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The Evening Star.

No. 14,490. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1899—TEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

The Fortune Bringer.
Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—A. T. Stewart.

NO NEW CASES TODAY

Favorable Reports Concerning Yellow Fever at Hampton Home.

SITUATION AT NORFOLK IMPROVING

Conservatives, However, Refuse to Relax Quarantine Regulations.

CHANGE EXPECTED SOON

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 8.—Reports from the home this morning state there are no new cases of yellow fever and no deaths today. Phoebus sends the same report.

Situation at Norfolk Improves.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NORFOLK, Va., August 8.—The yellow fever situation is considered most encouraging. The new case of yesterday did not renew the excitement, for it was inside the precincts of the home, to which, it appears, the scourge has been effectually confined. Marine hospital experts continue to arrive, and the corps of immune nurses at the Soldiers' Home has been largely increased. The business men of Old Point Comfort have petitioned the board of health of this city to raise the quarantine. Efforts to this end have been futile, Norfolk deciding to take no risk whatever. It is expected that the fever will have disappeared in another week.

Situation Encouraging.

Dr. Vickery, in charge of the Hampton Soldiers' Home, reports to the marine hospital officials that one patient was admitted to the yellow fever hospital yesterday. The man has been ill for seven days. There were no deaths. Taken altogether, the officials say, the situation continues encouraging. In the territory surrounding the institution the situation likewise continues satisfactory, and, according to reports received, shows a freedom from any fever infection. The telegrams received by Dr. Wyman in this connection include the following: Dr. Wasdin says there is nothing new in Phoebus; Surgeon White expects to finish the house-to-house inspection at Hampton today. There is nothing new at Hampton and the surgeon is hopeful all will continue well. Surgeon Donaldson, telegraphing from Lee Hall, Va., says he has investigated Yorktown, Grafton and the surrounding district. He feels justified in saying that the zone beginning at Grove station and terminating at Newport News is entirely clear of infection.

No Alarm Felt.

No alarm is felt on the part of Dr. Wyman because of a new case of fever having broken out at the home. While details of the case have not been received, it is believed here that the man was a suspect and had been isolated for some days before transferred to the yellow fever ward. The man having been sick for seven days shows that his infection occurred at the time other cases broke out, but his symptoms were those of a very mild case of the disease.

Local Authorities Not Uneasy.

While the development yesterday of a new case of yellow fever at the Hampton Home is regarded to some extent as a set back to the hopes of those who believed that no more cases would be discovered there, about the only effect it will have here will be to strengthen and prolong the quarantine established last week against the infected points. Nothing has occurred to cause the local health department officials uneasiness. A close observation of all incoming passengers from the south and especially of those from the vicinity of the infected places is being maintained, and will be continued until all likelihood of danger has passed.

The local authorities are, however, quite content that the disease will not spread beyond the infected points. Even should a case be imported or developed in the District, they are no less confident that it would be a matter of little trouble to stamp out the disease.

NOT YELLOW FEVER.

Case in Phoebus Said to Have Been Yellow Jaundice.

Mr. E. L. Simpson has written to The Star from Phoebus, Va., under date of August 5, 1899, inclosing what purports to be a copy of the affidavit of one of the alleged sufferers from yellow fever. Mr. Simpson says:

If you want reliable information as to yellow fever in this section please send a doctor or reporter of your own to investigate the same. Now, take Policeman Mastin's case, for instance, which reporters for New York and different papers published as a genuine case of yellow fever. Is it possible that a man with that contagious disease could walk around the streets and eat and attend to his garden and family? To confirm the above I inclose affidavit from Mastin himself proving that he had been suffering with yellow jaundice previous to this false report for two weeks. Again take Spagins, the barber, another fake-reported case. He was taken with chills and fever and running off from the bowels ten days previous to August 1. Then the doctors pronounced it yellow fever and penned him up in his store without food or air, for which he continually cried. William Rearney Thursday morning stopped a mob from breaking in the windows, when E. M. Tennis, president of the Bank of Phoebus, said he would break them on his own responsibility and give the poor fellow air and also food. Now, this morning he is up and shaving himself in front of the public in his store. Now, again, the case of Barber Stevens, another reported case of yellow fever. He has not been in bed one day, but is up and attending to his business.

The expert from New Orleans Wednesday claimed there was no yellow fever here, but that the so-called cases are swamp fever or malignant yellow jaundice. There have been only two deaths in the Soldiers' Home this week from this disease, all others are from natural causes.

The affidavit is as follows:

This statement, made by me, J. H. Mastin, a resident of Phoebus, Va., this 5th day of August, 1899.

