OPPOSE ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

Germans at Present Do Not Like Britain.

ALL RIGHT AS TO ITALY

THAT PART OF BISMARCK'S SUGGESTION APPROVED.

Owing to the Recent Unfriendly Attitude of John Bull the Anglo-German Delagoa Bay Agreement Is in Danger.

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BERLIN, April 29.—Universal attention has been attracted in political circles by the prominence given in the semi-official North German Allegemeine Zeitung to an indorsement of the late Prince Bismarck's recommendation of a German, British and Italian alliance.

The Kreuz Zeitung gives the subject equal prominence, but takes exception to the recommendation, saying that before such an alliance can be thought of, Samoa and other troublesome points must be out of the way.

The Reichstag, during several recent sessions, has suffered from absenteeism. This has been much worse during the present session, when, with few exceptions, the attendance has been less than one-fifth of the total membership and has often dwindled to a score. As, under the rules, a half of the members constitute a quorum, the sittings have been continued only by the good will of the members present. This condition of affairs has been the subject of a great deal of complaint in the newspapers and the old scheme of granting a per diem allowance, which has been defeated in the Bundesrath several times in the last twenty years, has been again revived.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from an authoritative source that England's unfriendly attitude is likely to have considerable influence upon the Anglo-German Delagoa Bay agreement. Some curious events preceding this agreement have now been made public. The agreement only goes into force if Portugal voluntarily relinquishes Delagoa, which has not yet been done, although English and Portuguese financiers are working to that end. The moving spirit in the matter was Cecil Rhodes, who managed to make the King of Portugal believe that he could secure his throne against the attacks of Republicans by English arms if he relinquishes Portuguese African possessions to England. Germany had nothing to do with these machinations, but only tried to safeguard her interests. There has been such a revulsion of public feeling regarding England, due to her unfriendly attitude in Samoa and China, that the Government feels obliged to yield to this sentiment. There is a suspicion in England that Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Embassador to Great Britain, has been instructed that Germany is no longer ready to carry out the Delagoa Bay agreement.

The Agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung claims that during the canned beef investigation, it was proved that a Western packing company had imported into Germany, under the guise of beef, canned horse meat. The newspaper named demands that the Government stop this "swindling traffic."

Labor day in Berlin will be celebrated by twenty-nine public meetings. In the afternoon the Socialists will hold mammoth picnics in six of the Berlin Reichstag districts.

Major General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, and his family are here to spend some time.

Spain's Minister Coming.

MADRID, April 29.—The Duke de Arcos, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, will leave for the United States next week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Saved From Rupture

Difficult and Dangerous Malady Cured by New Process.

A Young Man Who Can Now Face Life With the Courage of a Sound Body.

In Gloversville, N. Y., a resident of that bustling town is facing life with a bodily freedom which means everything to a young man who has his greater successes before him. Mr.

MR. T. W. CARR.

T. W. Carr had a difficult and dangerous rupture, which failed to yield to a number of different kinds of trusses. And he tried the much-talked-of Rice method, the discovery of Dr. W. S. Rice, 418 G. Main St., Adams, N. Y. His cure was perfect, the opening through which the rupture protruded having grown together. Surgeons claim that the only radical cure for hernia or breach or rupture, all of which names the malady is known under, is to cut open the outer skin and then sew the muscles together. It is a dangerous operation, kills as often as it cures, and is not a certainty. Dr. Rice obtains all the benefit of an operation, but uses no knife. The fact is, his system is a home cure, without pain, danger, operation or an hour detention from work. It is marvelous. He cured a man out in Riceville, Iowa, Wm. Blandin by name, whose case was apparently hopeless. He also restored Geo. F. Mulford, 484 E. 5th St., Boston, Mass., who had been rutured eighteen years. Geo. Bell of St. Charles, Minn., is another remarkable case. There are probably a thousand others who have all been permanently cured by Dr. Rice.

Mr. Carr was cured two years ago, and his muscles have grown beyond the possibility of a return of rupture. Write to Dr. Rice for his free book on rupture. Write to-day. Do not delay, since to do so may cause you to forget the address. Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 418 G. Main St., Adams, N. Y.

