THE WEATHER PREDICTION—
Rain tonight and Friday;
brisk south to east winds.

The Evening Times

NUMBER 1144. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

SITUATION IN SAMOA CRITICAL

Fight Precipitated by Admiral Kautz's Ultimatum.

American and British Forces Acting in Harmony.

Mataafa's Claim to the Island Throne—Will Be Exiled as Soon as Captured.

Apia, Samoa, March 22, via Auckland, N. Z., March 30.—The situation here is critical as these advices leave the island, but Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander, and the British commanders of the warships Porpoise and Royalist are confident they can control the rebels before many days pass by. Mataafa, who for years has persistently fought for the throne, will be put on board one of the warships here when captured. His fate will depend upon the decision of the powers. He will probably be exiled. The shedding of American and British blood by his followers under his orders will prevent him from ever again becoming the ruler of the islands.

The fighting was the result of an ultimatum issued by Admiral Kautz. The latter had convened a meeting of consuls and the senior naval officers on board his flagship, the cruiser Philadelphia.

Their decision was to dismiss the provisional government headed by Mataafa, and a proclamation to that effect was issued. Mataafa, thereupon, evacuated Mulinu, his headquarters, and went inland. British and American marines and bluejackets occupied the place and 2,000 adherents of Malietoa took refuge there. The Mataafans defied the powers, seized houses belonging to British subjects, and barricaded roads. An ultimatum giving them until 1 o'clock p. m., March 15, to quit, failed of effect. On the contrary, the Mataafans attacked the Malietoans, whereupon a bombardment of the village they occupied was ordered and was still being continued when these advices left the islands.

Meanwhile a night attack was made on Mulinu, which was repulsed, the British having three men killed and the Americans one. The allied forces fought splendidly together and the enemy suffered heavily. The feeling against the Germans is bitter.

Secretary Hay held a long conference with the President this morning relative to the disturbances in Samoa. On leaving the White House he stated that while the agents of the different governments there seemed to be at loggerheads, the Germans against the Americans and English, nevertheless the three governments themselves were still in perfect harmony and would engage in an endeavor to restore peace and order. He stated further that, while the newspaper reports were fully believed by the Administration, no action would be taken until the receipt of official dispatches. No official communications have as yet been received. The Secretary thinks that absolute trust can be placed in the judgment of Admiral Kautz and the American Consul.

The Navy Department posted the following on the bulletin board this morning:

The latest from Admiral Kautz states:

"Auckland, March 29.

"Washington:

"The situation is improving since telegram of March 18, via Sidney, New South Wales.

"KAUTZ."

In the dispatch referred to, Admiral Kautz says that he has arranged for a meeting of the three consuls, those of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, at an early date to discuss freely and fully Samoan affairs.

Although at 2 o'clock this afternoon the officials of neither the State nor Navy Departments had any information to make public regarding the situation in the Samoan Islands, with the exception of the brief message, they intimated that something might be forthcoming in a few hours. Instructions have been sent to the United States consuls to forward authentic reports as rapidly as possible. It is felt in Government circles here that the American and British naval officers are naturally acting together most harmoniously, but they are fully able to meet any emergency that may arise, and to fully protect the white citizens of the two countries striving to maintain order and save property. There is no apprehension at the departments today that Germany will make any serious trouble as negotiations have been in progress for many weeks looking to an amicable settlement of the dispute. Owing to the limited area of the islands the opinion is expressed that Admiral Kautz and the British commanders have every advantage that could be desired.

The fighting in Samoa was generally expected in Washington. Admiral Kautz, who went to Apia on the cruiser Philadelphia, had full and explicit orders as to his course in dealing with the trouble caused by the German consul's recognition of Mataafa as the rightful ruler of the islands. Chief Justice Chambers had decided in favor of Malietoa Tanu as King, but Mataafa revolted against this decision, and, supported by the German consul, he was placed on the throne.

Admiral Kautz was instructed to thoroughly investigate the trouble, ascertain which was the rightful king, and act accordingly. England agreed to co-operate with the United States, and how well she did her part the dispatches from Samoa show. Admiral Kautz evidently found that Mataafa had no right to the throne, and issued an ultimatum, ordering him to withdraw. The rebels defied this order, and began an attack on Mulinu, a suburban town near Apia, which had been occupied by American and British bluejackets. Thereupon the American cruiser Philadelphia, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist opened fire on the villages surrounding Apia, where Mataafa and his followers had taken refuge.

