ter. When that has been done, the time will have come to secure the allegiance of the natives by large and generous concessions, but even talk about concession is liable to be misconstrued and to lead to a protraction of the struggle in the hope of extorting better terms until armed resistance has been stamped out, and the Filipinos clearly realize that the privileges granted to them come from the grace and justice of the American people and from no other cause whatever. That, at least, is the teaching of our history in dealing with semi-civilized races, and we cannot doubt that the best opinion in America has taken it to heart and will continue to act upon it."

MESSAGES FROM GEN. OTIS.

Brilliant Charge by South Dakota Regiment—Quiet at Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—This message from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department at 2:40 o'clock this morning:

"MANILA, March 28.

"*To Adjutant-General, Washington.*

"MacArthur had severe fighting yesterday afternoon beyond Marilao; brilliant charge by South Dakota, led by Frost, against famed troops of Aguinaldo brought from Malolos; repulsed enemy with slaughter; Adjt. Llen and Lieuts. Adams and Morrison and four enlisted men of that regiment killed; Lieut. McClelland and 22 enlisted men wounded; loss yesterday mostly confined to this regiment. Partial destruction of railroad, which is being rapidly repaired, impedes MacArthur's progress; supply railway trains have now reached Marilao and MacArthur is pushing on. Our small gunboats are in Bulacan River, where great execution was done yesterday; they will relieve pressure on MacArthur's front materially. Troops in excellent condition and spirits. Proclamation signed Luna, General-in-Chief insurgent forces, directs that all towns abandoned be burned; in consequence thereof much country north in flames."

This message came at 1:08 this morning:

"MANILA, March 28.

"*Adjutant-General, Washington.*

"Following from Iloilo: 'All quiet here; Smith's additional troops received at Enrique with great show of gladness. VAN VALZAH.' The additional troops, Second Battalion California, sent to Col. Smith to protect inhabitants from raids of hill robbers. Negros developing internal government under Smith's supervision; reports very encouraging. OTIS."

That Gen. Otis's statement that "our small gunboats are on Bulacan River, where great execution was done yesterday," throws some light on the purchase of the Spanish boats by him, reported a few days ago. He seems fond of having a fleet different from that of the navy, and if the work of which he speaks so highly was done by the boats he purchased, the wisdom of his investment has been demonstrated.

OUR CASUALTIES ABOUT MANILA.

A Total of 157 Killed and 864 Wounded in the Campaign Since Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—This list of casualties on March 27 was received from Gen. Otis shortly after noon. It foots up 13 killed and 66 wounded:

Killed.

Tenth Pennsylvania.

CLINE, J. O., Co. H.

Twentieth Kansas.

KINNEY, WILLIAM, Co. I.
SHEAR, JOHN, Corporal, Co. G.
WILLIAMS, CARROLL, Co. G.

First South Dakota.

ADAMS, FRANK, First Lieutenant, Co. H.
LIEN, JONAS H., First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
MORRISON, SIDNEY E., Second Lieutenant, Co. E.
CHASE, LEWIS, Co. E.
KEOGH, HARRY, Co. E.
NELSON, JAMES, Co. D.
RYAN, MATHEW, Co. D.
RYAN, PETER, Co. E.
SCHRAEDER, FRANK A., Co. E.

Wounded.

First Colorado.

KERR, HARRY, Co. A, thigh, severe.

Twentieth Kansas.

REGOE, FRED, Co. A, thigh, severe.
SITZER, LESLIE, Co. L, arm, severe.
WAHL, JOSEPH, Co. H, neck, severe.

First Montana.

ATHEY, HARRY, Co. A, thigh, severe.
BOLKEY, J. O., Co. B, neck, severe.
GIBSON, FRANK, Co. H, leg, severe.
LORENZ, JOSEPH, Co. F, back, severe.
LUNDERMAN, A. K., Co. L, chest, severe.
SEYMOUR, ADDISON, Co. I, chest, severe.
TIERNEY, JOHN, Co. I, thigh, severe.
YOST, WILLIAM, Co. G, hip, severe.

First Nebraska.

JENS, C. W., Captain, Co. E, elbow, slight.
BENSEL, SERGIAN, Co. I, chest.
BUSIC, PERLY M., Co. M, forearm severe, serious.
GREETZER, JOHN, Co. D, scalp, severe.
HOLBROOK, IAB, Co. I, shoulder, severe.
NEWSORT, GEORGE, Co. F, leg, severe.
PETERSON, FRANK, Co. F, knee, severe.
RILEY, R. L., Co. L, thigh, severe.
RYMES, W. N. T., Co. B, arm, severe.
SAYLES, M. L., Co. L, chest.
SCOTT, JOE, Co. A, knee, slight.
SCRIVEN, W., Co. D, knee, severe.
SEARS, GEORGE L, Co. M, hip, severe.
TAYLOR, ALBERT, musician, scalp.
WRIGHT, H. E., Co. H, foot, severe.

