

THE CASHIER POCKETED DIFFERENCE

Between the Stub and the Check and Bank Closed as a Consequence.

PERTH AMBOY IS EXCITED

Over Disclosures of Valentine's Remissance--His Defalcation Amounts to \$165,000.

NEW YORK, July 14--George M. Valentine, cashier of the Middlesex County bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was closed to-day, has surrendered himself and is now in jail on account of a shortage in the bank's funds, which has been variously estimated all the way to \$165,000. The affair caused consternation and dismay among the business men of Perth Amboy, where the Middlesex County bank was considered as strong as the eternal hills. So panic-stricken did the residents of Perth Amboy become when it was learned that the Middlesex County bank had failed to open for business as usual this morning that crowds surrounded the Perth Amboy Savings Institution. What made the run on the Savings bank was the fact that the officers of the Middlesex County bank and the officers of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution are identical, the business of both banks being transacted over the same counter. Though it became necessary to call for the aid of the police for the purpose of maintaining order, U. E. Watson, the president of both banks, says that the funds of the Perth Amboy Savings institution were not touched; that the \$300,000 deposited to the account of the Savings institution are absolutely safe and that no matter how badly the Middlesex County bank had been wrecked the Savings bank will be able to meet all demands made upon it by the depositors. These words of assurance from the officers of the bank had the effect of checking the run on this concern during the afternoon. The notice posted on the door of the Middlesex County bank early in the morning was as follows: "Bank closed. In the hands of banking department."

SMOTHERING CONFLICTS IN SAMOA.

The German Ex-Consul Relates How Peace was Established in the Islands.

FORMERLY RENT BY FACTIONS.

The King and his Rival Pledged Themselves to Submit to the Commission's Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 14--Consul General Rose, the German official, who has been one of the foremost figures in the recent events in Samoa, called at the white house to-day and was introduced by Secretary Hay to the President. A brief talk on Samoan affairs occurred, and hopes were expressed on both sides that the cause of the recent friction had disappeared. Herr Rose afterwards saw a representative of the Associated Press and gave an interesting outline of the conditions up to the time he left Samoa. "Prior to the arrival of the Samoan commission," said he, "an armistice had been arranged with the native forces. Mataafa and his men were back of a line sweeping around the city of Apia, and extending from the town of Palatia to Lantiti. The Mataafa forces numbered about 2,500 men. Tanu and his men occupied the peninsula jutting out from the mainland near Apia. They numbered about 2,000 men. Both forces were fairly well armed, but the Tanu men had in addition to their old arms about 700 modern rifles furnished by the British ships at the time of the conflict. "The commissioners first turned their attention to disarming the native force. As soon as they arrived Mataafa sent a letter of greeting and said he would abide by any decision they might make. The commission then gave a hearing on board the kingship, Mataafa being heard one day and Tanu another. They were addressed not as kings, but simply as 'sir.' As senior member of the body the American commissioner, Mr. Trippe, asked some very direct questions of Mataafa and Tanu. He wanted to know if they were ready to give their support to the commission even if it determined to deny the right of one or the other of them to the kingship, or to abolish the kingship entirely. Serious as these questions were to the two claimants for the throne, they promised to support the commission in whatever action was taken. "Some days later the Badger went along the coast to Malle, where Mataafa's headquarters were located. The native chiefs came alongside, and a formal surrender of 1,875 guns was made to the commission. Mataafa and his chiefs came aboard the ship and were entertained at a dinner. The Tanu party followed with the surrender of their arms a few days later, for while the decision of the commissioners had upheld Tanu, yet it was felt to be in the interest of all concerned that the native kingship should be brought to an end, and that an administration by white men, at least over those localities where white interests are greatest, should be brought about. Tanu yielded to this decision, but for a time there was some prospect of trouble, as the royal flag were kept flying over the Tanu headquarters, despite the fact he had surrendered the kingship. This was a source of irritation to the Mataafa people, who considered it contrary to the understanding arrived at. "Since arriving in this country, however, I understand that this source of difficulty has been removed and that the Tanu flag is withdrawn and the Tanu forces dispersed. The Mataafa people have also gone back to the interior. With the natives disarmed and both factions back to their homes, there is every reason to believe that no further trouble will arise and that the commission will be free to work out a satisfactory plan for the future government of the islands."