POOH-BAH OTIS HAD TO RETREAT

Ruler of Manila in a Comedy Role.

CLASHES WITH A CONSUL

TROUBLE OVER THE CREW OF A TRANSPORT.

The State Department Representative Told to Get Off the Earth, but He Triumphs Over the General.

Special Correspondence of The Call.

MANILA, March 25.—The United States transport Grant, which leaves here this afternoon, will have as passengers for San Francisco fifty-seven sailors, comprising the former crew of the transport Indiana. The Grant carries this letter.

The events in relation to this crew's last days in Manila make an interesting story. The Indiana's master is Captain Morle. The fifty-seven men signed articles in San Francisco on October 24 for a cruise to terminate at San Francisco in six months. This meant that they could not be dismissed at Manila or any other place than San Francisco when the six months had expired with less than enough money to their credit to get back home with, not to speak of the loss of time.

On March 21 the Indiana arrived in Manila from Iloilo, and the captain ordered the men to American Consul Williams' office to be paid off, as he had employed a Filipino crew to take their places. The next morning the men appeared at the consulate, followed by the Indiana's purser, with $7000 to pay them with. Articles were drawn releasing the Government ship from the contract, but the men refused to accept their pay under such conditions, with no transportation provided for their return home and be turned adrift in a city so far away.

After several hours of parleying night was near, and as General Otis had issued strict orders for every one to be off the streets by 7 o'clock under penalty of being shot by the military police a grave problem confronted United States Consul Williams, with fifty-seven mad sailors on his hands, and without money. The Consul had less than one hour in which to hire a steam launch and get the men on some ship in the harbor for the night. He took them to the Indiana, but the captain bluntly refused to take them on board. Then the Consul ordered the launch containing the fifty-seven moneyless sailors to proceed to the transport Grant, where Captain Jesse A. Baker, the quartermaster in charge, promptly refused to have anything to do with them without orders from Colonel Pope or General Otis.

Now it was 7 o'clock and Consul Williams headed the launch with fifty-seven hungry men for the mouth of the river Pasig to land in front of the office of the captain of the port. Near there is the military police station, and he secured a guard of soldiers to accompany the men through the streets to the English Hotel, where he arranged with the landlord to allow the men to sleep on the ground in the inclosure back of the hotel and give them what he could in the way of food at the expense of the consulate.

The next morning Captain Morle went to General Otis and gave his side of the story. Any one who has had any experience in handling seamen knows that the differences between captain and crew when formulated into separate stories are the exact antithesis of each other. General Otis had no sooner heard Captain Morle's story than he sent an orderly for Consul Williams. The Consul told the orderly to tell the general he would be up in a few minutes.

"No, the general wants you immediately," said the obedient orderly.

"All right," said Mr. Williams, and putting on his hat he started for the Governor's palace within the walled city.

He faced General Otis to find him in a rage. Otis did not even greet him civilly. He demanded that Consul Williams explain what right he had to meddle in affairs here.

"Why," said Mr. Williams, "I am the United States Consul and always treat with such matters where American sailors are involved."

"But you are in America now; Manila is American, and you have no business here," shouted Otis. "I am Consul here; I am Governor; I am everything, and I want you to leave all of these matters alone in the future."

Consul Williams intimated quietly that the State Department at Washington was responsible for his presence in Manila, whereupon Otis roared something to the effect that that department had nothing to say, anyway, when the military came in."

"Do you take the responsibility for the disposition of these men?" asked Williams.

"Yes; you drop everything in regard to it. I will handle them."

Then Williams withdrew, feeling like the small boy who had been spanked. Going to his office he found the fifty-seven sailors waiting for him.

"Well, boys," said the Consul, "I can do nothing in regard to your case any more. General Otis has taken it out of my hands. You must see him."

It was now the past the noon hour and the boys were getting very hungry, so they started at once to see General Otis. Four of the leaders went up to the general's office, the remainder waiting outside. The four were escorted before the commander of all things in the Philippines.

"Well," roared the general, "what right have you men got around the streets here at all hours of the day or night? You are simply loafers, and I am going to send you to jail."