Tenth Pennsylvania.

BARCLAY, MORRISON, Co. I, side, severe.
MICHREY, J. C., Co. I, leg, moderate.

First South Dakota.

MCCLELLAND, PAUL D., First Lieutenant, Co. I, arm.
AMOOR, GEORGE, Co. C, thigh, severe.
AMOS, WILLIAM, Corporal, Co. I, arm, slight.
BRUNGER, FRED, Co. L, arm, moderate.
CORDELL, SIDNEY J., Sergeant, Co. C, ankle, severe.
CROSIER, WARREN, Co. I, shoulder, slight.
ELMES, DAVID, musician, leg, moderate.
HARDY, ALEXANDER, Corporal, Co. G, hip, moderate.
JOHNSON, ISAAC, Co. D, arm, severe.
MADDEN, ERNEST, First Sergeant, Co. D, thigh and hand, severe.
MAY, WILL, Co. I, abdomen, severe.
MYERS, ALLSON, Co. I, arm.
NICHOLS, RAYS., Co. K, shoulder.
NORTHROP, ARTHUR A., Sergeant, Co. E, thigh, severe.
PANKEY, WILLIAM E., Co. F, arm, moderate.
PREACHER, CHARLES B., First Sergeant, Co. M, chest, severe.
SCHUEBEL, MATT, Co. M., leg, slight.
SLOCKMEYER, HOMER, Co. I, knee, severe.
SQUIRE, GUY P., Co. F, leg, severe.
STAUBE, JOHN, Co. E, lung, chest, severe.
STRODLE, BENJAMIN, Co. F, neck, severe.
TIERNEY, PETER J., Co. F, ankle, slight.
WACKSON, CHARLES H., Co. M, head, severe.
WASHBURN, RAY, Co. D, shoulder, severe.
WHEELER, FRANK E., Corporal, Co. I., testicle, slight.

Twenty-second Infantry.

HOGEBOON, JOHN, Co. I, shoulder, slight.

Third Artillery.

BROECKLING, A. D., Battery H, knee, severe.
CATRON, FRANK B., Battery K, thigh, severe.
CHAPPELL, CLARENCE E., Battery L, thigh, severe.
CULBERTSON, TOM, Battery L, ilium, severe.
GILLILAN, JOHN, Battery H, foot, slight.
HEILT, BENJAMIN H., Sergeant, Battery H, abdomen, severe.
MCCONESS, JOHN, Battery H, leg, severe.
MCKAY, ORIN, Battery N, leg, severe.
PIKE, ALEXANDER, Battery L, hip, severe.
ROTH, HENRY J., musician, forearm, severe.

Spectator.

READ, J. C., Captain, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, finger, trifling.

The War Department announced this afternoon that the total number of casualties on the American side in the Manila campaign since Feb. 4 last have been 157 killed and 864 wounded.

CAN START 6,000 TROOPS NEXT MONTH.

Seven Transports Will Be Ready to Sail from San Francisco for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The Quartermaster's Department will be in a position to send about 6,000 soldiers to Manila within the next month. Seven transports are now on their way here, and the whole fleet should be in port in less than three weeks.

The Arizona is now out twenty-one days and should be here inside of a week. The Newport and Scandia are out nineteen days, the Morgan City seventeen, the Senator ten, the Ohio and Grant four days each. The Harbor Commissioners will assign the Folsom street wharf to the Quartermaster's Department, and each transport upon its arrival will be prepared for sailing again without delay.

TROOPS START FOR MANILA.

Six Companies of the Ninth Infantry Leave San Francisco on the Zealandia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The transport Zealandia sailed for Manila to-day with six companies of the Ninth Infantry on board and a hold full of commissary stores. The men were paid just before sailing.

The Charles Nelson will probably sail tomorrow with 1000 tons of stores and 100 Red Cross nurses and soldiers.

As to Bicycles and Attachments

and "Sportsmen's Goods," the latest and best production of everything in these lines is more fully set forth in THE SUN'S advertising columns than through any other medium. The advertiser knows where to get the best results.—*Adv.*

TERMS AGUINALDO WOULD ACCEPT.