It is not yet known here whether the Germans approved the course of the British and American commanders, but the dispatches show plainly that they did not assist, with the force at their command, in the endeavor to subdue the rebellious Mataafa. A development of the affair which officials regard as certain will be the re-exile of Mataafa and his removal from consideration for the kingship. Malietoa Tanu will be elevated to the throne, to which he is entitled by the decision of Chief Justice Chambers. It is not believed here that there will be any trouble with Germany. The British and American officers were under orders to act strictly within the limits given them by the treaty, and there is no reason to doubt that they did this.

The story of English and American bluejackets fighting shoulder to shoulder and shedding their blood for a common cause is pleasing to officials here, who strongly favor the Anglo-American alliance. The picture of the men of the two nations fighting together in an island thousands of miles from their homes must appeal to Britishers and Americans alike.

THE NEWS IN BERLIN.

Leading German Newspapers Indulge in Caustic Comment.

Berlin, March 30.—The Berlin papers all comment in a lively fashion on the fighting in Samoa, and declare that this latest development in affairs is due to the dilatory tactics of the governments concerned in arranging a settlement of the trouble. The German government is called on to use more energetic language to the English and American governments in regard to the affair.

The German Foreign Office declares that England and the United States do not want a quick settlement of the Samoan affair, but that the United States is more willing to make advances than England. It is believed here that United States Consul General Osborne, at Apia, is more friendly to Germany than is the British Consul Maxse.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

German Consul at Apia Responsible for the Trouble in Samoa.

London, March 30.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the German Consul at Apia, Herr Rose, is gravely responsible for the trouble which has culminated in actual fighting and that his actions will probably be repudiated by the German government.

Meanwhile, the paper says, the government in the island must be conducted by the admirals there until a new conference to arrange for a settlement of the difficulty can be called by the three powers involved.

The "Evening News" says there is no reason to expect that the bombardment by the British and American warships will lead to ill-feeling on the part of others and does not see any serious difficulties in the situation.

JAGGERS MAKES COMMENTS.

Likes America, But Cannot Favor Its Messenger Boys.

London, March 30.—The evening papers devote columns to the return of William Thomas Jaggers, the London messenger boy, who got back today from his trip to New York and Chicago with messages "to beat the mails." Young Jaggers has been interviewed in extenso.

He says he likes America because they don't look down on one there, but he thinks American messenger boys are impolite and undisciplined.

AMERICAN ENERGY NEEDED.

Required by France to Build a Submarine Boat.

Paris, March 30.—"The Matin," the newspaper which raised 400,000 francs by subscription for a submarine boat, to be added to the French navy, is indignant to find that no steps have been taken to build the boat.

The special machinery required for the vessel can only be purchased in America.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

Commissioners Have No Authority to Make Police Regulations.

S. T. Thomas, Attorney for the District, rendered an opinion today declaring that the Commissioners have no authority to make police regulations, providing a fine for helpless drunken persons found in the streets.

This question has been agitated for some time and recently Lieutenant Amiss, of the First precinct, favored some such regulation. Attorney Thomas holds that if such a regulation were promulgated and brought into the courts it is more than likely that it would be held void because it would be unreasonable and unusual.

THE SYNDICATE'S TERMS.

Offer to Buy All Metropolitan and Columbia Stock.

The stocks of the Metropolitan and the Columbia Railways were both strong on the local stock exchange today owing to the announcement that a circular has been prepared by T. C. Stevens, of the Stevens-Crosby syndicate, and by the presidents of the two railways, in which Mr. Stevens offers to purchase all stock of the roads. The circular has not yet reached the stockholders, but it is acknowledged by the syndicate and by prominent officers of the railways that it is now ready for delivery and contains a bona-fide offer of purchase.

The statement made in the newspapers that the syndicate offers to pay 6 per cent for stock deposited until it is fully paid for and delivered was based on a misapprehension. It is learned that the interest to be allowed is only 4 per cent. Nothing new as to the final transfer of the roads can be learned, but as stated heretofore in The Times the sale is now assured.

Aground in the Patapsco.

Baltimore, March 30.—The Merchants' and Miners' Line steamer Decatur H. Miller, Captain Peters, which left this port Tuesday for Boston, went aground Tuesday night near Seven Foot Knoll, at the mouth of the Patapsco River. She was unable to back herself off, and assistance was sent yesterday afternoon. The Miller sailed with passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

A Legacy From the Sea.