A FLAG INCIDENT

In Honolulu on the Fourth of July Which Promises to be Made an International Episode.

ALL FRANCE IS AGAIN IN GOOD HUMOR.

The People "Vive" Everybody and Everything--Even Loubet Gets the Glad Hand.

THE NATIONAL FETE DAY

Passes off Pleasantly--The Grand Review of the Troops--March and is Acclaimed.

PARIS, July 14--Magnificent weather to-day favored the national fete day. The public and many private buildings were decorated with flags. Mm. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert and several hundred members of the Patriotic League marched to the Place de la Concorde and deposited a wreath at the foot of the Strasbourg statue, amid cries of "Vive l'armee," "Vive Deroulede," M. Deroulede, in turn, shouted "Vive la Republique Francaise," "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine." He then recruited the League to disperse. Some of them attempted to continue the demonstration, but the police scattered them. Dispatches from various garrisons, including Rennes, report that the reviews were carried out without incident. The troops were acclaimed with the usual shouts of "Vive l'armee," "Vive la Republique." Enormous crowds wended their way towards Longchamps from early morning to witness the military review. Stringent precautions were taken for the preservation of order. The cabinet ministers began to arrive at 3 o'clock. The president of the chamber of deputies, M. Deschanel, and the officials of the house were welcomed with shouts of "Vive la Republique," and "Vive l'armee," but there were isolated cries of a seditious character, which led to some arrests, near the Carre-Four des Cascades. Loubet's Cordial Greeting. President Loubet left the Elysee palace at 2:30 p. m., in a carriage, drawn by four horses. He was accompanied by the minister of war, General the Marquis de Galliffet and General Baillood. In a second carriage were the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau and others. Along the entire route the president was greeted with cries of "Vive Loubet," and "Vive la Republique." When he arrived at Longchamps the shouts were redoubled. After receiving the congratulations of the officials, the president turned towards the crowds and bowed repeatedly. General Brugere, who had been in command of the troops in Paris, and the review began forthwith. General Brugere galloped along the front of the line and the distribution of decorations followed. Then the general took up a position in front of the presidential stand and the march past occurred. As each regiment passed the presidential stand its flag was dipped and the president rose and saluted the colors. Each time he was greeted with cheering from the army. Marchand Acclaimed. Suddenly a roar of applause ascended from the distant masses of spectators and increased in volume as Major Marchand, the African explorer and principal figure on the French side in the Pashoda incident, mounted on a superb black charger and surrounded by the Soudanese soldiers who had accompanied him across the African continent appeared in view and, amidst increasing excitement, defied in front of the president. The air rang with deafening cries of "Vive Marchand" and "Vive l'armee" and hats and handkerchiefs were thrown upwards on all sides. As President Loubet arose the cheers were redoubled and continued until the little band of Soudanese disappeared in the distance. The review was concluded at 4:20 p. m. President Loubet re-entered the Elysee palace at 4:50 p. m., greeted with loud applause. After the review President Loubet wrote a letter to the minister of war, congratulating him upon the success of the military display, and adding that it had been demonstrated that the training, bearing and discipline of the army left nothing to be desired, and remarking that the hearty cheers of the people testified to France's confidence in her national defenders. The letter specially referred to the splendid appearance of the new artillery, the organization of which had cost so much money and labor.

AMERICAN CONCESSIONS

In China--The Matter Laid Before the State Department.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Will Not Join Issues With Great Britain in China.

