THE WEATHER PREDICTION—
Fair and cool today;
Friday fair with fresh northeasterly winds.

The Times

NUMBER 1842. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

STUBBORN FIGHTING FOR A REBEL BRIDGE

The Attack on San Tomas Begun by MacArthur.

Aguinaldo's Agents Renew His Plea for an Armistice.

Filipinos Talk of Peace With Dignity—An Appeal to the American Commissioners.

Manila, Thursday, May 4.—10 a. m.—General MacArthur began an attack this morning on San Tomas, five miles northwest of Calumpit. The Americans are fighting stubbornly for the bridge, and the rebels are burning the town.

Manila, May 3.—12:20 p. m.—The Filipino Commissioners held another conference of two hours' duration with General Otis this morning and subsequently visited the American Philippine Commissioners. The situation is apparently unchanged. General Otis, in an interview after the conference, said that the Filipinos asked for a three months' armistice in the entire archipelago. They admitted under questioning that they did not control all of the islands, but said that they wished to obtain time to ascertain the opinions of all the people.

Aguinaldo also requests time in order, as he says, to convene the Filipino Congress and have the situation discussed by that body. General Otis positively refused to grant an armistice.

The Filipino Commissioners argue that the Spanish prisoners should be regarded in the same light as Americans. The Spaniards were the old enemy and the Americans are the present enemy. Besides, the United States has become possessed of the Spanish property and have assumed the Spanish obligations. Consequently their footing is similar to that of the Spaniards before the recent war was begun.

Later in the day it was learned that the Filipino envoys abandoned the pretence under which they first came to General Otis, that they represented Gen. Antonio Luna, and announced that they came as representatives of Aguinaldo himself. The two emissaries used every effort to secure a reply from General Otis to the letter from Senor Mabini, Aguinaldo's Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, which they presented to General Otis yesterday, but General Otis refused to make any reply, on the ground that to do so would be equivalent to a recognition of the so-called government of the Filipinos.

Major Arguelles said that Aguinaldo knew he would be overpowered in time, but that he would be able to continue the fight for months, and that he would do so unless he were given what Major Arguelles termed "peace with dignity."

Mr. Schurman, the President of the United States Philippine Commission, expressed the opinion that the interviews accorded by General Otis to the Filipino envoys will have a good moral effect, as tending to convince Aguinaldo's representatives that the American authorities mean to give the Filipinos a good government, and not one of the Spanish sort.

THE CAPTIVE AMERICANS.

Admiral Dewey Sends News of the Gilmore Party.

Admiral Dewey sent to the Navy Department yesterday the names of Lieutenant Gilmore and seven men of the Yorktown crew who are alive and held as prisoners at San Isidro, Island of Luzon, by the insurgents. His dispatch is as follows:

Manila, May 3, 1899.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Following from Yorktown are prisoners insurgent headquarters at San Isidro: Lieutenant Gilmore, Chief Quartermaster William Walton, Sailmaker's Mate Paul Vandoit, Coxswain John Ellsworth, Apprentice (third class) Albert Peterson; Landsman Silvio Brisolese, Landsman Lyman Paul Edwards, and Landsman Fred Anderson. Provisions have been sent them by Otis. Am continuing enquiries as to fate of other seven.

Following are the names of the seven missing enlisted men: John Dillon, of Honolulu; Charles A. Morrissey, of Nebraska; Ora B. McDonald, of California; William H. Rynders, of California; O. W. Woodbury, of Massachusetts; D. G. A. Vanville, Oregon, and E. J. Nyard, of New York.

The department will take immediate steps looking to the exchange of the imprisoned men.

FRIENDS IN LIFE AND DEATH.

Two Office Companions in Erie Commit Suicide.

Erie, Pa., May 3.—Edmund Harty and Norman Bates, friends and fellow-office men at the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern offices, killed themselves today. Harty had been suffering from stomach troubles for some time. After eating his dinner today he had an attack of pain and went to the basement, where he shot himself to death. When the news reached his friend Bates the latter expressed great sympathy for the suicide. He himself had recently returned from an insane asylum and in discussing Harty's death expressed the wish that he were with his friend. A few moments later he went to his room and blew out his brains.

A FATAL MINE-GAS EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Four Horribly Burned.

Shenango, Pa., May 3.—A disastrous mine-gas explosion took place at Maple Hill colliery this afternoon. One man was instantly killed and four others horribly and probably fatally burned about the head and body. Adam Salatas, aged twenty-six, single, was blown to atoms. The men were employed in driving a heading from breast 31 to 32. When the heading was completed to breast 32 a large and unexpected body of gas was met.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K.
$5.....Census Office Examination.....$5

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.
Lumber, millwork, and hardware in all branches.

