QUAY SCORES A POINT

Judge Refuses to Admit "Redbook" In Evidence.

VICTORY NOT COMPLETE

FOR BANK BOOKS WILL BE INTRODUCED.

A Hard Legal Battle Desperately Fought In Which Honors Are About Evenly Distributed—Prosecutor Shows How Defendant Borrowed Money From People's Bank.

Philadelphia, April 12.—Senator Quay gained a partial advantage in court today by the apparent refusal of Judge Biddle for the present at least, to admit as evidence against him, the famous "red book" which has figured so prominently in the trial and which is alleged to contain the key to the case of the commonwealth.

This book was found in the desk of Cashier Hopkins of the People's bank, after the institution had closed its doors and that individual had taken his own life. It is an ordinary day book, twelve pages of which are devoted to what the prosecution claims to be Hopkins' record of his transactions in money deposited by the state treasurer for the advantage of Senator Quay.

It contains entries extending over several years and figures are written in it which apparently show the calculation of interest on sums of money approximately the state deposit, less certain deductions for the benefit of Senator Quay. These figures, the prosecution alleges, were "posted" from the red book to the regular ledger of the bank containing Quay's account.

In passing upon the question of the admissibility of the red book, Judge Biddle says:

"It does not strike me that knowledge of the book has been brought home to Quay. It was not found among the books of the bank at all. It was found in a drawer, not in the ordinary shape in which books of a public institution are kept, but crowded in with a sort of rubbish and an investigation of that book revealed these figures. I am not satisfied, therefore, that this book has been made competent evidence against Senator Quay."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S MOVE.

This decision was part of an oral opinion by the judge in which he established the point that the regular books of the bank were admissible as testimony. District Attorney Rothermel quickly saw the advantage the latter part of the opinion placed him in and he sprang to his feet to assure the court that he had not argued for the admission of the "red book," and had not formally offered it in evidence and might not find it necessary to make such offer. Judge Biddle replied that he had understood the argument of yesterday and this morning to be on the admission of all the books and papers, but in view of Mr. Rothermel's statement he would withhold his decision on this book until it is regularly offered and the question argued.

Counsel for Mr. Quay, seeing their advantage, insisted that they had included the "red book" in their argument against the admission of the books, but the judge dismissed the matter for the present.

The commonwealth contends that although the red book was kept by Cashier Hopkins in a separate compartment away from the eyes of the other employees, it was necessarily a part of the bookkeeping system of the bank, and it will have to be admitted to corroborate and explain entries in Senator Quay's case.

The lawyers for the defense were evidently disappointed at their failure to secure the exclusion of all of the books of the bank, and thus practically destroy the case of the prosecution. It has been understood that Lawyer Watson's presence in the case was for the purpose of making the fight against the books. All evidence practically against Senator Quay is documentary, in the shape of letters and book entries, and the attitude of his counsel has clearly indicated a purpose to fight to the bitter end against the introduction of such evidence.

The failure in this respect was not complete, however, as they have apparently secured the exclusion of the vital evidence contained in the little memorandum book, known, for purposes of identification, as the "red book," which gains its title from the fact that the computations of interest in it were made in red ink by Hopkins. They were successful in the effort to keep out the letters and telegrams written by Senator Quay to Hopkins, directing him to make certain transactions in stocks. These were all made public at the time of Senator Quay's preliminary hearing in October last.

The letters are in Senator Quay's handwriting, with one or two exceptions.

HOW QUAY BORROWED MONEY.

Arguments between counsel followed the offer of the letter dated July 12, 1895, from State Treasurer Haywood to President McManes of the bank, and found in Haywood's desk, the defense objecting on the ground that Haywood was dead and was not a defendant, and that it was inadmissible because of the statute of limitation.

The letter in question advises the bank that upon granting of a loan of $500,000 to Richard R. Quay the state deposit will be increased from $500,000 to $600,000, and not reduced until the Quay debt is paid.

Accompanying the letter is a note for $108,050, signed by State Senator Arthur Kennedy and Richard R. Quay and endorsed by Senator Quay, and Mr. Rothermel proposed to show from the minute-book of the bank that the directors agreed to make the loan upon the production of a certain letter from Haywood, the letter being the one in question. Mr. Rothermel said the note was not paid until after the failure of the bank in 1898.

The judge admitted the letter.

Mr. Rothermel said he would show that on Oct. 1, 1897, Mr. Quay was indebted to the bank as indorser for his son in the sum of $160,000, and how the debt was created. He would show that the board of directors agreed to discount that note, provided a certain letter was obtained from State Treasurer Haywood, guaranteeing the deposit of an equal amount. Mr. Rothermel said he would prove Mr. Haywood received interest on that $100,000.

