GERMANY INTENDS TO SEIZE I-CHAU

Will Send a Punitive Expedition to the Seat of Recent Disturbances.

BERLIN, April 1.—It is learned that a punitive expedition, consisting of 120 men, is to be sent to I-Chau, in the province of Shantung, that place being, it appears, the seat of the recent disturbances. It is understood that I-Chau will be provisionally seized, although there is no intention of annexing it.

that it would be impossible to send the bodies of American dead home at this time on account of the climatic conditions and the danger to health of the persons who would be required to handle the bodies. To-day General Corbin telegraphed General Otis suggesting that no further effort be made to ship the bodies to the United States, but that it was desired that not only should the graves of soldiers buried at Manila be plainly marked, but that each casket should be marked so that when the remains are brought home there will be no difficulty about identification.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN ON THE BATTLEFIELD

LONDON, April 1.—Extracts from the diary of an English lady at Manila have been published in the papers here. They give a graphic description of the situation at Manila, the outbreak of hostilities and the feeling of panic among the residents.

They also tell of the scare in the city in the middle of January owing to the small rising inside the walls. The people packed up their jewels, money and clothing, all ready to run. Under date of January 8 she describes the previous Sunday and says:

"A huge red ball soon ascended from the rebel camp as a signal of attack and the firing increased steadily. A soldier came to tell us that the rebels had burned the water works, and that we must fill everything we had, as the supply would stop in a few hours. The firing came nearer and nearer. We seemed to be in the very center of a perfect storm of bullets all around the house. At last we heard that the rebels were driven back and saw the home troops returning. Poor things. They were dead beat, just tramping along, dragging one foot after the other and behind them was the sad little procession of wounded on stretchers."

On February 9, referring to the skirmish at Malata, she wrote: "When the fire was too hot for the rebels they put up a white flag and showed the butt ends of their rifles. So the Americans advanced and when quite close the rebels fired at them. This horrible treachery met with a just reward."

POYNTER IS PLAINLY AGAINST EXPANSION

LINCOLN, Neb., April 1.—Governor Poynter to-night sent a message to the Legislature vetoing the Senate bill which commends the First Nebraska Regiment in the Philippines. The language in the bill objected to by the Governor says:

"That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt that the State owes them by reason of the honor conferred upon it by their valor while defending in the Philippines the principles of our Government and adding glory to our flag."

The Governor in his veto says: "I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of the thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official approval to the statement that the war of conquest now carried on in the Philippines is in defense of the principles of our Government and is adding new glory to our flag."

The Senate promptly passed the bill over the veto, but like effort failed in the House, the Populists voting solidly to sustain the Governor. The bill was passed several days ago, and the veto followed shortly after an extended conference between Governor Poynter and W. J. Bryan, who returned home today.

Awakened by Mountain Lions.

GERMANTOWN, April 1.—H. Stahl and his wife and brother were awakened by hideous cries at 3 o'clock this morning. They saw two large California lions, evidently a male and a female, about 200 yards from the house and near the pig sty. It took considerable shouting to scare the animals away. The shepherd dog, which on other occasions would make a great ado, skulked about and did not even bark. The visit of these wild beasts was very unusual, as the Stahl place is within two miles of Germantown and in a country that has been settled for over forty years. It is presumed the lions were driven out of the Big Bend on the Sacramento River by the high water and were making for the hills on the west side of the valley.

Dismisses the Indictment.

VISALIA, April 1.—In the case of the people vs. Clark, Judge W. B. Wallace has sustained the motion of the defendant to dismiss the indictment. In February T. E. Clark assaulted William Kettner with a penknife. Clark's act was investigated by a Grand Jury with the result that an indictment was found against him. Clark was Populist Deputy District Attorney during the four years ending January 1, 1899. Mr. Kettner is a well-known citizen of Visalia.

Soon to Name a Pastor.

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—The new liberal church, known as the "Church of Christ," which was recently formed in this city, will complete its organization within a few days, when a pastor will be selected. Rev. Dr. J. S. Thompson of Chicago probably will be offered the pulpit, but as his present Chicago engagement lasts until June next he is not now in a position to consider offers for the future. No other possibility has been mentioned.