I, the undersigned, make this statement before a notary public, for publication: On July 18, 1899, I felt unwell, and after three days had elapsed, my family physician, Dr. E. P. Turner, a prominent physician of Phoebus, Va., made an examination and pronounced my ailment to be yellow jaundice. I was treated by Dr. Turner for yellow jaundice until July 27, 1899. Dr. Turner then left Phoebus to take a vacation, my condition then being such I did not need a physician.

Monday, July 31, 1899, Dr. Howe of Hampton, Va., board of health, accompanied by a yellow fever expert, visited me in official capacity to investigate the nature of my ailment. Tuesday afternoon, August 1, 1899, my home was placed under quarantine and proclaimed to the world at large that I was suffering with the dreaded disease—yellow fever. This day I was released from quarantine and allowed to go among my friends.

I will say, further, since July 21, the date I first visited a doctor, I have not been confined to my bed, nor had any fever whatever.

Witness my hand this 5th day of August, 1899. J. H. MASTIN.

Witness, J. T. GREGORY.

State of Virginia, County of Elizabeth City, to wit:

I, William G. Walters, a notary public in and for the county aforesaid, in the state of Virginia, do certify that J. H. Mastin, whose name is signed to the aforegoing statement, bearing date August 5, 1899, has acknowledged the same before me in the county aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of August, in the year 1899.

WILLIAM G. WALTERS,
Notary Public.

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATE.

Government Turning Out an Artistic Piece of Work.

The bureau of engraving and printing is now engaged in printing a new $2 silver certificate, which will be ready for issue in a few days, to take the place of the present certificate of that denomination. The greatest care has been taken by the officials of the Treasury Department to produce a note which would be not only artistic, but would present as many difficulties as possible to the counterfeiters. It is noticeable that the note, on both the face and back, contains more blank space than probably any other that has been issued in many years.

The border of the face of the note is composed of intricate lathework, having prominent counter numbers in each of the four corners. The title is inclosed in an ornamental panel of scrollwork, and in the lower center is a portrait of Washington, inclosed in an artistically carved frame. On either side of this portrait are figures representing "agriculture" and "mechanics." The border contains numerous duplications of the figure and word "Two." The note will have a seal and numbers printed on its face in blue. There will also be a large counter number printed in the same color.

The back of the note is made up of seven different pieces of geometric lathe and scroll work, with fine white-faced lettering and also an engraved panel containing the words "United States of America." This surmounts an ornamental shield composed of scroll and lathe work on which are the words "Two dollars."

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The Demand for Them Very Heavy in New York.

As was expected by the officials, the demand yesterday in New York for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin under Secretary Gage's order of last Saturday was heavy. Twenty or more banks were early represented at the United States subtreasury with the requests for exchange in large amounts, and Assistant Treasurer Jordan, foreseeing his inability to attend to much of the business thrust upon him, declined to make any exchanges yesterday and so notified the treasury officials. He feared, it is assumed, that his supply of certificates would soon be exhausted. The department, however, wired Mr. Jordan this morning to make exchanges whenever requested in any amounts, and if his stock of certificates should run short he would be supplied from the bureau of engraving and printing. The requests for the exchange in Baltimore, it is said, were not heavy, nor was it in this city, where the total amount of certificates asked for was considerably less than $100,000. Reports from other subtreasury cities have not yet been received.

FEARED A COLLAPSE.

But the Cox Building is Now Pronounced Safe.

There was a small-sized commotion in the Cox building, 1707 and 1709 New York avenue, yesterday afternoon. The building was rented some time ago by the Treasury Department for use as a files building and there are something like 400 tons of files stored in the rooms. In the top floor of the same building is the photographic gallery of the treasury, and a goodly number of clerks are employed in the place. When the building was rented a large post was put under one of the floors on which many papers were to be stored. Yesterday afternoon the post began to give way near the bottom, and there was some fear that a collapse would follow. The supervising architect was notified and sent some men to the scene. They cleared part of the building of the clerks and ordered fresh posts put in at once. This was done, and it is said today at the supervising architect's office that the building is sound and safe.

CAPT. CARTER'S CASE.

Decision Not to Be Made Before His Counsel Returns.

In speaking of the court-martial case of Capt. Carter, the testimony in which was referred by the President to the Department of Justice, Attorney General Griggs, who returned today from a short vacation, said that in all probability he would not reach a formal conclusion in the matter until Wayne McVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, had been given an opportunity to be heard. Mr. McVeagh is now in Europe by advice of his physician, but is expected to return to the United States later in the month. The work of reviewing the testimony is now well advanced, and it is the expectation of the officials that a conclusion will be reached before the close of the next month.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

The German Commissioner Expected Here Shortly.