BEEF COURT OF INQUIRY.

Taking of Evidence to Conclude Next Week.

Washington, April 12.—Generals Adna R. Chaffee and A. R. Arnold, Dr. Huidekoper and Captain Williams, of the commissary department, were before the beef court of inquiry today.

General Chaffee said that while he considered the refrigerator beef supplied to the army at Santiago wholesome, the officers and men of his command refused generally to eat it. He attributed this largely to the fact that most of them were sick.

Dr. Huidekoper said the canned beef was generally of poor quality. He said it had never occurred to him that the refrigerator beef had been subjected to chemical treatment, yet for fifteen years he had been aware that chemicals had been used both in the United States and Europe in preserving the surface of fresh meats, and that the use of such preparations was sanctioned by foreign governments. He knew that boracic acid, saltpeter and in some instances fluid preparations were used.

He said he thought the canned roast beef had only been boiled before being put up and beef extracts made from it and said he had expressed surprise that the firms putting it up would risk their reputations on such a product. If the grade were good he thought canned beef would be a useful part of the ration for the army.

In reply to Major Lee he said that formaline had been found to be a good preservative in the dissecting room and he supposed it would serve the same purpose in preserving beef.

Captain Williams told of the condemnation of the beef on board the transport Panama.

General Arnold's testimony dealt with the beef supplied at Jacksonville, which was, he said, generally wholesome.

Members of the court express confidence of being able to conclude the taking of testimony by the early part of next week. There will not be much delay after that in the presentation of the report.

TRYING THE LYNCHERS.

Strong Evidence Against Them at Charleston, N. C.

Charleston, N. C., April 12.—Two of the government's most important witnesses testified to the Lake City lynching case in the United States circuit court here today. They were J. P. Newham, one of the men who turned state's evidence, and M. W. Spring, a bicycle repairer, who swears that one of the defendants asked him to join the mob that killed Postmaster Baker.

Newham is a white man of ordinary intelligence, but says he cannot read and write. He used to live in Lake City, but since he turned state's evidence he had been provided for in Washington.

On the stand today he swore that he met Stokes, Webster, Alonzo Rodgers, Epps, defendants, and others at Stokes' store. Stokes planned the lynching, proposing to set fire to the postoffice and kill Baker when he came out. It was agreed to do this Monday night.

At that time the men named, with McKnight, Ward and others, went to the place. He and Early Pice set fire to the place, while the others hid in the bushes and fired into the place.

Newham was rigidly cross-examined, but stuck to his original story.

Spring and Stokes tried to get him to kill Baker, but he refused to do so. Spring was being cross-examined when court adjourned on account of the illness of Juror Murphy.

The case made out by the government today was a strong one. There are nearly 100 more witnesses to be examined, but Newham's story of the crime is the center around which the others will revolve.

NO SUCCESSOR TO SEXTON.

Deadlock Between Colonel Johnson and General Black.

Philadelphia, April 12.—The executive committee of the national council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic tonight failed to elect a successor of the late James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. There was a deadlock on the names of Colonel W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati, and General John C. Black of Illinois. Colonel Johnson will continue to act as acting commander-in-chief until the encampment here in September, when a commander will be chosen.

The committee met in executive session. After the meeting the committee announced the result and gave out the following resolution, which it was stated was adopted:

"Whereas, for the first time in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic the commander-in-chief has died while in office, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of James A. Sexton, the late commander-in-chief, the senior vice commander-in-chief shall continue to perform the duties of commander-in-chief, and the office of commander-in-chief shall remain without an incumbent until the meeting of the thirty-third national encampment."

TRUNK LINE COMMITTEE.

Will Be Continued By Roads Until July 1.

Chicago, April 12.—Executive officers of the western lines today decided that the Western Trunk Line committee should be continued on the present basis until July 1. Beyond that date its future organization will be left to a meeting, to be held some time in June. The executive officers also perfected their plans for bringing about a permanent improvement in the rate situation. The interstate commerce commission is to play an important part in future freight rate matters in the west.

Under the resolutions adopted at the meeting it was agreed that representatives of all the lines should meet on the second Tuesday of every month at Washington, Chicago and St. Louis in turn. The interstate commerce commission is asked to send one or more delegates to each of these meetings.

BODY OF MAJOR M'CONVILLE.

Arrived at Lewiston, Idaho—Funeral Saturday.

Lewiston, Ida., April 12.—The remains of Edward McConville of the Idaho volunteers, who was killed at Manila on Feb. 4, while leading a charge at Santa Ana, arrived here today on the steamer Spokane.