Glasgow, March 30.—The trawler Bournemouth, arrived here, reports having dragged up a will in one of her nets which is legible, and proves that one Mary Macdonald is heir to estates valued at £11,000, which have long been contested.

Award to American Contractors.

Glasgow, March 30.—The firm of McCartney & McElroy, of New York, has been awarded the contract for constructing a portion of the new Glasgow electric tramway.

Ignoring the Constitution.

Vienna, March 30.—An imperial decree was issued today continuing the government without the constitution until June 30.

Bolivian Rebels Advancing.

Lima, Peru, March 30.—The Bolivian revolutionists have occupied Cochabamba. President Alonzo has evacuated Tarija, and has fallen back on Oruro.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave. Lumber, Mill Work, and Builders' Hardware.

There is no boom in Lumber; the same old prices. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. av.

INITIATION OF A NATURAL COMPACT

John Bull and Uncle Sam Fighting Side by Side.

Local Impressions of the Warfare in the Samoan Islands.

Washington Officials See No Significance Beyond the Preservation of International Obligations.

Nothing has so intensified the idea of a fast approaching defencive and offencive alliance between Great Britain and America, as the fact so plainly exhibited in the news columns of The Times this morning, that the ships of the two nations which have been actively engaged for several months in the protection of international right and justice in the Samoan Islands, made common cause in resenting a treasonable outbreak of the Mataafa forces.

The questions in dispute in that remote section of the globe have, in the presence of the magnitude of events lately engaging the attention of America, been comparatively trivial in their importance. Officials here, without the usual departmental advices, are not prone today to make admissions that the outcome of the events reported this morning is certain to lead towards very serious diplomatic consideration.

That there is a feeling of complacency to recognize it in one sense, that England and America, under the leadership of an American naval commanding officer, joined in action against the violation of a tripartite treaty to which Germany was a party, is regarded here as a serious feature in the prevailing situation.

Had Germany, through its commanding naval representative or upon the order of its consul, taken ground against the action of the American and English forces it is believed here there would have been precipitated a conflict that would have enflamed the world into a conflagration of war. This expression is the substance of remarks made today by a lawyer well versed in the common laws that govern nations. There were sufficient grounds, he thought, for the bombardment of the Samoan villages, and in them was contained no grain of substance to which Germany could base an objection. Beyond all, however, he said, it is considered that the event has clinched a nail that has brought England and America into so close a friendship that the most powerful nations of the earth would hesitate long before taking hostile action against either.

Foreign diplomats in Washington are averse to giving decided impressions regarding the outcome of the joint action taken by the two English-speaking nations in Samoa. One fact, however, is patent. In no way, it is admitted in State Department circles, can the circumstance be construed in the smallest degree as a slight upon the dignity of Germany. Authorities upon international law who have been studying the Samoan question with no little care are not averse to declaring their opinion that in the course of recent events in these far-away islands there was no other way of emphasizing the powers of the contractors for the good government of Samoa than that expressed by the allied ships of England and America.

Officials here are impressed with the belief that Germany is well disposed to hold aloof, so far as the honor and dignity of the Empire rests, from any complications that might arise in a defiance of its partners in the tripartite convention. The German Ambassador has not made any complaint to the State Department today, nor have cabled advices from Mr. Choate at the Court of St. James given evidence of any serious complications arising.

A CALL FOR ARMOR PLATE.

Proposals Issued Today for Equipping New Battleships.

The Navy Department this morning issued advertisements calling for bids for 24,000 tons of armor, the bids to be submitted by Wednesday June 30. This is by far the largest call ever made by the Government.

It includes the armor for all the ships now building or authorized to be built, the Congressional limit price being $400 in the case of ships now building and $300 in the case of vessels authorized at the last session.

INVITED TO THE YELLOWSTONE.

Mr. McKinley May Visit the Park This Summer.

Senator Carter, of Montana, called on the President this morning and urged him to make a trip to the Yellowstone Park this summer. This trip was planned last summer but had to be called off on account of the war with Spain. The President will make the trip if he can do so conveniently with his public duties.

Senor Azpiroz, the new Mexican Ambassador to this country, was formally presented to the President this morning.

Commander Hains Resigns.

Commander Robert P. Hains, senior commanding officer of the Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard, has tendered his resignation, and all Government property for which he is responsible has been transferred to Lieut. S. G. Hopkins, the next ranking officer, pending the acceptance of the resignation.