His London Agent Says Negotiations Must Be with Dewey, Not with Otis.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The London agent of the Filipinos has gone to Paris with Losada, one of the recently arrived representatives of Aguinaldo, to confer with Agoncillo. Previous to his departure the agent said that Aguinaldo was willing to accept autonomy similar to that of the British native Indian States, which are nominally self-governed under British control. The religious tithe question, he said, was one of the principal incentives to the rebellion of the Filipinos, who believe that the Americans will confirm and approve the Spanish monks' system of squeezing contributions out of the peasantry. The Filipinos, he added, were willing to negotiate terms of surrender with Admiral Dewey, but never with Gen. Otis.

MACARTHUR'S MARCH TO MALOLOS.

His Way Easier Now—Army Record of Gallant Col. Frost.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The military authorities had nothing to add to-night to the information contained in Gen. Otis's early morning despatch telling of MacArthur's advance toward Bulacan. Up to a late hour no additional advices had been received, but the officers on duty in the Adjutant-General's office expect more good news to-morrow morning.

Surprise had been felt owing to the belief that Otis had not sent some of the light-draught army gunboats into the many lagoons of Manila Bay in advance of the American troops, but the despatch received this morning shows that he was alive to the importance of doing this and assigned his armed vessels to duty in the Bulacan River, thus relieving the difficulties of MacArthur's advance. These lagoons, of which the Bulacan River is one, extend inland several miles at frequent intervals all the way up to Malolos and beyond, and will materially assist the land forces in their operations. It is believed here, although no information on the subject has been received, that Otis may send troops on these gunboats to a point to the north of the position of Aguinaldo's forces, to cut off their retreat toward Malolos, thus placing the rebel forces between two columns of Americans. It was MacArthur's object to get north of Polo while the insurgents were intrenched at that place and catch them between his column and that of Wheaton. Failing to accomplish this, on account of the roughness of the country through which the troops were obliged to pass, Otis may send a force on the gunboats to be landed at a point between the rebel position and Malolos to drive them back on MacArthur's front.

After reaching Bulacan, in the vicinity of which he is reported to be, the difficulties attending MacArthur's forward movement will be greatly lessened. The six miles of country between Bulacan and Malolos are comparatively free from natural impediments such as wide streams and steep hills. Although the lagoons are plentiful, their direction is such as to leave an open space for almost the entire distance for a couple of miles to the left or water side of the railroad, which is being followed by MacArthur's right. Narrow streams run from the interior into the lagoons directly across the route of the American advance, but the lagoons proper, which are wide and deep, will not be encountered after Bulacan is passed.

In his despatch of this morning Gen. Otis refers to the "brilliant charge of the South Dakotans, led by Frost." This officer is Col. Alfred S. Frost of the Twenty-second Infantry, Col. Egbert's regiment, who is Colonel of the First South Dakota Volunteers. Col. Frost entered the army as an enlisted man of the Eleventh Infantry in 1881, and secured a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Infantry on Aug. 4, 1884. He served in the Seventh and again in the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and on his promotion to a captaincy on Dec. 14, 1898, he was assigned to the Twenty-second. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1891. He was born in Illinois.

PRINCE LOEWENSTEIN'S DEATH.

Officially Reported by Gen. Otis in Answer to an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—This cable despatch was received by the Adjutant-General from Gen. Otis at Manila to-day:

"Prince Loewenstein, with Wheaton's command morning 26th, took refreshments to officers Second Oregon, on firing line. Was cautioned as to danger, but advanced with line when it charged insurgent intrenchments. He was killed by enemy, and a friend with him wounded; his remains delivered to friends in city."

Prince Loewenstein spent a winter in Washington a few years ago and created a favorable impression. He was about 6 feet 2 inches high, a typical German in appearance, and always well dressed. He became known as a man of a roving disposition who wanted adventure, and it is believed by his Washington acquaintances that he had no other object in going to the Philippines than to be in a place where there was a chance of seeing some excitement. He went to Iloilo with Brig.-Gen. Miller in December, and when Gen. Miller went ashore to parley with the Panay insurgents he was accompanied by three members of his staff and Prince Loewenstein. It is supposed here that when he found there was to be no fighting of consequence at Iloilo he returned to Manila.

No application from the German Government asking for permission for Prince Loewenstein to accompany the American forces in the Philippines as a military attaché, or in any other capacity is on file at the State Department, and the records of the War Department do not contain his name as an officer of the staff of Gen. Miller or of any other commander of the United States Army. It was reported a few weeks ago that the Prince had enlisted in a volunteer engineer regiment at Chicago, but a search of the muster rolls of the volunteer engineers has failed to disclose any name resembling the several bearers by him. His full name is Ludwig Karl von Lowenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. He is a brother of the reigning member of the Lowenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg family.