FOUR BANDITS KILLED.

A Desperate Attempt to Liberate Their Leader at Mayari.

Santiago de Cuba, May 3.—At Mayari last night four men belonging to Miguel Gonzalez's band of bandits attempted to release Gonzalez, who, with five other members of the band, is now a prisoner in the jail there.

Some rural guards discovered the men as they were tearing the bars from the window of Gozalez's cell and gave the alarm. The would-be rescuers fought desperately to avoid arrest and the four of them were shot and killed. Two of the rural police were wounded. The prisoners will probably be transferred to Baracoa, where American troops are stationed. General Wood speaks in high praise of the rural guard. He says that the Cubans can best protect themselves against their own criminals.

THE BLUEFIELDS TROUBLE.

This Government's Patience Is Very Nearly Exhausted.

Mailed reports from Commander Dayton, of the cruiser Detroit, were received at the Navy Department yesterday from Bluefields, Nicaragua, but the department is still unable to communicate with Commander Dayton by telegraph. The reports are understood to agree substantially with the press dispatches about the petty persecution of Americans at Bluefields.

While it is said officially that no action has been taken yet to secure an explanation from the Nicaragua authorities as to the failure to maintain telegraphic communication with Commander Dayton, there is reason to believe that the Government has come to the conclusion that a lesson shall be taught to some of the Central American Republics for their high-handed methods of dealing with American citizens and American business interests.

Honduras has been guilty of this sort of thing lately and the present troubles in the Department of Zalaya, Nicaragua, in which Bluefields is situated, are attributed to a bitter hostility against Americans on the part of Colonel Torres, the governor of the department. That the Navy will take a hand in bringing these troubles to a satisfactory settlement is regarded as probable, although the State Department is now attempting to adjust them through diplomatic channels. Complaints against Colonel Torres have been filed by this Government, and Commander Dayton may soon be ordered to take action of a positive character.

SELF-PRAISE BY ALGER.

He Tells Michiganders How Ably He Ran the War.

Lansing, Mich., May 3.—Secretary of War Alger and Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler were guests of the Michigan Legislature for a few hours today. They were given a most flattering reception. They arrived from Detroit shortly before noon and were escorted from the train to the State House by Governor Pingree, one hundred Grand Army veterans, a detachment of college cadets, and the entire Legislature. For an hour following their arrival they received the public in the executive parlors.

At 2 o'clock a public meeting was held in Representative Hall, which was crowded. The meeting was presided over by Speaker Adams, and Governor Pingree welcomed the two generals to the State, his greatest hit being made when he said it gave him pleasure to read in the papers the announcement that Secretary Alger had concluded to be a candidate for the United States Senate.

In the course of a twenty-minute speech the Secretary said that as he looked over the campaign of the past year he could see things that he would not do again, but declared his belief that in its entirety the work could not be so well done again. The crowded condition of the transports was due, he said, to the fact that the quartermaster was officially informed that accommodations were ample and he thought it a source of congratulation that notwithstanding the crowded condition, not a single soldier died at sea.

Secretary Alger declared that the flag should never be lowered in the Philippines and that we should maintain our authority as long as the best interests of those people and the cause of humanity demanded it.

General Wheeler was received by the vast audience with cheers. He paid a glowing tribute to Michigan soldiers in both wars and expressed his displeasure that any part of our people should teach the young that our country is deficient of any of the elements of sovereignty, not being able like other countries to extend protection to people separated from it. He expressed the belief that colonial possessions are a benefit to a country and that wisdom will be vouchsafed for the proper solution of all problems that may be encountered in this connection.

JULIA DENT GRANT TO MARRY.

The Rumor of Her Engagement to a Russian Prince Confirmed.

Chicago, May 3.—Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant were seen tonight at the home of H. H. Honore, 2103 Michigan Avenue, and confirmed the report of the engagement of their daughter, Julia Dent Grant, to Prince Catacuzene, of Russia. Although the attachment of the young couple had been of short duration, the prince is well known to Miss Grant's family, and her parents are well pleased with her engagement. Miss Grant has been traveling for five months in Europe, and spent several weeks in Rome. There she met Prince Catacuzene, who is an officer in the Czar's Imperial Guard, and is now an attache of the Russian Embassy at Rome. A friendship sprang up between the two, and the engagement followed. General Grant said in reference to the matter:

"I have just received the formal request of Prince Catacuzene for the hand of my daughter in marriage and have given my consent to the match. The prince is the scion of a distinguished Russian family. He is twenty-five years old. His father is dead and the young man has for some time held a position of honor in the Russian Imperial Guard. My daughter is now in Paris with her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and it is thought she will return about the middle of June."