The men tried to explain their position and the circumstances. The general sent for Colonel Pope, the chief quartermaster, to consult with him. They talked it over, and the general with nearly 30,000 men under him was puzzled. Night was approaching and the fifty-seven sailors were standing outside, dinnerless and supperless. It is not on record that Major General Otis ever retreated before, but he did this time from the position he had taken. He sent to Consul Williams as urgent a summons as he had sent in the morning to come at once.

Of course Mr. Williams could do nothing but obey. The general humbly told the Consul he could find no way to handle the men and he requested Mr. Williams to take them in charge and keep them at the expense of the Government until the Grant sailed, when they would be sent home and paid off in San Francisco.

Consul Williams told The Call representative he hoped the Government would close his office and let him go home, but he was very guarded about referring to General Otis in regard to the trouble with the Indiana's sailors.

The Indiana's men arrived in San Francisco on the Grant yesterday. Their contract expired on April 24 while at sea, and they will now be paid here according to its terms.

YOUNG ATHLETES COMPETE.

University of the Pacific Wins at Field Sports.

SAN JOSE, April 29.—The interscholastic field sports held here to-day were attended by about 1500 people. The University of the Pacific won with 55 points, Santa Clara High School 53, San Jose High School 24, Los Gatos 17, State Normal 11. The events and winners were:

Fifty-yard dash—Hamilton, U. P., 5 2-5 seconds.

Half-mile bicycle race—Lace Downing, San Jose, 2 minutes 2-5 seconds.

880-yard run—Steeves, Santa Clara, 2:15.

One mile walk—Tie between Nicholls and Hyde, U. P. Time, 8:51.

100-yard dash—Hamilton, U. P., :10 2-5.

Mile run—Wiley, Santa Clara, 5:22.

One mile bicycle race—Lace Downing, 2:36.

220-yard dash—Hamilton, U. P., no time.

220-yard hurdle—Plank, Santa Clara, :27.

440-yard run—Hamilton, U. P., :54.

Broad jump—Narramore, Santa Clara, 20 feet 5 inches.

Pole vault—Bassett, 9 feet 3 inches.

Hammer-throw—Estes, State Normal, 149 feet.

Running high jump—Wilder, Los Gatos, 5 feet 1 inch.

VICIOUS TRAIT IN REDLANDS' YOUNG TRAIN WRECKER

Cunning of the Criminal Displayed by Little Harry Gregg.

REDLANDS, April 28.—Harry Gregg of this city, the youngest train-wrecker, or would-be train-wrecker, in the world, has not the appearance of a vicious child; indeed, his countenance is open and frank and his animated conversation gives one the impression that he is a vivacious, straightforward, but very precocious youth, except for an occasional sly glance of the eye, revealing the undercurrent of cunning in his nature. Although nine years old, he is rather small, appearing to be a year younger as barefooted he scurries about, clad in a waist and knee trousers, with a cycling cap jauntily placed upon the back of his head and leaving protruding from it a bountiful supply of hair of the "towhead" type. He has a round face, with a "pug" nose, rather small mouth, the corners somewhat depressed, and eyes always in motion, partly as though from bashfulness and partly as though seeking some object. His eyebrows and lashes are light and indistinct and his face is covered with large freckles, though not of a dark shade.

As he talked to-day he was constantly in motion, yet showed no disposition to run away or to avoid an interview. As he talked he drew rapidly, with his toes, in the dust by the roadside circles, rosettes, scrolls and conventional designs of good proportion and well balanced; yet doing it while talking and apparently without giving the matter a thought.

"Are you fond of drawing and do you do much of it?" he was asked.

"Yes, indeed," he said; "we draw some every afternoon 'most. We study colors, too. To-day we had yellow and blue papers. Teacher gives us a piece of paper like this (holding his hands about eight inches apart) and we cut them up into strips and show all the colors from normal yellow to normal blue."

"What do you mean by normal blue?"

"Normal yellow is jest yellow, without any other color in it; then you keep adding a little blue until it is jest blue and no other colors in it, and it's normal blue. We have different colors sometimes and make pretty things. I'm in the third grade now, and Miss Trippett's my teacher. I'll be in the fourth grade next year, same's that great big girl there. She's not been to school for some time, so she don't get promoted."