Dead Hands Clutching Gold.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 1.—Isaac Jones, who arrived here to-night from Alaska on the steamer Amur, says that not more than 5 cents a pan was taken from any creek in the McQuestin and Stewart River districts this winter. All work was stopped by water. He tells of the finding of the bodies of two men in a tent on the Upper Stewart River. The hands of one were clutching a bag of gold. There was no clue to their identity.

Co-operation of Fruit Growers.

SAN JOSE, April 1.—The directors of the Pacific Coast Fruit Association and the stockholders of the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange met to-day, and the report of the joint committee by which the exchange agrees to co-operate with the association was adopted. Over 200 stockholders were present, and the action makes the success of the association certain.

Foster's Horses Not Seized.

BAKERSFIELD, April 1.—Fred Foster's racing stable was not stopped here, as the papers sent to the Sheriff were directed to the agent of the Southern Pacific Company, while the horses were going by Wells-Fargo. A new writ has been sent to Mojave.

Three Scarlet Fever Cases.

VISALIA, April 1.—Despite the efforts of the health officers and physicians to prevent the spread of scarlet fever, another case of that disease was reported to-day. There are now three cases of scarlet fever in Visalia.

BRAVE MEN WHO FELL IN BATTLE

Sergeant R. N. Lawton, Company E, First Nebraska, Is Killed.

THE TROOPS WOUNDED

Both Volunteers and Regulars Among the Victims of the Enemy During Friday's Fighting.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following additional list of casualties was received from General Otis this afternoon:

Casualties March 31:

KILLED.

First Nebraska—Company E: Sergeant R. N. Lawton.

WOUNDED.

First Nebraska—Company L: Private Gaylord A. Blakeley, hand, and thigh, slight.

Twenty-third Infantry—Company C: Musician Hugh Ashley, forearm, moderate; Privates Peter Olesen, forearm, moderate; Harry W. Stephenson, thigh, severe; Corporals Frank G. Armstrong, abdomen, severe; Welley Barnes, thigh, severe; Privates William G. Alvey, chest, severe. Company E—Oliver B. Cason, back, severe; Clarence Anderson, thigh, severe; Bandman William E. House, abdomen, severe.

Fourth Infantry—Company H: Corporal Richard F. Schmidt, forearm, moderate. Third Infantry—Company H: Corporal Ernest S. Kuner, leg, moderate. Company A: Privates Emil Krohn, abdomen, severe. Company D: Robert Kistler, forearm, moderate. Company M: Charles C. Dehart, forehead, moderate.

First Nebraska—Company D: First Lieutenant James P. Cosgrave, abdomen, slight; Privates John Westover, shoulder, severe; D. William L. Whitcomb, forearm, moderate; E. Albert Hisey, neck, severe; F. Walter P. Stockton, shoulder, severe; K. John M. Everson, thigh, severe; Bert S. Donaldson, leg, severe; L. Emil Sail, chest, severe.

First South Dakota—Company C: Wagoner Joseph Waugh, thigh, severe; F. Corporal L. S. Richmond, knee, moderate; E. Privates William Gundy, knee, severe; K. Herman Kruger, arm, severe.

First Colorado—Company C: Private Charles Hutchins, thigh, severe; D. John Dennis, neck, severe; G. Henry E. Redmand, cheek, severe. Corporals John T. Cccorkle, severe; L. E. Phillippi, head, severe.

MAGICIAN FOO MUST GO BACK TO CHINA

The Emperor Only Loaned Him to This Country, and Now Demands His Return.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Ching Ling Foo, Chinese magician, will play no more of his weird tricks before an American audience after to-morrow night. At 11 o'clock he becomes a prisoner of the United States Government, and will start, in custody of a Government officer, for his native land. The order was received to-day from Secretary Gage. Charles O. Stone, local Chinese Inspector, was notified that the Chinese Government had issued a request that the famous magician be sent back immediately to his native land. Foo had been loaned several months ago to the United States Government for the Omaha Exposition, with the understanding that he be returned immediately on request from the Oriental Emperor. That request arrived in Washington to-day.