Count von Hacke of the German embassy called at the State Department yesterday and had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Cridler, who has special charge of Samoan affairs. It brought out no new phases, however, as neither of them had received anything from the commissioners save brief announcements of their landing. It is understood that Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German commissioner, will come here for a time, then going to Newport, and probably going later to Berlin. It appears that Chief Justice Chambers' visit here may be deferred until next month, as he has written a private letter to one of the officials here saying that he probably would put off his visit until September.

According to the view taken at the State Department, the action of the commission, so far as it changes the Berlin treaty, is merely ad referendum, and does not become effective until formally approved by the three governments, and in this country ratified by the Senate. This is likely to bring about extended consideration of the work done by the commission, for while there is no disposition to question the care with which it has proceeded, yet as the final results must be brought about between the three governments, the officials will not necessarily accept all that has been done, but will examine the whole subject with the lights which the report give to it.

Colonial Delegates Appointed.

The State Department is informed that the delegates appointed by the governments of the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand and South Australia, to represent them at the international commercial congress, to be held at Philadelphia in October next, are: Sir Andrew Clarke (Victoria), Miss Clarke, his daughter; Miss Reeve, his niece; Mr. Berry, his secretary; Sir Horace Tozer (Queensland); Lady Tozer, Mr. W. P. Reeves (New Zealand), Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. A. Cockburn (South Australia).

Rear Admiral Howison's Cruise.

Rear Admiral Howison of the South Atlantic station, who has circumnavigated Africa with his flagship, the Chicago, has cabled the Navy Department that he was leaving Cape Town today for Rio de Janeiro via St. Helena.

PUBLIC BARRED OUT

Today's Session of Dreyfus Court-Martial Was Secret.

CROWDS TRY TO SEE PRISONER

Paris Paper Predicts Dramatic Coup in Dreyfus' Favor.

GENERALS MAY BE ARRESTED

RENNES, August 8.—The police arrangements in the vicinity of the Lycee this morning were exactly the same as those of yesterday, but not more than 100 persons had gathered at the early hour (6:30 o'clock) fixed for the opening of the day's proceedings in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. The prisoner was conducted to the Lycee at 6:15 a.m., and exactly the same precautions were observed as on yesterday. As soon as Dreyfus was inside the Lycee, however, the police cordons were removed, and the few spectators were allowed to circulate freely in the streets around the building.

No demonstration was made upon the arrival on foot of Maitre Labori or Maitre Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, or the members of the court-martial, or of General Chanoine, former minister of war, who attends the court to give necessary explanations as to the secret dossier. General Chanoine appeared in uniform. His presence, it is expected, will be needed today or tomorrow, when M. Paleologue, one of the prominent officials of the foreign office, will take up the task of enlightening the judges regarding the dossier. General Chanoine was accompanied by an officer carrying a leather wallet, in which were M. Chanoine's notes and other papers referring to the dossier, which itself remains in a strong box in a room contiguous to the court room. This strong box is guarded night and day by an officer specially detailed for this duty.

Today's Sitting Secret.

The secret sitting lasted until 11:45 a.m., when the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

There was a much bigger crowd than yesterday assembled in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of Dreyfus during the few seconds occupied by him in crossing the Avenue de la Gare on his way back from the Lycee to his prison.

At the conclusion of the sitting the crowd, numbering about 2,000 persons and composed purely of sightseers, was allowed to pass freely before the Lycee until a few moments before Dreyfus emerged. Then the chief of gendarmerie made a sign to his assistant, who blew a whistle. Before the shrill sound had finished the clatter of hoofs was heard, and a moment later a strong detachment of mounted gendarmes, followed by gendarmes on foot, galloped into the avenue from a side street, wheeled round and divided into two detachments, stretching across the avenue, and cleared a space of 300 yards in front of the Lycee. The horsemen rode on the sidewalks, clearing everybody out. Even the newspaper men were driven away. Then a detachment of infantry, headed by a bugler, dashed up at the double and formed across the avenue from the door of the Lycee to the postern gate of the Manutention. The soldiers were stationed shoulder to shoulder, facing outward and toward the spectators, who were crushed behind the mounted gendarmes, a hundred yards off.

Effort to See the Prisoner.