Miss Grant is eighteen years old. She is well known in social circles in Eastern cities, and is her father's only daughter. The marriage will probably take place some time next winter, although nothing has been arranged definitely.

To Command a Spanish Prize.

The first American commander of the captured Spanish gunboat Isla de Cuba, sunk by Admiral Dewey's squadron in Manila Bay and repaired at Hongkong, will be Lieutenant Commander Gottfried Blocklinger, now of the cruiser Charleston. He is at Manila, and Admiral Dewey has been instructed to transfer him to the Isla de Cuba. The former Spanish gunboats Don Juan de Austria and Isla de Luzon have been repaired also at Hongkong, but their skippers have not been designated. The Spanish name for these vessels will be retained.

We handle all kind of Hardwood,
Wheelwright oak, 1 to 4 inches thick.

LONG PERSECUTION AVENGED BY MURDER

Banker Alexander Masterton Shot and Killed.

For Thirty-five Years He Pursued His Slayer Relentlessly.

A Story of Alleged Hatred, Intrigue, Suffering, and Retribution That Reads Like a Romance.

New York, May 3.—James Meade Plumb, formerly a well-known man about town, shot and killed Alexander Masterton, a retired banker, of Bronxville, N. Y., in a room on the third floor of the Burlington apartment house, at 110 West Thirtieth Street, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Plumb, who is fifty-five years old, went to meet Masterton, who was seventy-two, with the deliberate intention of killing him. He took with him a small handbag containing several rolls of typewritten documents, in which he told why he was going to kill Masterton. All these were turned over to the police. Briefly, Plumb accuses the dead man of separating him from his children, inducing his daughter to sue him for an accounting of her mother's estate, which resulted in endless litigation, and of conspiring in other ways to ruin him.

Plumb's wife was Miss Sarah Ives, the only daughter of the late Abraham Ives, who was at one time the President of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, of this city. Masterton was an executor, with Roswell G. Rolston and Samuel G. Harriott, of Mr. Ives' estate, the bulk of which was left Mrs. Plumb, with a provision that Plumb should never have any of it. She left her property to her children—Marie Jeannette, Leuila, and Ives Plumb—and their father was appointed their guardian. The suit of Marie Plumb, who is now Mrs. Ramsay Nares, against her father for an accounting ran through the courts for ten years and was finally decided against the daughter.

Plumb has a bachelor's apartment at 70 West Thirty-eighth Street, which he has occupied alone for the past two years. Before that he traveled for a time in Europe. He had not seen Masterton face to face for ten years, he says, before the meeting in the Burlington today. This meeting was arranged by Plumb, who wrote to Masterton several days ago, telling him that he was going to Europe and must have a personal interview before he went. Masterton was aware that Plumb had made threats against his life, but had no hesitation in meeting him. Masterton fixed the place of meeting at the Burlington apartment house.

The Meeting at the Burlington.

Masterton arrived there at a few minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon. Promptly at 1 o'clock Plumb came in. The two men met in the hallway, bowed to each other and Masterton turned to Manager Cole and said:

"I have some business to transact with this man; can you give us a room?"

Mr. Cole showed the two men apartments on the third floor and left them there. About 1:30 o'clock Berry Hicks, the colored elevator man, heard the men quarreling. The voices became louder and finally he heard one say:

"I'll take just so much, but no more."

Almost immediately there were sounds of a scuffle and then Hicks heard the pistol shots in rapid succession. The door of the room opened and Plumb came out and started downstairs two steps at a time. Hicks started the car down, yelling: "Shut the door.. Stop him."

This was effective, and Plumb, realizing that there was no escape for him sat down on a chair, crossed his legs and waited for the next thing to turn up.

Hicks' cries had brought Patrolman Diehl to the house. Plumb made no opposition to being arrested and Diehl started for the station with his prisoner. Masterton was found lying on the floor face down. Four of the five shots fired at him had taken effect, and after fifteen minutes' work the physicians announced that there was no hope for the injured man. They sent word to the stationhouse that Masterton might recover consciousness and that it would be well to send the prisoner back for identification.

Plumb admitted that he had done the shooting and looked pleased when told that Masterton would die. He had no statement to make, he said.

Why He Killed Masterton.