As soon as he received the notice Inspector Stone hurried to the Great Northern Theater, where Foo is exhibiting, and demanded of Manager D. E. Russell the custody of the Chinaman. The Celestial was about to go on the stage when the demand was made, and for a short time it seemed as though the exhibition would have to be postponed. Stone insisted on taking possession of Foo at once, while Russell insisted the celestial finish his engagement. For a short time Stone was obdurate, but finally consented to wait for the conclusion of the performance. Manager Russell sent a telegram to Secretary Gage at Washington asking permission to keep the Chinaman at the theater until Saturday night. Permission was wired back for Foo to conclude the engagement.

Inspector Stone will accompany Foo and his party, consisting of his wife and child, an interpreter and servant, to San Francisco, where they will be given into charge of an emissary of the Chinese Government.

LOIE FULLER IS NOW GOING BLIND

Beyond All Hope and Within a Few Months May Be Sightless.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special cable to the Morning Telegraph from London says: Loie Fuller is going blind. She is beyond all hope, and within a few months it is feared she will be sightless.

This news has been suppressed out of consideration of her feelings by her friends, but it can no longer be denied. This loss of sight has been caused entirely by the strong lights which have been turned on her while she is dancing. The strain on her optic nerves has at last proved too much, and she will soon pass out of theatrical life. She scarcely realizes this as yet, having an abiding faith in a Christian science doctor named Edwards, who was recommended to her by Mr. Roberts, he claiming that Edwards had been very successful in oculism in America, but all who have watched the treatment note that she is steadily growing worse.

To Build an Asparagus Cannery.

ANTIOCH, April 1.—An asparagus cannery will be erected at Jersey Landing. The Jersey Island Packing Company has been incorporated, with H. H. Wright, F. V. Wright, David Low, Frank A. Dixon and William R. Wright, all of San Jose, as directors. The capital stock of the company is $200,000, with $1000 subscribed. It is said the whole Jersey tract, comprising about 4000 acres, will be planted to asparagus. This tule land in the neighborhood of Antioch grows the finest asparagus to be found anywhere in the world. There is already a large acreage in this vicinity planted to asparagus, and all that can be produced finds a ready market in San Francisco.

El Campo will open Sunday, April 9.

NEW FIELD FOR PARIS BOOKIES

Find a Chance in Shape of Cock Fights.

OUSTED FROM RACE TRACKS

PROMOTERS OF THE LATEST SPORTS OPPOSED.

Owing to French Laws and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the Contests Must Be Tame.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

PARIS, April 1.—Bookmakers, having been ousted from racecourses, exult in the prospect of having a fresh field of operations in the shape of cockfights. There is some doubt whether the sport can be revived in Paris, as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been working lately. It is always pleasant to hear that some one is working, particularly this most respectable society. This time its well-groomed functionaries have gone on the warpath over cockfights.

"You can't fight gamecocks," cries the secretary of the society, and invokes the Grammont law, passed on July 2, 1850, which punished with fines of 5 francs to 15 francs, and even imprisonment for five days, "all games which lead to the death or mutilation of animals."

This law put a stop to cock-fighting in Paris in 1850. However, Mme. de Wailly, the little leading coquelin, as fanciers styled her, declares that prospective contests will certainly come off. Mme. de Wailly has been invited to direct fights. She said: "Let the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals be reassured. We don't intend to harm the cocks; they will fight with their own spurs. The rules provide that the cock which downs his opponent, the latter offering no resistance for two minutes, will be declared the winner. Thus it is quite possible for a fight to be bloodless."

A private exhibition was given on Thursday at midnight at the Casino de Paris. Only bearers of letters of invitation were admitted, and the audience was virtually as is seen at a fashionable premiere. This class of people, especially ladies, are not exactly the ones to enjoy a cockfight, as the result showed. A storm of hisses burst forth when one poor cock was in progress of being pecked by the victor for the regulation two minutes. There was altogether three mills, the last of which, with steel spurs, proved furious and deadly.

Cockfighting is not likely to be more of a success than the parody of bullfights which gored Parisians some eight years ago, but the betting instinct, driven from billiard-rooms and other exhibitions of skill or hazard, may find in cockfighting a welcome from the eternal war mutual and bring back a grist to the bookmaking combination. Cockfighting suggests the new 20-franc piece, the first specimens of which have just been issued from the mint, and which bear on one side the representation of a most aggressive rooster. This coin caused a fight in the Chamber, for a Socialist Deputy objected to the retention of the legend, "Dieu Protege la France," which has figured on one edge of 20-franc pieces since the days of the first Consul, except when under the Bourbons the King usurped the place of France.