Soon afterward somebody shouted: "Here he is," and the spectators, many of whom had come from neighboring towns expressly to see Dreyfus, craned their necks and stood on tiptoe hoping to catch a view of the famous prisoner as, preceded and followed by gendarmes and with a captain of gendarmes beside him, he passed through the lane of soldiers, with a quick military step, eyes front and with soldierly bearing, but with the slight, jerky movement of the left arm and shoulder of the continental officer accustomed always to resting his hand on the hilt of his sword. Dreyfus, however, being under arrest is deprived of his sword. The crowd just perceived the prisoner's head and shoulders as he passed by the gaps between the heads of the infantrymen, whose red kepis, dark-blue tunics and bright, red, baggy trousers, threw a band of color across the roadway.

Less than a minute was occupied in crossing the roadway, and immediately after Dreyfus reached the wall of the Manutention the postern gate was thrown open and he disappeared within.

The shrill whistle was again heard, the gendarmes wheeled around and galloped back to their barracks, the crowd quickly dispersed and in a few minutes the vicinity of the Lycee was almost deserted.

In the meanwhile, Colonel Jouaust and the other members of the court-martial, Major Carriere, the official representative of the government, and General Chanoine, all in full uniform, as yesterday, left the Lycee by the main portal, the crowd saluting them respectfully.

Dramatic Coup Predicted.

PARIS, August 8.—The Jour today says there are grave contradictions in the evidence of General Mercier and former President Casimir-Perier before the court of cassation, and it understands counsel for Dreyfus are preparing a dramatic coup. Counsel propose, when the respective depositions are presented to the court-martial, to charge either General Mercier or M. Casimir-Perier with perjury, under article 127 of the military code. An arrest would then occur instantly, while the accused is still in the witness box.

EVIDENCE IS VERY CONFLICTING.

Question of Citizenship of Italians Lynched in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—Marquis Camillo de Romano left last night for Washington, D. C. He was sent as an envoy extraordinary from the Italian embassy in Washington to investigate the lynching of the five Italians at Tallulah. Marquis Romano goes back with a lot of papers and statements. He took considerable evidence in Wicksburg as to the citizenship of the five men, and according to his evidence they were all loyal subjects of King Humbert. When he visited Gov. Foster, however, and found in the executive mansion the court documents from Madison parish showing when and where the three di Fatta brothers were naturalized and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, the marquis was not so sure about his evidence gathered in Wicksburg. The report of the special envoy and that of Gov. Foster clash at nearly every point.

It was evidently decided that the case was one for the representatives of the two governments at Washington to consider, and therefore the scene of the contention has been transferred from New Orleans to Washington.

KILLED BY HIS OWN REVOLVER.

Fatal Accident to Policeman Daniel Leary at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., August 8.—Policeman Daniel Leary accidentally shot and killed himself this morning while in the clerk's room of the first criminal court.

Leary was seated in a chair on a raised platform in the room, when the hind legs of the chair slid off the platform, throwing Leary backward. In falling his revolver, which was in his right back hip pocket, exploded.

The bullet entered Leary's body above the hip on the right side and passed through the intestines.

DECIDES AGAINST SOUSA

Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas Sustains Referee's Decision.

Bandmaster Must Account to Mrs. Blakely for All Money Received Under Contract.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—The suit of Mrs. Ada P. Blakely, administratrix of David Blakely, deceased, against John Philip Sousa, the famous composer and bandmaster, has terminated by a decision of common pleas court sustaining the report of the referee.

The referee recommended that Mr. Sousa account to Mrs. Blakely for all moneys received by him for the sale of musical compositions, surrender to her the musical library in his possession and account for the use of it from May 23, 1897. The referee also decided that the Blakely estate had the right, without regard for the duration of time, to one-half of all royalties which would be earned from Sousa's musical compositions provided that such compositions were made prior to Mr. Blakely's death. As to whether the Blakely estate had an exclusive right to the use of Sousa's name, the referee found in Mr. Sousa's favor, on the ground that it would be against public policy to permit any band not conducted by Mr. Sousa to be called Sousa's Band, as such name might mislead the public.

The case has been in litigation for more than two years.

JONES GOING TO SCOTLAND.

Chairman of Democratic National Committee in Poor Health.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Governor Stone has received a letter from Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, in which Senator Jones says he is threatened with a return of ill-health and will not leave for the United States before October 1, possibly not then. The letter was written in London, and the senator said he would leave shortly for Scotland in search of health.

REVOLUTIONISTS TAKE DAJABON.

Haytian Government Will Try to Prevent Jiminez Landing.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, August 8.—The revolutionary Dominican troops which assembled at Ouanaminthe have crossed the frontier and have taken possession of Dajabon. The garrison at that place retired to Fort Belair, a strategic position commanding the town. The foreign population and the Haytian consul left the place.

