take it or leave it, just as it sees fit."

PERPETUITY OF THE FRANCHISE.

Apart from these things, however, there are several conditions in the proposed franchise which will inevitably encounter opposition. One of these is the perpetuity of the ownership of the underground road. By gaining possession of the tunnel, the Metropolitan company will practically obtain a monopoly of the travel facilities of this city. But the attempt to secure to themselves this monopoly forever will assuredly be opposed, both here and in Albany, especially when it is remembered to what enormous value the growth of the city will in the course of a few years carry these franchises, and in return the company proposes to pay only a compensation to the city of 5 per cent, and that, too, only provided the receipts are sufficient first to meet certain fixed charges.

The proposition submitted on Monday provides for the construction of the tunnel by a new company, which will lease it in perpetuity to the Metropolitan Railway for 5 per cent of its cost, including such generating and other plants as the new company may acquire from the old one. This scheme, it was pointed out yesterday, will allow the Metropolitan to unload all of its real estate and power-houses at their full cost value and under a guarantee of a 5 per cent return. In short, it will mean that the tunnel company, or in other words the Metropolitan company, will have an opportunity to invest $30,000,000 at 5 per cent interest practically guaranteed. The first lien on the tunnel receipts will be the rental to the construction company. Until this is forthcoming no taxes will be paid, and no compensation made to the city. Another great source of revenue which Mr. Whitney and his fellow-capitalists will derive from the tunnel will be the stipulation in Article 6 of the submitted proposition, which provides that "the new company to be entitled to use the side galleries and other spaces in the tunnel not necessary for railroad purposes for any wires, tubes or conductors authorized by law, belonging either to itself or others, and to receive to its own use any rentals which may be derived therefrom."

The income-drawing possibilities of this clause cannot be estimated. People yesterday were not slow to grasp its full meaning. They pointed out that the privilege would allow the company to put in electric light and telephone wires, compressed air and water pipes, automatic tube conductors, or to lease these privileges to other companies, from which the city would receive no remuneration. Attention was drawn to the fact, also, that the Whitney syndicate's New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company and its numerous other projects along similar lines, would be able to extend their operations without paying a cent in return to the municipality.

Again, for instance, since the Manhattan company refused to allow Mr. Croker's auto-truck company to hang its compressed-air pipes on the elevated structures, this clause would allow Mr. Croker to use the tunnel for his pipes, and, in

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ARRIVAL OF JOHN SHERMAN.

LANDED AT OLD POINT FROM THE CHICAGO AND TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON STEAMER.

Newport News, Va., March 28 (Special).—The United States cruiser Chicago arrived at Old Point to-day at 12:10 o'clock from Santiago, having on board John Sherman, ex-Secretary of State, who was stricken with pneumonia while on a pleasure trip on the American liner Paris in the West Indies, and who was transferred on Friday morning to the cruiser, in order to hasten his return home.

Mr. Sherman, it can be stated authoritatively, is much better, having improved steadily since he was transferred to the Chicago. To-night he started for Washington by steamer and will reach his home there at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. When the Chicago dropped anchor in Hampton Roads this afternoon a boat was at once sent ashore. In it was F. B. Wiborg, of Cincinnati, Mr. Sherman's nephew and secretary. He was the bearer of a message from the venerable statesman to his daughter, Mrs. McCallum, who arrived at Old Point this morning, and who met the cruiser's boat when it touched the wharf. To her Mr. Wiborg stated that her father was much improved, and he at once made preparations for the removal of the sick man to the Chamberlin Hotel.

In the mean time a crowd gathered on the pier waiting to see Mr. Sherman. Dr. Magee, Mr. Sherman's physician, who attended him throughout his illness, had hoped to get his patient ashore at 1 o'clock, but it was not until 3:30 o'clock that the Chicago's steam launch, bearing the sick man, left the cruiser for the Old Point wharf. When the launch tied up, Mr. Sherman was lifted ashore by sailors and placed in a stretcher, which was carried by seamen, the crowd being kept back by marines.

Mrs. McCallum, Dr. Magee, Mr. Wiborg and Mrs. Dantzer, Mr. Sherman's nurse, walked to the hotel with the patient. The sick man was assigned to a room on the ground floor of the Chamberlin, which he occupied until 6:30 o'clock, when he was again taken to the pier and comfortably provided for on the steamer Newport News, of the Norfolk and Washington line, which started at 7 o'clock. Dr. Magee stated that he was greatly encouraged by Mr. Sherman's improvement after leaving Santiago, and expressed hope of his rapid recovery. Mrs. McCallum found her father much better than she expected.

To-morrow at 1 o'clock the Chicago will start for Tompkinsville to be present when the cruiser Raleigh arrives from Manila.

SCHLEY PROMOTED.

THIRTEEN REAR-ADMIRALS FOUND QUALIFIED BY THE NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD.