The remains were in charge of Adjutant General Weaver of the Idaho national guard, and were accompanied by the widow and son of the deceased, the latter having accompanied the body from Manila. A delegation of Knights Templar and uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, escorted the remains to Masonic hall, where they will lie in state until Saturday, when the funeral will take place.

DOLLAR DINNER SPEAKERS.

Those Who Will Be Heard at the New York Banquet.

New York, April 12.—At the dollar Democratic dinner at the Grand Central Palace on the 15th inst., the speakers will be: George Fred Williams, "Trusts and Monopolies"; John Clark Ridpath, "Thomas Jefferson"; John S. Crosby, "Civil Liberty"; Jerome O'Neill, "Labor's Hope"; Charles A. Towne, "Americanism"; Judge James P. Tarvin, "Power of Organized Wealth"; O. P. H. Belmont, "Concentrated Wealth"; Colonel Charles H. Jones, "Militarism"; William J. Bryan, "Democracy."

Mr. Brewster said that Colonel Bryan would have an hour and a half of speaking time and the other speakers ten minutes each.

Four Departments of Cuba.

Washington, April 12.—The war department has decided to make four departments of the island of Cuba. Heretofore the seven different provinces have been departments. General Brooke is now arranging for the consolidation.

Protect the Children.

Worms rob children of the life-giving properties of their food, retard their growth and weaken their constitution for life. Most mothers know the symptoms of worms. Children are pale, restless and peevish, appetite is fickle and sleep is disturbed. Thousands of mothers have found White's Cream Vermifuge a prompt, safe and absolutely certain remedy. It kills worms and gives the child strength and vitality. You can't afford to take chances with worthless imitations; remember the name. Price, 25 cents.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

AMERICAN SAILORS ARE KILLED AND BEHEADED

(Continued from page 1.)

he said, with the two British ships, were fully able to cope with the situation in the present light of events. Admiral Kautz has not requested any reinforcements and his recommendation under ordinary circumstances would be waited.

Requests for information about those who fell in the savage ambuscade began coming in tonight, the first message reaching Secretary Long about midnight from James Monaghan of San Diego, asking for details of the death of his son, Lieutenant Monaghan.

DEAD AND THE WOUNDED.

General Otis Makes a Report of Casualties.

Washington, April 12.—General Otis has forwarded the following casualty list:

KILLED.

Fourteenth Infantry—April 10, Company G, Private J. W. Pitts.

Second Oregon—April 11, Company M, Privates Henry Payn, Edward Hoffmann, Joseph Boddey.

Thirteenth Minnesota—April 10, Company L, Private Amosso Cole; 11th, company C, Private Morris P. Beatty.

WOUNDED.

Hospital Corps, Ninth Acting Hospital Stewart Bannett Altman, forearm, moderate.

Thirteenth Minnesota—April 10, Private Henry Foss, leg, moderate; 11th, First Lieutenant Charles Clark, scalp, slight; company A, First Sergeant Eugene Sanscom, thumb, moderate; Corporals Holden G. Gilbert, hand, slight; company I, Walter Ryberg, arm, slight; company B, Private W. J. Oble, ear, slight; Eugene A. Harvey, thumb, slight; C. J. Miggeson, back, slight; Charles Packett, hands, slight; John J. Young, hand, severe; company H, B. John Lichon, scalp, slight; Harry Anderson, ear, slight; company L, Richard Kelley, forehead, severe; Adam Hotchkiss, thigh, severe.

Fourteenth Infantry—April 10, company D, Private William Somers, arm, severe.

Fourth Cavalry—April 11, company C, Private Joseph Grabowsky, head, severe.

First North Dakota—Company H, Corporal Herman Wolf, foot, moderate.

First Idaho—Company A, Private Arthur P. Larson, forearm, severe.

Second Oregon—Company M, Private S. H. Miller, abdomen, severe; Arthur Sullen, arm, slight.

THE JUNTA IS HEARD FROM.

Assails the Proclamation of Philippine Commission.

Hongkong, April 12.—The Filipino junta here regards the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission as being objectionable and has issued a grandiloquent statement to the effect that it is a "tissue of generalities, bristling with pharisaism and cant, vaguely promises much and grants nothing to the Filipinos, who are tired of promises and surfeited by Spanish promises similar to the American."

Continuing, the statement reads:

"The proclamation proves that the fair promises of independence under a protectorate and President McKinley's declaration of the objects of the Spanish war were only a mask of humanitarianism to cover the real intention. The invitation of the United States Philippine commissioners to the Filipano to meet them for an exchange of views is meaningless, as during the hostilities, the representative Filipinos are necessarily absent from Manila, assisting in the struggle for independence.

