

RECKLESS RUMORS

About the Affray in Samoan Waters, Cause a Great Commotion in the City of San Francisco.

An Alleged Confirmation of the Engagement Received.

Also a Report That An American Merchantman Was Captured.

It All Proves to Be a Fake As Far As Can Be Learned, But the News Demonstrates the Warlike Spirit of the People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—This city had a touch today of excitement which would follow the confirmation of the rumor that the United States man-of-war *Nipsic* had been sunk in Samoan waters by the German man-of-war, as reported in the *Breslau* dispatch two days ago. All manner of disturbing rumors were abroad during the day to the effect that the naval authorities at Mare Island had received news confirming the sinking of the *Nipsic*, which was intensified by the statement that the Germans had seized the American mail steamer *Alameda*, of the Oceanic Company. The statement was also made that the Secretary of the Navy had telegraphed an inquiry to the Union Iron Works, of this city, as to how soon the steel cruiser *Charleston* could be placed in readiness for her guns. Based upon these rumors, and the further statement that the Southern Pacific Company had received notice to be prepared to handle the *Charleston's* guns and naval stores, the newspapers put out bulletin boards declaring that the sinking of the American man-of-war had been confirmed by private advices. Tremendous crowds surrounded the newspaper offices, and in spite of a lack of definite confirmation of the news regarding the *Nipsic*, the news spread rapidly throughout the city that the rumor of the sinking of the American ship was true. Newspaper extras, issued up to 6 o'clock, failed to definitely dispose of the question as to the fate of the American warship, or whether Washington authorities were finally in receipt of confirmatory news. How thoroughly the excitement had taken hold of the masses was shown in the crowds of men and women about the bulletin boards, and the common sentiment expressed in case disaster had overtaken the American vessel. The story regarding the capture of the *Alameda* is shown to be untrue by the receipt of a cable from Sydney noting her arrival there. The steamer *Zealandia*, which is due here next Saturday, will bring mail advices from Samoa up to March 1, and unless definite telegraphic advices are received from Auckland in the meantime will give the first authentic news from the island received since the 1st of February.

Why It Is Important.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Tracy left Washington for New York this afternoon. Commodore Walker, who acts as Secretary during the absence of the head of the department, tonight was shown the latest San Francisco bulletin respecting the alleged blowing up of the United States steamer *Nipsic*. He had no hesitation in stamping it as an absurd fabrication, and he denies that any orders have been sent to San Francisco looking to the immediate equipment of the new cruiser "Charleston."

No Mention in the Cabinet.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is learned that the reported destruction of the *Nipsic* was not even mentioned at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, which fact is an additional proof that none of the Executive Department are in possession of information which would confirm the rumor.

CAPT. MULLAN'S LAST LETTER.
From What He Says Long Ago War Was Imminent.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is a part of the last letter from Capt. Mullan, of the United States steamer *Nipsic*, received by his brother in this city. The letter is dated Apia, January 23, 1889.

"Here in Samoa we have war times and excitement. Germany has declared war against Matafaa and proclaimed martial law here and in Samoa. I have protested against this martial law business, and think it has had beneficial effect. They, in their proclamation, said in case citizens of Apia did not give in a list of their arms, ammunition, etc., they would be deported or imprisoned. I told in writing Capt. Fritze, of the *Adler*, that in the whole jurisdiction of my country there was no such punishment. They had a proclamation printed on January 23, and ready to publish on the coconut trees, etc., but my protest had the effect of stopping this. This proclamation spoke of fines and penalties—death, deportation, shooting, hard labor, imprisonment, etc. They do not hold Apia, nor have they invaded Samoa; hence, under English and American law, cannot proclaim martial law. But they say German law is different. Things are all exciting here. They are at war with Matafaa, but all their proclamations are directed against foreigners. They carry on a high game here, and our Government has but one vessel, while they have three good ships.

God only knows how this affair will end. The Samoans do not want Germany to annex their island, but have long ago asked both England and the United States to take them. Their old King, Malietoa,

was deported a year ago, first to Germany, then to the coast of Africa, and then to Marshall's Island, to the north of Samoa, where he is now kept busy from morning to night, and has been since the 7th of December, when the *Adams* left for California. My mail by this steamer will be the heaviest I have yet had, and my several reports to the Secretary are quite lengthy, full, and giving every item that has occurred.