The telegram from Gen. Otis was sent in response to a request for information as to the truth of the report of his death received at the State Department yesterday from Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador in London. Mr. Choate said that inquiries had been made of him in regard to the report. It is presumed that the inquiries originated with the family of Loewenstein's wife, who before her marriage was Lady Anne Savile.

FIVE BODIES FOUND YESTERDAY.

Funeral on Easter Monday of the Unidentified Windsor Hotel Dead.

At the Windsor Hotel ruins John Manning, a laborer, found a few bones on the Forty-seventh street side, near the annex, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. They were labelled "Body No. 22." At 9:45 a charred trunk was found by Inspector John Montgomery near the same spot, and was numbered 23. Fragments of a body were uncovered about 100 feet from Fifth avenue and 50 feet from Forty-seventh street at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. These were marked 24, and were taken to the Morgue with the others. At 6 o'clock last night the remains of another body were found on the Forty-seventh street side, near the rear of the cellar. They were numbered 25. No. 26 was found at 10:30 o'clock near the central elevator shaft. A gold open-faced Waltham watch, case No. 98,325, was found by with papers bearing the name of Joseph Diedrich. With the 11 identified dead, this makes a total of 37.

It was announced at the Hotel Gregoire that the funeral of the unidentified would take place on Easter Monday from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan will officiate. The burial will not take place on the same day, but as soon after as possible. The spot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery selected is one of the most picturesque in the burial ground. It overlooks the Hudson, and is within 100 feet of Washington Irving's tomb.

Among articles found in the ruins yesterday were a pair of opera glasses, a banjo head, the register of the baths, a book marked "Mary Emmons Dickson, St. Mary's Academy, Rondout," a bundle of receipts bearing the name Miss Saloman, clothing marked C. W., melted silver marked Flower, a spoon marked E. C. S., and a silver bottle-stop marked Dora.

Mrs. Abner McKinley drove to the ruins yesterday and inquired whether the hotel safe had been found, saying that it contained valuables belonging to her. The safe is still in the ruins.

Detective Niehoff of the Windsor Hotel says that this is the list of the hotel employees who are still missing: Mary Clare, Lizzie Connors, Kate Flanagan, Warren Gulon, Martin Joyce, Alice Kelly, Harry Laurie, Fred Leland, Mabel McAdam, Nellie McCormack, Annie Maher, Kate Mullaly, Josie Reynolds, Leland Simmons, Adeline Simpson, Molly Welsh—total, 10. Dead, John Connelly.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said last night that the city would not pay for the removal of any of the wreckage from the site of the Windsor Hotel unless it had to, and that he did not think the expense could be charged to the city. The question has not been brought before Mr. Whalen yet, but he was said yesterday that Commissioner of Buildings Brady would ask him for an opinion.

Wedding Invitations.

Dempsey & Carroll, 26 West Twenty-third st.—*Adv.*

TICKET FOR FEED OR FIGHT.

A TOSS-UP WHICH YOU GET AT THE DOLLAR DINNER.

Labor Men and Silver Men Split Definitively, and There Are Two Treasurers to Get Tickets from and Two Committees Arranging One Dinner—Bryan Telegraphs.

Treasurer Eugene V. Brewster has got the $1,000 already sent in by subscribers for tickets to the $1 Jefferson dinner. The original dinner committee deposed him as Treasurer yesterday and notified all subscribers that if they wanted to get into the $1 dinner they would do well to get their dollars back from Brewster and send them to Jerome B. Healey, Treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6. Meanwhile the silver contingent regard Brewster as their Treasurer and are going ahead with preparations to give a dinner to which Brewters tickets will be good and Healey tickets will be no good. Both dinners are to be given at the Grand Central Palace on the night of April 19, unless the courts—or the police—interfere.

The labor men met in John Brisben Walker's office and deposed Brewster. The silverites met in Clarendon Hall, James R. Brown presiding. Brewster was greeted with as much applause as if he had been Bryan. Mr. Brewster said he had received a telegram from Mr. Bryan yesterday, but he refused to tell what was in it. He admitted that it was not a reiteration of Mr. Bryan's promise to attend the dinner.

A motion was made to go on with the dinner and ignore the workingmen's dinner. Mr. Brewster said they should try harmony first and appoint a committee to confer with the original committee. Even if each faction held a dinner, he said, there was no reason for a fight.