Washington, March 28 (Special).—The special Naval Examining Board, consisting of Rear-Admirals McNair, Howell and Howison, completed its labors this afternoon, and adjourned after certifying that Rear-Admirals Remey, Watson and Schley were professionally qualified, as well as Rear-Admirals Farquhar, Casey, Sampson, Cromwell, Philip, Picking, Rodgers, Kempff, Higginson and Sumner.

The case of Captain Day, who will advance to the grade of rear-admiral through the retirement to-day of Rear-Admiral Robeson, had not been referred to the Board, but can be passed upon at any time in the near future, as there will not hereafter be much difficulty in assembling a Board of three rear-admirals when there are eighteen in the service.

The Board's findings in the cases of the thirteen rear-admirals to-day will unquestionably be approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the President in turn, and by the end of this week their commissions will be issued to them.

The Board, after further consideration of the deficiencies in the records of Rear-Admirals Remey, Watson and Schley covering the period during the war when Admiral Sampson was their commanding officer, determined, as was permissible under the regulations, to waive that point, taking the view that according to the regulations Admiral Sampson must have reported them to the Department had there been anything in their conduct sufficient to affect their subsequent promotion. Another complication which arose out of Rear-Admiral Sampson's failure to report on these officers while they were his subordinates, and which rendered rectification practically impossible, lies in the fact that Sampson is now junior to each of three officers, and a report from him under the present date would be a violation of the regulations. There was nothing, therefore, for the Board to do but to investigate the professional qualifications of Remey, Watson and Schley on their existing records, and on these the report was founded.

STRAW BAIL UNDER GARDINER.

A PROPOSED INVESTIGATION WHICH SCARES THE DEMOCRATS.

Albany, March 28 (Special).—That an attempt may be made to secure a legislative investigation of the District-Attorney's office in New-York was made plain this afternoon, when Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows presented a resolution calling for information in regard to the furnishing of straw bail since Asa Bird Gardiner has been in office. Mr. Fallows asked unanimous consent for the introduction of the resolution, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the District-Attorney of the county of New-York is hereby requested and directed to furnish to the Assembly, with all convenient speed, and within ten days from the reception of this resolution, all information in the possession of his office touching upon forfeited bail bonds since January 1, 1898, naming therein the date of forfeiture of each such bond, the name of the defendant, the name of the surety, the amount of the bail, the offence and the name of the Police Justice or City Magistrate in each case.

It was at once apparent that he had hit upon a tender spot. There was a commotion among the Tammany Assemblymen, and Patrick F. Trainor made objection. This will prevent the introduction of the resolution at this session, unless it comes before the House as the report of one of the standing committees, or Mr. Fallows has recourse to some other scheme in order to gain his object. It is safe to surmise, however, that the matter will be followed up resolutely by Mr. Fallows, who appears to feel confident that he has hit upon a tack that may lead to important developments.

SIX INCENDIARY FIRES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, March 28 (Special).—The value of the special protection given to the Roman Catholic institutions in this city was twice shown last night, when further attempts were made on institutions of that faith. Watchmen near the Sacred Heart Convent, in St. Charles-ave., found the back gate of that institution burst open, and on entering saw two men rush out from an old cellar. The men made their escape, and examination showed that they had not had sufficient time to set fire to the building.

Two men were also discovered near St. Michael's Church, and it was generally reported that fire had actually been set to the building. There seems to be little doubt that two men are acting together in the work, for whenever a glimpse of the firebugs has been gained two persons, answering the same general description, have been seen. Six attempts in all have now been made to destroy Roman Catholic property.

LATROBE DEFEATED IN BALTIMORE.

THOMAS G. HAYES CARRIES THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES IN THE MAYORALTY FIGHT.

Baltimore, March 28 (Special).—Thomas Gordon Hayes, formerly United States District-Attorney, State Senator and City Councillor, carried the primaries this evening for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, defeating General Ferdinand C. Latrobe. The fight was bitter in some of the wards, and an ugly factional spirit was shown. Latrobe, however, did not carry a single ward. The Latrobe followers alleged that Hayes was backed by the old Gorman machine. When the voters recalled the fact that before the Republicans got control in Baltimore, in 1895, Latrobe had served seven terms as Mayor under the old régime, the cry had little effect. The convention will be held on Thursday. The nomination of Hayes for Mayor will, it is said, assure the nomination of Edwin Warfield, president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, for Governor.

ACME LICORICE PELLETS have never been superseded in popular favor. To be had of all confectioners and druggists.—Advt.

ADVANCE BEGINS TO-DAY

MACARTHUR'S TROOPS EAGER TO PRESS FORWARD.

RESTING AFTER THE FIGHT—BRAVERY DISPLAYED BY THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS—FILIPINOS SAID TO BE WEAKENING.

Manila, March 28.—General MacArthur's division is resting on the plain beyond Marilao, after three days' scrambling in the brush, fording rivers and charging trenches in the blazing sun. The men are tired, but are in splendid spirits.

The heat was intense, being 90 degrees on the coast and fully 100 degrees in the interior, which made the Americans suffer a great deal. In spite of the heat, every man was eager to proceed toward the enemy.