The little paper published here, the *Samoan Times*, has been suppressed by the Germans. On January 9 the German Consulate, German Consul's house, etc., were burned. Loss, \$100,000. It was the greatest fire ever in Apia. I sent men to render aid, I got thanked in a public proclamation, a copy of which I send you. I think, and certainly hope, all my actions in this Samoan business will be approved by the Government, for the State of Samoa was never in such condition, and I am here alone just at the top and in the midst of it all, and of course the responsibility is heavy. I hear the Germans are sending out troops. About January 1, I sent Lieut. Hawley to Auckland to telegraph to the Secretary, and he will be back on February 1. The German Consul at Auckland chartered a small English steamer the other day, and sent her here with two German telegraph operators, but what these dispatches were no one but Germans know."

The Effect of the News.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—A cable dispatch was sent to Newcastle, Australia, yesterday by a firm of this city to their agents, ordering the captain of their vessel that is now loading coal there for San Francisco, to call at Apia en route, in order to supply the United States fleet with fuel, should war vessels require it. This vessel will be able, with ordinary weather, to reach Apia within twenty-five days after leaving Newcastle, several days before the supply of fuel now on its way from Baltimore can possibly arrive. As evidence of the uneasy feeling now existing among mercantile firms engaged in business with the Samoan Islands, a number of cables from Samoa, it is learned that orders for a cargo of lumber destined for Samoa had been countermanded, until matters are quieter on the islands.

ABOUT THE SHIPS.
Comparisons Between the Olga and Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is still a dearth of news from Samoa in the State and Navy Departments.

In the State Department the fact that they have not been officially advised of the blowing up of the *Nipsic*, is regarded as sufficient evidence that no such thing has happened. They have not telegraphed the acting consul for the reason that it is not supposed that he has neglected his duty and failed to inform his Government of an event of such importance. In answer to the suggestion that the Germans would control every avenue by which the news could reach the United States, it is said that they could not prevent the information from reaching England through some of the English vessels at Samoa, even supposing that the reported engagement had been followed up by a declaration of war which might have resulted in cutting off Consul Blacklock from the cable at Auckland. Naval officers here, without exception, also discredit the story, although they admit that the *Nipsic* would have been overpowered by the *Olga* in a sea fight. They are rather inclined to accept the view taken by certain of the English papers that the publication in the German newspapers was thrown out as a feeler to learn how an attempt to change the Matsaia forces for the killing of the German steamer would be received in Germany and America.

The *Nipsic* has been at Apia four months relieving the *Adams*. She was put in commission October 10, 1887, at New York, and sailed from that port for the Pacific January 18, 1888, arriving at Apia on November 7. In the naval register the *Nipsic* is described as a second rate vessel of the cruiser type, having a wooden hull, bark rigged. She carries six guns, mostly smooth bore, in her main battery, and has a displacement of 1,300 tons.

The *Trenton* and *Vandalia*, which, it is believed, have already reached Apia, though second rate ships, are larger than the *Nipsic*. The *Trenton* is a ship-rigged wooden cruiser of ten guns, of 3,000 tons displacement.

The *Yanina* is also a bark-rigged wooden cruiser of 2,100 tons, with a main battery of eight guns, mostly smooth bore. As far as known the *Olga* is the most formidable of the German vessels at Apia. She is an unarmored and unprotected single decker cruiser of 2,300 displacement, and is armed with three Krupp rifles and a number of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. It is thought that the Navy Department that she carries about a half dozen Schwarzloep torpedoes, which are similar to the Whitehead torpedoes in that they are projected from tubes beneath the water line.

The speed of the *Olga* is somewhat superior to that of the *Vandalia*, her maximum trial speed having been 14. The Germans also have in Samoan waters the *Adler* and the *Eber*, which are not as large as the *Olga*—the *Adler* carrying four and the *Eber* three Krupp rifles. The great strength of the German fleet lies in its possession of torpedoes. In the United States navy there is not a torpedo except a few of the variety known as "spar torpedoes," which are regarded by naval experts as practically useless.

The German navy consists of about seventy-five vessels, while twenty-five more are in course of construction. These are all vessels of the most formidable type, heavily armored, many of them armed with carrying superior torpedo outfit, and a few modern cruisers not ready for service represent the American fleet strength. They are generally armed with smooth bores, are slow, and widely distributed over the surface of the globe. The monitors are incomplete. In the event of war they must form our chief reliance, but it would take many months to put on their turrets and make their guns.