This was objected to by the Chairman, who said that if they tried to harmonize with the workingmen they would only get into another fight and get slugged. The motion to appoint the committee finally prevailed but the silver Democrats may go on arranging for the dinner anyway.

On the question of the contract for the use of the Grand Central Palace, Brewster said it was signed by three persons, of whom he was one. He held the money raised so far.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of arrangements of fifteen to perfect arrangements for the dinner, which will report at a general meeting next Sunday.

Work on the kitchen in which the $10 dinner will be cooked will begin on Monday. The kitchen will occupy the north sidewalk of Thirty-ninth street from Broadway to Seventh avenue, and in it there will be ten ranges. A chef, who will have an assistant and fifty cooks under him, will prepare the dinner.

TIM SULLIVAN'S DINNER.

Fifty of His Friends Entertained at a Feast in Albany with the Limit Off.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Hon. Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan to-night set a standard for Richard Croker in the dinner line. The occasion was the annual dinner given by Big Tim to a few of his personal friends in the Timothy D. Sullivan Association of "de Ate" Assembly district of New York city. Just fifty of these personal friends sat down to what Little Tim, who officiated as master of ceremonies, described as the "hottest game of de season." Fewer than fifty got within the tables.

The dinner had been advertised as a fifteen-dollar dinner in contrast to Mr. Croker's ten-dollar dinner and Mr. Bryan's choice, the cart-wheel luncheon. But $15 was not the limit. When Big Tim was arranging for the dinner he was asked by Mr. Shea, the proprietor of the oyster house where it was served, to give him an idea of how elaborate an affair was wanted.

"Five, ten or fifteen dollars a plate, which?" was the question put to the chieftain of "de Ate."

"What?" replied Mr. Sullivan, "limit my friends, who only come up here once a year, to $15 a plate? Who do you think I am, Dick Croker? Well, not much. Give 'em anything they want and send me the bill. Do you see?" Mr. Keeler saw, and there was no limit placed on the dinner to origin.

Among those who assisted Big and Little Tim in doing the honors were: Former Assemblyman Phil Wissig, former Alderman Benjamin Aaron Sheldon, William Fox, David Gurran, Henry J. Goldsmith, Isador Cohn, Max Hochstim, Samuel Wolf, Fred J. Selig and Adolph Flisser.

$15 DINNER STIRS UP STRIFE.

Alderman Minsky of "de Ate" Left Out and Fiddles Finkelstein Turned Back.

When twenty-five members of the Martin Engel Association, some in evening dress and others, who were fortunate enough to own them, carrying suit cases, left the headquarters at Grand and Ludlow streets before noon yesterday bound for the $15 a plate dinner given at Albany last night by Senator Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan, angry murmurings were heard in the neighborhood which node no good for the future harmony of the association. There were many members who felt aggrieved that the invitations had been limited and that many who wanted to go were not invited. It was the first time in the history of the association that a line had been drawn and it was drawn rapidly on this occasion. The question of expense did not enter into the matter, as the dinner was at the expense of Senator Sullivan and those who were picked out to bask in the sunshine of "Dry Dollar's" presence travelled on free passes.

Among the disgruntled ones were Alderman "de Ate" Minsky, who for several years the only candidate for office in the district that the Tammany organization was able to elect. Minsky is an especially influential Hebrew on the east side. He is the proprietor of a large mercantile business and employs several hundred people. His place of business is almost opposite the headquarters of the Martin Engel Association. When the delegation left the clubroom yesterday the Alderman gazed at the members through the windows of his store. When asked by a SUN reporter why he was not going with the others he said with emphasis:

"I never go where I am not invited."

The Alderman was pressed for a further explanation.

"I was up in that clubroom last night with the crowd who were going," he said. "I was the only man in the crowd who was not asked to go."

"What is the matter?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, I suppose I am too good a man for them," replied the Alderman. "Well, I will attend to my duties as an Alderman by attending a meeting of the board this afternoon," he added as he boarded a Grand street car.

The delegation started for Albany on the 1 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station. Fiddles Finkelstein went to the station, but was barred out at the last moment because upon an inspection by Lawyer Goldsmith he was found wearing a dress coat and waistcoat, light trousers, negligé shirt and tan shoes. He went back to the east side filled with wrath which he did not attempt to check.

The members did not depart without a last injunction by Max Hochstim to check the recently developed east side habit of securing souvenirs.

"Don't think that silverware is a part of the decorations," he said. "If you want souvenirs bring back some of the champagne corks. They will do and nobody will kick much."

"Trust Not to Appearances."

