BRAVES CHEER DEPEW.

FOR THE EIGHTH TIME HE MAKES A BIRTHDAY SPEECH IN BROOKLYN.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MONTAUK CLUB, AT WHICH HE IS THE GUEST OF HONOR, HELD LAST EVENING—WARM WELCOME FOR THE SENATOR-ELECT.

Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew was the guest of the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn, last night. The occasion was the celebration of his sixty-fifth birthday anniversary, and, as has been its custom for the last eight years, the Montauk Club gave a dinner in his honor. The annual Depew birthday dinner is one of the most popular of the season, and more than two hundred of the members of the club sat down at the gayly trimmed tables last night. Red and yellow, the club colors, ran in long bands down the tables, and each guest wore a sash of the colors. When Senator-elect Depew donned his sash he was greeted with a howl of delight as a true, if adopted, son of the Montauk tribe.

Among the guests were Rear-Admiral John W. Philip, John W. Vrooman, Postmaster Francis H. Wilson, Dr. S. D. MacConnell, Justices H. W. Goodrich and John Woodward, and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff.

As in past years, the presentation of a mammoth birthday cake was one of the features of the evening. Just as the coffee was being served, the strains of a cakewalk were heard, and when the eyes of the diners were turned toward the door they saw "Uncle Sam" coming in. He was followed by an escort of a dozen or so men, dressed in the club colors, and bearing between them a litter, on which rested the birthday cake. Amid the cheers, the procession moved up to the head table to the music of the cakewalk.

The cake was one of the finest of the many which have been presented to Mr. Depew. It was an almost perfect fac-simile of the Capitol at Washington. The subject was chosen with regard to the guest's election to the Senate. The cake was about two and one-half feet high and three feet in diameter. It was made entirely of flour and sugar. When it was placed on the table in front of Senator Depew, Harry A. Price delivered an address of welcome written by William A. Avis. It was in part as follows:

We meet to mark another milestone in the life of one to whom life seems a joyous journey. He comes to us once more in ever-happy mood, like one on pleasure bent in doing good, crowned with fresh laurels, to share with fellow-braves his trinity of greatness, born, achieved and thrust, which far exceeds his fame. Little wonder, then, that we point with pride to a popularity like a lasting monument, peculiar to itself, never born of accident, firmly held by one of us, for he is ours.

How stands the record since the last dry smoke and sparking "ball"? Indeed, a record-breaker. Behold him now, a Senator!

He scalped the Capitol, and put the dome
On his birthday cake, in his wigwam home.
With Montauk braves the question vexed
Is: What on earth will he be next?

For he is still "Ripe for exploit and mighty enterprise."

To the Honorable Director galore, President galore, Doctor, Sachem, Senator and Typical American Gentleman, Chauncey Montauk Depew:

It is now our pleasure for the eighth time, with open arms and friendly grasp, to extend to you most hearty greeting, and, in continuance of established custom, we beg to repeat our humble offering and prayer that you will kindly take the cake, with our positive assurance that the bakery is thine. Thanks in advance for what we are about to receive. We now await, with bated breath and childlike eagerness, the mirthful sermon from the same old text, taken from the pages of busy life, which is, "Yourself and Sunshine."

We'll listen and laugh at your jest and story, and cherish the gems of bright and happy thought, and as you leave with kindly au revoir the afterglow of your presence with us will serve a beautiful benediction. For you, dear, sachem and fellow brave, we garner a future sustenance of affectionate regard. We still carry our oft-repeated hopes, and harvest our best wishes that the ills of your life's twilight may fall with but idle malice.

Mr. Price then struck up an original song by A. S. Higgins. It spoke of Mr. Depew in terms of affection and good-natured chaff. The diners joined in the chorus, which was printed on the menu cards.

These were ornamented with a picture of the guest of the evening in aluminum. The photograph was taken specially for the occasion.

At the close of the song Senator-elect Depew responded briefly, giving his thanks, after which he began his address of the evening. He said in part:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Since nobody wishes to die, everybody must be glad he was born. It is a good thing to have a birthday, but its pleasure is increased when your friends in this substantial way indicate their joy that you came into the world. Artemus Ward said, "It would have been $10 in the pocket of Jefferson Davis if he had never been born," but the only limitation upon natal festivities is the necessity of making a speech. The difficulty increases when the occasion has called together a goodly company, the majority of whom have listened and cheered for eight successive years. Happily for me, the life of an American is kaleidoscopic, and the history of our country presents a perpetual succession of new and interesting pictures. Certainly the last twelve months form an epoch in the story of nations.