WASHINGTON, July 14--A special to the Herald from Washington says: While President McKinley will take all necessary steps for the protection of Americans and their interests in China there is no likelihood that he will join with Great Britain in coercing the Peking government to give extraordinary concessions to British and American subjects. A high official said regarding the mission of Mr. Parsons to Washington that the administration had no intention of combining with Great Britain or any other government in the interest of the Peking government. The president stood ready, he said, to afford all reasonable and lawful protection to Americans in foreign countries and Mr. Parsons would undoubtedly receive the assurance, it has been the policy of the administration not to advocate any special American industry to the Chinese government. Instructions sent to the American minister in Peking are to "in the advancement of American enterprises in China and the efforts made in their behalf with the Chinese foreign office." "But you should be instructed in living what might be understood as this government's endorsement of the financial standing of the persons seeking contracts with that of China. Broadly speaking you should employ all proper methods for the extension of American commercial interest in China while refraining from advocating the projects of any one firm to the exclusion of others. It is therefore unlikely that the railroad syndicate in which Mr. Parsons is interested will receive any more consideration from the Peking government than any other American enterprise in the celestial empire. National Labor Commissioners. AUGUSTA, Me., July 14--At the closing session of the convention of National labor commissioners to-day, commissioners and representatives of twelve states reported upon the work done and in progress at the present time. Letters and reports from absent commissioners also were read. The election of officers resulted as follows: Carroll D. Wright, Washington, president; J. P. Morgan, Albany, N. Y., second vice president; A. P. Montague, Richmond, Va., secretary; executive committee, Halford Erickson, Wisconsin; Martin McHale, Minnesota; James S. Clarke, Pennsylvania. Milwaukee was designated as the place of next meeting. West Virginia Strictly in It. CHICAGO, July 14--Mr. George O. Ferguson, of Washington, D. C., is in Chicago, with a plan to raise \$250,000 for the erection of the Illinois College of languages of the American University of Washington. The scope of the project is to build a memorial building, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana and California have each been invited to do so, and West Virginia, although not asked to participate, already raised \$50,000 toward the erection of a state building. The Dandy "Kissing Bug." WATERLOO, Iowa, July 14--Mary Vaughn, eighteen years old, of Cedar Falls, is dead from the effects of a bite on the lip, from what is supposed to have been a "kissing bug." Her face and head were so swollen as to be unrecognizable and the swelling extended to the upper part of the body. She was bitten a week ago.

PLEASANT PROSPECTS CONTINUE

To Characterize the Condition of Business, With no Signs of any Trouble.

EVERY FACTOR CONTRIBUTES

To Continued Prosperity--Iron Production Increase--The Speculation in Wool.

NEW YORK, July 14--R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow: Because every prospect pleases, it is the right time to watch most closely for signs of trouble. But it is not easy to find them when the volume of business is 6.7 per cent larger than last year and 7.5 larger than in 1892, the best of all years except the last, or when failures continue the smallest ever known, or when the exports of staples begin to improve materially, or when railroad business is by far the best ever known, or when New York bankers appear in international operations listening to a Russian inquiry and undertaking a Mexican loan. Even the industrial disputes incident to the season, cause less trouble than usual, the largest of them having been settled Thursday by the tin plate company. The Bank of England finds it difficult to borrow money from this side, and frankly raises its rate while this country begins to ship fresh crops for which Europe will run into debt. Iron Production. Iron production in the first week of July was 263,363 tons for the past two weeks, less because a strike July 1 closed seven Shenango furnaces producing 1,200 tons daily, though it is expected to end to-day and several other furnaces have begun production this month. The increase of 9,300 tons monthly in June, with a decrease of 80,400 tons in the unsoled stock of the great steel companies implies a production of about 1,125,000 tons in June. Consumption was 1,200,000 tons, and in the half year, 6,844,315, but for the fact that steel makers have stocked heavily against orders running through most of the year, drawing from outside supplies, so the consumption may prove only 7,600,000 tons, or even less. Prices are climbing, but only for the trifling surplus not covered by contracts, so that quotations represent but an insignificant part of the actual business. It is of more importance that new orders, though very many, seem no longer equal to the weekly output, except in a few branches, while furnaces and other works practically abandoned for many years are being started again. The largest shipments of boots and shoes in any year for the season 191,000 cases, in two weeks, greater by 17.4 per cent than last year, 8.6 per cent than in 1897, and 26.4 per cent than in 1892, result from very extensive pressure to anticipate orders for August or September, distribution far exceeding expectations, but there are reported with such appeals not nearly as large though numerous duplicate orders. Hemlock sole leather sells largely, but some kinds slowly with slight yielding in prices. Speculation in Wool. In wool a great speculation is in progress, sales in two weeks reaching 22,231,100 pounds, against 24,572,900 in 1897, when the buying was to anticipate new duties. It is worth noting that no purchases by manufacturers are mentioned, says one for 400,000 pounds. It is thought there is much calculation that "the manufacturers must buy" at some price asked. Western freights are a times make eastern markets, but as a rule consumers make prices in the end. In striking contrast with official and other wheat reports are the record receipts at western ports, 4,688,146 bushels in the week, against 1,471,729 last year. It is not strange that prices have declined 1/4c on exports, flour included, were from Atlantic ports in July this far, 4,185,814 bushels, against 1,033,212 last year, and from Pacific ports 1,014,485, against 810,109 last year, besides 505,525 bushels this year from other ports. Corn exports are also surprising, 5,615,214 bushels in two weeks, against 2,557,298 last year, but less surprising than western receipts, 10,512,341 bushels, against 4,561,071 last year. Nevertheless the price advanced 1/2 of a cent. Failures for the week have been 153 in the United States, against 215 last year, and twenty-four in Canada, against twenty-three last year. Been Cold Twenty-five Years. POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 14--The Reading Iron Company has purchased the Ringgold furnace and the land surrounding it from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. It is said the new owners will operate the furnace which has been cold for twenty-five years past. To Affiliate With Federation. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14--The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America decided at its session to-day to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The question of amalgamation with the first glass workers was laid over one year. It was also decided that work should cease at 4 o'clock on Saturdays, instead of 8. Charged With Murder. WELCH, W. Va., July 14--James Fleishman, Joe Davis, Collier Prior, Beesie Hodges, Isaac Blakenship and Harry McKinnay have been arrested charged with the murder of Bill Paterson, colored, whose body was found near the cooling station at North Fork.