So on he rattled away from one thing to another, telling about different people and their family relations, as his eyes would fall upon the school children passing.

"How did you come to wire the piece of rail to the railroad track?" was asked.

"I didn't know that it'd wreck the train," he said, quickly.

In the trial before the Justice of the Peace two witnesses had told how he did it, and he heard their testimony; but when he was examined he denied positively having had anything to do with it, and said he knew nothing about it.

"I didn't want to wreck the train, as mamma and papa were on it and I'd be awful sorry."

His parents were not on the train and he knew it perfectly well. But it is a remarkable thing that he never lacks for a plausible explanation or excuse for any act.

"I jest tied it up close to the track so's the thing on the side of the wheel couldn't go between and would split the piece of iron (a section of steel rail three and a half feet long), 'cause I wanted it in two to make a thing to put beside the wheels of a handcar I was goin' to make to keep the wheels from goin' off the track, this way, you see."

Taking several pieces of straw from the ground, he explained that the bar

HARRY GREGG, AGED 9.

of iron dropping below the periphery of the wheels would prevent their running off the rails.

"But 'stead of making it go with handles, like a real handcar, I'd jest push it and jump on. 'Nother feller up here put a piece of iron on the track and the cars split it in two and he fixed a handcar with it; but 'twasn't a piece of rail it cut in two."

That he did not expect to wreck the train, as would seem from the plausible story he told, is not credited. He has repeatedly shown himself capable of inventing equally plausible stories to cover up other mischievous pranks. He has stolen small things and seemed to know intuitively what course would be pursued in an effort to detect him, so that it was almost impossible to secure a statement from him that would in any way implicate himself. He never lacks for an answer to any question and replies with great celerity, deliberately falsifying and at the same time framing his answers so as to make a likely story, as though the whole thing had been carefully planned before.

"Would you do this to wreck a train?"

"Oh, no! That'd be wrong and papa'd not like it. My papa asked me to tell him everything. I do, and always tell him things like that—when he asks me."

His father said in court that he had asked Harry all about it and endeavored to get at the truth, and he could find out nothing. The boy seemed to know nothing of it.

So it was with other questions. He spoke without any reference to the facts in the case. Veracity has no place in the child's make-up.

LEADERS TAKE SECOND GAME FROM PIRATES

Pair of Errors Give St. Louis the Victory by a Score of Two to One.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Clubs—	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs—	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	9	1	.900	Boston	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	10	4	.714	Baltimore	7	6	.538
Chicago	8	6	.571	New York	4	8	.333
Louisville	5	4	.555	Washington	4	9	.308
Cincinnati	6	5	.555	Pittsburg	2	7	.222
Brooklyn	7	6	.538	Cleveland	1	6	.143

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Pittsburg met its second defeat at the hands of St. Louis after a hard-fought battle. Williams' fumble in the fourth and Bowerman's wild throw in the eighth contributed largely to the visitors' two runs. Attendance, 5400. Score:

Clubs—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	8	4
St. Louis	2	8	2

Batteries—Hoffer and Bowerman; Jones and Criger. Umpires—Burns and Smith.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—To-day's game was a pitchers' battle and the Oriole twirler had all the better of the argument. The Champions were on their mettle and the Baltimoreans were full of ginger. The result was a number of startling plays, both teams sharing in the honors. For the first time this season the umpires' decisions were not combated by either side. Attendance, 2650. Score:

Clubs—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	7	2
Boston	1	2	0

Batteries—McGinnty and Robinson; Willis and Clarke. Umpires—Hunt and Connolly.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Phillies won to-day's game through good hitting. Carrick, excepting in the last three innings, was an easy mark. The locals fielded well, and with an effective pitcher would have won the game. Attendance, 4000. Score:

Clubs—	R.	H.	E.
New York	5	8	2
Philadelphia	8	13	5

Batteries—Carrick and Grady; Piatt and Douglass. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Reds did all their batting to-day after gifts and errors and gave the Orphans their second shut-out of the season in a loosely played fielding and light hitting game. Philips proved invincible with men on bases. Attendance, 12,000. Score:

Clubs—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	5	4
Cincinnati	4	5	4

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Philips and Peitz. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Senators beat the Brooklyns by hard hitting, aided by the visitors' errors. Dineen was not hit as hard as Kennedy and the hits off his delivery were not so timed as to do the most good. Attendance, 1000. Score:

Clubs—	R.	H.	E.
Washington	6	12	7
Brooklyn	4	11	3

Batteries—Dineen and Maguire; Kennedy and Farrell. Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews.