It is considered probable that Jiminez, the leader of revolution, will attempt to make a landing on the island shortly, in order to join the revolutionary troops at Dajabon and take direction of the movement. The Haytian government is taking measures to prevent Jiminez from landing in that country.

NO WAR WITH CANADA.

Ambassador Choate's Views Regarding Premier Laurier's Remarks.

LONDON, August 8.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, was interviewed today by a representative of the Associated Press in regard to the recent "War or Arbitration" speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier. He said:

"There will be no war. It is safe to say that no amount of politics or politicians in either country could occasion war in this connection."

The ambassador, continuing, said that the Canadian parliament was on the eve of dissolution and the leaders of both parties had to speak. Mr. Choate seemed to think that the latter circumstance explained Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position, and he was inclined to attach small importance to the premier's remarks. Mr. Choate added that the negotiations were progressing, "but," he explained, "they are always slow, and I can say nothing at present as to their status."

PRESIDENT TAKES A WALK.

He Will Not Return Here for Two Weeks.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 8.—The President started out for a walk today, accompanied by Frank A. Munsey and S. V. White of New York. He will have a second talk this afternoon with Secretary Root, who will return to Washington tonight.

Mrs. McKinley continues to improve, and the President and his wife have now decided to remain two weeks longer at least, and probably until September 1.

STRIKE ON THE SUN CONTINUES.

Stereotypers Go Back to Induce Other Men to Quit.

NEW YORK, August 8.—According to a bulletin issued this morning at the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 6, the strike of the printers, pressmen and stereotypers of the Sun is still on. At the publication office of the paper it was said that a number of the stereotypers had returned to work this morning. This statement was not denied by the officers of "Big Six," who say that the men returned to induce all employes in the Sun composing room to quit if they could.

WRECK ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Engineer Ford Killed and Passengers Badly Shaken Up.

FRESNO, Cal., August 8.—The engine and a portion of the south-bound Los Angeles express train on the Southern Pacific railroad were derailed near Don Palos today. Engineer C. J. Ford is reported to have been killed. None of the passengers lost their lives, but a few are said to have been injured. Some of the cars were badly wrecked, being hurled into a ditch.

The cause of the accident is unknown, and details have not yet been received.

DUE TO WIDE OPEN POLICY.

Mr. Moss Says Crime is Increasing in New York.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Mr. Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, opened the session of the committee today by stating that he would attempt to show by the records of the police department that there has been a large increase in the number of robberies and burglaries in this city recently, and that it is the result of what has been called the "wide open" policy. Mr. Moss said it was impossible, owing to the lax methods of the police, to tabulate a list of the crimes committed.

EDWIN D. HEIDLER HANGED.

He Killed His Brother-in-Law at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa., August 8.—Edwin D. Heidler was hanged in the county jail here today. He met death without fear. The crime for which Heidler was hanged was the killing of his brother-in-law, Levi Kreider, on May 1, 1896, by shooting him through the heart. He was arrested, but escaped, but after eight months was recaptured at Anderson, Ind. Strenuous efforts were made to save him, without avail.

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL

State Department Entirely Without Information of It.

ATTITUDE OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS

May Be Brought to an Issue by the Address.

CHINA AND HER HORSES

MANILA, August 8.—Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence," in a document dated from Tarlac July 27, and signed by Buencamino. It has been received by all the foreign consuls in Manila, with the request that they forward it to their respective governments.

The Filipinos use their old argument that they had conquered the sovereignty of these islands from Spain before the signing of the treaty of Paris, and therefore Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured, with their arms, fighting against the Filipinos, "is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost."

The document then says:

Case of Spanish Prisoners.

"Replying to the Spanish commission's requests to release the prisoners because Spain no longer has political interests in the islands, we asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos, whereby the prisoners would be released. But the commissioners refused, because it would mean recognition of our independence. This is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely, because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust our account with Spain and obtain from her recognition of our independence."

The Filipinos claim that they conquered all the country except Manila, and that they co-operated in securing the latter capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives. They also claim they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognized the Filipinos' sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country.

Their Sovereignty Recognized.

They repeat the claim that they have letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the powers."

The Filipinos attempt to make capital of the statement that Admiral Dewey had such confidence that Aguinaldo would observe and fulfill the rules of war that he gave him a hundred Spanish prisoners which the American navy had captured.