THE BATTLE TAKES UP
In a Pittsburgh Theater—The German National Song Hissed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—There was a lively time at the Academy of Music last night, all on account of Samoa. During the evening's performance actresses on the stage sang the "Song of All Nations," each verse representing a different nation, during the singing of which they waved the flag appropriate to the verse. They

PRISONS

Reports of Legislative Committees.

That of the State Prisons Inspectors is Presented to the Senate.

At the Most Liberal Prisons Two Pairs of Socks Are Allowed

Each Convict During the Winter, and This is Liberal.

The Committee Makes No Recommendations and Reaches No Important Conclusions — Charitable Institutions—Legislative.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9.—This was the forty-seventh day of the Senate, and the body was probably never so well up with its business—the calendar having been cleared from several days.

The report of the State Prisons Inspectors was presented and read by the clerk. It gives a detailed account of their visit to each of the prisons. The report shows that within the past four weeks some improvements have been inaugurated, although the whipping on account of failure to complete tasks is kept up at Tracy City. At the most liberal of these prisons each convict is allowed two pairs of socks each winter. The inspectors conclude that Superintendent Burrows has performed his duties as the law required. They make no recommendations, and no conclusions are recorded except as to superintendents.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Committee on Charitable Institutions, presented the report of his committee. The report shows that the asylums in Middle and West Tennessee for the insane have been well conducted. The additional appropriation of \$20,000 for finishing the building and \$42,000 for furnishing and stocking the farm in West Tennessee is recommended. As to the East Tennessee asylum the committee goes fully into detail. The report shows that the administration of the Superintendent, Dr. Campbell, has not been perfect, but that it has been generally effective. The charges made by Dr. C. C. Fife, former Assistant Superintendent, are declared frivolous. It is stated that two relatives of Dr. Campbell reside in the institution at the expense of the State. The committee does not approve of all the reports of the Superintendent, and it came to the attention of the committee that one patient after death was not properly clad when he was buried. The committee recommended that the officials give more care to future internants. The committee thought that in some instances the cost of the patients was insufficient. The committee says:

"We think the total fees charged to the State on account of the asylum are excessive, and that economy in that line should be practiced. Two hundred dollars have been expended in paying travel expenses of the Superintendent and his wife on two trips, \$150 at one time and \$50 for another while here two years ago during the session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly, in the interest of the institution."

This was thought by some members of the committee to be extravagant, and it was decided to refer this point they are not agreed. These accounts were allowed by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Mynatt's Senate joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to remove the remains of Gov. John Sevier to the National Cemetery and build a monument at Nashville was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Lea's bill to amend the act providing for the private execution of criminals, so as to allow the execution to take place within two miles of the jail, passed its third reading.

Mr. McDonald's bill to change the common law of marriage was rejected.

Mr. Lea's bill, fixing the time within which suits may be removed to the Supreme Court and changing the time from six to twelve months passed third reading.

Mr. Stout's bill to provide for a County Judge for Benton County passed third reading.

Mr. Berry's bill to prohibit the building of hospitals and institutions belonging to the State was laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.
Mr. Odium introduced a bill in the House for the purpose of providing for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Williams's resolution directing the Committee on Education and Common Schools to investigate the cost of the publication of text-books by the State to be in the public schools was adopted.

The bill to allow practicing physicians to vote out of their wards or districts, when professionally engaged, passed.

Mr. Shelton's bill to prohibit the playing of cards, pool or billiards, or amusements of any kind in business houses where any small, vicious or spirituous liquors are sold, after an eloquent appeal from that gentleman in favor of his bill, was rejected.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p.m.

The House in the afternoon had a bare quorum, and had so much trouble maintaining the quorum that, after rejecting the bill making it a felony to carry a pocket pistol without license; tabling the bill respecting Cotton Waggoners from deducting two pounds from each bale and disposing of a little local business, the House adjourned until Monday.

THE REMOVAL OF THE PEN.
Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9.—Mr. Moody introduced a bill in the Senate today to provide for the removal of the State penitentiary from its present site, "to sell the grounds and buildings where it is now situated, and to purchase a new site and erect a new penitentiary.

The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners, one from each grand division of the State, to be chosen by the Governor, who with the present Board of Prison Inspectors, shall take an accurate inventory of all the property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the State, and now in use by the State in connection with

BRAVE LAD

Of Fifteen Years Fights Desperately

He and His Father Are Attacked by Six Ruffians.

The Onslaught Was the Result of a Two Year Old Feud.