A communication from General Harries, calling the Naval Battalion commander's attention to certain procedure alleged to be contrary to the spirit of military discipline, is said to be the direct cause of Commander Hains' resignation. While officers of the District Militia refuse to discuss the matter, it is learned that Commander Hains considered the communication a personal reprimand.

Looking for Virginia Farms.

Petersburg, Va., March 30.—A large number of land buyers from Michigan, Nebraska, and Ohio have been here recently looking for farms on which to locate. A gentleman from Ohio was here yesterday who wishes to purchase 1,200 acres of land near Petersburg on which to establish a sheep ranch.

The Deadly Oil Lamp.

Philadelphia, March 30.—By the upsetting of an oil lamp, Annie Borgan, aged seventy years, was burned to death in her home shortly before two o'clock this morning.

No Lumber Trusts. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave., are selling at same old prices. See them.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Pardons and Remissions of Sentences Granted by the President.

The President granted the following pardons today:

Ute Six Killer, Indian, convicted in 1898 of selling liquor in the Indian Territory and sentenced to imprisonment of a year and a day and a fine of $100; Lewis Jones, an eight-year-old negro boy who was convicted of larceny in the District Court last January and sentenced to the Reform School during his minority. This pardon was granted on the recommendation of the Attorney General who thought an imprisonment of thirteen years too great.

Black Cloud, Sac and Fox Indian who was convicted in 1897 for making a false demand for annuity money and sentenced to two years; Oscar Dawson, who was convicted of robbing a postoffice in October, 1895, in the District Court of West Virginia and sentenced to five years. Dawson is dying of consumption.

In the case of John W. Burell, who received a sentence of four months imprisonment and $100 fine in the district court for Eastern Pennsylvania for embezzling postoffice funds. The fine is remitted on account of the poverty of Burrell and his family. In the case of Robert Kahlo in the southern district of Indian Territory, who was convicted in April, 1888, of selling liquor and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, the sentence is cut down to two years on account of its being excessive.

DISTRICT BOY HONORED.

Albert S. Odell Appointed to a Second Lieutenancy.

The President in making his selections for the 123 second lieutenants for the Regular Army appointed Albert Shildes Odell sergeant major Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, now at Matanzas, Cuba.

Sergeant Major Odell is the son of William S. Odell, Post Department Commander of the G. A. R., who, together with three brothers, served throughout the civil war in Indiana regiments of volunteers. His grandfather served in the Black Hawk war and his great-grandfather in the War of the Revolution with Washington about New York. He was eight years in the National Guard of the District of Columbia, serving from private through all the grades to captain. He was for four years battalion adjutant.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

A Solemn Feast Day in the Catholic Church.

This is Maundy Thursday. It is a solemn Christian fast day, in commemoration of the institution of the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and has been celebrated in the liturgical churches by appropriate services. High mass was sung in the Roman Catholic churches this morning, and at the singing of the Gloria the bells rang for the last time until mass is said on Saturday.

The word Maundy comes from the French Mande, a doublet of the French Mandat, meaning mandate, or order, which is from the Latin mandatum, being that which is commanded. In the Roman Catholic Church it is the name applied to the office appointed to be read during the ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, in imitation of the Lord when he washed his disciples' feet after supper saying: "Mandatum novum do vobis"—"A new commandment I give to you."

Tomorrow will be Good Friday. It is the Friday before Easter, sacred as the commemoration of the crucifixion of Christ. This day has been kept as a day of mourning and of special prayer from a very early period. It was one of the two paschal days celebrated by the Christian Church and in memory of the crucifixion was called by the Greeks, "Pascha Staurosimon," or the "Pasch of the Cross." It was observed as a day of rigid fast and of solemn and melancholy ceremonial. When Christianity was established in the Empire of Constantine that monarch forbade the holding of law courts, markets, and other public proceedings upon this day.

In the Roman Catholic Church the priests are robed in black and the altar is stripped of its ornaments. A large crucifix is placed on the altar, and the entire congregation and priests approach and devoutly kneeling, kiss the figure of the crucified Lord.

In the English Church, the day is celebrated with special solemnity. Throughout England and Ireland the day is a "dies non," all business being suspended. This practice obtains to a certain extent in America.

INDICTMENTS PRESENTED.

Only Two of the Accused Enter Pleas of Not Guilty.

Indictments charging eight persons with violations of the law were presented by the grand jury today in Criminal Court, No. 1, Justice Clabaugh presiding. Of these only two, Arthur E. Philips, charged with larceny from the person, and Edward Johnson, assault to kill, pleaded guilty.