That which seems hard to bear may be a great blessing. Let us take a lesson from the rough weather of Spring. It is doing good despite appearances. Cleanse the system thoroughly; rout out all impurities from the blood with that greatest specific, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Instead of sleepless nights, with consequent irritableness and an undone, tired feeling, you will have a tone and a bracing air that will enable you to enter into every day's work with pleasure. Remember, *Hood's never disappoints.*

Scrofula—"Running scrofula sores made me shunned by neighbors. Medical treatment failed. A relative urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Did so, and in few months the sores completely healed." Mrs. J. M. HATCH, Etna, N. H.

Abscesses—"I am past 54 and my good health is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, which purified my blood and healed the ugly abscesses that troubled me." Mrs. BRITTON C. ESTELL, Southard, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OUR ATTITUDE IN SAMOA.

Germany Satisfied with the Replies to Her Inquiries.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—A despatch from Berlin says that Germany recently made representations to the United States in reference to the reported instructions to Admiral Kautz, now at Apia, Samoa, to act in accordance with the decisions of the American and British representatives. The American reply to these representations was frank and conciliatory, and was received with much satisfaction in Berlin.

It was to the effect that the United States recognized the necessity of unanimity between all three powers when any settled policy or permanent action in Samoa was involved. Admiral Kautz, it was added, had only been authorized to act in accordance with the decision of the majority of the powers interested in case of an emergency that did not admit of delay, but in this case the ratification of the action by the three powers must be sought at the earliest moment. The United States cabled to its representatives in Samoa to pursue the most friendly and most conciliatory policy toward the German representatives and interests, and to avoid carefully everything that was likely to be misconstrued or to cause ill will.

With regard to the reports that King Mataafa is sanctioning sectarian tyranny, Germany has assured Mr. White, the American Ambassador, that all its influence in the islands will be exercised against interference with the religious rights of any section.

BERLIN, March 28.—The *National Zeitung* has now arrived at the conclusion that Great Britain's opposition to Germany in Samoa is more deliberate and more tenacious than that of the United States, whose attitude, it says, seems to be regulated by British influence. The paper has discovered that Chief Justice Chambers is Germany's arch-enemy in Samoa. It declares that Great Britain's behavior there falls to coincide with the principle recognized in the Anglo-German agreement regarding Africa, that each nation might rely on the friendly attitude of the other in cases where their interests do not collide.

LORD CURZON ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

Momentous Changes to Be Made in the Financial System, He Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CALCUTTA, March 28.—In submitting the Indian budget to-day Lord Curzon of Kedelston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, expressed his belief in the economic vitality of the country. He said that the Government would probably soon inaugurate momentous changes in the financial system, the nature of which, however, was not yet known.

"We reserve the liberty," he continued, "to examine and consider the matter when it is submitted by England as the result of expert inquiry proceeding from London. We may be called upon to take steps which will affect the entire future of Indian trade and finance. One of the subjects we propose turning attention to is the whole policy of the Government respecting Indian railways."

The Viceroy said he believed that the rupee would retain the position during the ensuing year which it had held in the past year, and he expected that the Government would be able to give the sixteen-penny rupee a greater durability than it has had hitherto.

AMERICAN CAR COUPLINGS ABROAD.

British Government May Appoint a Commission to Investigate Their Use.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the Government would not proceed at this session of Parliament with the bill requiring the adoption of the American system of automatic couplings by British railways.

He added that the Government would possibly appoint a royal commission to seek the best American and British testimony on the question of automatic couplings and other safety appliances for railways. Meanwhile the Government would watch the inquiries that are at present being made in the United States by representatives of British companies.

DECISION FOR ENGLISH STRIKERS.

Entitled to Relief Under the Poor Law, Says the Court of Chancery.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The Court of Chancery, in deciding a case arising from the destitution of the strikers in the recent coal strikes in South Wales, to-day rendered judgment that strikers are entitled to Poor law relief if they ask for it, even when they initiate a strike for higher wages.

Agitation has already begun for an appeal from this decision, and if the judgment of the Court of Chancery is confirmed an effort will be made to secure the alteration of the law.

FOREIGN SPIES IN FRANCE.

Recent Arrests Said to Have Exposed an English and a German System.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 28.—It is rumored that the arrest of the alleged British spies, Claeys and his wife, has led to the discovery of an organized spy system operating in France in the interests of England and Germany.

The Bulgaria Welcomed at Plymouth.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The Cunard line steamship Bulgaria arrived at Plymouth at 11:35 A. M. to-day. The Mayor, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the various public bodies went on board and presented to the Captain a handsomely framed address referring to the courageous conduct and invaluable services rendered by every one of the officers and crew in saving the ship while she was recently disabled at sea.