Heretofore you have honored me as a private citizen, but to-night you greet me both as the same old friend and your representative in the Senate of the United States. I shall be most fortunate if in this new sphere I am able, in a measure, to meet your partial expectations and predictions. Certainly I am absolutely free and untrammelled. I am proud of the railway profession in which I have spent my life, but I owe to it no obligations to favor it in any way or to treat its interests in any other manner as a legislator than all other questions which may come up for action. Public duty is very simple, and not in conflict with any honest business. It is that whatever is for the public good is also for the good of every legitimate trade, occupation and business in the country.

BURR LEFT DESCENDANTS.

A hundred years ago the controversy began for and against corporations as a method for the transaction of any business. Alexander Hamilton believed that there were certain functions in the operations of commerce which could not be carried on by individuals, but must be by semi-public corporations. He foresaw that banking and transportation must take this form. He passed through the Legislature the charter of the Bank of New-York. Aaron Burr, who was the leader of the opposite party, saw his opportunity, became the anti-monopolist champion, assailed this bank charter, then the only corporation in our State, as endangering the liberties of the people, and was triumphantly elected to the Legislature. He then procured a charter for a company to meet the popular demand for pure water in New-York, and into it he artfully injected a clause under which he and his friends organized the Manhattan Bank, which celebrated its 100th anniversary last week. Burr has left many descendants.

Our platform on these birthdays has always been as frank and free as a talk in the family on all questions of the hour. The flood of eloquence at the Metropolitan Opera House and the Grand Central Palace suggests some subjects, which are not yet party issues, which may be profitably pursued.

The general propositions were that it is a crime to make money; a greater crime to keep it; that we live in an age of the grossest commercialism; that our country has a worse attack than any other; that the worship of the dollar has destroyed public spirit, patriotism, religion, noble aims and high ideals. Shade of Jefferson! These apostles claim to be your disciples. They teach the seventy-five millions of American people who revere your memory that such is the result of the principles, worked out in practice, in the Government which you and your immortal associates founded. Mme. Roland, as she stood at the foot of the scaffold waiting to be guillotined by Robespierre and the French revolutionists, exclaimed: "Oh, Liberty, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" I wonder how many believe all this. I wonder how many who thus talk and write believe the American people can be brought to indorse these views or that they do not see the nonsense through the flimsy veil of lurid rhetoric.

It is an indisputable fact that the whole people of the United States were never so powerful, or so prosperous, or collectively and individually possessed so much in opportunity, in liberty, in education, in employment, in wages, in men who from nothing have become powers in the community, and boys who from poverty have secured education and attained competence as to-day. A young man who can pay a dollar for a dinner and do no injustice to his family has started successfully in his career.

GROWTH OF CORPORATIONS.

There were the stocks of only two corporations dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange in 1800. There have been the issues of a hundred and sixty new companies put upon the market since January 1, 1899. Almost every form of industry, outside of agriculture, has drifted into corporations. Most of the money of the country, whether it be the accumulations of capitalists, or the fund left for the support of the wife and the education of the children, or the earnings deposited in the savings bank, or put in the life insurance company, is now invested in corporate securities. At least seven-tenths of the capital and eight-tenths of the labor are under the corporate flag.

The magnitude of modern business and its hot competitions have evolved also the trust. I am familiar with one instance illustrating this process. A company—or, rather, a trust—was formed, and, as usual, overcapitalization, with the intention of absorbing the leading factories in a certain product of prime necessity, and then driving what are called the little fellows out of business. The little fellows put their factories into one corporation, capitalizing each at its actual value; the owners became the managers, and selected the ablest of their members for the general officers. These men, understanding their business and conducting it themselves in the fight against the overcapitalized trust, run by high-salaried officials who had no interest in the business, beat the trust, compelled its surrender and triumphantly vindicated their business sagacity and skill.

A CRYING NEED FOR LIGHT.

This tendency of the times cannot be met by shouting. As the business in this form is of necessity public, because done under a public charter, the State must exercise a scrutiny which would not be permitted in the conduct of private affairs. The State is bound to protect its people against any enterprise which, under the form of law and its protection, is injurious to the people. It is bound to protect the investor by keeping the electric light of publicity constantly upon all its creations. The vast wealth which has poured into our country because the world has become our debtor apparently exhausted the securities in which money could be profitably invested. Three per cent interest, after the taxes are taken out, leaves little income for the support of the helpless, which every prudent and right-minded man desires to provide. This situation was speedily grasped by far-sighted and speculative men, who have organized the present industrial craze. "Come with us," they cry, "and we can give you 5 per cent upon our bonds, 6 per cent upon our preferred stock and an income upon the common only to be gauged by the growth of the country." Three thousand millions of dollars at par of these securities have been floated since January 1. Some of them doubtless are good, some of them bad, and some good as to part of their securities and worthless as to others. The crying need of the hour is for some method by which light shall be let into every one of these corporations or chartered concerns, and the public advised of their condition, their operations, their management and their right to live.