When Plumb was taken back to the Burlington. Masterton was still unconscious, and did not revive to make a statement. When Plumb got back to the stationhouse he told the sergeant on duty that he had killed Masterton because Masterton had broken up his family, taken his children from him and tried to ruin him. A few minutes later word came to the sergeant that Masterton was dead, and Plumb was immediately sent to the Jefferson Market Police Court in a patrol wagon. Magistrate Deuel remanded him to the custody of the coroner and Plumb was taken back to the station. He showed no emotion and walked over to the Tombs with head thrown back and without a tremor. One of the statements prepared by Plumb contains about 20,000 words, and is addressed to the "Sun." It is an extremely detailed account of his relations with Masterton from 1861 to the present time. The other two statements are exactly alike. They contain the same facts in a more condensed form. One of them is addressed:

"To whom it may concern: Why James N. Plumb shot Alexander Masterton."

Plumb begins by telling the story of his engagement to Miss Ives in 1861. At that time, he says, Masterton was a clerk in the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank. He was very cordial and patronizing in his treatment of Plumb at the time, the writer says, but Plumb afterward learned that Masterton had denounced him as a professional gambler to his prospective father-in-law, the president of the bank. He further says: "The reason for taking this serious step was that for upward of thirty-five years, commencing as far back as 1861, at the time of my marriage engagement, this man has followed me like a sleuthhound, from that time to this. And yet I was never able to discover the cause or motive of his vindictive animosity toward me, as when he commenced to attack me I had never seen the man or ever heard of him, and all during these years, down to 1876, this man was constantly plotting and conspiring against me and endeavoring to undermine my wife's confidence in me by mean and covert insinuations and endeavoring in every way to alienate the affections of my wife and children, and he had a powerful influence, being a trustee of my wife's large estate. This man was constantly intriguing with the servants in my house and interfering in my family affairs, and in this year it was discovered by a guest in my house, the late Hon. Winchester Britton, that Masterton was having clandestine interviews and correspondence with a French governess in my employ, the object of which conspiracy was apparently to alienate my daughters and poison their minds against their father and brother."

In 1885, Plumb goes on to say, Masterton wreaked vengeance on him by fixing up a marriage between his son, J. Ives Plumb, and a Troy woman named Anna Burton, to which marriage Plumb was opposed. His eldest daughter, Marie Jeannette, he says, was to attain her majority on April 20, 1888, and he arranged to bring her to New York to settle up her affairs. He learned later that this daughter was secretly engaged to Ramsay Hares, whom he denounces. Plumb says he found out that Masterton was behind the scheme to marry this man to his daughter.

After returning to this country in 1888, Plumb writes, he sent for his daughters to 42 West Forty-seventh Street and arranged for them to meet him at a little dinner on April 20 to celebrate Miss Marie's attainment of her majority. Both girls disappeared on that day, he says, and he learned afterward that men employed by Masterton had kidnaped Miss Leuila. Miss Marie, he says, had been won over by Masterton and afterward married Nares. Miss Luella, he says, was taken a prisoner to Troy, and afterward to Masterton's home at Bronxville. Both daughters were set against him after that by Masterton, he says, and then he goes into the details of the suit brought against him by Mrs. Nares, winding up this part of his narrative with what purports to be a letter recently written by his daughter to a friend in this city, in which she expresses sorrow for her treatment of her father.

Mrs. Masterton was prostrated by the news of her husband's murder. Alexander Masterton was born seventy-two years ago in Scotland, and came to this country with his father when a boy. Although his father became a man of huge fortune, young Alexander, having decided upon banking as his career in life, started out at the bottom of the ladder in a New York bank. He rose rapidly, and in the troublous financial times of the Civil War was one of the coterie of influential bankers who combined to uphold the credit of the nation. Several years ago he retired from banking and has since had no occupation other than that of trustee of various estates. He was worth more than a million dollars.

VENGEANCE OF LOVE BETRAYED

A Chicago Woman Kills a Lawyer and Then Herself.

Chicago, May 3.—Moved by the knowledge that the man she loved was married and had deceived her, Mabel Burke, a handsome young woman, twenty-four years old, shot and fatally wounded David J. Wile, a lawyer of local prominence, as he sat at a piano in a room in a house in Washington Avenue. After shooting Wile, Miss Burke sent a bullet into her own heart and fell dead at her victim's feet. Wile is an attorney with a large practice, having a suite of offices in the Hartford Building, Madison and Dearborn Streets. He resides with his wife and fourteen-year-old daughter at 3749 Indiana Avenue.

The story of his affair with Miss Burke, which led up to the tragedy of today, is one of deceit and falsehood on the part of the man, and love and devotion on the woman's part. Wile had led the young woman to believe that he was a single man and had promised to make her his wife. Last Monday Miss Burke, who lived with friends at 6339 Champlain Avenue, learned that Wile was married and lived with his family. The shock was so great that it is believed her mind became unbalanced.