The Youth Takes a Barlow Knife and Cuts One Man

Across the Abdomen After Running Him Into a Millpond—The Party Indicted by the Grand Jury—Harris Jenkins's Case.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE APPEAL.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., March 9.—A feud of two years' duration culminated yesterday evening in a serious if not fatal ending at Moorhead's Mill, six miles east of this place. The parties on one side were T. E. Hendricks and his son, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, and on the other side J. W. Patton, Alfred and Allen Castleberry, John Reed, Ashbury Cox and Frank Rollins. They had all been to town to witness the trial of Harris Jenkins and some of them were intoxicated or had been drinking. They overtook Hendricks and son at the above named place and told him to get down off his horse as they had it in for him. They pulled him off and commenced belaboring him with sticks and rocks. The lad jumped off his horse and opening his barlow knife commenced an onslaught. He chased one of the assailants into the millpond, cutting him across the abdomen. Patton was also cut seriously as well as Alfred Castleberry. Hendricks was also cut, but not seriously. Things took a turn and the party now wounded took to flight, leaving Hendricks and son master of the field. The whole party has been indicted by the Grand Jury now in session.

The Harris Jenkins case came up with an argument this morning for a change of venue but failed. The trial is set for next Tuesday.

A WONDERFUL PART.
A Negro Woman Forgoes Food For Forty Days Without Bad Results.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—On the 23th of January, Mrs. Pauline King, a colored woman of this city, had a "vision," in which she was commanded by the Lord to fast for forty days and forty nights. Being a religious fanatic, she entered upon what seemed to her a plain duty, with perfect faith that she would pass through the ordeal and that the Lord would be glorified. There seems to be little doubt that the order was carried out. For the first seven days she drank no water even, then she ate bread and butter and drank nothing but tea. From that time on she took water until the 27th of February, but since then she has drunk nothing until yesterday, when her long fast ended. The event was made the occasion of a feast and merrymaking which attracted a great crowd to the courthouse where the feast was held. The negroes brought in food in considerable abundance, and Mrs. King made a good square meal of oysters, cold turkey, ham and other substantial, which she seemed to enjoy greatly. During the progress of the affair hymns were sung, talks were read and three negro women went into trances. When Mrs. King entered upon her fast she weighed about 115 pounds. A day or two ago she tipped the balance at eighty-nine. She is much emaciated, but declares that she did not suffer a particle during her fast and had no desire for food. Her strength remained with her, and she did her usual household duties and performed her usual social duties without inconvenience. She proposes now to become an evangelist and go forth and do the Master's work in such fields as he may direct. She is thirty-two years of age and has a husband and two children. She commenced her "visions" about three years ago. She is illiterate but quotes scripture freely.

Macaulay's Failure.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—John T. Macaulay, owner and manager of Macaulay's Theater, has made a deed of trust conveying his theater and all the personal property of himself and wife to John A. Stratton for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Macaulay became heavily involved when he bought the theater and has never been able to pay out, although the theater has made a great deal of money. The deed of trust was for debts amounting to about \$17,000, but he owed other large sums. Mrs. Macaulay gave up even her horses and carriage to the trustee. No statement of the liabilities can be obtained, but it is believed the property will be more than sufficient to pay all the debts.

The Edison Electric Light Patent.
NEW YORK, March 9.—The Edison Electric Light Company here have received no official information of the decision said to have been rendered by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, declaring their incandescent electric lighting patent void in the country, on the ground that the patent laws. Edward H. Johnson, the manager, been able to pay out, although the theater has made a great deal of money. The deed of trust was for debts amounting to about \$17,000, but he owed other large sums. Mrs. Macaulay gave up even her horses and carriage to the trustee. No statement of the liabilities can be obtained, but it is believed the property will be more than sufficient to pay all the debts.

The Pacific Gunno Company Failure.
BEROON, March 9.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Pacific Gunno Company, this morning, Charles E. Morrison, of C. E. Morrison & Co.; A. D. Bell and Wm. E. Stowe, of Whitney, Stowe & Co., were chosen trustees to take charge of the property in the interest of the creditors. It was voted that a statement of the company's condition, as given to the directors, be printed and sent to each creditor.

Hungarians Meet a Fire.
WASHINGTON, Neb., March 9.—The general merchandise store of Jacobs & Horton, the New printing office, Smith's billiard hall and the Town Hall were burned Thursday night. While the fire was in progress burglars were discovered attempting to open George Fowles's safe, but they escaped. It is believed they started the conflagration. Loss, \$300.