TIME SHOULD BE ECONOMIZED.

As we advance in life we appreciate more day by day the value of time. With every diurnal revolution of the earth there is less left. We must economize it. We who are active in affairs and must meet many people find out who are the enemies and who the friends of our time. The scatterbrain dissipates and the sure-footed man conserves it. The man who ought to be killed after the first half-hour is the one who, having made an engagement, uses thirty minutes in developing a matter in which he knows you are interested and then proceeds, having gained, as he thinks, your confidence, to exploit the scheme for which he came. I always turn that man down.

The sure-footed man is a benefactor. In the pulpit he gives you something to take home to think about and talk over at the Sunday dinner; at the bar he makes the jury in a short time think his way, and the judge is influenced by his directness and lucidity. He states his business proposition to you so quickly and so clearly that you know instantly whether you can afford to embark in it or not. He dismisses his board of directors with a ten-minute statement which reveals to them the exact condition and true prospects of the company. He tells a story so that the point punctures and delights you without giving you the horrors of knowing it long before he is through. You sit beside him if you can at dinner, you select him for your companion in travel, you take him into your business if he is free, and you make him your executor in your will.

My friends, we pass this way but once. We cannot retrace our steps to any preceding milestone. Every time the clock strikes it is both the announcement of the hour upon which we are entering and the knell of the one which is gone. The older we grow the more we realize that life is worth the living. We think too little of the fun there is in it. We are too parsimonious of laughter. We do not appreciate as we ought the man or the woman who can make us forget while we are amused. We cannot help the past, and that man is a fool who lives in it. To-day is a better day than yesterday, but to-morrow is the land of promise.

Senator-elect Depew departed from his set speech only in a few particulars. He said his election was a compliment by the State to the railroad profession, but he intended to show that his profession as a railroad man would not prevent him from representing the people, instead of corporations.

Referring to the craze for dollar dinners for Jefferson, he said: "Oh, Jeff, Jeff, what rot has been uttered in thy name!"

SAMOAN EXCITEMENT DYING OUT.

GERMAN PRESS CALMER—HERR MARQUARDT THE PRISONER ON THE PORPOISE.

Berlin, April 22.—The excitement over the Samoan situation has almost died out and the general expectation is that all the points at variance will now be amicably and fairly adjusted by the Special Commission. Some of the leading papers, in their desire for fairness, even print communications from members of the British Mission at Samoa controverting some of the statements of Dr. Raffel, the German president of the Municipal Council at Apia, regarding the relations of Tanu and Chief Justice Chambers with the missionaries. The "Vossische Zeitung," referring to the utterances of Dr. Lehr in presenting the Samoan interpellation in the Reichstag, said:

"It clearly seems there is also a Jingo element in German politics."

The All-Deutsche-Verband made a weak demonstration by passing a resolution to the effect that its members expected the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow, to stick to his declarations and see that "neither Germany's treaty rights nor the national honor are in any way sacrificed at Samoa."

The "Lokal Anzeiger" to-day publishes two letters from Samoa dated March 23. One of them is from its special correspondent at Apia, Herr von Wolffersdorff, and the other from Herr Marquardt, a prominent German resident of Apia, who under Tamasese was military instructor, and lately under Mataafa and the Provisional Government was Justice of the Peace until he resigned on the departure of Dr. Raffel. From Herr Marquardt's letter it seems that it was he, and not Herr Hufnagel, who was arrested by Captain Sturdee, commander of the British warship Porpoise, as bearing arms against the British sailors. He says he was taken on board the Porpoise, where, he says, he was grossly insulted by Captain Sturdee, and after fourteen hours' captivity, during which no proof against him was advanced, he was transferred to the German warship Falke, but with the condition that he was not to leave her. Herr Marquardt asserts that his property was stolen and destroyed by Tanu's hosts, and that millions of other German property were likewise destroyed. The writer then asks who will pay the damages.

Herr von Wolffersdorff asserts that the British Consul, Mr. Maxsie, and Captain Sturdee are both guilty of the grossest conduct in exceeding their treaty powers. He says they treated the Germans like captives, and continued an almost incessant shelling of German houses under various pretexts. He adds that the most intense indignation prevailed among the Samoan Germans against the British excesses. Otherwise, Herr von Wolffersdorff's reports agree with the German official reports.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS.

MESSRS. ELIOT AND TRIPP TO MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE FORMER AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 22.—C. N. E. Eliot, the newly appointed British Samoan Commissioner, who is on his way to San Francisco, stopped over in this city for a few hours, where he was the guest of the British Consul, Wildman Wyndham.