PRINCETON, April 29.—Princeton defeated Cornell to-day by a score of 3 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle throughout. Only twice were the visitors able to land squarely upon Hilderbrand's curves, and the Tigers made but five hits. The feature of the game was the work of Bedford, who made seven put-outs, four assists and one of the five Princeton hits. Score:

Clubs—	R.	H.	E.
Cornell	0	2	6
Princeton	3	5	4

Batteries—Young and Gouger; Hilderbrand and Kafer.

Lakes of Killarney to Be Sold.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A Journal cable from Dublin says: "The Irish Land Court will shortly offer the most admired portion of the Lakes of Killarney for sale. The Muckross estate has already been sold to tenants, and the mansion, deer park, etc., will be offered with the lakes. The sum mentioned as likely to be the price asked is $150,000. It is feared the purchaser may exclude the public from the lakes.

ON EASTERN TRACKS.

Crockett Wins the Peabody Handicap at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—The Memphis Jockey Club's annual spring meeting ended to-day. The Peabody handicap was the banner race. Dunois was scratched and six horses faced the starter. Crockett, the favorite, won handily by a length. Crockett was the only winning favorite. Weather cloudy; track fast. Results:

Six furlongs, selling—Troopia won, Idle Hour second, Ben Frost third. Time, 1:16½.

Half mile—Maydine won, Atlanto second, Fleeting Moments third. Time, :50¼.

Mile and a sixteenth—Miss Patron won, Our Nellie second, Jimp third. Time, 1:51.

Mile and an eighth, Peabody handicap—Crockett won, Basquil second, Peat third. Time, 1:55.

Six furlongs—Galathea won, Lennep second, Little Jack Horner third. Time, 1:15¾.

One mile, selling—Patron won, Traveler second, Colonel Frank Waters third. Time, 1:43¼.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The crowd at Newport to-day was one of the largest in the history of the Queen City Jockey Club. The weather was beautiful and the track at its best. Results:

One mile, selling—L W won, Vanessa second, Jack Martin third. Time, 1:45.

Four and a half furlongs—Beldon won, Highland Lad second, Nina B L third. Time, :54½.

Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Raffaello won, Gold Fox second, Flop third. Time, 1:47¼.

Six furlongs, selling—Horace won, Bertha Nell second, Kenmore Queen third. Time, 1:13½.

Six furlongs, selling—Violet Parsons won, Scrivener second, Renn Campbell third. Time, 1:14.

Mile and sixty yards—Prosecutor won, Tranby second, Eitholin third. Time, 1:45¼.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Results at Aqueduct:

About seven furlongs—Great Land won, Dr. Parker second, Roysterer third. Time, 1:25 2-5.

Four and a half furlongs, selling—Lottie Sheville won, Albonita second, Pe-Be-So third. Time, :57.

One mile—Dan Rice won, Al Fresco second, Kirkwood third. Time, 1:42¾.

Six furlongs, selling, Rockaway—Gaze won, Takanassee second, Duke of Middleburg third. Time, 1:14.

Five furlongs, selling—Shoreham won, Queen Anne second, Big Gun third. Time, 1:02.

About seven furlongs, selling—Harry Reed won, Ordeal second, Leando third. Time, 1:25 4-5.

'GENE LEIGH A BENEDICK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 29.—A very pretty double wedding occurred at the Grand Hotel this evening. H. Eugene Leigh, the turfman, and William C. Schrode, the theatrical man, who has just completed an engagement at the Fountain Theater, were married to two of Kentucky's fairest daughters, Viola Wilkes and Lillian Wilkes, daughters of Henry W. Wilkes of Louisville. The ceremony took place in the parlor of the Grand Hotel, Dr. Henry Melville Curtis, pastor of Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church, officiating, and Judge Jackson Smith acting as best man. After the ceremony a course dinner was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh and Mr. and Mrs. Schrode will remain in Cincinnati until Monday, when they will leave for New York. Mr. Schrode intends to retire from the stage and engage in other business in New York.