Rudolph Clements, charged with housebreaking, and Howard Harrington, with larceny, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Justice Clabaugh, the former getting three years, and Harrington eighteen months in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va.

The others indicted are: Carry A. Vaughn, libel; David Taylor, false pretences; Elliott W. Mendenhall, violation United States pension laws; Charles E. Tribby, same.

A WORKHOUSE PLAINTIFF.

Stella Bohyer Accused of Appropriating $10.

Stella Bohyer was arrested today by Detectives Muller and Baur, charged with the larceny of $10 from John James. It appears that the parties were confined in the workhouse, and the sentence of the Bohyer woman expired before that of her fellow-prisoner.

On leaving the workhouse Stella was entrusted with a note from Jack James to a friend, requesting the loan of $10. When the note was presented the money was advanced without hesitation. Instead of sending the money to the unfortunate yet confined in the workhouse, it is alleged that the woman spent it in dissipation. The case will probably be called in the Police Court tomorrow.

FIVE YEARS FOR LARCENY.

Justice Clabaugh Sentences Several Prisoners This Morning.

Justice Clabaugh today sentenced Nace Belt, colored, who last week pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va. Harry C. F. Lewis, who was in company with Belt at the time the robbery was committed, and who pleaded not guilty, but was convicted by a jury, was sentenced to confinement in the District jail for a term of eleven months.

Armstrong Parker, also colored, who was convicted of larceny from the person, was given a jail sentence of eleven months.

The prisoners, Lewis and Parker, were represented, respectively, by Joseph Salomon and Thomas C. Taylor, who appealed to the court to impose jail sentences instead of sending their clients to the penitentiary.

We have not put up prices; Price same as last year. Libbey & Co., 6 and N. Y. ave.

ADVANCING ON THE REBEL CAPITAL

Awaiting News of the Capture of Malolos.

No Important Dispatches From General Otis Today.

Inability of the Signal Corps to Keep Up Communication With Manila the Probable Cause.

Manila, March 30.—Guiguinto, 3 1-2 miles from Malolos, was occupied late yesterday afternoon by General MacArthur's troops, after a fifteen-minute fight.

The Pennsylvania and Kansas Volunteers, who were leading the advance, were crossing the river to enter Guiguinto when they were suddenly attacked by the Filipinos, who lay concealed in strong trenches. The South Dakota Volunteers and several rapid-fire guns were rushed to the assistance of the Kansas and Pennsylvania men. Between them they soon cleaned out the Filipinos and sent them flying toward Malolos. The Americans lost several killed and about twenty-five wounded.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon no word had been received from General Otis since the dispatch received at the War Department this morning, and dated Manila, March 30, in which it was reported that General MacArthur's division, after severe fighting yesterday afternoon, reached Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, at 5 o'clock. The casualties for for the day were placed at 70. General Otis also reported that the column will pass on today, and War Department officials would not be surprised if the next dispatch from Manila reported the capture of Malolos.

For a week the War Department officials have looked forward to a battle at the insurgent stronghold. Now that news from there is a matter, apparently, of only a few hours, they are awaiting it with intense interest. As to the result of the actual fighting, there is no trace of alarm. The Americans have won every battle and every skirmish, from Guantanamo, in Cuba, to the last brush in the Luzon jungles. Interest in the battle of Malolos centres in the loss to be sustained by General MacArthur's forces, and the effect of defeat at their stronghold on the insurgents.

Probably a majority of War Department officials anticipate that the battle will be followed by an era of guerrilla warfare. They are inclined to the belief that even if the organized army of the rebels is destroyed the natives will in small bands plunder the country and harass the Americans. A more hopeful view is taken by other officials who believe that the loss of Malolos will destroy Aguinaldo's prestige and place the natives in a mood to accept the terms offered by the Civil Commission sent to the islands by the President. Reports have come from there written a few days ago to the effect that it has been only with the greatest difficulty that the officers have succeeded in keeping the natives on the firing line. If that were true the battle of Malolos would go a long way toward settling the trouble in the Philippines. The event of a few hours may now clear the situation.

Adjutant General Corbin has no doubt that General MacArthur's advance forces reached Malolos early this morning. Yesterday was comparatively an easy day for the troops, and nothing is known to prevent their prompt advance today. It is noted by the authorities that dispatches from the front, both official and press, are subject to greater delay than they were several days ago. Last Saturday the news of the entire day at Manila was known in Washington the same afternoon, while today the reports are over twelve hours late. This is ascribed to the increased difficulty encountered by General Otis in securing reliable information from MacArthur, whose Signal Corps, which was able to quickly repair the telegraph lines near Manila, is unable to run wires so rapidly through the devastated country north of Marilao.