Snowstorm Disables Brussels Telephone System.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed here and in this vicinity, resulting in the complete disorganization of the telephone system. The damage done to the wires is so extensive that it is not likely that the repairs necessary to the restoration of the service can be made within a month.

Made Ill by Eating Apples from a Wrecked Steamer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—There is much sickness among the inhabitants of the western part of the island of Mull owing to their eating too freely of apples that were washed ashore from the steamer Labrador, which was wrecked on March 1 on Mackenzie Rock, an islet of the Hebrides group.

A New Cruiser for Spain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVRE, March 28.—The cruiser Rio de la Plata, the money for the construction of which was subscribed by Spaniards in South America, has been completed here and will shortly be delivered to the Spanish Government.

The Award for Towing the Pavonia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The Admiralty Court this evening awarded to the owners of the steamer Wolviston the sum of £5,000 salvage for towing the disabled Cunard line steamship Pavonia to Ponta Delgada, Azores, on Feb. 18.

England's Budget Deficit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts that the forecasts estimating the budget deficit to be several million pounds are falsified. The deficit, the *Gazette* says, will probably be less than £1,000,000.

Interest on Spain's Cuban Debt.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, March 28.—The decree authorizing the payment of the interest on the Cuban debt, which has been approved by the Cabinet, will shortly be signed by the Queen Regent.

JOHN SHERMAN IS BACK.

ARRIVES SAFELY AT OLD POINT IN AN IMPROVED CONDITION.

Transferred to a Boat Going to Washington After a Brief Stay at a Hotel—He Is Unable to Walk and Still Very Sick, but His Physician Expects His Recovery.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—The cruiser Chicago, with ex-Secretary Sherman on board, passed in Cape Henry bound for Fort Monroe at 10:45 o'clock this morning. She came to anchor off Old Point at 12:20 o'clock. Mr. F. B. Wiborg of Cincinnati, who married one of the Iowa Shermans, came ashore shortly and made known to the hundreds assembled about the pier the fact that Mr. Sherman was very much better. This news was received in a manner which would probably have been very gratifying to Mr. Sherman could he have seen the effect of the announcement. Mrs. McCollum, Mr. Sherman's daughter, was awaiting her father's coming.

After it was ascertained that Mr. Sherman's condition made it possible for him to proceed at once to Washington three staterooms, Nos. 19, 21 and 23 on the port side of the steamer Newport News, were engaged for the party and preparations were made for embarking upon this, the regular boat for Washington, which, outward bound from Norfolk, touches at Old Point nightly at 9:45 o'clock.

At 3:30 o'clock Mr. Sherman, lying upon a stretcher, was carefully lowered into the Chicago's launch and she steamed ashore. The sun shone brightly, the air was warm and the water smooth, so the landing was made easily. A guard of honor, composed of ten Corporals from Fort Monroe, awaited the arrival of the launch containing Mr. Sherman and formed a lane through which he was carried to the Hotel Chamberlin. The services of the guards were not required to keep the crowd back. The men, who were in the majority, although there were many ladies present, stood aside with uncovered heads while the bearers of the litter passed by.

Mr. Sherman wore a plain dark suit and black derby hat. Over the hat and face was a black veil of rather close mesh. Through this, however, his face, which had a pinched and sunken look, and his white hair and beard could be seen. Mr. Sherman is reported to be by his physician very much improved. He is still a very sick man. Dr. Magie of Duluth, who is attending him, said that he has had "double pneumonia." The physician says that the transfer to the Chicago and the trip to Hampton Roads saved his patient's life. He says that there appears to be now no reason why Mr. Sherman should not live for "five or six years longer." The air in Mr. Sherman's cabin on the Paris was close and the sufferer could not breathe easily. Chaplain Jones of the Chicago recalled the fact that Mr. Sherman's temperature fell 2½ degrees on the day following his transfer to the cruiser. It was agreed that the patient improved perceptibly from the hour when the transfer was made.

Mr. Sherman sat up a little on the next day after boarding the Chicago and dictated a letter to the President, thanking him for his thoughtfulness and consideration. The passengers on the Paris, Dr. Magie said, sent up a cheer after cheer for President McKinley when the Chicago came and they learned the President's purpose in sending her to bring the former Secretary home.

The voyage up was pleasant and uneventful, Chaplain Jones said. Last Tuesday they held the usual service. Mr. Sherman could not sit up, but was carried into the Admiral's cabin and the doors being open, he joined in the service.