FISTIC FEATS

Kearns Knocks out Daly and is now Entitled to Meet the Light Weight Champion Ernie.

PLEASANT PROSPECTS CONTINUE

To Characterize the Condition of Business, With no Signs of any Trouble.

EVERY FACTOR CONTRIBUTES

To Continued Prosperity--Iron Production Increase--The Speculation in Wool.

NEW YORK, July 14--Tim Kearns, of Boston, knocked the wind out of Jack Daly of Wilmington, in less than twelve rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night. Kearns is now entitled to meet the light weight champion, Frank Erno, of Buffalo. Kearns and Daly met for a twenty-five round bout, at 175 pounds. Johnny White was the referee, and the boys boxed strictly under Marquis of Queensberry rules. Both of them were cautioned frequently for holding, but the Delaware man was the more guilty man of the two in this respect. For the first three rounds Daly showed good advantage, having the benefit of height and reach. Kearns persistently played for the body, and each time he landed Daly winced and jumped away. Daly tried to keep his opponent at arms' length with his left and attempted to throw his right eye in, but was rebuffed equally, but Kearns got inside the leads or went to close quarters to avoid Daly's right. A hard right smash from Daly caught Kearns' eye in the fourth round and in the fifth a left jab split his right eyebrow. No sooner had the blood trickled down Kearns' face than the Boston lad shot his left to Daly's right optic nerve for the body, and each time he landed for his man with both hands, beating him to the floor. Kearns got up, and at close quarters pummeled Daly hard again, but each time he was rebuffed, until the bell saved him from going under. In the seventh round Daly landed a right swinging smash on Kearns' jaw which lit up with an uppercut as if the Boston boy was done for, but he recuperated quickly, and fought out the round with good judgment. In the next round Kearns forced the pace, forcing his right aggressiveness, no doubt, and frequently the Jersey lad had to resort to clinching, Kearns always boring in with both hands on body. Daly was very weak as he came up for the eighth, and he got all the worst of the argument. In the twelfth round Kearns bored in with body blows, and Daly was forced to clinch repeatedly. Daly backed into his own corner, where Kearns threw his left into the stomach, and quickly brought it up with an uppercut on the chin, flooring Daly. Jack fell flat on his back on the floor of the ring, where he remained. Time of round, two minutes and fifteen seconds. Dixon Evidently Matched. CHICAGO, July 14--George Dixon was given the decision over Eddie Sanny in their six round bout at the Dearborn Athletic Club to-night. Referee Hogan announced Dixon the winner, though it was reported that a volume of dissenting remarks. In point of blows landed there was little to choose, Dixon won probably being the more effective, while his aggressiveness, no doubt, counted for something in getting him the verdict. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION Of Educators in Session at Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14--The National Educational Association convention is numbered with the events of the past, but it will live in memory as one of the most notable meetings in the history of the association. At the general session to-day the pavilion was crowded to excess, and while the night session of the morning was devoted almost exclusively to the educational press, those read at the evening session were sufficiently varied to hold the attention of the vast audience unintermittently. "The Usefulness of the University," served as a text in the evening for President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University. Hon. Nathan Schaefer, state superintendent of public instruction, of Pennsylvania, delivered an address on "The Work of the Teacher in the Home," and Alfred E. Winslow, of Boston, made a short address on "A Professional Spirit as an Influence," and then Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, secretary of the National Committee on resolutions, made a report. O. T. Corson, of Columbus, the president-elect, was presented to the immense gathering, and he was greeted with a free will contribution to the audience and joined in singing "America," the convention was at an end. Murder in First Degree. FREDERICK, Md., July 14--The jury in the case of John Alfred Brown, jointly accused with Armstrong Taylor, of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstein, near Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., to-day found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It was generally thought that Brown would be acquitted, or that the jury would be unable to reach a verdict. In a surprise, Taylor has been found guilty and is to be hanged on August 14, at which time Brown will no doubt probably suffer the death penalty. Both are negroes. The President's Tenderest Memory. CANTON, Ohio, July 14--Austin Lynch, Judge Day's law partner, is authorized for the statement that President McKinley is negotiating for the purchase of the cottage where he began married life thirty years ago, and where he resided during the campaign of 1896. The people of Canton are so made this city his residence, it having been supposed that the death of his mother and the severing of other home ties might induce the President to locate elsewhere. Wronging Dissension. HAVANA, July 14--Many Cuban papers flatly deny the existence of "plots" against American visitors who remain here a few days and then return to the United States, but there is undoubtedly a considerable element endeavoring to sow dissensions among the Cubans and using every means to array them against the Americans. Even the province of Matanzas, which has had the most peaceable district, has such malcontents within its borders. Movements of Steamships. NEW YORK--Curtis, Liverpool. HENOA--Aller, New York via Naples. LIVERPOOL--Britannic, New York. Weather Forecast for To-day. For Western Virginia, threatening Saturday, with showers Sunday; variable winds; probably showers Sunday; variable winds. For West Virginia, showers and Ohio, threatening Saturday, with showers on the lakes; probably showers Sunday; variable winds. Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Scheep, druggist, corner Market and South street, was as follows: 7 a. m. 81; 8 a. m. 81; 9 a. m. 81; 10 a. m. 81; 11 a. m. 81; 12 m. 81; 1 p. m. 81; 2 p. m. 81; 3 p. m. 81; 4 p. m. 81; 5 p. m. 81; 6 p. m. 81; 7 p. m. 81; 8 p. m. 81; 9 p. m. 81; 10 p. m. 81; 11 p. m. 81; 12 m. 81. Weather--Cloudy.

PRECIOUS GEMS.

Increase in the Importation of cut and Uncut Diamonds--Output of Sapphire and Turquoise Mines in this Country.

DEWEY IS AFTER

A "Pratique," Which Means a Clean Bill of Health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14--Secretary Long has received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey: PORT SAID, July 14. Secretary of the Navy, Washington. Olympia in voluntary quarantine. As soon as cooled proceed Trieste for pratique and recuperation, officers and crew. (Signed.) DEWEY. Inasmuch as he is silent on the subject it is assumed that no change has occurred in the health of Admiral Dewey and his men since their departure from Hong Kong when all were reported well. It is said at the navy department that the admiral's reference to "pratique" means simply that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various ports. NEW YORK, July 14--A dispatch to the Herald from Port Said says that the United States cruiser Olympia arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Admiral Dewey who is looking very well and hearty has been reluctantly obliged to decline the invitation of Admiral Dewey and his men since their departure from Hong Kong when all were reported well. It is said at the navy department that the admiral's reference to "pratique" means simply that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various ports.