"The Filipinos continue to resist a violent and aggressive usurpation, not because they expect a complete victory, but to emphasize their rights and to protest against a ruthless invasion.

"We emphatically deny that the aims of the American government has been misinterpreted. The proclamation of General Otis showed those aims clearly. We also deny the legality of the sale of sovereignty over the Philippines by Spain and we reiterate positively that the Americans began the hostilities on Feb. 4."

THE COMMISSION AT WORK.

Puts Questions to the Leading Residents of Manila.

Manila, April 12, 6:50 p. m.—The United states Philippine commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put to all are:

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the townships?

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the provinces?

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?

All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize theoretically with independence, have replied to the third question with remarkable unanimity in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and European intervention. A few of them think that provincial self-government is practicable, but most of them favor self-government in the townships with a form of American supervision protecting the inhabitants against the peculations and extortions which their experience with the Spanish regime has led them to consider the natural requisites of officialdom.

The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of American troops, each numbering about 100 men, to take possession of the towns in the southern provinces and in the Visayas islands, now held by small bands of Tagalos. They declare the natives find the Tagalos' oppression worse than Spanish oppression, and that they will welcome the Americans.

The case of the inhabitants of Gubat, in the province of Sorsogon, is cited as a typical instance. The Spanish taxes amounted to $18,000, but the rebel Tagalos extort $112,000 from the people of Gubat. Aguinaldo's brother-in-law, the provincial governor, is said to be oppressing the people unmercifully.

General Luna, who retired from the command of the Filipino forces, and who was editing a paper at San Francisco del Monte, his retirement being due to the fact that Fuchinos rebelled at his rigid discipline, has been recalled to the command. This is taken as showing that the rebel army is only kept together by harsh measures.

WOULD NOT BE KILLED.

General Wheaton Says the Rebels Wouldn't Wait.

Manila, April 12, 6:50 p. m.—General Wheaton has telegraphed to Major General Otis, saying: "They would not wait to be killed."

General Lawton is scouring the vicinity of Santa Cruz. He finds the rebels have decamped. He has secured a gunboat, six launches and two cascoes, comprising the Filipino fleet. The vessels were stuck in the mud of the river. General Otis has sent a dredge to the spot.

CAREER OF LIEUT. LANSDALE.

Entered Naval Academy In 1873, Made Ensign In 1881.

Lieutenant Philip Van Horn Lansdale was born in the District of Columbia, Feb. 15, 1858, and entered the naval academy June 6, 1873. He graduated in June, 1878, and was promoted ensign in 1881 and, after duty at the Washington navy yard, was ordered to the Philadelphia in June, 1890, and was made lieutenant, junior grade, in June, 1893. He was in charge of the caravels at the World's Fair in Chicago and, after receiving his full lieutenancy, was a short time on the battleship Massachusetts. In June, 1896, he was ordered to the Philadelphia.

San Francisco, April 12.—Rev. William C. Shaw, pastor of St. Luke's church, received the following cablegram from Auckland today, confirming the death of Lieutenant Lansdale:

"Apia, April 11.—Rev. W. C. Shaw, San Francisco: It is my said duty to report the death of Lieutenant Lansdale in action, April 1. He was buried with military honors next day. Please express the sympathy of his shipmates and myself to family. KAUTZ."

San Francisco, April 12.—Lieutenant Lansdale of the cruiser Philadelphia, who is said to have been killed by Mataafa's warriors, was well known here. Last summer he married Miss Ethel Smith, daughter of Sydney Smith, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco. Mrs. Lansdale is prostrate by the news of her husband's death.

DISMAY AT WASHINGTON.

Officials, However, Refuse to Discuss New Complications.

Washington, April 12.—The news from Samoa was received here with a feeling approaching dismay. There was a refusal on the part of the higher officials to discuss the sad event. The secretary of the German embassy called early in the day upon Secretary Hay. Neither of the officials would disclose anything as to the nature of the exchange that took place.

The arrest and detention by the British naval officials of a German subject is one of the most dangerous features of the controversy. It is said the consuls of the three powers stationed at Apia claim extra territorial jurisdiction, involving the right to try the subjects of their respective countries for any offenses alleged to have been committed. Under this practice the German consul, Rose, may demand the surrender of the German. If the man is guilty, it is considered improbable he will be delivered, except upon some adequate guaranty that he is to be sufficiently punished. It is not believed likely that Rose will make such promise.

It is believed Admiral Kautz, with the co-operation of the British, will continue his efforts to bring the rebellious natives to terms. This is not likely to be an easy task, in view of the somewhat small force at his command, but it is said the British government may accept the proposition of the authorities of New Zealand to send a regiment of soldiers to Samoa. No protest thus far has been lodged at the state department against Admiral Kautz.