General MacArthur will be able to open traffic on the railway to the northward with greater dispatch and thereby attain one of the chief objects of the aggressive campaign. For the present it is not thought that General MacArthur will pursue the insurgents any considerable distance from the railway. Aguinaldo's retreat from that important strategical line is expected to weaken his powerful influence over his own people whose faith in his military ability must be severely shaken by this time and they will probably exhibit a less tractable attitude toward him when the Americans from Malolos issue their proclamation which is calculated to show the insurgents the advantages of peace.

President Schurman, of Cornell, and Prof. Worcester, of the American Commission, are known to be accompanying General McArthur's advance for the special purpose of treating with the insurgents when the latter show a disposition to cease hostilities.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT MANILA.

Americans Have Plenty to Eat, But Quality Deteriorating.

The following dispatch from General Otis, at Manila, was received at the War Department early this morning:

"Subsistence supplies excellent and abundant. Meats deteriorating in the hot climate are sold at public auction at half prices. Considerable hard bread spoiled. Will be some loss. Supplies in all the other departments good. Medical supplies abundant."

The above dispatch is in answer to a query from the War Department, sent at the direction of the President, asking as to the quality of the supplies received by General Otis. Among the supplies sent to Manila there have been 1,275,000 pounds of canned roast beef.

Suit Against Edward Addicks.

Utica, N. Y., March 30.—Edward Addicks, of Delaware, who recently gained notoriety by the charges preferred against him in his own State in having offered $40,000 for a seat in the United States Senate, is here. Mr. Addicks has been sued in the United States Court by Senator McLoughlin, of Buffalo, for a bill for legal services covering thousands of dollars and the case is on the calendar for the term of the United States court now being held here.

Police Captain Worth Dead.

New York, March 30.—Police Captain Jacob T. Worth died this morning at his home in Brooklyn. The dead man was twenty-nine years old, and was the youngest police captain on the roster of Greater New York.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.
April 1 and 2, good for return until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited. ma30,31,ap1pm-ma31,ap1,2am

The Newspapers all say Lumber has advanced. It's not so. Libbey & Co.

THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

Senor Azpiroz Presents His Credentials to the President.

Senor Don Manual Azpiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, accompanied by his secretaries, Senor Don Jose F. Godoy and Senor Don Enrique Santifaney, and the attache to the Embassy, Senor Don Jose V. Dosal, called on President McKinley this morning for the purpose of presenting his credentials.

The party reached the Executive Mansion a little before the appointed hour and previous to the arrival of the Secretay of State. The new Ambassador was ushered into the Blue parlor.

At 11 o'clock Secretary Hay drove up to the Executive Mansion, and the President was notified of his arrival. After being introduced Senor Azpiroz made the following formal address:

Mr. President:

The Mexican Government has witnessed with satisfaction how quickly your excellency's Government kindly seconded its intention of raising to the highest rank in the diplomatic service the reciprocal representation of our two countries; this policy being dictated by their relations, which daily become closer, more cordial, and more in keeping with the generous efforts made to give a proper standing to liberal institutions in the American continent.

Owing to the death of the illustrious citizen, who, for the largest period, represented my native land in this great country—an event which never can be sufficiently deplored—there has been a delay until now in accomplishing the great desire felt by the government that sends me here to respond to the honor shown us by the United States of America, by accrediting as ambassador their last envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Mexico, who undoubtedly is most worthy of such great distinction.

I would consider myself most fortunate were I to approach in the performance of my duties the dexterity, prudence, and success attained by my predecessor in reddering closer the bonds of friendship existing between my country and yours, I do not flatter myself in believing that my government has found in me such enviable traits of character, although my government is sure that it can rely on my earnest desire to apply all my faculties to the cultivation of the friendly relations happily existing between the two Republics, and for the accomplishment of which it trusts that the Government over which your excellency so skillfully and brilliantly presides may grant me its powerful assistance.

In placing in your hands the letters that accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Government near the Government of the United States of America, I cherish the most fervent wishes for the personal happiness of your excellency and for the increasing prosperity of the American people.