WEST VIRGINIA

In the New Army--Fresh Appointments Made by the President.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

A "NECKTIE" PARTY

Billed to Take Place at Huntington. Governor's Aid Asked.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 14--Governor Atkinson to-night received a telegram from Sheriff Walton, of Cabell county, informing him that he had received a message from Ceredo, signed "Citizen," stating that a "necktie party" is planned for Huntington this evening, and requesting the governor to wire him authority to call out the militia if necessary. Governor Atkinson telegraphed him immediately to summon a necessary posse to prevent mob violence, and after exhausting all means at his command to call upon him. The message does not state whom the alleged mob is after. Elias Hatfield, the slayer of "Doc" Eilla is in the Cabell jail. A RAVING MANIAC. A Charleston Woman Tries to Choke to Death Her Aged Father. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 14--Mrs. Mary Fox, of this city, formerly Mrs. William Simpson, to-day became a raving maniac, leaving her home and running wildly in the streets until captured by policemen and placed in jail. Several years ago her former husband, Mr. Simpson, died under peculiar and suspicious circumstances. She since married a Mr. Fox, of McKeesport, Pa., of respectable family, who left her and returned to his home in McKeesport. The marriage was arranged by a matrimonial bureau. This morning she attempted to choke to death her aged father.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

A Jolly Runer From Johannesburg is Denied.

LONDON, July 14--The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, has received the following dispatch from Johannesburg, dated July 14: "A cable dispatch from the British government has been received by the Transvaal government, conveying a cordial message of warm approval of the Volksraad's franchise proposals. The message also suggests minor alterations, and tenders friendly advice. The Transvaal, in reply, gratefully accepts the suggestions and cordially accepts the offer of the reform bill, now before the road, has been deferred in accordance with the British cabinet's advice. As a result of this development, the peace party has come out triumphant, and Lord Salisbury acclaimed as the vindicator of the moderate. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, when questioned regarding the Johannesburg

NEWLY DISCOVERED

Gold Field at Cape Nome--Yellow Metal Pans out Rich.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 14--The steamer Alliance arrived this morning from St. Michael's, Alaska. She is the first vessel to arrive from the Yukon in this season, and brings news of the newly discovered gold fields of Cape Nome. Colors were found everywhere throughout the zone, which is thirty-five miles square, and nearly all available ground has been staked. Pans from two to four dollars are common, and only one clean up has been made thus far. Four men shoveling eight days took out \$24,000. The gold is different from that of the Yukon in that it is quite blue, due to iron. The claim adjoining Price & Lane's, Dr. Kittelson took to the pan. There are said to be 100,000 pounds of gold in the Yukon, and the town lies on a vein of gold as high as \$1,000. The Alliance had several passengers and a small amount of gold dust from Dawson. The Alliance brings news of the deaths of miners near Cape Nome. Following are the names of six: Joe Fountain; Maynard; Greenleaf; Carr; Dr. Brinkman; Jack Burke. All of the above named party save Burke were members of the Roch expedition. Carr and Burke froze to death. Out of a party of 100 miners at Cape Nome, eighteen severe cases of scurvy have developed during the winter. They were rescued, and mostly landed on sleds and hauled over the ice to St. Michael's, for medical treatment. Gold From the Klondike. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 14--The steamship Orinaba arrived from the north this morning, bringing fifty returning Klondikers, most of whom have gold dust ranging from \$1,500 up to several thousand. The ship's strong box contains 100 pounds of gold. This party arrived up river from Dawson on the steamer Parrell. Some passengers are direct from Atlin, and report that claims in that district are being worked. They say that Judge Irvin, who was sent to Atlin to straighten out mining claims, is giving real satisfaction, and in awarding all claims to the original locators they are permitted to commence work. It makes no distinction between Americans and Canadians, and holds that Americans who have taken out claims in British Columbia and prior to the passing of the new act are entitled to the same privileges as Canadians. Over a Barbed Wire Fence. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14--A special to the Post-Dispatch from Texarkana, Texas, says that news of a fatal fight with rifles was received late this afternoon from New Boston, Texas, the county seat of Bowie county, during which Ira Smith was killed and Willie Joseph W. Hart, a merchant, and Harry Manning, a lawyer, were fatally injured. The trouble is said to have been over a barbed wire fence.