During the past year Wile had paid Miss Burke devoted attention, calling frequently at the house where she boarded. He bought her flowers and costly presents. His apparent devotion won her love. Miss Burke had for some time been in poor health. Recently she decided after an unsuccessful operation to try Christian Science and moved to the Hotel Norwood, in Michigan Avenue, in order to be nearer the scientist who was treating her. Wile visited her there and was recognized by some of the residents of the hotel, who told Miss Burke that he was a married man.

On Monday she consulted the city directory and went to Wile's home, where she told Mrs. Wile of her husband's perfidy. Mrs. Wile says that Miss Burke appeared nearly distracted when she left, after an hour's interview, and that she was not surprised when the news of the tragedy reached her.

CANNOT IMPEACH POTTER.

Opinions Expressed by the Editor of the "Churchman."

New York, May 3.—The Rev. D. G. Farrington, editor of the "Churchman," the official organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, when questioned this morning as to the possibility of the high church extremists beginning operations against Bishop Potter with a view to his impeachment should he persist in the ordination of Dr. Briggs, said that there was no precedent in the church for such action and the canons of the church contained no law which would render a Bishop liable to impeachment for the use of his discretionary powers in cases of ordination.

THE NEW COPPER COMPANY.

Marcus Daly's Plans Outlined in an Interview.

Anaconda, Mont., May 3.—The "Anaconda Standard" prints an interview with Marcus Daly, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company, recently organized with a capital of $75,000,000. Mr. Daly says that the control in the Anaconda Company is sold to the new company, which also owns the Parrot property, the Colorado properties, and the Washoe. Other large properties will soon be added to these holdings, under an increased capital stock. The company has no relation whatever, as has been erroneously reported, with a Michigan copper property. The properties owned by the new company will be worked to full capacity and the output increased.

"Underground Butte," Mr. Daly said, "will be explored and tested with a degree of thoroughness and to an extent never before dreamed of. While I live and manage these properties there will be no agitation of the wage question from my end of the line. Miners' wages will not in any event be lowered. This is perfectly well understood by those with whom I am associated. If the Butte property cannot afford the present wage scale, then the whole organization is a mistake. I feel sure it is not a mistake."

REV. JOHN E. STUCHELL CALLED

Offered the Pastorate of a Church at Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 3.—The First Presbyterian Church tonight extended a formal call to the Rev. John E. Stuchell, of Washington, D. C., to the pastorate to succeed the Rev. Everard Kempshall, D. D., who recently resigned and went to California for his health. The Rev. Mr. Stuchell is a young man and for five years had a charge at Elroy, Cal.

Colonel Ingersoll Sued.

New York, May 3.—Col. Robert Ingersoll appeared in the Sixth Municipal Court this morning to answer to the summons and complaint of Dr. Elias M. Bristol for cracking a statute of Charles Dickens in the house of complainant, which he occupied furnished. Suit is for $150 damages.

Colonel Ingersoll was asked if he would take the oath, and he smilingly replied: "What's the use of troubling the Almighty about such a little matter as this?"

Cabinet Oak, Clear No. 1 stock, dry, inch to four inches thick; all widths.

Counter Top Oak, 6-4 and 8-4 thick, 18 to 26 inches wide; dry and seasoned.

THE LOYAL LEGION EXPELS EAGAN

"For Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman."

The Vote on the Question Stood One Hundred to Forty.

Election and Installation of the Commanding Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Charles P. Eagan, at one time Commissary General of Subsistence, was dropped from the rolls of the Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion at its regular monthly meeting held in Rauscher's last night by a vote of 100 to 40. Mr. Eagan was expelled for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The constitution of the order provides that when its members do not conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner they shall be dropped from the rolls without action, and had it been "anyone else but General Eagan," as one of the members expressed it last night, no such formal action as a vote would have been taken. His name would simply have been dropped from the rolls without comment.

The commandery met last night for the election and installation of officers for the ensuing year, and also to enjoy a collation and speechmaking, and the disagreeable business of disposing of Mr. Eagan was transacted first and in "silence and tears." No speeches were made and the ballot was a secret one.

At the regular meeting of the commandery held on April 5 steps were taken to expel Mr. Eagan, and at that time considerable animated discussion was had over the matter, resulting in charges similar to those on which he was convicted by the court-martial of the Army being preferred against him and a court-martial by members of the commandery was ordered. A formal report was made by this committee last night stating that Mr. Eagan had been formally tried and found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and recommending his expulsion.

There were some members who felt that as the President had been merciful to Eagan the Legion ought also to show him clemency. He was expelled, however, by more than a two-thirds vote.