THE ENGLISH BREWERY SYNDICATE.

The English Papers Say It is an American Scheme to Boom.

LONDON, March 9.—The Financial News says: The articles in American newspapers concerning the desperate attempts of Englishmen to buy American breweries amuse the English financial world. They appear to be the result of a combination of certain American brewers to boom their properties and irresponsible company managers who are trying to advertise themselves among American brewers by claiming to represent an English syndicate. Their scheme is to obtain such options as they can and then search for a purchaser, thereby securing desirable properties to hawk in the London market until they are unsalable. All the talk about the Barings and other English houses being engaged in an attempt to form a trust in American breweries is such utter nonsense that we are surprised that our American friends are deceived by it. Among the host of Englishmen mentioned as representing the syndicate the name of Mr. Luke Bishop appears, but diligent inquiry fails to develop the powerful capital he is said to represent. The only American breweries yet sold in London are those which the trustees, executors and insurance corporations negotiated about through their representative, Samuel Untermyer, and Hill's Union Brewery Company. Since these sales, twenty breweries have been offered to the trustees and a large number of agents of powerful syndicates, all of which have been referred to their American representative and rejected as undesirable. Mr. Untermyer, on being interviewed, declared that the idea of a trust to control the billi-fest of dollars invested in the 3,000 breweries in the United States was proposed. The vendors and their friends own half the securities in the breweries, the sale of which has already been negotiated for. American investors holding a large part. The thrifty classes of Ireland own considerable in \$300,000.

"If," said Mr. Untermyer, "a syndicate exists in England or elsewhere, which is looking after American breweries, neither I nor anybody to my knowledge is able to find it. It is a pure fiction. Capital can be borrowed in Europe cheaper than in America. That is what has been done, but the public throughout the United Kingdom has loaned the money. No syndicate has had anything to do with it. It was done by advertising for money in the papers. The sooner brewers understand this the quicker their minds will be eased."

THE NEW GOLDFIELDS.
The Richness of the New Finds Compared—Great Excitement.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9.—Information from Escondido confirms all previous reports as to the extraordinary richness of the goldfields. About 1,000 people are encamped at Tajiana waiting for customs clearance. Several hundred left the city yesterday, and the afternoon trains brought about 100 from the north, most of whom will go by way of Tajiana today. Pasadena, Riverside, Tucson, San Francisco and other points have the fever badly, and a large influx is expected. The population of the camp is put at 3,000, with 5,000 on route. The Arizona miners are going in by way of Yuma. The Mexican Government is forwarding more troops for the peninsula. Prof. Anthony, a metallurgist who has spent two years on the peninsula, showed yesterday fifteen nuggets, averaging as large as beans, worn quite smooth, showing the ledges to be quite distant from the placer. He says the mineral belt is 200 miles long, the lower end being largely copper and the upper end gold. He says that any man willing to work can make from \$18 to \$20 in the places, but too many do not want to work. Most of the Americans, thinking the water will soon give out, are merely watching the Mexicans in the placer diggings and then trying to locate ledges. Prof. Anthony does not believe the real ledge of the district has been located, and says that there are placer mines equally rich 100 miles south of the Santa Clara Valley, and rich mines of permanent value are sure to be discovered.

Teams are paid \$50 a day to haul provisions, and \$50 a sack and canned goods are worth more than their weight in gold.

A company of Mexican rural guards arrived yesterday and the commandant put the camp under martial law and disarmed every one, the arms to be returned when they leave the camp.

A Clever Forger Arrested.
MONTREAL, Ont., March 9.—Private Detective Kellert was notified some time ago of the probable arrival here of a very clever forger, who has some twenty aliases—one of them being James Taylor and another Samuel Oakley. Today Kellert found him in one of the best hotels here, where he has been living for the past fifteen days. The prisoner has operated in nearly every State of the Union—notably in New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Dakota, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He managed to introduce himself

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

And Not a Single Word About Samoa—The German Navy.

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BERLIN, March 9.—The German Parliament reassembles on Wednesday next. Among the first subjects of discussion will be the question of prolonging the minor state of siege in Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Leipzig.

A Government bill to modify the penal code so as to include the Socialists in its provisions and thus enable the Government to abolish the special Socialist laws will be introduced. A strictly repressive policy having totally failed to arrest the Socialist propaganda, it would seem that the threatened crisis relations between workmen and their employers causes intense uneasiness in the manufacturing districts. A group of Breslau manufacturers, in the hope of averting the crisis, have already promised an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of their workmen. The authorities will maintain a neutral attitude in the struggle between capital and labor, provided it does not assume a political character. The strings, however, are all pulled by Socialist leaders who are striving to bring about a general strike throughout the Empire on the same day.