SITUATION CRITICAL

At One Time in the Philippines--How the Murderous Plot of Aguinaldo Was Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14--The officers of the Second Oregon regiment, while very guarded in their statements, admit that the condition of the American troops at Manila at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States was very critical. The capture of a letter sent from inside our lines in Manila to an emissary of Aguinaldo is probably all that saved our army from a terrible disaster and possible annihilation. The letter was taken to General Otter, who found in it the plans of a plot to murder the governor of Manila, sack the city, and send the army to pour into the American camps and surprise the men. The United States troops were under arms all night to meet the expected attack, but the enemy had learned of the capture of the letter and the only part of the plot that was carried out was the burning of a portion of the city of Manila.

THE CASHIER POCKETED DIFFERENCE

Between the Stub and the Check and Bank Closed as a Consequence.

PERTH AMBOY IS EXCITED

Over Disclosures of Valentine's Remissance--His Defalcation Amounts to \$165,000.

NEW YORK, July 14--George M. Valentine, cashier of the Middlesex County bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was closed to-day, has surrendered himself and is now in jail on account of a shortage in the bank's funds, which has been variously estimated all the way to \$165,000. The affair caused consternation and dismay among the business men of Perth Amboy, where the Middlesex County bank was considered as strong as the eternal hills. So panic-stricken did the residents of Perth Amboy become when it was learned that the Middlesex County bank had failed to open for business as usual this morning that crowds surrounded the Perth Amboy Savings Institution. What made the run on the Savings bank was the fact that the officers of the Middlesex County bank and the officers of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution are identical, the business of both banks being transacted over the same counter. Though it became necessary to call for the aid of the police for the purpose of maintaining order, U. E. Watson, the president of both banks, says that the funds of the Perth Amboy Savings institution were not touched; that the \$300,000 deposited to the account of the Savings institution are absolutely safe and that no matter how badly the Middlesex County bank had been wrecked the Savings bank will be able to meet all demands made upon it by the depositors. These words of assurance from the officers of the bank had the effect of checking the run on this concern during the afternoon. The notice posted on the door of the Middlesex County bank early in the morning was as follows: "Bank closed. In the hands of banking department."

SMOTHERING CONFLICTS IN SAMOA.

The German Ex-Consul Relates How Peace was Established in the Islands.

FORMERLY RENT BY FACTIONS.

The King and his Rival Pledged Themselves to Submit to the Commission's Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 14--Consul General Rose, the German official, who has been one of the foremost figures in the recent events in Samoa, called at the white house to-day and was introduced by Secretary Hay to the President. A brief talk on Samoan affairs occurred, and hopes were expressed on both sides that the cause of the recent friction had disappeared. Herr Rose afterwards saw a representative of the Associated Press and gave an interesting outline of the conditions up to the time he left Samoa. "Prior to the arrival of the Samoan commission," said he, "an armistice had been arranged with the native forces. Mataafa and his men were back of a line sweeping around the city of Apia, and extending from the town of Palatia to Lantiti. The Mataafa forces numbered about 2,500 men. Tanu and his men occupied the peninsula jutting out from the mainland near Apia. They numbered about 2,000 men. Both forces were fairly well armed, but the Tanu men had in addition to their old arms about 700 modern rifles furnished by the British ships at the time of the conflict. "The commissioners first turned their attention to disarming the native force. As soon as they arrived Mataafa sent a letter of greeting and said he would abide by any decision they might make. The commission then gave a hearing on board the kingship, Mataafa being heard one day and Tanu another. They were addressed not as kings, but simply as 'sir.' As senior member of the body the American commissioner, Mr. Trippe, asked some very direct questions of Mataafa and Tanu. He wanted to know if they were ready to give their support to the commission even if it determined to deny the right of one or the other of them to the kingship, or to abolish the kingship entirely. Serious as these questions were to the two claimants for the throne, they promised to support the commission in whatever action was taken. "Some days later the Badger went along the coast to Malle, where Mataafa's headquarters were located. The native chiefs came alongside, and a formal surrender of 1,875 guns was made to the commission. Mataafa and his chiefs came aboard the ship and were entertained at a dinner. The Tanu party followed with the surrender of their arms a few days later, for while the decision of the commissioners had upheld Tanu, yet it was felt to be in the interest of all concerned that the native kingship should be brought to an end, and that an administration by white men, at least over those localities where white interests are greatest, should be brought about. Tanu yielded to this decision, but for a time there was some prospect of trouble, as the royal flag were kept flying over the Tanu headquarters, despite the fact he had surrendered the kingship. This was a source of irritation to the Mataafa people, who considered it contrary to the understanding arrived at. "Since arriving in this country, however, I understand that this source of difficulty has been removed and that the Tanu flag is withdrawn and the Tanu forces dispersed. The Mataafa people have also gone back to the interior. With the natives disarmed and both factions back to their homes, there is every reason to believe that no further trouble will arise and that the commission will be free to work out a satisfactory plan for the future government of the islands."