At the British and German embassies the news of the bloody conflict in Samoa was received with deep concern. Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed his profound regret at the collision at a moment when he had hoped the trouble was in a fair way to adjustment. Mr. Eliot, the British high commissioner to Samoa, also deplored the event. The British officials were quite confident, however, that the chances of a settlement would not be destroyed by this affair, although they might be somewhat embarrassed.

At neither of the embassies had a word of official information been received, and the Associated Press accounts were, therefore, scanned with great interest. The German ambassador, Dr. von Holloben, stated that while he was wholly without official advices, he deeply regretted to hear that there had been further loss of life. In all diplomatic quarters there was a disposition to treat the news as grave, but not as disrupting the plans for a settlement.

A sharp difference has developed between the British and German foreign office as to getting the high commission off for Samoa on the 19th. Lord Salisbury says the commissioners cannot be instructed by the governments so as to get away on the 19th. The British view is that there is no chance of getting away until next month. The following official German view was given to the Associated Press:

"After Germany and the United States had arrived at such an understanding that the commission could leave San Francisco on the 19th, England raised new difficulties of such complicated nature that they cannot be dealt with telegraphically. Germany feels justified, under these circumstances to hold the name of her commissioner still back. The Berlin news that Germany would demand satisfaction for the arbitrary action of Admiral Kautz is not credited in official German circles and seems to be a malicious invention. The whole question on account of Samoa is pending at present, not between three powers, but between Germany and England."

HOW GERMANS TREAT MATTER.

Say They Are Not Responsible For the Outbreak.

Berlin, April 12.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with a foreign official who is authorized to speak for the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bulow. He said:

"We have received several official dispatches saying that the Tanu people for a fortnight past have been raiding and pillaging around Apia, destroying mainly German property. They are armed with weapons furnished by the British.

"We also received today a dispatch from the commander of the Falke confirming the ambuscade and the loss of the Americans and English, substantiating wholly the dispatches of the Associated Press. The ambuscade may possibly have been on a German plantation, as nearly all the property around Apia is German. The government regrets extremely the occurrence, for which, however, it is in no way to blame. Such hostile encounters must naturally be expected when the Anglo-American action in crowning Tanu has made enemies of the Samoans. It shows strongly how necessary is the prompt departure of the commission with adequately full instructions. Although the German commissioner has not been formally appointed, he is ready to start for Samoa within half an hour after the three governments clearly define the mode of operations and the powers of the commission. Why does England needlessly delay agreeing? It is the only way to prevent ceaseless bloodshed in Samoa. Unless the commission starts soon such encounters may reoccur any day.

"Of course now that fresh blood has been spilled, the excitement of the Americans and British may increase. But Germany is blameless. The same thing happened to our men in 1888. The Samoans also cut off the heads of the German victims then. That is one of the Samoan's pleasant habits. If Admiral Kautz had the power to re-establish peace, all might be well. But he needs a much stronger force than now available under his and the British command at Apia to subdue Mataafa and his warlike hosts."

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw United States Ambassador White, who said he had not received any official news of the recent occurrences at Apia, and, therefore, was unable to comment upon the ambuscade.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the only afternoon newspaper here containing the exciting Samoan news, does not comment upon it.

The correspondent of the Associated Press hears from authoritative sources that the Washington government is still in doubt as to how far unanimity is to prevail within the commission, Germany insisting upon absolute unanimity, and the United States desiring unanimity on important questions only, while on the preliminaries and immaterial points the United States deems a majority sufficient.

The semi-official North German Gazette confirms the statement made by the Neusten Nachrichten yesterday to the effect that the German representation on the Samoan commission will be appointed only when Great Britain shall have given the necessary guaranty to insure respect for German treaty rights, and adds that it has reason to know the German government has asked for a definite statement as to the position of the British government towards the Samoan treaty.

HIGH FEELING IN LONDON.

Germany Is Openly Accused of Treachery.

London, April 12.—The dispatches of the Associated Press from Apia, via Auckland, N. Z., were the only news received here of the treacherous attack made by the Mataafans upon American and British naval forces. They created considerable sensation in official circles and among the general public. The newspapers sent out large placards printed with such startling statements as "British and American forces routed." "German treachery," etc.

The heroic conduct of Ensign Monaghan of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, particularly appeals to the public. The British admiralty has received a dispatch from Captain Stuart, the senior British naval officer in Samoan waters, giving the news of the death of Lieutenant Freeman of the British cruiser Tauranga, in an "engagement with the rebels." Beyond this no further details have been received.