WILLIAM READS COGHLAN'S SONG

"Hoch der Kaiser" Amuses Him.

GERMANS ARE CONCILIATED

NEWSPAPERS GO SO FAR AS TO PRAISE AMERICANS.

Some of the Agrarian Jingo Press, However, Score What They Term the Government's Blundering Policy.

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BERLIN, April 29.—The Coghlan incident at New York has been very generally discussed by the German papers this week, although it is evident, as stated to the Associated Press correspondent here by a responsible member ber of the Government, that the journalist mouthpieces of the Government did not desire to construe the objectionable utterances as anything more than the remarks of a man who had not been accustomed to measuring his words.

For a day or two a number of the leading newspapers published severe strictures on the case. With a view to obtaining a declaration from governmental headquarters, the correspondent sought an interview with Privy Councilor Hamman, as high official of the Foreign Office. Having been instructed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bulow, Councilor Hamman said:

"So far as the Foregn Office knows, there never was a serious misunderstanding between Admiral von Diedrichs and Admiral Dewey, not even during the early part of last summer. We ill not deny that there may have been slight hitches at first, for the situation was a difficult one for both Germans and Americans. Admiral Dewey may possibly have suspected for a time that Admiral von Diedrichs was intriguing with the Spaniards at Manila, or that Germany may have meant to take a hostile stand. This may have been due to certain evolutions of our ships which Admiral Dewey misconstrued. On the other hand, Admiral Diedrichs probably keenly felt the restrictions of a stringent blockade, which greatly hampered the movements of his ships. This irksome position may have tried the patience of Admiral von Diedrichs at times. This, we believe, was the case both at Manila and at Iloilo, but whatever the little unpleasantness grew out of, this condition never, if we have been correctly informed, took a serious complexion, and it never was so understood by either party. All of this was over long ago and the grass has overgrown it. Ever since the end of last summer the relations of Von Diedrichs and Dewey have been of the most pleasant character, and according to the latest advices are now, to the extent of rendering mutual services and fraternizing on more than one occasion. The same conditions exist at Samoa, where all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, our advices show that never since the trouble began have the crew and the commander of the German cruiser Falke and those of the English and American vessels ceased to be cordial and pleasant. This has been the case especially with the Americans. Among the crew of the United States cruiser Philadelphia are a number of German-Americans, and through them friendly intercourse came quite naturally. All our reports agree on this point.

"German residents of Apia," Councilor Hamman continues, "especially mention that they had not had to suffer nearly as much from the Americans on account of passport regulations and other warlike measures as from the British, thanks to the more urbane methods of the former.

"Regarding the utterances of Captain Coghlan, the Government," Councilor Hamman concluded, "has attached no importance to the incident. The assurances received from Washington on that subject have been entirely satisfactory."

Some of the newspaper comments elicited by Captain Coghlan's utterances are very significant. For example, the Frankfuerter Zeitung admits that it saw no necessity for the dispatch of a large German squadron to Manila, and asserts that the squadron interfered injudiciously with the American blockade. The Frankfuerter Zeitung alleges that this interference was due to direct instructions from Emperor William.

Even more significant is the fact that the Cologne Volks Zeitung, the main organ of the Center, the dominant party in the Reichstag, has an article agreeing with the foregoing statement and containing the mysterious passage:

"Perhaps it was due to negotiations on the part of Germany in order to obtain, if possible, a coaling station in the Philippines, that a number of our vessels were sent to Manila. If this presumption is correct, those who sent instructions to Admiral von Diedrichs without the knowledge of the Foreign Office received a bitter lesson. The Foreign Office has since been engaged in repairing the blunder and has succeeded with the American Government, but not yet with the people of the United States, as the Coghlan incident again demonstrates."

The force of this editorial article is heightened by the fact that the paper in which it was published was, in the outbreak of the war with Spain, one of the most virulent enemies of the United States. The Volks Zeitung and other newspapers advise Germans not to undervalue the importance of hostile demonstrations accompanying the Coghlan incident, putting them on parallel lines with similar incidents on both sides in the period preceding the Franco-German war.