The British Commissioner carries the instructions of his Government, which will direct his policy during the sitting of the Commission, in a strong leather bag, which is sealed with the official stamps of the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and wherever Mr. Eliot goes the bag goes with him.

Commissioner Eliot expected to meet the American Commissioner, Bartlett Tripp, here, and when he learned that the latter had preceded him twenty-four hours on the journey across the continent, he expressed regret that he would have to forego the pleasure of Mr. Tripp's company to the Pacific Coast. The reason the American Commissioner did not wait here for his arrival was that at the last moment he altered his route across the continent, and went from Chicago to his home in Dakota to spend a day with his family. Mr. Tripp will go to San Francisco over the Northern Pacific, by way of Portland, and will make it a point to reach there by the time Commissioner Eliot arrives.

Discussing the Samoan situation, Commissioner Eliot said that the British Government was mainly concerned with the upholding of the Treaty of Berlin in all its terms, and that as a Commissioner he would seek to inquire into the facts of the imbroglio in the light of the treaty. The actions of Chief Justice Chambers, Consul Rose and other representatives would be the subject of the investigation by the Commission. It would be extremely awkward, if not impracticable, to have an absolute veto on any point possessed by each Power. The final agreement recognized the principle of unanimity in essential matters, but no one Power could block proceedings by filibustering tactics.

Mr. Eliot deprecated the idea of prolonged trouble arising over a dispute concerning an island away in the distant Pacific, and he was confident the resources of diplomacy would be able to find a system under which the three Powers could work together.

STORY ABOUT THE GEFION DENIED.

Berlin, April 22.—The semi-official "North German Gazette" to-day denies the report sent out in a dispatch to a news agency in London yesterday saying that the German protected cruiser Gefion had been ordered to proceed to Apia, Samoa, after embarking an extra supply of ammunition at Kiao-Chau, China, and that another cruiser was to follow her.

LAWTON TAKES THE FIELD.

DRIVING THE REBELS FROM THE DISTRICT REOCCUPIED BY THEM.

Manila, April 22, 7 p. m.—General Lawton took the field at daybreak to-day, with a column of troops consisting of the North Dakota regiment, two battalions of the 3d Infantry, the 22d Infantry, two guns of Scott's Battery, three troops of the 4th Cavalry and Gale's Squadron, equipped in light marching order. This force started at 5 o'clock this morning over the Novaliches road, traversing the country previously cleared of rebels, but subsequently reoccupied by them. It is to be presumed that General Lawton by this movement will outflank the enemy before joining General MacArthur north of Malolos.

The Dakota regiment first encountered the enemy in front of Novaliches at 8:15 a. m. The rebels opened fire on our troops, but their fire was silenced fifteen minutes later, the enemy retiring in bad order and the Americans advancing along the rough roads around Novaliches. They were considerably annoyed by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters from the jungle for two hours.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were in full flight, leaving many dead on the field, and our troops were compelled to take a brief rest in the shade, as the heat was overpowering.

CAPTIVES' FATE STILL UNKNOWN.

DEWEY ASKED TO SEND FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING LIEUTENANT GILMORE AND HIS PARTY.

Washington, April 22.—No word has come to the Navy Department since last Tuesday relative to the fate of Lieutenant Gilmore and the fourteen sailors of the Yorktown who were ambushed and captured at Baler, on the island of Luzon. To-day Secretary Long addressed an inquiry by cable to Admiral Dewey to ascertain whether he could supply any further information on this point. The Secretary says he has no doubt the Admiral is doing what is best to succor the men, and it is suggested that he has refrained from making his plans public in order to prevent the insurgents from taking advantage of the information to conceal their captives.

The arrival of the Yorktown at Manila has not been reported to the Navy Department, and it is not known whether or not she sailed from Iloilo, whence she reported the bad news by cable to Admiral Dewey, or whether Commander Sperry put back from Iloilo for Baler after having secured reinforcements or additional boats.

THE GARRISON OF BALER.

A DESIRE IN MADRID THAT SPANISH TROOPS BE SENT TO THEIR RESCUE.

Madrid, April 22.—At to-day's Cabinet Council the Ministers considered the situation of the garrison defending Baler, in the island of Luzon, and it was decided to instruct General Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, to request Major-General Otis, the American commander, to permit the Spanish troops still at Manila to go to the aid of the beleaguered troops.

BEGINNING A NEW CAMPAIGN.

Washington, April 22.—The War Department to-day received a cable dispatch from General Otis announcing the formation of a new flying column under command of General Lawton and the initiation of a new campaign, which is expected to result in clearing out the jungle in the country north of Manila up to the foothills of the mountains on the northeast and up to the termination of the railroad at Bulacan. The text of the dispatch was not made public, but it is understood to agree closely with the account of the movements contained in press dispatches from Manila.