The strictest secrecy was thrown around the session of the commandery last night, and the members were put on their honor not to divulge the action taken. Many of the members feel, however, that too much shielding has already been done for Mr. Eagan's own good, and that that gentleman should be made to feel a little disgrace at his conduct.

After the disposal of the Eagan matter the order proceeded to more pleasant business, officers were elected, speeches made, and refreshments served, after which there were songs and general sociability, the meeting continuing until a late hour.

The following officers were unanimously elected and installed with elaborate ceremonies:

Commander, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A.; Senior Vice Commander, Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N.; Junior Vice Commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. Ellis Spear, U. S. V.; Recorder, Brevet Major William P. Huxford, U. S. A.; Registrar, Commander Harrie Webster, U. S. N.; Treasurer, First Lieutenant William B. Thompson, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Major William S. Patten, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Chaplain James H. Bradford, U. S. V. The Council—Acting Master Francis P. B. Sands, late U. S. N.; Second Lieutenant Stanton J. Peelle, U. S. V.; Col. George L. Andrews, U. S. A.; A. A. Paymaster Frank W. Hackett, late U. S. N.; Brevet Major William L. Kenly, U. S. V.

SEDITIOUS WRITINGS SEIZED.

Atkinson Pamphlets on Their Way to Manila Intercepted.

San Francisco, May 3.—Local postoffice officials today seized some of the pamphlets sent out by Edward Atkinson, Vice President of the Anti-Imperialistic League of Boston. The pamphlets are addressed to Admiral Dewey, Gen. H. G. Otis, General Miller, and Profs. Schurman and Worcester, of the Philippine Commission. Postmaster Montague received instructions from Washington to seize and hold subject to further instructions any pamphlets started on their way to Manila by Edward Atkinson. These instructions apply only to third-class matter and no authority was given to seize under suspicion any sealed matter. This morning Montague ordered an inspection of all Manila mail, and the search revealed the documents mailed to the military commanders and the members of the Philippine Commission. On the wrapper bearing the address are the words: "If not delivered within five days return to Box 112, Boston."

Two of the pamphlets are entitled "The Hell of War" and "Criminal Aggression." The third has no specific title, and contains copies of speeches delivered by Senator Hoar, former Governor Boutwell, and former Senator Edmunds. Postmaster Montague has ordered that a close watch be kept on the mails, and that all objectionable pamphlets arriving here en route to Manila be seized.

ATKINSON'S LAME EXCUSE.

His Pamphlets in No Way Marked as Senate Documents.

The attention of Postmaster General Smith was called yesterday afternoon to the statement of Edward Atkinson that the documents which he had been circulating were Senate documents, and that if he were guilty of treason and of the circulation of seditious documents the Senators who presented the documents to the Senate and who were responsible for having them printed were likewise guilty.

Mr. Smith said it made no difference whether the documents were Senate documents or not, the order preventing them from going to Manila had been issued and would stand. As for the documents themselves, after examining a copy of the pamphlet as printed by the Government Printing Office for the Senate, he said the documents sent through the mails by Atkinson, of which he had himself furnished the Postmaster General with a copy, were not the Senate documents, and bore nothing on them to indicate they had been printed for the Senate.

A Snowstorm in Colorado.

Breckinridge, Col., May 3.—The railroads here are blockaded as a result of a week's snowstorm. No train or mail has arrived since last Saturday.

Watch for a town. Congress Heights, D. C.

Counter Top Walnut, 18 to 30 inches wide; soft Indiana walnut; thoroughly seasoned.

TROUBLE RENEWED IN EGYPT.

The Sultan of Darfur Dethroned by Ali Dinar, a Rebel.

Cairo, May 3.—Before General Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, started for Omdurman the Sultan of Darfur notified him of his desire to maintain friendly relations with the Anglo-Egyptian forces. General Kitchener sent Chief Ibriham Ali on a friendly mission to the Sultan, who is Ibriham's uncle.

Ibriham has now arrived here and reports that his uncle had been dethroned by Ali Dinar, who attacked Ibriham and killed 120 of the 150 men forming his escort. Ibriham fled to Omdurman and then came to Cairo.

The incident is likely to necessitate an Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Darfur.

MATAAFA GETS AN ARMISTICE.

Germans Refuse to Join in the Proclamation.

London, May 4.—Dispatches received here from Apia, dated April 27, via Auckland, May 3, say that an armistice has been offered Mataafa and that he has accepted it. The German representatives refused to joint in the proclamation.

THE CZAR BARS THE PRESS.

Great Secrecy to Be Observed at The Hague Congress.