The jingo Agrarian press seizes the opportunity to attack the Cabinet and particularly the Foreign Minister, Baron von Bulow, and to reiterate the charge that he is pursuing a vacillating policy.

The North German Gagette, for example, says: "Advancing at the wrong time and then retreating at the wrong time—that has been our foreign policy for a decade past."

Other newspapers continue the campaign for a larger navy, insisting that if Germany wishes to remain a world power she must have many more ships, so as to be able to interfere at any time and anywhere. The great majority of the newspapers, however, preserve a calm and reasonable tone over the Coghlan incident.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William has taken a deep interest in the Coghlan incident and in affairs that have been developing in Samoa. While visiting at Wartburg the Emperor had full reports sent to him in regard to both matters, including a copy of the satirical ditty which Captain Coghlan recited at the conclusion of his speech at the Union League Club in New York and which his Majesty read with great amusement.

ENGLISH LENIENT AS TO COGHLAN'S INDISCRETION

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LONDON, April 29.—The Coghlan incident has caused a great deal of stir on this side of the Atlantic and has furnished the press of England and the Continent with a fruitful topic of discussion throughout the week. The English papers have taken a lenient view of Captain Coghlan's indiscretion, and except in the case of one or two notoriously anti-American journals, have been disposed to find excuses for him.

The Spectator, in an article which is typical of English comment, says: "Though we must join in the censure of Captain Coghlan for his indiscretion, we must not forget that what he said was substantially in accordance with the facts. The Germans behaved at Manila in a most irritating and unfriendly way to the United States. It was absurd for them to expect to play the part they played without raising a feeling of the most intense bitterness in such a high spirited body of men as the officers and sailors of the American navy. An exploisition of this feeling was bound to come sooner or later."

The Saturday Review, in an article characteristic of its treatment of anything concerning Americans, said: "Had an English captain made Captain Coghlan's speech, if such a thing is conceivable, or had a German officer made it about England, there would have been war; but the Americans are treated by the world like spoiled children. We, however, do not envy the position of Captain Coghlan, from which he can only escape by accepting an imputation upon his sobriety."

The Speaker takes a more common sense view of the matter and rejects the "brutal and insulting suggestion of the German papers that Captain Coghlan was intoxicated."

The Speaker assumes that Captain Coghlan thought he was talking in confidence to personal friends and members of the Union League Club and "let himself go." "His heaviest punishment," the Speaker adds, "will not be any that the Secretary of the Navy can inflict, but the consciousness that he has unwittingly done an injury to his own country."

THE EMPORIUM. THE EMPORIUM.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar.
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Will be closed all day Monday, May 1st—DEWEY DAY. See our announcements of the week's offerings in to-morrow morning's papers

FINE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM FOR SAN JOSE

SAN JOSE, April 29.—The sale of the First-street electric railway system on May 19 to satisfy a mortgage indebtedness of $200,000 to the German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco promises to bring out some spirited bidding. There are two parties already in the field who want to acquire the franchises and equipment of the line and it is rumored that San Francisco capitalists also have an eye on it. The system is about fifteen miles in length and fully equipped. It runs the entire length of First street to the cemetery, with feeders leading into each of the four quarters of the city.

Messrs. Henry and Burke, owners of the San Jose and Santa Clara Electric Railway, have been conducting negotiations with the German Savings and Loan Society looking to its purchase. Now another buyer has appeared in the person of A. Greeninger, who is at the head of a company of local capitalists. Greeninger has an application before the Board of Supervisors for a franchise for an electric road out First street from the northerly city limits to Alviso. These men propose to bid on the First-street road. In the combine is Hugh Center of the Alum Rock motor road. If they are successful they propose to make the Alviso road a part of the First-street system. The Alum Rock road will then be changed to an electric road and the branch running out Delmas avenue will be extended to Campbell and perhaps to Los Gatos.

The purchase of the First-street road by either of these two parties of capitalists will give San Jose one of the finest street car systems in the West.

Transferred to Yolo County.