WILL NOT ASK RECALL OF OREGON MEN.

Salem, Ore., April 22.—Governor Geer, in reply to numerous requests that he demand the return of the Oregon volunteers now in the Philippines, has issued a statement to the effect that he would consider such a proceeding a discredit to the State and unjust to the soldiers themselves, who were anxious to go to the Philippines and see active service.

WOUNDED MINNESOTA MEN.

St. Paul, Minn., April 22.—The following cable message was received by Governor Lind at 1 o'clock this morning: "Manila, April 21. Nicholas Hanson and Ira S. Towle, wounded severely, but not seriously." Ira S. Towle is a private in Company F and Nicholas Hanson a private in Company A, both Minneapolis companies.

START OF THE THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

The battalion of the 13th United States Infantry, composed of Companies B, D, F and I, stationed at Governor's Island, left here yesterday for Manila in command of Captain Buck, of Company I. There was a dress parade before the men started. The sad partings of a year ago, when the 13th went to Cuba, between the soldiers and their wives and relatives, were repeated again yesterday, save that many who went then were absent, having given up their lives at San Juan.

The officers in command of the companies are Captain Sappho, of Company B; Lieutenant Gose, of Company D; Lieutenant Kirwin, of Company F, and Captain Buck, of Company I.

The other companies of the regiment, stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, and Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., are to join those from here, and all will sail from San Francisco together.

MONTREAL'S COMMERCE AFFECTED.

A DEEPER CHANNEL NEEDED TO AVOID DISCRIMINATING INSURANCE RATES.

Montreal, April 22 (Special).—The shipping and commercial interests of the city have formulated their demands on the Government for improvements in the St. Lawrence channel, which are regarded as necessary in order to do away with the discrimination in insurance rates now exacted by underwriters on all cargoes brought to this port. This discrimination is a heavy one. A boat from Boston to Liverpool, that pays 25 cents per $100 of cargo, would, if running from Montreal, be taxed 37½ cents. About fifteen years ago 40 cents a hundred was the rate, but when improvements in the channel were made the rate began to drop, until 25 cents was reached. Of late years it has been climbing up again, increases having been made for the last three years in succession. This was consequent upon losses due to ships running aground or running ashore at some point on the St. Lawrence route between this port and the Straits of Belle Isle. The Government has accordingly been asked to deepen the channel between Montreal and Quebec, to place more buoys in position, to increase the number of fog stations in the Gulf, to convert the lighthouses on the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence into flashlights, and to add to their number. They are also asked to inaugurate and maintain a hydrographic and tidal survey. Unless these improvements are made the underwriters say the rates will go up until they will become almost prohibitive. The Government is reported to be fully impressed with the seriousness of the situation, and a large expenditure in the direction of improving the channel will be made this year.

A REWARD FOR MARCHAND.

THE AUDIFFRET PRIZE AWARDED TO THE AFRICAN EXPLORER-SOLDIER.

Paris, April 22.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has awarded the Audiffret Prize of 15,000 francs, given yearly for the greatest act of devotion, to Major Marchand for traversing Africa.

WEATHER SERVICE FROM ICELAND.

PROPOSAL OF THE METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, April 22.—The Meteorological Institute has sent a circular to all the institutes in Europe and America proposing a general subscription to defray the cost of a daily telegraphic weather report from Iceland and the Faroe Islands. The Great Northern Company has agreed to lay the cables immediately. Fourteen institutes have already replied favorably to the proposition.

WAREHOUSE BURNED IN ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen, April 22.—The wine and spirit warehouse of Bissot & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of £50,000.

MEANT IT, COGHLAN SAYS.

Continued from first page.

possession of whatever had been conquered. He saw a Spanish officer who objected to his taking possession of places, and said that the Spanish had never surrendered.

Captain Lamberton referred to the white flags flying, and told the Spanish officer that they would either have to haul down the white flags and put up the Spanish flags or let the white flags stand and admit they were conquered. The Spanish officer argued that though the Spanish fleet was sunk they were not conquered and had not surrendered. When Captain Lamberton asked what they had the white flags flying for the Spanish officer replied: "To get the women and children out of the way." Then Captain Lamberton told the Spanish officer that if they hoisted the Spanish flag the Americans would wipe out the town.

This frightened the Spaniard, and he had nothing further to say, except to go off muttering. He told another incident of Captain Lamberton's going ashore and another Spanish officer wanting to surrender his sword. Lamberton did not want his sword, and told him sententiously: "I don't want you to surrender. What I want you to do is to get out." The Spanish officer wanted until the next evening to evacuate, but Lamberton gave him till 9 o'clock the next morning.