London, May 3.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News," Russia has intimated that it is her wish that the strictest privacy be maintained regarding the proceedings of the disarmament conference. The delegates will, therefore, probably be pledged to secrecy. The newspapers will not be allowed to have representatives present, and the only authentic information they can obtain will be in the official summary of the proceedings, which, it is already announced, the secretaries will supply.

The same correspondent learns that the town council of The Hague has refused to give a festal reception to the congress because the Pope and the Transvaal were not invited to take part in the deliberations.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OUT.

Resignations Follow the Scene in the Chamber of Deputies.

Rome, May 3.—The Italian Ministry, which was constituted on June 29, 1898, with Gen. Luigi Pelloux as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and Admiral Canevaro as Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned today.

Immediately upon the opening of the Chamber of Deputies today Premier Pelloux addressed an attentive house. He said: "In consequence of interpellations touching the Chinese question, the Government has been forced to consider the gravity of the situation. The effect of yesterday's debate showed a large minority in the Chamber of Deputies against our action in China, which would be supported by only a weak majority. The speakers yesterday united in disproving the method followed by the Government on this occasion. Therefore, there could be no useful result from further discussion." General Pelloux concluded by announcing the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Prime Minister's statement was greeted by loud murmurs from the Leftists.

GENEROSITY BANKRUPTED HIM.

Lord Byron Could Not Withstand a Woman's Appeal for Aid.

London, May 3.—Lord Byron, of Langford Park, near Maldon, Essex, has gone into the Bankruptcy Court with liabilities amounting to £21,967 and assets of £4,997. All of his indebtedness is unsecured. Lord Byron's embarrassment is due to his lending money through a third party to Mrs. Howard Kingscote, a daughter of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British Ambassador to Spain. Lord Byron first became acquainted with Mrs. Kingscote in 1894, when she wrote to him asking for help, as she was in serious trouble. He lent her £2,000, which he subsequently increased to £20,000 by further loans. He understood that the lady was a co-heiress of the estate of Sir Charles Wyke. She had not received a sixpence under the Wyke will, though he thought that the family might provide a dividend against her indebtedness.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

America's Suggestions as to the Dalton Strip Accepted.

London, May 3.—Great Britain's reply to the suggestions of the American Government in regard to a provisional Alaskan boundary were dispatched to Washington last week. The provisional boundary was practically agreed to a year ago, with the exception of a few miles of the Dalton trail at the end of Chilkoot Pass from Pyramid Harbor. The Washington Government's suggestions relate to this strip of the Dalton trail. Canada has agreed to the boundary with some minor modifications and England has confirmed it. A settlement of the matter is expected as it is not believed that the American Government will raise any difficulties over Canada's modifications.

SPAIN GETS HER MONEY.

Premier Silvela Announces the Receipt of $20,000,000.

Madrid, May 3.—Premier Silvela said today that the Government had already received the $20,000,000 indemnity from the United States.

A Test of American Locomotives.

London, May 3.—The "Daily News," referring to the fact that the locomotives ordered in Philadelphia by the Midland and Northern Railway Companies will be of an American design, says it learns that the companies, in ordering the engines in the United States, were actuated by a desire to fairly test the alleged superiority of the American type of locomotive quite as much as by the uncertainty regarding delivery by English makers.

Silvela's Financial Schemes.

Madrid, May 3.—Prime Minister Silvela denied the accuracy of a dispatch printed by the "London Standard" regarding his financial scheme. He says that he made no statement to anybody touching upon such important matters, and that nothing would be communicated until the Cabinet fully agreed upon the scheme of the future budget.

A New Cure for Tuberculosis.

Rome, May 3.—Some of the newspapers are booming an alleged radical cure for tuberculosis, discovered by Prof. Cervil'o, of the University of Palermo, and publish wonderful stories of the success of the remedy, which is called formalina. It is applied by means of subcutaneous injections.

The Curator of the Halls of the Ancients.
Will speak in the Roman, Assyrian, and other Halls afternoons at 4:30 and evenings at 8:30. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Counter Top Poplar, soft Tennessee grade; 18 to 30 inches wide; dry and seasoned.

REV. DR. WELLESLEY DAVIS LOCKED UP

Charged With Uttering Alleged Worthless Checks.

Prominent in Religious, Political, and Social Circles.

Arrested at the Instance of Frederick R. Parks, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Rev. Dr. Wellesley Reid Davis, a minister of the gospel of universal note and an expansionist who has delivered discourses on the subject in New York and other prominent cities, and in this city at the solicitation of Secretary Alger and other members of the Cabinet, is held a prisoner at No. 1 stationhouse on a charge of uttering alleged worthless checks. He was arrested yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Detective Sam Browne, who had been watching the movements of the reverend gentleman for some time. The warrant for the arrest of the Rev. Dr. Davis was issued at the request of Frederick R. Parks, the chief ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the station, who suffered a loss of $50 by cashing an alleged worthless check presented by the prisoner. The check was made payable to the order of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was drawn on the National Union Bank of New York. Mr. Park stood personally responsible for the check.