Finally the Filipinos appeal to the powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

The State Department is entirely without information of any address by Aguinaldo to foreign powers for the recognition of the Filipinos, either as belligerents or as constituting an independent government. The appeal is looked upon, however, as creating no particular change, as it has been the desire of Aguinaldo and his associates from the first to secure such recognition.

The appeal puts this desire into rather formal shape, and it may bring to an issue the attitude of outside governments. There is no apprehension, however, that any foreign government will pay the slightest heed to this insurrectionary address.

International Usage.

The international usage as to recognition was quite fully developed during the Cuban insurrection, at which time the question of recognition was exhaustively discussed in the Senate and House, and was the subject of lengthy consideration in the messages of the President. The general view at that time was that recognition of belligerency was not in itself a casus belli. Spain maintained from the first that if the United States recognized the Cubans as belligerents this would be an unfriendly act, tantamount to a declaration of war.

This Spanish idea was never accepted, however, and the American sentiment at that time favored considerable liberty of action among foreign powers in recognizing that an insurrection constituted a state of war. It is hardly likely, however, that any foreign power will invoke these precedents, for while recognition of a state of war in the Philippines would not be a casus belli, it would certainly be an unfriendly act.

Action of Foreign Governments.

Up to the present time there has been no intimation to the State Department that any foreign power entertained even the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates. On the contrary, there has been the most friendly feeling maintained between this government and foreign powers throughout the Philippine conflict, and any popular and press criticisms of the American conduct of the war has not been reflected in any official quarter of Europe. There is considerable fellow-feeling among the first-class nations in dealing with insurgents, as most of them have their own trials in this regard, and there is little disposition in any quarter to give indirect succor to an outbreak against a friendly nation.

No Apprehension About China.

The State Department does not share the apprehension which is said to have arisen among army officers that China has given indirect recognition to the Filipinos. This apprehension grew out of a report from Gen. Otis that horses could not be secured for cavalry use from China because they were "contraband of war." At the State Department it is said that the matter has not assumed a form involving the recognition of a state of war, but that China's course is due entirely to certain domestic regulations on her horses.

Some time ago Gen. Otis made requisition on the War Department for 2,500 horses to mount the cavalry in the Philippines. He stated in the dispatch that horses from the Islands were not satisfactory and that contracts for horses in China had failed, the words "contraband of war" being added.

The matter was then referred to the State Department for investigation, and Minister Conger, June 5, wrote a letter to Secretary Hay, inclosing the correspondence that had passed between the Chinese foreign office and the minister relative to the refusal of China to allow the ponies to be exported.

The Prohibition of Horses.

It appears from this correspondence that E. S. Dalton had contracted at Tien Tsin for seventy-five ponies and twenty-five mules, but was refused an export pass. Minister Conger not only addressed a letter to the Chinese foreign office, but visited the minister in person. Minister Conger said that the refusal is based upon a law of China refusing the export of horses and ponies. He adds "They seem to think they need all their ponies for use in their own army, hence the prohibition as to export." Minister Conger says that small lots of ponies have been exported, but with the distinct understanding that they are for racing and polo. Russia has been refused, as well as other countries, and the Chinese foreign office said they could not make any exception in favor of the United States.

No suggestion is made that the ponies are contraband of war, and Gen. Otis must have been misinformed when he sent his dispatch to the War Department.

Navy Has No Difficulty.

In connection with the report that China had refused to permit the shipment to Manila of horses designed for the use of our army in the Philippines, having declared them to be contraband of war, Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen was today asked whether the navy had experienced any difficulty in purchasing or obtaining supplies of any sort at Chinese ports.

Secretary Allen said that no report of any refusal had been received by the Navy Department, but that as a matter of fact, so far as he knew, no naval supplies had been purchased in China. The supplies were either sent to the navy from here on naval ships or transports, or, as in the case of some meats, obtained from Australia.

Filipinos' Status.

The attitude toward the Filipinos credited to China on the assumption that she had refused to sell horses to the United States on the ground that they were contraband of war is attributed in some quarters to the interpretation put by the State Department at Washington upon the terms of our acquisition of the Philippine Islands from Spain.

If the sovereignty of the United States over the hilippine Islands and people were held by this government to be completely established, as the American public believe it to be, a refusal on the part of China to sell horses to the United States on the ground that they were contraband of war would be tantamount to the recognition of the belligerency of the Filipinos. China, however, understands, as certain other foreign governments do, that the official status of Filipinos, as recognized by the State Department, is not exactly as the American public generally regard it.