MORE ABOUT ADMIRAL DEWEY.

After relating several other incidents, Captain Coghlan said that after the battle of Manila he was rather apprehensive about the conduct of the Spaniards.

"After May 1 Admiral Dewey was somewhat in fear of the movements of the Spanish, and he told the Spanish commander 'if you fire a single shot I will wipe you off the face of the earth.' (Applause.) There never was a trigger pulled after that. A holy calm rested on the place. When he said he would do a thing he meant it. (Applause.)

"It was a trying time just before the battle of Manila. There was a number of torpedoes and torpedo-boats about. Just before we entered the harbor we had a council of war, and Dewey said: 'I will go ahead, and the rest of you follow behind me.' (Applause.) We went in at night, and we were all a little nervous. We imagined that the enemy would do the same thing that we would do under similar circumstances, but they did not do it.

"We passed through the whole field of torpedoes, and thought there must have been some mistake. But there was no mistake. As we entered the harbor it was a beautiful gray morning, and we could see all the batteries of Manila. It made our hearts stand still, but we went through the torpedoes, and after the first shot was fired we felt our nervousness give way, and we were ready to do everything we could, knowing that we had a brave and able man to command us.

"There were some comical things that happened right on the eve of the battle, and, I might say, right in the midst of the battle. Just as the firing began three of the amateur musicians on our ship struck up 'A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night.'"

Captain Coghlan closed amid great laughter, and was afterward introduced to a number of the members and guests of the club. After this Captain Wildes, of the United States steamship Boston, and Captain Richard P. Leary, recently appointed Governor of Guam, made short speeches, describing the battle of Manila. After these speeches luncheon was served in the upper rooms of the house.

THE RALEIGH ORDERED TO SEA.

Regarding the departure of the Raleigh, Captain Coghlan said last night:

"My orders at present are to sail to-morrow, and although every one on board seems to think that we will stay until Monday or Tuesday, I fear we will have to go unless new orders are received."

It is understood that the Raleigh will drop down to Tompkinsville at 11 o'clock to-day.

COGHLAN'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE RALEIGH THOUGHT TO HAVE TALKED TOO FREELY.

Washington, April 22.—The German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called on Secretary Hay to-day, and this led to reports that the attention of the State Department had been called to the remarks of Captain Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh at a New-York banquet last night, relating his personal observations of a rebuke and threat administered by Admiral Dewey to the German naval commander at Manila. It was said positively, however, that no protests or representations were made, as it is understood to be the view in German quarters that this is a matter in which the authorities here should be left to take the initiative. At the same time it is known that Captain Coghlan's remarks cause considerable displeasure in high diplomatic and naval quarters, mainly because they are contrary to the policy which the two Governments have adopted of giving as little public expression as possible to the friction which may have occurred at Manila.

In naval quarters there is a disposition to regard Captain Coghlan's statements as giving some rather ugly truths, which have heretofore been glossed over on grounds of public policy. The responsible naval officials have, however, shared the policy of minimizing the friction at Manila, but in the present case, owing to Captain Coghlan's splendid service, they are not disposed to be captious in their criticism of his utterances.

Captain J. B. Coghlan was seen at the Army and Navy Club last night and told of the comment caused by his speech at the Union League Club and of the reports from Washington. He said:

"I have heard nothing of it."

"Were you correctly quoted?" was asked.

"I don't know," he said.

"What view do you think the Washington authorities will take of the matter?" he was asked.

"I don't know. I have nothing to say," was the reply.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS AT MANILA.

GERMAN SHIPS OBTAIN MEAT, ICE AND COAL FROM THE AMERICANS.

Berlin, April 22.—Letters recording the excellent relations now prevailing between the Germans and Americans in the Philippine Islands have reached here from official quarters. Prince Henry of Prussia, it appears, wrote to Admiral Dewey "pleasantly and conciliatory," and when the Irene returned from Iloilo Admiral Dewey placed meat from the American stores at her commander's disposal, and the Kaiserin Augusta received American meat, ice and coal. At Hong Kong, it is added, the Monterey and the Baltimore crews associated cordially with those of the German ships. A number of similar instances are mentioned.

"JACKIE'S" TURN TO-MORROW.

SAILORS OF THE RALEIGH TO BE ENTERTAINED AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

If his ship does not sail, "Jackie" will have his turn to-morrow. Ever since the Raleigh arrived the officers have been enjoying themselves hugely at dinners, receptions and so on in their honor while the "jackie" has coaled ship and stood guard. To-morrow night, however, the tars will have their inning, and it is all due to the thoughtfulness of Mr. McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and some of his friends. The big Astor Gallery in the Waldorf-Astoria will be thrown open to the blue-jackets for an evening of pleasure.