According to the best information obtainable the Rev. Dr. Davis is wanted by the New York and Baltimore authorities for uttering alleged worthless checks. He is known to have had a check cashed by Lemuel Wilmer, a ticket clerk at the union station in Baltimore, on the 24th of April, and to have proffered another check which was accepted for board at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. The latter check is said to have been for $375.75, and was presented on April 29. Dr. Davis admits having used the checks, but states that he is the victim of an unfortunate circumstance. He says he supposed the checks would be paid as he had expected that an amount sufficient to cover them would have been placed to his credit at the National Union Bank by persons interested in him before the checks were presented for payment. The check cashed by Mr. Wilmer in Baltimore was for $35.

The check which Mr. Parks cashed was presented by Dr. Davis on April 24, just a few hours previous to the Baltimore episode. Dr. Davis was introduced to Mr. Parks by Edward A. C. Van Horn, the janitor of the Pennsylvania railroad station. Mr. Van Horn had known the gentleman for about twenty years, he said, and felt no hesitancy in vouching for him. He was greatly surprised when apprised of the fact that the check was not paid.

Arrested by Detective Browne.

The arrest of Dr. Davis was due entirely to the efforts of Detective Browne, who is stationed at the Pennsylvania station. He was present when Mr. Parks cashed the $50 check and had an opportunity of judging the man. When Browne learned that the check was worthless he at once set out to locate Dr. Davis and succeeded in learning that he had gone to Baltimore and New York. Browne then suggested that a warrant be asked for by Mr. Parks and developments awaited. He knew that Dr. Davis was a member of the Metropolitan Club and felt assured from what he learned that the man would return to the city.

When Dr. Davis arrived in the city a few days ago he was seen by Browne, who communicated the intelligence to Mr. Parks, with the result that a warrant was issued yesterday. Armed with the warrant, Browne sought Dr. Davis at the Bancroft, where he had been known to stop while in the city. There the detective was informed that the object of his search was not in and could probably be found at the Metropolitan Club. Browne called at the club, leaving Detective Horne, who had been detailed on the case, to watch the hotel. At the club it was denied that Dr. Davis was there but as Browne had reason to believe that such was not the case, he stationed himself outside and awaited from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock, when he was rewarded. Dr. Davis emerged from the clubhouse at that time, and after carefully looking about him entered a carriage and gave instructions to the driver to proceed to the Pennsylvania railroad station.

Browne approached the doctor as the instructions were given, and stated the nature of his business. He was requested to get into the carriage and not to make a scene. The detective complied and drove with his prisoner to headquarters, where he was questioned and searched and later locked up at No. 1 stationhouse. The papers found on Dr. Davis are said to be of an incriminating nature. Further evidence against the man was found at the Bancroft, which showed that besides the victims mentioned a young lady clerk in the Postoffice Department had been induced to part with $50 advanced on a check presented by Dr. Davis. It is understood that there are others who have cashed checks said to be of a worthless nature.

Well Known in This Country.

The Rev. Dr. Davis is well known throughout the United States and in many parts of Europe. He is fifty-two years old, and has been a regularly ordained minister of the gospel since he assumed the clerical garb at nineteen years of age. He is a brilliant and learned man of suave manner and particularly prepossessing ways. Recently he attracted considerable attention by a sermon preached at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, this city, two weeks ago last Sunday. The subject was "The Son of Man as Typifying the New America." It was a discourse on expansion rather than a sermon, as Dr. Davis stated last night. The lecture, as it might be, properly termed, was repeated in this city at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church one week ago last Sunday, at the request of Secretary Alger, who, together with several of the members of the Cabinet, were attentive listeners.

Secretary Alger heard the lecture when it was delivered at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he is an attendant, and was so impressed with it that he requested Dr. Davis to repeat it at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in order that the President and the members of the Cabinet might hear it. President McKinley was unable to attend on account of illness, though all of the Cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Hay, attended.

Dr. Davis has been a member of the Metropolitan Club in this city for a number of years. He was elected during the first Administration of President Cleveland and it was stated at the club last night gained admission to the club because of his close relations with the President. About that time Dr. Davis was appointed a United States stamp agent, and in that capacity furnished valuable aid to the Secret Service in fathoming the well-known stamp steal.

Later Dr. Davis gained prominence as

Counter Top Cypress, finest in the market; 16 to 24 inches wide.