The American sovereignty over the Philippines, according to the interpretation of the Spanish peace treaty by the State Department, is not yet complete, and will not be until after Congress has acted directly on that question. By the terms of the treaty Spain "ceded or relinquished" to the United States her sovereignty over the Philippines, but this government, according to official interpretation, did not by the mere ratification of the treaty, in the absence of further action of Congress, take complete possession of this sovereignty.

Article IX of the treaty, which makes cession of the Philippine group of islands, provides, with reference to the assumption of this sovereignty by the United States, that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

Interpretation of the Treaty.

This is interpreted to mean that the United States does not assume complete sovereignty until Congress has by legislation taken the Philippines into the dominion of the United States, and that should Congress take other action than this the sovereignty of the United States would never be completely established over the islands.

Under the rules of international law and the decisions of the highest courts a transfer of sovereignty carries with it the allegiance and citizenship of all native-born inhabitants of the territory. But this government does not hold that the Filipinos have become citizens of the United States and subject to its protection, for the reason that the sovereignty is interpreted to be incomplete. In a circular letter to the United States consuls the department instructed that natives of Porto Rico and Cuba traveling abroad be registered and that such recognition be given to them, "unofficially," as to American citizens. This was done, though their status also was still undefined; but even the same sort of protection was not extended to the natives of the Philippines, the future determination of their status being held to be more in doubt.

A Precautionary Action.

It is known to China that this government does not officially claim a completely established sovereignty over the Philippines, nor the right to protect Filipino natives, while abroad, as citizens of the United States, and it is inferred that she may be induced by this knowledge to assume a neutral attitude and not to concede a greater degree of authority to this government than is officially claimed.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Total Amount Deposited at Seattle Mint This Year.

Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, has received word from the assay office at Seattle that the total amount of gold deposited there since the opening of navigation from the Klondike section is $4,900,000. In July alone the amount which came into possession of the United States was $4,018,202. Since the season opened the amount received at San Francisco was $2,700,000. Neither of these places has received anything like the total amount brought back from the gold region. Many miners have not deposited their earnings, and still others have come east to exchange their dust for currency.

Personal Mention.

Addison T. Smith, clerk to the committee on territories of the Senate, has returned from his outing in the mountains of North Carolina, and will spend the remainder of the month of August with his family at Arundel-on-the-Bay.

Mr. Edward R. Hamerdinger and Mr. John E. Thompson have returned after a short stay at Colonial Beach.

John K. Hench of the bureau of pensions has returned from his vacation with the members of the National Educational Association.

Mr. D. Louis Shoemaker of New York is here on a visit to his parents.

John J. Corkesy of St. Louis, Mo., is in the city visiting relatives and friends. He called upon the superintendent of police this morning.

Mr. Powitski Weet has gone on a sketching tour through the mountains of Virginia. Before returning, he will visit his mother's country seat, "Rest Easy," Clarke county. He will return to his studio with some interesting studies about the 1st of October.

Mr. Ralph Given and wife have gone to Aurora, W. Va., for a month.

Gen. Shafter's Field Returns.

Gen. Shafter today reported to the War Department by telegraph the following field returns:

"General field return 1st Nebraska—Total commissioned, 46; promoted from ranks, 18; resigned, 15; discharged, 2; killed and died of wounds, 3; remaining to be mustered out, 44. Total enlisted, 1,285; total enlisted joined regiment, 1,246; discharged, 325; killed and died of wounds, 33; died of disease, 25; drowned, 1; deserted, 2; transferred, 5; remaining to be mustered out, 855.

"General field return 10th Pennsylvania—Total commissioned, 35; promoted from the ranks, 5; resigned, 6; died of disease, 1; remaining to be mustered out, 33. Total enlisted, 876; discharged, 109; killed and died of wounds, 15; died of disease, 6; transferred, 16; remaining to be mustered out, 731."

Government Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, $143,988. Government receipts—From internal revenue, $596,585; customs, $886,425; miscellaneous, $33,517; expenditures, $1,970,000.

If You Miss The Star.

Subscribers who experience any difficulty in receiving The Star, caused by the carrier not ringing the door bell, will please report such failure or non-delivery to the office.

FIRED ON PACIFICOS

Unfortunate Occurrence at Paete in Which Napidan Figured.

CHILD KILLED BY GUNBOAT'S FIRE

Captain Otis Under Arrest for Slowness in a Fight.

MEN SAY THEY ARE SICK

MANILA, August 2, via Hong Kong, August 8.—The gunboat Napidan last week shelled Paete, on the lake near Santa Cruz. The town was full of people, who had been encouraged to return after General Lawton's expedition, having been assured that they would not be molested if they peaceably attended to their business. Lieutenant Copp, who was in command of the Napidan, heard that the insurgents had reoccupied the town, and, steaming close in, opened fire with his six-pounders without warning.