WOODLAND, April 29.—The case of Mrs. Carfield against I. M. Bedell et al. will be transferred from the Superior Court of San Francisco to Yolo County. Judge Hebbard granted the motion for a change of venue Friday upon the application of Arthur C. Huston, attorney for defendant. The action is to recover a lot of diamond jewelry which is now in the possession of the defendant, J. B. Wright.

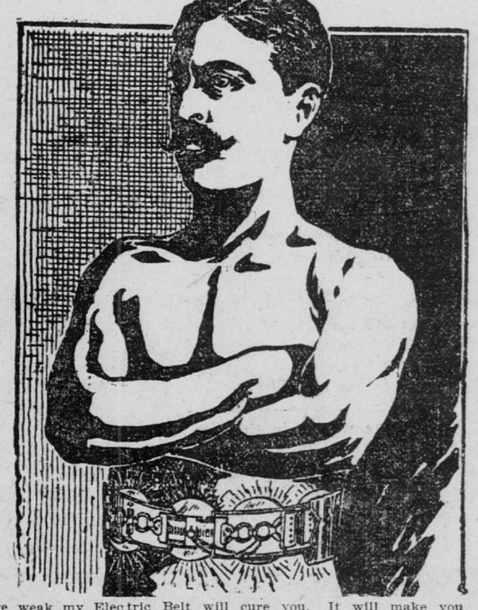
Nealy Found Not Guilty.

WOODLAND, April 29.—The jury in the case of Thomas Nealy, which has been on trial in the Superior Court for two days, has rendered a verdict finding the defendant not guilty. Nealy was charged with having interfered with Constable Johnson of Davisville in the discharge of his duties.

DO YOU WANT STRENGTH?

DO YOU REALIZE THAT YOU ARE NOT THE MAN you should be at your age? Do you find your strength failing you—exposing the great drain that has been sapping the very life and ambition out of you? Does this knowledge mar your life? Then it is time for you to look seriously to your health. You need such a remedy as

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT



From which you can absorb new strength and vitality. It is a grand remedy for any one who is weak, from whatever cause. It has made life a pleasure for over 10,000 men during the past year. It has made them strong; it has removed all the effects of wear and tear on their bodies. It has put fire into their nerves and blood, making the old men feel young and the young bright, energetic and full of animal vitality. It will do the same for you if you are weak.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF CURES LIKE THESE:

MICHIGAN BAR, Cal., March 21, 1899.
Dear Sir: I am very well pleased with my Belt. It is giving me good satisfaction. I would not do without it for double what it cost me. It is the best cure I have ever tried for my ailment. I feel better now than I have for ten years before; have a good appetite, sleep good, and feel number one.
Yours respectfully, M. B. ETTER.

BURBANK, Los Angeles County, Cal., April 1, 1899.
Dear Sir: I was troubled for years with stomach trouble and rheumatism. This trouble was of twenty-five years standing, and during that time I have spent hundreds of dollars and tried all known remedies. Nothing proved of benefit until I used your Belt. I found great relief in two weeks, and continued to improve. I am forty-seven years of age, and can say my pains are gone, and I can now eat a hearty meal and digest it. I thank you for the benefit. Yours truly, DANIEL M. FRYE.

DON'T BE A WEAK MAN.

It is grand to feel strong, humiliating to feel weak. If you are weak my Electric Belt will cure you. It will make you strong; it will steady your nerves and check all waste of power in thirty days. It is a grand cure for all weakness, whatever the cause. If you are troubled with weakness in any way, send for this Belt.

Don't be ignorant of a remedy which may correct all your past mistakes and assure your future happiness. Don't delay; act now. Get the book, "Three Classes of Men," devoted to the weaknesses of men, tells the cause of early decay in young and middle-aged men. It shows how Electricity, properly applied, will restore this power, and gives the proof. It is free upon application. Call or address

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 702 Market St., Cor. Kearny, S. F., or 204½ South Broadway, Los Angeles.
DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.
OFFICE HOURS—3 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.; Sundays 10 to 1
NEVER SOLD IN DRUG STORES.

SEND FOR MY BOOK, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN" IT IS MAILED FREE.

ON MONDAY--DEWEY DAY--OUR OFFICES WILL BE OPEN TILL 2 P. M.