The Minister of Finance thought that a freethinker had to defend the fait accompli, and in proof that religion and republicanism were not incompatible cited the inscription, "In God We Trust," on coins of the United States. The Socialist's motion was rejected, but he got his little advertisement cheap, for he does not carry his principles so far as not to draw his salary in money bearing the obnoxious inscription.

INTERESTED IN THE BARTON AIRSHIP

Successful Tests of the Machine Cause the British Government to Take Up the Invention.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A special cable to the World from London says: Dr. Felix Barton's airship, a trial of which was described in a cable dispatch to the World of last Sunday, has greatly impressed the British Government experts who witnessed it. To the World correspondent Dr. Barton said to-day:

"I have been requested by the authorities to prepare sketches and plans of my invention. The ship sailed 200 yards in the presence of Colonel York of the military ballooning department at Woolwich, and would have sailed miles had I not brought it down.

"My recent tests were only with a model worked by clockwork, but my finished machine will be driven by an electric motor at a speed of 120 miles an hour and would go from here to New York in less than two days. There is no reason why a perfected airship should not cross the Atlantic. Full accommodation for supplies for the crew would be provided in the car of the vessel, which by a secret which I do not think I will yet reveal is always kept on an even keel through the bottom of the car. There are two bomb tubes, which could be used for dropping dynamite shells on an enemy. My ship is to be constructed under the supervision of the military authorities, and I am confident that it will fulfill the conditions I have promised."

ROBBER SENTENCED.

Because of His Fate a Woman Commits Suicide.

SACRAMENTO, April 1.—J. H. Mosher, one of the proprietors of the Real Thing saloon, was sentenced by Judge Hughes to ten years in Folsom for participating in the "doping" and robbery of a young man in his saloon. His partner Holmes was sentenced to ten years a short time ago. To-night Emma Mosher, a woman with whom Mosher had lived, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, through despair at his long sentence.

FALLS OFF A DAM.

Sacramento Amateur Photographer's Neck Broken.

SACRAMENTO, April 1.—Word was received here to-night that Samuel Wacherst, son of ex-Trustee Wacherst of this city, who was attending school at Menlo Park, while photographing with one of the professors and two fellow students made a missteр and fell off the Spring Valley dam, a distance of thirty-five feet, breaking his neck.

Fought to a Draw.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Caspar Leon of this city and Dan Dougherty of Philadelphia were principals in the star bout at the Greenwood Athletic Club in Brooklyn to-night. They fought twenty rounds to a draw. It was a hard, fast fight. The Philadelphia lad made an excellent showing. The men weighed 108 pounds.

DINNER SET DAY.
Some sets cut, 60 per cent.
Some sets cut 80 per cent.
$3 75, $4 85, $5 32, $6 25, $7 85 per set
ODDS AND ENDS, HALF PRICE.
GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO.
Stores Everywhere.

REFRIGERATED BEEF NOT THE THING FOR TROOPS IN CUBA

But General Eagan Told a Contractor That He Was Compelled to Supply It.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The military court to investigate the beef question held only one session to-day, but nevertheless examined an unusually large number of witnesses, including several army surgeons in charge of hospitals. Their testimony was generally to the effect that they had no experience with canned beef and that so far as they knew the health of their patients had not been affected by its use.

The court also heard the testimony of Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston, now engaged in furnishing beef on the hoof to the troops at inland points in Cuba, who stated that he had had several interviews with General Eagan prior to the letting of contracts for the troops at Santiago and had urged the impossibility of satisfactorily supplying beef to the Cuban troops in any other way than on the hoof, or on the block. While Mr. Simpson was undergoing examination Major Lee sought to draw out information concerning his present contract, but was stopped by General Wade, president of the commission, who said that this was outside the time embraced in the inquiry.

Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston, present contractor for supplying beef on the block in Cuba, who is largely interested in live cattle, stock yards and refrigerators, stated his experience in connection with the letting of contracts for supplying beef during the Spanish war. He had been prepared to put in a bid and previous to the opening of the bids had had a conference with Gen. Eagan, who was a personal acquaintance and who had wired for him to come to Washington. Mr. Simpson said he had in 1897 visited Cuba as a food commissioner for the United States for the purpose of investigating the supply of cattle in that country. He had informed the general that he considered it impossible to use refrigerator beef in Cuba, explaining the conditions and difficulty, and after the first conversation General Eagan had instructed him to remain over one day. The next morning when he called the general had told him that he must purchase refrigerated beef for Cuba, but he did not indicate that this position was taken at the instance of any superior officer. He (Mr. Simpson) had not, therefore, put in a bid. He also stated that he had more or less talk with General Eagan and with the agent of Armour & Co. concerning the use of preservatives. This question was discussed in a general way with Mr. Eagan, who told him that some investigations were being conducted in the South in that direction. He had inferred that the experiment was made in the interest of both the Government and the packers.

Mr. Simpson said that since that time he had made a bid, which had been accepted, for supplying beef on the block to the inland points in Cuba, and that he was now engaged in that work, securing his cattle from Texas and Venezuela. He also stated that he had had considerable experience in shipping beef abroad, and that refrigerated beef generally brought about 2 cents per pound less in the London market than beef from the live cattle shipped over.

The witness did not believe it possible to keep beef in good condition out of a refrigerator for twenty-four hours. It would change in appearance in two hours and mold soon afterward. He thought the proper way to supply the troops in Cuba was to have refrigerator plants in the island and kill the beef there each day.

Lieutenant W. B. Conrad of the Twenty-third Infantry, who had charge of the cooking for the mess on the transport Indiana, said the refrigerator beef had kept good for about two weeks, but that after this time it became so badly tainted that the men would not use it. The Indiana carried fresh food supplies for Admiral Sampson's fleet, but much of them were spoiled by the heat. Eight thousand pounds were thrown overboard, but the remainder was issued to the fleet, although considerable of it was tainted.

Major Blair E. Taylor, in charge of the hospital at Fort McPherson, said the beef furnished the hospital was all of excellent quality.

Major Charles L. Heissmann, who was in command of the general hospital at Montauk Point, testified that all intestinal troubles were attributed to malaria and not to food. The food question did not arise at all.

Lieutenant Colonel Calvin Dewitt, in charge of the general hospital at Fortress Monroe, said that very few intestinal diseases were treated at that institution and these were not attributed to insufficient or poor diet. No canned beef was used.

Major W. R. Hall, who was in control of the general hospital at Key West, had had no experience there with any canned roast or refrigerated beef. He attributed the intestinal diseases generally to the fact that the men had been exposed to a tropical climate. He heard some complaint that the men had been short of rations in Cuba and they were much run down.

Major H. P. Burham told of the conditions at the Ponce general hospital, of which he was in charge. He had used both refrigerated beef and canned roast beef, as well as the native beef. It was necessary to use the native beef the day it was killed to prevent spoiling, and the refrigerator beef was preferred to the native article. He had found the canned beef satisfactory in stews and had heard no complaint concerning it. Typhoid was the principal disease, but there were many cases of dysentery and diarrhoea. The latter he attributed generally to the eating of native fruits and not to the meats. All told, only about 120 cans of beef had been refused. Some of the refrigerator beef had to be trimmed.

Major George H. Torney, who had charge of the hospital ship Relief during the war, said that about 500 sick men had been transported from the island. He had never used canned roast beef. The refrigerated meat had been tested and had given satisfaction. He did not believe any chemical reserves had been used.

Major D. M. Appel told of his experiences during the war at Mobile and in New York. He had been in charge of the hospitals at the first named place and of the distribution of the sick. He said he heard many complaints from the men and the surgeons concerning the meat supplied and he thought that some intestinal troubles had been caused thereby. He had heard in New York that many of the men had refused to receive the canned beef, but he had attributed this to the sickness itself.