A FLAG INCIDENT

In Honolulu on the Fourth of July Which Promises to be Made an International Episode.

ALL FRANCE IS AGAIN IN GOOD HUMOR.

The People "Vive" Everybody and Everything--Even Loubet Gets the Glad Hand.

THE NATIONAL FETE DAY

Passes off Pleasantly--The Grand Review of the Troops--March and is Acclaimed.

PARIS, July 14--Magnificent weather to-day favored the national fete day. The public and many private buildings were decorated with flags. Mm. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert and several hundred members of the Patriotic League marched to the Place de la Concorde and deposited a wreath at the foot of the Strasbourg statue, amid cries of "Vive l'armee," "Vive Deroulede," M. Deroulede, in turn, shouted "Vive la Republique Francaise," "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine." He then recruited the League to disperse. Some of them attempted to continue the demonstration, but the police scattered them. Dispatches from various garrisons, including Rennes, report that the reviews were carried out without incident. The troops were acclaimed with the usual shouts of "Vive l'armee," "Vive la Republique." Enormous crowds wended their way towards Longchamps from early morning to witness the military review. Stringent precautions were taken for the preservation of order. The cabinet ministers began to arrive at 3 o'clock. The president of the chamber of deputies, M. Deschanel, and the officials of the house were welcomed with shouts of "Vive la Republique," and "Vive l'armee," but there were isolated cries of a seditious character, which led to some arrests, near the Carre-Four des Cascades. Loubet's Cordial Greeting. President Loubet left the Elysee palace at 2:30 p. m., in a carriage, drawn by four horses. He was accompanied by the minister of war, General the Marquis de Galliffet and General Baillood. In a second carriage were the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau and others. Along the entire route the president was greeted with cries of "Vive Loubet," and "Vive la Republique." When he arrived at Longchamps the shouts were redoubled. After receiving the congratulations of the officials, the president turned towards the crowds and bowed repeatedly. General Brugere, who had been in command of the troops in Paris, and the review began forthwith. General Brugere galloped along the front of the line and the distribution of decorations followed. Then the general took up a position in front of the presidential stand and the march past occurred. As each regiment passed the presidential stand its flag was dipped and the president rose and saluted the colors. Each time he was greeted with cheering from the army. Marchand Acclaimed. Suddenly a roar of applause ascended from the distant masses of spectators and increased in volume as Major Marchand, the African explorer and principal figure on the French side in the Pashoda incident, mounted on a superb black charger and surrounded by the Soudanese soldiers who had accompanied him across the African continent appeared in view and, amidst increasing excitement, defied in front of the president. The air rang with deafening cries of "Vive Marchand" and "Vive l'armee" and hats and handkerchiefs were thrown upwards on all sides. As President Loubet arose the cheers were redoubled and continued until the little band of Soudanese disappeared in the distance. The review was concluded at 4:20 p. m. President Loubet re-entered the Elysee palace at 4:50 p. m., greeted with loud applause. After the review President Loubet wrote a letter to the minister of war, congratulating him upon the success of the military display, and adding that it had been demonstrated that the training, bearing and discipline of the army left nothing to be desired, and remarking that the hearty cheers of the people testified to France's confidence in her national defenders. The letter specially referred to the splendid appearance of the new artillery, the organization of which had cost so much money and labor.