President McKinley's reply was as follows:

Excellency:

The relations that have so long and happily existed between this country and Mexico make it especially appropriate that their channels of international communication should be of the highest grade known to diplomacy. It therefore affords me much gratification to see the realization of the purpose of Mexico to raise its mission in the United States to the rank of an embassy, a purpose not earlier fulfilled owing to the lamented death of your honored predecessor, whose promotion to an ambassador was promptly reciprocated by conferring like dignity upon the representative of the United States in Mexico, and I welcome you as the accredited Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico.

What you say respecting the aim of your mission, to cultivate, and, if possible, to still further develop the friendly relations between the two Republics, finds a most cordial response on the part of this Government, and I doubt not that, inspired by these high mutual purposes, your efforts will be no less effectively met than were those of your esteemed predecessor during his long and honorable sojourn among us, and that like him, you will have abundant opportunity to realize the close ties of association and interchange existing between our two countries, and to know the feelings of amity and regard which this Government and my countrymen cherish for Mexico and the Mexican people, for whom they wish all prosperity and the lasting enjoyment of the blessings of progress and peace.

I beg you to convey to his excellency, the President of the United Mexican States, my sincere wishes for his health and happiness.

THE ROWENA LEE WRECK.

Telephone Reports That Only Four Lives Were Lost.

Cairo, Ill., March 30.—A telephone message from Tiptonville, Tenn., this morning states that the steamer Ora Lee has arrived there from the scene of the wreck of the Rowena Lee, and reports that only four were lost in the accident.

These were two women and George Knechter, mail clerk, and a deck hand. Word has been received that H. C. Lewis, reported lost, is safe.

THE DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

No Material Change in the Voting at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 30.—In the joint convention today 199 members responded to the roll call, 26 were officially paired, and 29 absent. Most of these had verbal pairs arranged. The ballot was without incident and resulted as follows:

Quay, 83; Jenks, 68; Dalzell, 47; total, 198; necessary to a choice, 100; Quay 17 votes short.

SUNDAY VAUDEVILLE.

Commissioners to Give Local Preachers a Public Hearing.

As a result of the action of the Presbyterians and Methodists taking the initiative in opposing the Sunday vaudeville entertainment in local theatres, the pressure upon the Commissioners for some kind of official action has been so great that they have decided to grant a public hearing to ministers and divines of all denominations at 12 o'clock next Monday.

Those ministers who have called upon Commissioner Ross have been informed of the inability of the latter to cope with the theatre managers because the lack of proper legislation renders them powerless to act or in any way intervene in the matter.

Just what will be the outcome of the ministerial conference is problematical at present. At any rate the entire question will be discussed in all its phases. Many preachers will denounce the action of certain local managers from the pulpit on Sunday. This will renew interest in the anti-concert crusade, so that a large attendance may be expected at the hearing Monday afternoon.

Although the clergy and the executive officers of the District are alike groping in the dark for a statute or regulation upon the provisions of which the "sacred concert" may be abolished an easy solution may present itself before Monday.

The Commissioners will ask their legal adviser, Attorney S. T. Thomas, to render an opinion, which may offer a way out of the present difficulty. Should Attorney Thomas find an old statute applicable to the Sunday vaudeville question the Commissioners will have easy sailing Monday afternoon, and steps will be taken immediately thereafter to close the theatres which present such shows.

The request which brought about the coming hearing was made by Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant.

Advance in Miners' Wages.

Birmingham, Ala., March 30.—It is announced that the coal miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will receive another advance in wages of 2 1-2 cents per ton on April 1, making an advance of 5 cents since March 1. Over 5,000 miners are affected.

Excursion to Kenilworth, D. C., Saturday, April 1, at 12:58 p. m. Railroad tickets free. Lots only $1.50, $2, and $3, $1, $2, and $3 weekly. Allen W. Mallery & Co., 629 F st.

All Newspapers talk about higher prices. Libbey & Co. are selling at old figures.

NO ONE TO TESTIFY IN THE BEEF COURT

General Miles' Counsel Asks for a Continuance.

An Agent of Texas Cattlemen to Be Examined.

Major Lee Will Present to the Court as Witnesses General Sypher and Mr. Giddings.

The Beef Court of Enquiry did not hold a public session this morning.

When the Court adjourned yesterday afternoon, it was to reconvene at 10 o'clock this morning. It was expected that General Miles would go on the stand, but no official announcement of this was made.

As far as possible, each side introduces its witnesses unexpectedly to the other side. When Colonel Davis, the Recorder of the Court, has a witness, the first notice Major Lee, counsel for General Miles, generally has of this fact, is the appearance of the witness and the formal announcement of Colonel Davis, "May it please the Court, it is proposed to introduce as a witness ——" etc.