About two hundred seats will be provided. No tickets will be issued for curious persons to come in and look on. It is for the sailors alone. A vaudeville entertainment of the first class will be provided, and there will be plenty to drink and lots of cigars and plenty to eat. The sailors are looking forward with the keenest kind of anticipation to the treat.

Several well-known people have subscribed to the fund to provide this entertainment for the Raleigh's enlisted men, and it promises to be a rousing night for all concerned.

MAY BE RECALLED TO PEKING.

REPORT THAT MINISTER WU TING FANG MAY BE A MEMBER OF THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN.

London, April 23.—According to the Peking correspondent of "The Daily Mail," the Chinese Minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, will probably be recalled in order to join the Tsung-li-Yamen.

MESSENGER BOY REACHES LONDON.

London, April 22.—Durkin, the messenger who was sent by "The Chicago Tribune" with a communication to "The Daily Mail," reached the office of the latter paper and delivered his message at 10:59 o'clock this evening.

COLONEL CLARK KILLS HIMSELF.

SUICIDE AT MEMPHIS OF THE RACING JUDGE—DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS FOLLOWED FINANCIAL MISFORTUNES.

Memphis, Tenn., April 22.—Colonel M. Lewis Clark, of Louisville, prominent in turf circles throughout the United States, killed himself at 9 o'clock this morning in his room at the Gaston Hotel. Colonel Clark came to Memphis to act as presiding judge of the races at Montgomery Park on April 8, and it was noticed by his friends that he seemed much depressed. At the racetrack Judge Clark was usually jolly and affable, but this year he was not himself. At the gatherings in the clubhouse and elsewhere he often remarked that his day was past, and that he was about to the end of his course. Continued ill-health contributed to his melancholy frame of mind. He could no longer stand the many trials which his duties at the track made upon his strength, and complained frequently of fatigue.

At the hotel his weakness was particularly noticeable. He was restless, and at times even irritable, something unknown in him before. He would sit in his chair and drop off suddenly into a slumber, from which he could with difficulty be aroused, and he was in a comatose condition almost half his time. At night his sleep seemed disturbed, and he would arise in the morning apparently unrefreshed. For the last week his condition grew steadily worse. Dr. Kennedy Jones was his physician, and was forced to spend most of his time with his patient. The nerve tissues had wasted away, and Colonel Clark was a victim of neurasthenia, a nervous disease for which there is no cure save absolute rest. With his illness and depression came financial difficulties.

Colonel Clark possessed a competency, but he began to speculate. The exact nature of his dealings was not known, but he watched closely the stock quotations, and seemed greatly disturbed by some letters which he received. One in particular, which came from a Louisville bank yesterday morning, seemed to trouble him. His speculations were not coming out at all to his liking, and it is said he was a heavy loser. The extent of his losses is not known, but it is thought he had lost his money and had his property heavily incumbered. Yesterday morning he was unable to get up from his bed. Dr. Jones was summoned, and worked over the patient all morning. Last night Dr. Jones left Mr. Clark at 11 o'clock, promising to return at an early hour this morning.

Just how Colonel Clark committed the act which deprived him of his life no one knows. Dr. Jones came to the hotel at 9:20. He was shown to Mr. Clark's room, and knocked at the door. He received no answer, and, after knocking several times, called the clerk. The door was broken open, and Colonel Clark was found lying on the bed. His right hand was crossed upon his breast, and in it was clasped a revolver. The bullet had entered the right side of the head about two inches in front of the temple, and ranged downward into the brain. Dr. Jones was convinced that the patient had been dead ten or fifteen minutes. The shot was so well aimed, the physician declared, that death must have been instantaneous. No message of any kind was left by Colonel Clark. The only papers in the room were some old letters and torn telegrams relating to racing matters.

S. B. Montgomery, president of the Memphis Jockey Club, took charge of the body, and immediately informed relatives in Louisville. Stuart R. Knott and other intimate friends of the dead man will arrive here to-morrow, and with a local committee of turfmen will escort the body to Louisville for burial.

Louisville, Ky., April 22.—The news of the suicide of Colonel M. Lewis Clark at Memphis to-day was received in Louisville with the greatest surprise, and shocked his friends beyond measure. No man in Louisville was more widely known than Colonel Clark, and those who were closest to him were the least surprised at the news that he had died by his own hand. For several years he had been an unhappy man, giving way frequently to melancholy. Not only his waning health made him despondent, but an apprehension hung over him that in the last years of his life everything would go wrong. He was afraid that he would finally meet with financial embarrassment.