The people, seeing the boat approaching, fled to the hills in a terrified condition and with barely time to escape. One child was killed and many buildings were damaged. The authorities expressed great regret on account of the incident.

After the taking of Calamba by the Americans, Gen. Lawton ordered that Capt. Otis of the Washington Regiment be relieved of his command and placed under arrest, on account of slowness and seeming reluctance of the companies under his command in obeying the order to disembark from the cascoes and wade through the marshes under fire.

The men say that a majority of them have been sick and unfit for duty, and were given to understand that they would not be asked to do any more fighting.

The authorities at Manila have ordered the Spanish commissioners not to return to Tarlac. It is reported that two Spanish commissioners, Senors Capriles and Cuerbo, are on their way here from Spain to conduct negotiations for the surrender of the Spanish prisoners now held by the Filipinos.

A Three Days' Typhoon.

The following cable has been received from General Otis:

MANILA, August 8.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Three days' typhoon rendering work on bay impossible; passed 6th instant. Transport Pennsylvania leave Iloilo, Cebu, Jolo, this evening; Sheridan with Minnesotas, South Dakotas and discharged men for San Francisco 11th instant. Valencia, Zealandia, when coaled, requiring ten days good weather, leave with Montanas and discharged men. Suggest portion transports coal at Nagasaki, both coming and returning; expedite business here where facilities for loading and unloading vessels primitive.

"(Signed) OTIS."

Courts in the Philippines.

The orders of Gen. Otis establishing courts in the Philippines have been received by the War Department. On June 5 an order was issued in which courts of first instance in the province of Manila and the courts of peace in the city of Manila were re-established as they were prior to August 13, 1898, "in so far as compatible with the supremacy of the United States in the Philippine Islands and the exercise of military government therein."

The province is divided into districts, and the judges, district attorneys and justices of the peace are named. All of these have Spanish names. The secretaries of the courts are directed to report to Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, judge advocate of the army in the Philippines.

An order dated June 26 directed the consolidation of the offices of copyrights, patents and trademarks, administered as separate bureaux heretofore, and Capt. Geo. P. Ahern, 9th Infantry, is placed in charge.

Capt. Otis' Record.

Capt. Otis of the 1st Washington, who is mentioned in the Manila dispatch as having been arrested by order of Gen. Lawton, was recently the subject of an investigation by the inspector general of the 1st division in the Philippines. A clipping from some paper quoted what purported to be an extract from a letter of Capt. Otis, in which he boasted of the plunder he had obtained in the Philippines. The report exonerated Capt. Otis, and he denounced the letter as a forgery. These reports recently reached the War Department.

DUNCAN MARR'S BODY.

It Cannot Be Brought Back at This Time.

A request was received at the Navy Department today from the widow of Duncan Marr, the machinist in the navy who died of yellow fever in Havana on Sunday, requesting that the body be shipped to Chicago. This was manifestly impossible at this season of the year, and Surgeon General Van Reypen has so notified the widow. Surgeon General Van Reypen considers that sanitary officers in Havana should be the subject of congratulation for the showing they have been able to make in keeping out the dread infection.

Many sporadic cases of the fever have appeared annually in Havana, even in the years when the yellow fever has not become epidemic, and the work of our sanitary officers in being able to confine its appearance this year to less than half a dozen cases must be considered a very high tribute to their energy and capacity.

The surgeon general of the navy does not believe that there is any necessity in the present condition of things for an agitation of the proposition to return the American soldiers now in Cuba to the United States. They are almost all acclimated, the season is far advanced and there are no indications that the fever at any point will reach the proportions of an epidemic.

A Question of Registry Decided.

Commissioner Chamberlain of the bureau of navigation of the treasury has informed the Navy Department that whoever purchases the collier Scipio will not be able to secure American register. The collier has been advertised for sale, and the Navy Department desires to make the vessel bring as much as possible. The vessel was bought during the war with Spain, and was then under Scotch register. The Navy Department claims that when the vessel became American property that wiped out consideration of her foreign register.

Post Offices Made Presidential.

The following fourth-class post offices have been raised to presidential rank, effective October 1:

Camden Place and Dawson, Minn.; Mesa, Arizona; Phoebus, Va.; La Grange, Ky.; Terra Alta, W. Va.; Clifton Heights and New Berry, Pa.; Lake Preston and Clarke