The German ambassador here, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, first received the news from a representative of the Associated Press. He quickly recognized its importance, and asked permission to make a copy of the dispatch. He said:

"This news is indeed grave, and it is unfortunate, too, at this moment that anything should occur to endanger the negotiations for the settlement that we were glad to feel would soon have arrived. Of course I cannot discuss the particulars given in the dispatch, but the occurrence is very unfortunate."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The locality of the engagement, or rather, ambush, is stated to have been a German plantation, and there is the unpleasant suggestion that there was treachery on the part of a German subject. The incident, apart from the loss of life, is deeply deplorable. The situation was already full of anxiety to the government at home, while on the spot racial feeling runs high. Though it would have been kept well under control, the cabinets of Washington, London and Berlin could well have been spared this latest development. We may be assured that order will be kept by the united efforts of the English and American commanders, but even their efforts will not clear the air of the electricity which is fast accumulating at Apia."

The United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, having read the Samoan dispatch, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"And is German treachery hinted at? I see nothing in this news to warrant for a moment the suggestion that the German government is in any way responsible. Until we know more about the local circumstances surrounding the case, it is impossible to express an accurate opinion.

"There is one thing, however: It will tend to force matters, and now, doubtless, the three governments will take up the question vigorously and, instead of the occurrence causing delay, it may accelerate a definite understanding."

PRESIDENT GETS THE NEWS.

Had a Long Conference With the Secretary of the Navy.

Washington, April 12.—The president received the Associated Press dispatches from Auckland soon after he entered his office. Secretary Long called with the cablegram from Admiral Kautz. They remained in conference less than half an hour.

The secretary seemed to view the matter with perfect equanimity, and said that no additional force would be sent to Apia, as our present strength there was deemed amply sufficient to meet the situation. The secretary also said that Admiral Kautz's dispatch contained matters not made public, but they were of no general interest. The dispatch, however, he said, contained no mention of the ambush having been laid on the plantation of a German.

Members of the cabinet, in discussing the event, said they saw no occasion for public excitement. The United States would protect her rights, but until all the facts were known, it was certain that no aggressive steps would be taken. It was further stated that on the face of the records the German government was not unfriendly to the United States during our war with Spain and, although certain German officials may have shown a pronounced sympathy with the Spaniards, nothing had occurred that could officially be a subject of complaint that had not been promptly disavowed.

Under these circumstances it is pointed out that the United States will not be disposed to assume in advance of full information, that the German government is solely responsible for the present disturbed state of affairs at Apia.

Members of the cabinet were not disposed to regard seriously the intimation of some of the German papers that the United States should be required to disavow the acts of Admiral Kautz.

AFFAIR GREATLY REGRETTED.

Fresh Complications Will Embarrass the Commission.

London, April 12.—The outbreak in Samoa, just when the powers had agreed upon the appointment of a commission to settle the difficulties there, has caused great annoyance and disappointment at the foreign office here, where it is regarded as making the already serious complications still graver.

While they have difficulty in expressing a definite opinion upon the fresh development, it is acknowledged that the foreign officials think it has been manifested that there has been hasty and aggressive action on the part of Herr Rose, the German consul, for although he may have many technical reasons for the part he has played in behalf of German interests, it is asserted that he has been the prime cause of the fresh outbreak which, it is added, will necessarily fatally embarrass the endeavors which the three powers are making to restore a satisfactory and amicable state of affairs.

The foreign office officials appear to think that it was obviously the duty of the three consuls to uphold the decision of the supreme court, which, according to the telegrams received, decided to reinstate Tanu in place of the provisional government, and the action of Herr Rose in issuing a counter proclamation supporting the rebellious faction could not but have a disastrous effect, as shown by the fighting described in today's dispatches.

Further, the officials of the foreign office think it impossible to say to a certainty how events will develop, but they are of the opinion that it is high time the commissioners got to work, in order to settle once for all the deplorable state of affairs which has arisen in Samoa. The dispatch of the British admiralty from Apia, after giving the list of killed and wounded, adds:

"The British and American authorities used their utmost endeavors previous to the fighting, to reach a peaceful settlement."

JACKIES WANT TO FIGHT.

Men On the Iowa Anxious to Be Ordered to Samoa.

San Francisco, April 12.—The news of the resumption of hostilities in Samoa with the Americans and English on one side and the Mataafans and possibly the Germans on the other, aroused great feeling on the battleship Iowa now at anchor in this harbor off the Union Iron Works. Little groups of jackies discussed the situation ardently and expressed great hopes that the vessel would be ordered to join the American and British now in the harbor at Apia, if it doubtful if the Iowa's great draught would permit her entry of the reef-bound harbor.