WANTS THE BABE PROVIDED FOR

Nurse Canning Tells a Strange Story.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A special cable to the World from London says: Miss M. Canning, nurse, has applied to the magistrate at Bow street Police Court for advice as to how to compel Baroness von Buren of Budapest, or Willie Clack of Elgin Park, San Francisco, to pay for the maintenance of the child of the Baroness' sister, left with the applicant three years ago. Nurse Canning told the magistrate the following remarkable story:

"On December 10, 1895, Baroness von Buren called at my institute for nursing on Bond street, London, and I arranged to take her 16-year-old sister, Audrey Newman, of San Francisco, who was in trouble. A babe was born on February 15, 1896. When I telegraphed the fact to the Baroness she wired in reply:

"'Put it in foundling asylum or anywhere.'

"The next day Mrs. Newman called with her married daughter and they repeated the Baroness' advice, but I refused to comply with it. The child was christened Daisy Olga Newman at the Church of St. Anselmo, Davies street, Berkeley Square. The Baroness, myself and the church attendant stood sponsors.

"After a stay of three months with me Audrey returned to her mother's house. The Baroness paid for the keeping of the child from time to time. But as I had difficulty in getting the money I instructed Cormac, Donohoe & Baum of San Francisco to make inquiries. They advised me to take the child to San Francisco.

Magistrate Lushington advised her that the child would have to go to the workhouse if they did not provide for its support.

SLOAN TO LIVE IN ENGLAND.

The American Jockey Has Taken a Place at Newmarket.

LONDON, April 1.—According to an article on Tod Sloan which will appear in the Idler for April, written by "Magpie," sporting writer of the Globe, the American jockey intends to become domiciled in England permanently and has taken a place at Newmarket.

Cattle for Guam Island.

VALLEJO, April 1.—The Brutus will leave the yard at 10 o'clock this morning. Before leaving San Francisco she will take on board a bull and three cows, which will be used as the nucleus of a Government herd on Guam Island. Proposals for supplying the cattle have been asked of leading stock-raisers, and they will be procured at once.

A SHOT STOPPED HIM.

Dan Cahill Surrenders to the Police After an Exciting Chase.

Dan Cahill, a young thief, was arrested last night and charged at the City Prison with petty larceny. He and several companions entered a grocery on the corner of Page and Laguna streets and stole two hams. Officers Cochrane and Ward were notified of the theft and they gave chase. Cahill was seen running from the place with a ham under his arm. Policeman Ward ordered him to halt, but Cahill renewed his speed. A bullet whizzing past his head notified him that escape was impossible and he came to a half and was taken into custody. His companion in crime escaped.

HONORS FOR THE SOLDIER DEAD

Funeral Over Bodies From West Indies.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The funeral train bearing the bodies of 150 soldiers who lost their lives in Cuba and Porto Rico arrived at Rosslyn, Va., this afternoon, having passed through Washington without stop. The train was heavily draped in mourning and decorated with flags. The remains are encased in hermetically sealed caskets, marked wherever possible with the name and regiment of the soldier. These caskets were removed from the train as rapidly as possible to the park of the Arlington Cemetery, where the final interment is to be made. A large number of tents have been erected there for the safekeeping of the remains until arrangements have been perfected for their interment. There are about 350 of these bodies to be buried at Arlington.

Tht funeral train after discharging at Rosslyn will return to New York and receive the remainder of the bodies. It is expected that the shipment will be completed by Tuesday afternoon. In case arrangements can be perfected by that time the funeral ceremony of the entire number will be held at the cemetery next Wednesday. There is an impression at the department, however, that the arrangements cannot be concluded in time to permit of the funeral before Thursday.

Full military honors will be paid to the memory of the patriots who lost their lives in the West Indies. Orders have been issued for the participation of Troop H of the Third Cavalry at Fort Meyer and three batteries of artillery from Washington Barracks, together with the band of the Fourth Artillery. The military escort will be in command of Colonel Frank L. Guenther of the Fourth Artillery and includes all the available regular troops in this vicinity.

The President has under consideration a proposition for the participation of the District National Guard in the funeral ceremonies next week, and it is probable that they will be ordered for duty on that occasion. In special recognition of the occasion and in order to permit the Government employes to assist in doing honor to the memory of the soldiers who lost their lives for their country, all the Government departments will be closed at noon on the day set apart for the funeral ceremonies.

RED CROSS MAY DISBAND.