The return to the dual administration of the navy, under Admiral Goltz, who holds the position pending the appointment of Prince Henry and Admiral Hensler, which is a practical reversion to the system in force prior to 1879, is exciting much discussion. A section of the public is inclined to distrust the Emperor's love of innovation in the question of the defenses of the Empire, but, seeing the importance attached to naval affairs by England and other powers, and that approval shall not be out-placed. The local press of Kiel records with satisfaction the excellent results of an unexpected order received from the Emperor Tuesday that mares occupy, without warning, the men-of-war sailing in the Baltic sea. The order was executed without a hitch.

French Ambassador Herbet's dinner to the Emperor, the first function of the kind since 1853, was a great success. The men for the royal party, ornamented in water colors by the celebrated artist, Skarbina, represented the Emperor and Empress delighting in the Place de Paris. The Emperor was in excellent humor. He conversed at length with M. Herbet, saying he was happy to be able to give a mark of sympathy, both to France and to M. Herbet personally. He further complimented the host on the fineness of his French wines. Among the forty guests present were the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Frederic, of Hohenzeppelin, Count Herbet Bismarck, and many generals. The dining ceremonies created a good impression both in France and Germany, besides strengthening the position of M. Herbet.

The abdication of King Milan of Serbia, though not expected so soon, was received here very calmly, having been long considered inevitable. In foreign official circles, however, are entertained the event will disturb the existing peace. Prince Bismarck having taken precautionary measures to restrain Austria from any precipitate action, and Russia having all to gain by maintaining a waiting attitude. The news that Serbia had decided to reduce her arms, further restores confidence that no adventurous policy will be pursued.

The *Vossische Zeitung* sees therein proof of the intention to follow neither the Austrian nor the Russian policy, but that of Serbia. Telegrams from St. Petersburg record the rejecting offer the abdication of King Milan of the Serbian party, a committee of which prevented the event by a banquet, at which the Serbian Minister and his staff were present.

Immediately upon abdicating King Milan addressed a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph, expressing in the warmest terms his grateful acknowledgment of his friendship that had been constantly displayed by the Emperor, and beseeching his majesty to preserve the kindly feeling for Alexander, the Austrian ruler, in his reply, she desired assurances, and sent his cordial wishes to the new King and the people of Serbia.

The gifts received by Count von Moltke on the anniversary of his entry into the army, were a costly equestrian cabinet, with a photograph from the officers of his staff, and the decoration of the Tree of Order, set in brilliant, from the Grand Duke of Baden. Several towns sent addresses to Emperor Francis Joseph, and a congratulatory telegram. The newspapers all contained eulogistic references to Count von Moltke.

Today was generally observed as a day of prayer in memory of the death of Emperor William I. The royal theaters and the schools were closed. The royal family attended a memorial service in the palace. No special public arrangements were made, the Kaiser desiring that the observance of the day should be spontaneous. Many signs of mourning were seen throughout the city. Two magnificent silver laurel wreaths were sent by the German colonies at Constantine and the Cape of Good Hope, to be laid upon William's sarcophagus.

Emigration statistics published here show that 2,560,000 emigrants have left Germany since 1871, of which 2,000,000 have gone to America.

ecclesiastical authorities have refused to give permission to Dr. von Stoeker to preach a series of sermons in Vienna.

Empress Frederick, after a short stay in Berlin, will go to San Remo for a two months' sojourn.

The Emperor's son will spend the summer with Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg and Gotha at Oberhof.

The *Reichs Anzeiger* publishes an impartial order confirming the election of the English architect, Willoughby, as a member of the Academy of Arts.

The leading author, including Spielhagen, Freytag, Franzel and Wildenbruch, have signed a vigorous protest against the action of the league formed for the purpose of inducing the government to assert a measure for extinguishing the German language all words of foreign origin.

THE BATTLE TAKES UP

In a Pittsburgh Theater—The German National Song Hissed.

The Actors' and the Orchestra.

The National Song Hissed.

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The National Song Hissed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—There was a lively time at the Academy of Music last night, all on account of Samoa. During the evening's performance actresses on the stage sang the "Song of All Nations," each verse representing a different nation, during the singing of which they waved the flag appropriate to the verse. They

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