When Major Lee has a witness, he does not, as a rule, advertise that fact, or give any advance information to Colonel Davis.

One witness who, it is proposed by Major Lee to bring before the Court, is Mr. Giddings, who, it is said, represented certain Texas cattle dealers during the war. Just what the counsel for General Miles hopes to prove by Mr. Giddings' testimony cannot be surmised.

Frequent reference was made to this gentleman during the cross-examination of Charles P. Eagan yesterday.

Major Lee asked: "Do you know a man by the name of Giddings who during the war represented the interests of a number of cattlemen in Texas, and if you do recall this man can you recall the conversations which you had with him about the time of the making of the beef contracts?"

Eagan replied: "I do not remember Mr. Giddings, because there were so many of these cattlemen and their representatives in and out of my office every day. I had conversations with so many of them that I cannot recall any particular conversation with any particular man. But if this man Giddings is the man I have in mind he is the one I intended to forbid to enter my office again. I don't know that the name of the man I have in mind was Giddings, but there is one man who claimed to represent a number of Texas cattlemen who made himself particularly obnoxious to me. He was one of the most persistent men I came in contact with. He was always coming in and out of my office to talk with me, and his evident intention was to find out all he could about the beef bids. After the bids were opened he came to talk with me about his bid, but I rebuked him and told him that he must not talk with me again on that subject. He was especially persistent, and I had intended that if he came to my office again I would order him out. Mind, I don't know that the name of the man I have in mind was Giddings. But I would know this man if I were to see him."

Eagan appeared to be quite indignant about this man Giddings, whose full name was not mentioned during the examination.

It is quite possible that Giddings may be called to the stand to testify to some rude language which Eagan applied to him during the interviews in relation to cattle on the hoof.

The members of the Court were in their usual places at 10 o'clock this morning. General Wade, President of the Court, sat at the head of the long oak table. At his right was General Davis and at his left Colonel Gillespie. At the foot of the table sat Colonel Davis, the Recorder and Judge Advocate of the Court. At his right sat Major Lee, counsel for General Miles. One the left of the witness chair, which is on the left of the Judge Advocate, the official stenographer, dipped his pen idly in the ink well.

General Wade leaned far back in his pivot chair, smoked a cigar meditatively, and blew fragrant puffs of smoke towards the ceiling, following the thin blue-white clouds as though he would read in them the date of the final adjournment of the Court. Now and then he would swing round and take a look at the Washington Monument that rose to the southward and the yellow Potomac that coursed along beyond. Then he would wheel round again and give the ceiling another whiff of Cuban incense.

Major Lee was busied in scanning official documents.

Colonel Davis sat calmly awaiting developments. Colonel Davis is one of the calmest of men. Nothing seems to disturb him. A can of boiled horse could blow up beneath his chair. Colonel Davis would smile calmly, wear a "never-touched-me" expression and with great calmness and politeness direct an orderly to remove the wreck.

As the moments passed and the patience of the members of the Court appeared to collapse, Colonel Davis arose and stated that Major Lee had an announcement to make. The counsel for General Miles then stated he had expected two witnesses, one of them being Mr. Giddings and the other General Sypher. He did not care to present one without the other, and this was impracticable as General Sypher was engaged with a case in the Supreme Court and could not attend the morning session of the Beef Court.

The judge advocate announced that he had no witnesses at hand and he suggested that the Court go into executive session and convene in public session at 2 o'clock.

HANGED FOR MURDER.

James Reed Executed for Killing His Sweetheart.

Kansas City, March 30.—James Reed, colored, was executed here this morning in the presence of two hundred people. The drop fell at 10:36. He died from strangulation. Reed came of criminal stock. He died on the same gallows on which his father, Martin Reed, was hanged in the county jail here a few years ago for murdering his wife with an ax. James Reed paid the penalty today for shooting and killing Susie Blakely, his sweetheart, more than a year ago.

The Czar of Russia.

Paris, March 30.—The "Echo de Paris" says the opposition headed by the Dowager Empress to the Czar's policy, as reported in a German paper yesterday, involves the Czar's removal from power, the Dowager Empress and one of the Czar's uncles reigning in his stead.

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return $1.25 via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, April 1 and 2, good to return until Monday, April 3. All trains except Congressional Limited. ma30,31-ap1-pm-ma31-ap1,2am

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—$25 a year.

Doors—the Best—for oil finish. $1.00 each. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.