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—The Red Cross Society headquarters will, owing to much dissatisfaction, close on Tuesday. A meeting to canvass the situation will be held on that day. Many members of the board are displeased that money donated for Red Cross purposes is used to pay current expenses when the soldiers' needs have been met. The paying of clerk hire and other expenses from the general fund when no money is coming in has given rise to severe criticism from those who have donated liberally. It is stated that when General Shafter came here the money expended for the Red Cross part in the entertainment, including costly flowers and yards of elegant ribbon to tie them with, came from the society treasury.

Wine Company Loses.

SANTA CRUZ, April 1.—A jury this evening decided the case of the Ben Lomond Wine Company against C. Sladky et al. of San Francisco, for the recovery of a vineyard and $39,000 damages, in favor of the defendants.

BROOKLYN BOAT IS RUN DOWN

Tug Argus Collides With the Pierrepont.

NINE PERSONS INJURED

AND TWO GIRLS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

The Ferryboat Crowded With Passengers, and the Accident Probably Due to a Misunderstanding of Signals.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Nine persons were severely injured, and it is feared two were drowned in a collision between an ocean-going tug and one of the Brooklyn ferryboats to-night. The ferryboat Pierrepont was struck in midstream by the tug Argus and so badly damaged that it was with difficulty she reached her Brooklyn slip. The tug was uninjured.

The accident occurred during the rush hours, when the ferryboat was crowded, and it is believed to have been caused by a misunderstanding of signals and the large amount of traffic in the stream.

The Argus crashed into the ferryboat, penetrating the side of the Pierrepont five feet forward of the entrance to the women's cabin. There was almost a panic aboard and in the rush two girls and a woman were thrown into the water. The woman was rescued, but nothing has been seen of the girls, who were unknown.

Those injured were mostly women and they were struck by the broken timbers near the women's cabin.

Mrs. Hannah Conniff was severely injured about the back. Mrs. Anna Reilly received severe injuries of the back and her right leg was crushed. Mrs. Mary Meyers had her hand crushed and received internal injuries. Antonio Austino was severely injured internally. These were the most seriously injured. All live in Brooklyn.

PILGRIMS TO THE BISMARCK MAUSOLEUM

Many Beautiful Gifts Have Been Sent, the Most Magnificent Being From the Women of Hamburg.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

BERLIN, April 1.—At Friedrichsruhe Easter week is being passed in entertaining pilgrims who now come in large numbers to view the sarcophagi containing the remains of the great chancellor and Princess Bismarck, and in arranging the many beautiful gifts of the devoted admirers of the masoleum. Among the contributions one which is specially worthy of mention is from the women of Hamburg. It is an oak branch of gilded silver. This work of art was fixed with great bronze nails on a slab of black marble some five feet high, and inserted in the wall of the mausoleum. The artist has done very fine work, and each leaf is perfect in accuracy. It is relieved here and there with acorns.

Sherman Is Convalescing.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Ex-Secretary Sherman is making consistent progress toward recovery and is rapidly convalescing. To-night he was much better and has rested quietly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Courage and Strength in Times of Danger."

Read the warning between the lines. What is that warning? It is of the danger from accumulation of badness in the blood, caused by the usual heavy living of the Winter months. Spring is the clearing, cleansing time of the year; the forerunner of the brightness and beauty of glorious Summer.

Follow the principle that Nature lays down. Start in at once and purify your blood with that great specific, Hood's Sarsaparilla. *It never disappoints.*

Indigestion—"I had sinking spells caused by weakness and indigestion, with palpitation of the heart when going up stairs. Physicians' prescriptions did no good, but Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me permanently." MRS. ANDREW GRIESER, Defiance, Ohio.

Scrofula Bunches—"My baby was weak and delicate after scarlet fever. Skin was transparent and blue. Scrofula bunches came on his neck. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them completely and he is now strong." MRS. GEO. CLARK, 522 Chestnut Street, Lynn, Mass.

Run Down—"As a great medicine to restore strength I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I take it spring and fall and whenever I feel tired and run down. It removed my pimples." ANNETTE MESSERLE, 1240 Atlantic Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Female Troubles—"I am happy to say that I was entirely cured of female troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped my husband's catarrh greatly." MRS. J. E. WRIGGINS, 703 S. 6th Street, Camden, N. J.

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