At 6:55 o'clock to-night Mr. Sherman was placed again on the litter and carried aboard the Newport News. He was attended by a male nurse from the Josiah Simpson Hospital at Old Point, and was accompanied by his daughter, Dr. Magie and Mr. Wiborg.

Col. Rice of the Third United States Infantry, a member of the Examining Board now convened at Fort Monroe, acting under direct instructions from Washington, looked after the party, in which he was assisted by Mrs. Rice, and saw that nothing was left undone that could add to the comfort of Mr. Sherman and his party. Col. and Mrs. Rice left the Newport News only at the last moment as she drew out.

The Chicago will sail for Tompkinsville at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Since leaving the Brooklyn yard on Feb. 6 last she has steamed 6,000 miles.

THE QUEEN'S NEW YACHT.

It Will Be Named the Victoria and Albert on May 9.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—Capt. Burges Watson, superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, has intimated that the new yacht now being constructed for the use of the Queen will be named the Victoria and Albert. The ceremony of naming the yacht, which will take place on May 9, will be performed by the Duchess of York.

THE WILLEHAD DISABLED.

Puts Into London, Having Lost Her Starboard Propeller.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad, from Bremen for New York, with 850 passengers on board, has arrived here with her starboard propeller lost and her shaft damaged. The accident to the vessel occurred last Friday night.

BIRKET FOSTER DEAD.

He Was One of the Best English Landscape Artists in Water Colors.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—Birket Foster, the well-known artist in water colors, died last night at his home, Brayside, Weybridge, Surrey. He was 74 years old.

Birket Foster was born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1825. At the age of 16 he was placed with Mr. Landells, a wood engraver, by whose advice he became a draughtsman. When he was 21 he illustrated several children's books and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. Later he illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," "Goldsmith's Poetical Works" and other similar works. He then began water-color work, and in 1860 was elected a member of the Water Color Society. He was one of the most popular of English landscape artists in water colors.

GLENDOWER—"*I can call spirits from the vasty deep.*"

HOTSPUR—"*Why, so can I, or so can any man.*

"*But will they come when you do call for them?*"—SHAKESPEARE.

How quickly Hotspur's wise and witty retort tears the tragic mantle in which Glendower stalks, and shows beneath the seer's robe, the motley of the mountebank. Most people would have taken the Welchman at his word, and called him seer, without noting the difference between to *call* and to *command*.

Certain points of comparison are suggested between Glendower's tragic claim and the comic claim made in some specious advertisements. "I am a woman, I know all about woman. I understand woman, and I can cure woman because I am a woman." The modern Mrs. Hotspur puts her finger right on the weak spot of that clamorous claim by saying: "Why if you can cure woman simply because you are a woman, then so can I and so can any woman." Which very plainly brings out the common sense fact that the cure of diseases does not depend upon being a *man* or being a *woman* but does depend upon being a trained and experienced *physician*.

There is, as far as is known, no qualified woman physician associated with any proprietary medicine firm. It is certain that there is no one, man or woman, who can show an experience or record equal to that of Dr. R. V. Pierce; more than thirty years of treatment of women's diseases with ninety-eight per cent. cured out of more than half-a-million women treated. Sick women can consult Dr. Pierce by letter absolutely free of charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. All answers are mailed securely sealed in perfectly plain envelopes. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

LOYAL GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Ringing Cheers for Our Flag at a Meeting in Chicago—Hostility and Alleged Misrepresentation by the British Press Denounced.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Auditorium was crowded to its capacity last night by representatives of German-American citizens of Chicago, who assembled to make a formal protest against any foreign alliance on the part of the United States, especially one with Great Britain. The same citizens listened to strong denunciations of the false light in which Germany had been placed during the war with Spain by a hostile English press; the impression carried everywhere that Germany was antagonistic to the United States. Patriotism overflowed during the spirited proceedings of the evening.

The gathering of German citizens, planned by Editors Rapp, Michaelis and Glogauer to make plain to Americans that the German Government was not unfriendly to the United States, had grown to such immense proportions that the police were compelled to fight the crowd at the Auditorium entrance to prevent the crushing of women and old men. On the stage, aside from the officers and speakers of the meeting, were 500 singers of the different German societies of the city. All over the spacious theatre were banners and the German colors. Before the meeting was opened a man walked down to the centre of the stage with a large national banner and the audience went wild at the sight of it.

William Vocke, a veteran of the civil war, presided, and he had in his pocket many telegrams and letters of sympathy from all parts of the