Colonel Clark was a man of great pride, and it was often the case that he exaggerated small turf matters into a reflection on his honor. He brooded and fretted over trivial things, and imagined that his integrity as a racing judge was involved in controversies, which to others could not be construed as even indirectly concerning him. Outside of his income as a judge, he accumulated money in various business ventures, and his estate will doubtless be found to be worth a handsome sum.

Colonel Clark was fifty-three years of age. He was the son of General Meriwether Lewis Clark and Abigail Churchill. His father was the son of Governor William Clark, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific, in 1804-'06. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Churchill, of Louisville. He was born and reared in Louisville, and began his business life in the Citizens' National Bank. He married Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Orville Anderson, of Louisville, who, with one son, Churchill, who lives in Chicago, and two unmarried daughters, survives. Mrs. Clark is now with her two daughters, Mary and Caroline, in Paris.

Colonel Clark was one of the most notable figures of the American turf. Twenty-five years of his life were devoted to it, during all of which no breath of scandal ever assailed his name. He was the author of a majority of the turf rules or laws of the present day, the founder of the first American Turf Congress, the maker of the first uniform scale of weights, the pioneer in a system of stakes and races that has been followed by every racetrack in America, and the author of many notable reforms that have tended to the purification of the turf.

A dispatch from Memphis to "The Post" says that it is believed a letter recently received by Colonel Clark from Louisville had much to do with his suicide. The letter was in his hand early this morning, when he called a bellboy. He was standing by the mantel reading it. When the corpse was found the letter was lying on the mantel. The contents of the letter have not been made known, as it was taken in charge by Stoney Montgomery, together with all other effects belonging to the dead man.

Colonel M. Lewis Clark's many friends in this city were shocked by the news of his sad end, although a large number of them thought that he might at some time kill himself in a fit of despondency, as he was frequently despondent on account of his poor health. He had not been well for a long time. The turf suffers a serious loss by his death, for he had its best interests at heart and worked earnestly and faithfully to put racing on a higher plane. His career was a long one, and he was frequently spoken of as one of the last of the old régime of turfmen. Colonel Clark will perhaps be best remembered in future years as the organizer of the Louisville Jockey Club and as a wise racing official and a strict disciplinarian. He presided at every meeting at the track of the Louisville Jockey Club, and succeeded in attracting to the course large numbers of persons who love honest racing.

Colonel Clark was quick to ferret out dishonest practices and to punish severely all persons guilty of wrongdoing. He tried in every way possible to protect the public, and if he thought a race was suspicious he declared all bets off.

At one time the Louisville Jockey Club was one of the foremost racing associations in America, and many of its stake races, principally the Kentucky Derby and the Clark Stakes, attracted horsemen from all parts of the United States. The Clark Stakes and the Kentucky Derby are still interesting contests, but the meetings at the track have not been for some years as successful as the early meetings, on account of the valuable stakes and purses offered by the big Eastern tracks.

In the early eighties Colonel Clark was considered one of the principal advisers of the men who established racing at Latonia and at Washington Park, Chicago. Owing to his efforts to improve the sport Colonel Clark made some bitter enemies. In 1882 he was shot and wounded by Thomas Moore in the Galt House, Louisville. At a meeting of the Western Turf Congress, held three years ago, Edward Corrigan took a threatening attitude toward Colonel Clark. The Colonel calmly pointed a revolver at the giant disturber of racing in the West and threatened to shoot him. Corrigan trembled and turned pale. He made no more threats.

Colonel Clark served as an official at great numbers of meetings on Western racecourses.

OCEAN LINERS RACE IN.

THE UMBRIA BEATS THE NEW-YORK FROM OFF NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP.

An ocean race took place yesterday between the old-time rivals, the Umbria and the New-York. The officers of the Umbria reported the race; the New-York's officers did not mention it.

The Umbria's lookout reported "An American Line steamer dead ahead" at 7 a. m. off Nantucket Lightship, which is 150 miles from New-York. Her passengers soon noticed that the engines seemed to take new life, and she began to shoot through the water more rapidly. The New-York's officers apparently discovered the Cunarder at about the same time, for a blacker smoke began rolling out of her funnels. The Umbria gained steadily, and at 10:30 a. m. passed her rival. At 4:49 p. m. she crossed the Sandy Hook Bar, just twenty-three minutes ahead of the New-York.

The officers of the New-York somehow forgot to mention the sighting of the Cunarder in the extract of the log given out at Quarantine; the officers of the Umbria, on the contrary, carefully mentioned that at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, in latitude 40° 38', longitude 71° 1', they passed the steamship New-York.

An idea of the speed made by the steamships is shown by the logs from noon yesterday until the liners slacked down at crossing the bar into port. In 4 hours and 49 minutes the Umbria covered 101 nautical miles, and the New-York, in 5 hours and 13 minutes, travelled 100.6 miles.

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