Lieutenant W. S. Hughes has already been ordered to report to Admiral Kautz to take the place left vacant by the death of Lieutenant Lansdale. He will sail on the first available steamer, probably the Mariposa, which leaves for the antipodes on the 19th inst.

THERE MAY BE WAR

If Germany Continues Present Course, Says Hull.

Washington, April 12.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, was one of the earliest of the president's visitors today. Asked for his views on the situation, he said: "We must be careful and not lose our heads. We must not form an opinion until all the facts are known."

Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the house military affairs committee, was also one of the president's visitors. He said:

"This government will not undertake to discredit our men there unless it is shown clearly that they are in the wrong. If Germany insists in her present course, there may be war. I do not believe this administration will allow Germany to run this government, as she seems to be trying to do now. In my section of the country the feeling has been strong against Germany for six months. The people believe that she was hostile to us in the war with Spain. The people are in such temper that they will not permit any trifling or hedging on the part of the United States. If there should be war, I do not believe that all the European countries could or would stand against Great Britain and the United States."

Senator Thurston said that it would be pretty hard for three of the most enlightened nations of the earth to have war over a few little islands which are of no consequence. He considered the situation as somewhat grave.

Senator Stewart said: "Does Germany want to fight? If so, she may be accommodated. We are a peaceable people, but we will not permit others to go around with chips on their shoulders."

AT THE HOME OF MONAGHAN.

He Was Born In Washington In 1873—Father Wealthy.

Spokane, Wash., April 12.—James Monaghan, father of Ensign Monaghan, was one of the first settlers in eastern Washington. His home is in Spokane, but he is traveling in California.

Ensign Monaghan was born at Chewelah, this state, in 1873. He was educated in the private schools of San Francisco and Portland and in Gonzaga college, a Jesuit institution of Spokane. He entered the naval academy in 1891, and in 1895 graduated with high honors. He then took a two years' course on the Olympia, and was commissioned ensign in 1897.

In this city, where he has many relatives and a host of friends, the shocking news was received with widespread sorrow. His father has amassed large wealth in gold mines, and had recently been urging his son to resign from the navy, but he was unwilling to take this step so long as the United States was engaged in warfare.

San Diego, Cal., April 12.—A representative of the Associated Press broke the news of the death of Ensign Monaghan to his family today at their residence in this city. They had received telegrams of condolence from northern friends, but were still ignorant of what was meant by the telegrams, until told of the sad news from Samoa.

Dead Sailors' Records.

Washington, April 12.—The navy department records of the service of the two sailors killed at Apia are as follows:

James Butler, seaman; enlisted at Boston; born in Dungarven, Ireland; next of kin, Mrs. Kate Butler, Springmount, Dungarven, Ireland; has had no previous naval service.

Norman Eckley Edsall, ordinary seaman; enlisted at Toledo, O.; born in Columbus, Ky.; next of kin, Bessie E. Edsall, sister, Greenville, Mich.

Rushing British Troops.

Halifax, April 12.—The military authorities here received instructions by cable today to rush the soldiers and sailors who came on the steamer Carthagenian through to Vancouver with as little delay as possible, as a transport is in waiting there for them. The authorities refused to divulge the place of destination, but it is believed they are going to Samoa.

Who Lieutenant Freeman Was.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Lieutenant Freeman, killed in Samoa, is given in the British naval list as Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, the senior lieutenant of the cruiser Tauranga, the next to Captain Stuart in command of the vessel.

Warships Ordered to Samoa.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 12.—The British cruiser Wallaroe and the British gunboat Goldfinch have been ordered to proceed to Samoa.

PROSECUTION IS CLOSING.

Its Evidence In George Case to Be In This Week.

Canton, O., April 12.—It is the present expectation of the attorneys for the state that they will have all of their direct evidence before the jury this week, providing a Saturday session is held, which is probable, to make up for the time lost ttoday.

The defense has a larger number of witnesses subpoenaed than the state, and the length of time occupied cannot be foretold until the rule of the court is promulgated as to how far they will be allowed to go into the matter between Saxton and the Georges.

There was a mere hint of limitation today in the holding of the court that the photographs of other women whom the defense are seeking to associate with Saxton, for the present at least, could only be admitted for the purpose of attacking an identification of a woman in an incident related by a witness who said it was Mrs. George.

Young Mothers.

Croup is the terror of thousands of young mothers, because its outbreak is so agonizing and frequently fatal. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure acts like magic in cases of Croup. It has never been known to fail. The worst cases relieved immediately. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. Sold by Nelden-Judson and other druggists.

Fine Stock For Utah.