A detachment of ninety-six Filipino prisoners was escorted into Manila to-day. Their appearance aroused great interest as they were marched from the station to the prison.

The rebels have unloaded about 500 men from a train half a mile in front of General MacArthur's forces, with the object of reinforcing the Filipino garrison at Bulacan and Guiguinto, on either side of the railroad leading to Malolos.

The fact that the railroad is in operation from here to the American front greatly facilitates the transportation of supplies to the troops. Before the break in the road was repaired the transportation of supplies was uncertain.

All is quiet in front of the lines of Generals Ovenshine and Hall.

WELL RECEIVED AT NEGROS.

A battalion of the California regiment which has been landed at Enrique, Island of Negros, has been received with every manifestation of joy upon the part of the natives.

The command of the Island of Negros has been formally transferred from General Miller to Colonel Van Valza , of the 18th Infantry.

The engineers are repairing bridges, the rebels having failed to destroy the ironwork, and the railroad is kept busy hurrying supplies to the front.

The country to Malolos is level, with occasional streams and patches of wood, but there is no more jungle.

The American troops will advance at daylight, taking four days' rations with them, and having 200 rounds of ammunition in their belts. They expect to take Bocave, on the railroad, to the east of Bulacan, to-morrow. It is a difficult position, protected by streams.

The American line is about 1,200 yards from that of the rebels. Desultory shots were exchanged to-day.

The American reports show that twenty men were killed and sixty-one wounded yesterday. The Dakota regiment lost ten men killed and had thirty-seven wounded.

FILIPINOS FORCED TO FIGHT.

According to prisoners in the hands of the Americans, Aguinaldo's generals, Garcia, Tofreo and Pacheco, were with the Filipino army yesterday, and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstration. The rebels attempted to charge across the plain east of the railroad, but the Americans charged to meet them and the Filipinos bolted after a few shots, leaving several men killed on the field.

The Filipino prisoners further declare that the rebels have lost all taste for fighting, and their officers have to keep them in line by beating them with swords.

One of the most brilliant and costliest achievements of the campaign was the charge of Major Howard's battalion across the river. Advancing at the double, they found the river beneath them and splashed across with a yell, swimming and wading, with bullets spattering in the water, and rushed upon the rebel trenches. Ten men were killed and eleven were wounded in the charge.

At the capture of Marilao there were several incidents showing the bravery of our troops. Some Filipinos were intrenched on an island in a bend of the river. The Americans approached in a triangular formation, with the 3d Artillery at the apex and the Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments forming the sides. Colonel Funston called for volunteers to swim the river. Two men crossed under fire and secured materials with which a crossing was eventually effected.

BRAVERY OF AMERICANS.

Major Bell, of General MacArthur's staff, with Company I of the Pennsylvania regiment, and Lieutenant Abernethy and ten men, engaged in similar exploits.

After the Filipinos had raised the white flag many of them attempted to run, and several were shot for so doing.

In the churchyard of Marilao the Americans found thirty newly made graves of Filipinos, and a dozen bodies were seen drifting down the river with grewsome wounds.

The prisoners are digging their former comrade's graves.

Many huts are smoking ruins, having been burned by their inhabitants. The Americans are not burning any buildings.

The United States troops captured four Spaniards who were fighting with the insurgents.

General MacArthur was under a heavy fire yesterday.

The prisoners say Aguinaldo has declared that if the Americans can take the Filipino capital he will surrender.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FURTHER CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GENERAL OTIS.

Washington, March 28.—General Otis has forwarded to Adjutant-General Corbin the following casualty list under this date:

KILLED.

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA—First Lieutenant and Adjutant JONAS H. LIEN, Company H, First Lieutenant FRANK ADAMS, Company E, Second Lieutenant SIDNEY E. MORRISON, Company D, Privates JAMES NELSON, MATTHEW RYAN, E. HARRY KEOGH, LEWIS CHASE, PETER RYAN and FRANK A. SHRAEDER.

TWENTIETH KANSAS—Company C, Corporal JOHN SHEAR and Privates CARROLL and WILLIAMS, Company I, WILLIAM KINNEY.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA—Company H, Private J. O. CLINE.

WOUNDED.

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA—Company I, First Lieutenant PAUL D. MCCLELLAN, arm, Company G, Sergeant SIDNEY J. CORDELL, ankle, severe; Privates GEORGE AMOOR, thigh, severe; D. RAY WASHBURN, shoulder, severe; ISAAC JOHNSON, arm, severe; First Sergeant ERNEST MADDEN, thigh and hand, severe, Company E, Sergeant ARTHUR A. NORTHROP, thigh, severe; Corporal FRANK E. WHEELER, slight; Privates JOHN S. TAUB, lung, chest, severe; WILLIAM F. PANKEY, arm, moderate, Company I, WARREN GROSIER, shoulder, slight, Company F, BENJAMIN STROUD, [illegible]