Denver, April 12.—W. L. White, the well-known Utah stockman, today purchased of John W. Lowell of this city seventeen pure-bred, registered Hereford bulls. They are all out of the famous Armour and Comstock herds, bred in Missouri. The amount that changed hands is not given, but an idea can be had when it is said that there are bulls in the bunch that are valued at from $500 to $1,000. The Armour bulls are trace their ancestry back to the famous Anxiety and Anxiety IV, and the Comstock herd trace to Anxiety and Lord Wilton, among the most noted of the Hereford kings.

Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment

cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Allays inflammation, soothes inflamed surfaces and reduces swelling. No waiting for results. Relief comes at once and a cure promptly follows. Recommended by physicians because it is so safe, so sure, and is the only radical cure without operations. It contains the active principle of the buckeye, the newly discovered specific for piles, and is not an experiment, but a medical certainty. Price, 50 cents in bottles; 75 cents in tubes for handy application. Can be sent by mail.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

The cut is after an old painting of a man gambling with Death with his life as a stake. Behind the man stands his good angel striving to save him.

This game with life as the stake is the every-day game of men and women. Behind the player stands the good angel Nature, striving to preserve the life. Even when the game is almost in Death's hands, the man who turns to Nature and lets her help him may yet save himself. Medical science knows this, and its highest authorities affirm that the utmost medical skill can do is to help Nature.

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of this fundamental scientific truth. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body building, tissue repairing, muscle making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the strength to throw off diseases of the lungs, heal the sick stomach, re-establish the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purify and enrich the blood, and nourish the nerves.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better *for him*; it pays better. But you are thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

In a letter received from A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla. (Box 544), he states: "I have since receiving your diagnosis of my case as stomach trouble and liver complaint, taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me), to perfect health. I value your remedies very highly and take pleasure in recommending them to any and all who suffer as I did. Four months ago I did not think to be in shape to assist our Uncle Samuel in case of hostilities, but thanks to you, I am now ready for the Dons!"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English; or, Medicine Simplified, 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations, paper-bound, sent for 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*. Cloth-bound ten stamps more. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

M'KINLEY TO LOUBET.

President Thanks France For Services Rendered.

Washington, April 12.—In acknowledgment of the good offices of the French government in bringing about peace, the president has written the following letter:

"Department of State, Washington, "April 12, 1899.

"His Excellency, Emil Loubet, President of the French Republic, Paris:

"On this auspicious occasion of the consummation of peace between the United States and Spain, I beg, in the name of this government and people, and in my own, to express my high appreciation of the part filled by the representative of France in promotion of this happy result. In this kindly office, so performed, my countrymen will see another link in the amity that joins the two nations. WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

STATE OF THE WOOL MARKET.

Heavy Purchases Have Been Made the Past Week.

Boston, April 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Some of the large woolen mills, including both those which are in the combine, have been represented in the market during the past week and have purchased very liberally of wool. The Washington, Wanskuck & Pacific mills have been especially prominent and they have taken same very large lines of territories, Oregon quarter and three-eighths blood fleeces.

The sales of territory alone aggregate over 4,000,000 pounds, which combined with those of other lines, make a total business for the week of nearly 8,000,000 pounds.

There is no change of note in prices, however. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 7,461,000 pounds domestic and 466,500 pounds foreign, making a total of 7,927,500 against a total of 4,283,800 for the previous week and a total of 239,820 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899 amount to 57,903,800 pounds, against 40,727,810 pounds last year at this time.

Evidence Against Neall.

San Francisco, April 12.—The Neall courtmartial was resumed today. Damaging evidence against the accused was given by Lieutenant Harris, who stated that Neall had tried to deceive him in the matter of some post dividends.

Neall had represented to Harris that he could not turn over certain checks without the proper endorsement of Mrs. Nolan, the executrix of the estate of Lieutenant Nolan, and left to her by the deceased to be turned over to Neall. This check did not aggregate $200, while the amount responsible for by Neall went into the thousands, and Lieutenant Harris, when asked by counsel, stated that the holding out of the difference in the sums on such a trivial reason was an act of great deception.

Another Senatorial Deadlock.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12.—A special to the Constitution from Tallahassee, Fla., says: Secret caucuses by the friends of the three candidates for the United States senatorship develop the fact that neither candidate has yet secured a majority. Pascoe and Taliaferro each claims a plurality over the other. The Pasco and Taliaferro forces seem equally confident and enthusiastic. The real friends of both are decidedly opposed as a dark horse. It looks as if a deadlock will occur and bring about the election of some man not yet entered in the race.

Charles Dudley Warner Ill.

New Orleans, April 12.—Charles Dudley Warner, the well-known author