AWFUL ATTEMPT OF A YOLO FARMER AT WIFE-MURDER

Score of Ugly Wounds Inflicted With a Butcher Knife.

WOODLAND, July 19.—The farm of Fred Lederer, near this city, was the scene of a horrible butchery this morning. The old farmer attacked his wife with a butcher knife and inflicted a score of ugly wounds, from which it is not likely that she will recover. He then chased his little daughter about the place, intending to take her life also, but she eluded him and escaped to the home of a neighbor. The general impression is that Lederer is not in his right mind, but he has been a quarrelsome fellow, and his crime has aroused the entire community, even to the extent that there is talking of summarily avenging the poor woman.

On July 10 Fred Lederer Sr. had his son Fred arrested on a charge of stealing 150 sacks of grain. The old man was suspected of being mentally unbalanced, and when the young man came to Woodland on July 12 his explanation was of such a satisfactory character that the case against him was dismissed. Young Lederer, after consultation with friends, decided to swear out a complaint, charging his father with insanity. Several days later Deputy Sheriff Griffin visited the Lederer farm, but failed to find the old man. Upon the promise of the young man to bring his father to Woodland as soon as he could find him, the Deputy Sheriff abandoned all effort to serve the warrant.

On the Lederer farm there are two houses nearly a mile apart. One of these has been occupied by the elder Lederer. The other is occupied by Mrs. Lederer, her two sons—Fred and Charles—and her 15-year-old daughter Richie. The farm is near Plainfield in what is known as the Egypt district, nine miles southwest of Woodland.

Last night Mrs. Lederer, her son Fred and daughter Richie were at home. Charles was with a threshing crew working near Cacheville. Early this morning Fred Lederer left the farm for Davisville with a load of grain. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the elder Lederer appeared at the house. Nobody but the little girl can tell what occurred thereafter, and the awful scene she witnessed has so completely unnerved her that her story is disconnected and in many respects lacking in detail.

After an angry conversation Lederer seized a butcher knife and made a movement as if to stab his wife. She ran out of the house, closely pursued by the angry man. The little girl followed. The chase continued about 300 yards. The poor woman was exhausted and could go no further. When Lederer came up a struggle for the knife ensued, during which the woman's hands were hacked and the fingers nearly severed. She received three cuts on the head, one severing the temporal artery. One leg was slashed in three places. Twelve or fifteen frightful wounds were inflicted about the hips.

Lederer left his wife for dead and chased the little girl back to the house, with the evident intention of killing her also. At the house he chased her around the wheat pile in the yard. Thinking to frighten him away, the girl exclaimed: "There comes the Sheriff." Lederer fled, taking the knife with him. The little girl then ran over to the residence of Thomas Brothers. She was so frightened she could scarcely talk coherently enough to make her story understood. She finally made Mrs. Brothers understand that her father had attempted to murder her mother.

Mrs. Brothers hurriedly drove to Fred Sieferman's place and notified Sieferman of the occurrence. Sieferman hastened to the Lederer house. When he arrived there he found Roy Saling and a hired man already there. The three men found Mrs. Lederer where the old man had left her. She was weak from loss of blood, but still able to speak faintly. They carried her back home and Al Hawkins, another neighbor, drove to Woodland for a physician. Dr. Volsard responded to the call. The woman was still conscious, but too weak to give an account of the tragic affair.

More than sixty stitches were required to close the wounds. Dr. Volsard says in all his experience he never witnessed such a sickening spectacle. The butchery of the woman was so horrible as to be almost indescribable.

If Mrs. Lederer dies an effort will be made to clear Lederer on the ground of insanity, but many citizens who know him intimately are willing to go on the stand and testify he is perfectly sane, but a devil incarnate. On the other hand an old resident of Yolo County who knows something of Lederer's life in Germany, contributes a bit of information of interest just now. Lederer and family came to the United States eight or ten years ago. Lederer had been in an asylum in Germany and had two sons in the army. The Government offered to give the sons their discharge and pay passage for themselves and their father if they would leave the country. The offer was accepted.

Many rumors are in circulation to the effect that Lederer's neighbors are infuriated over his crime and that in the event of the death of the wife an effort may be made to lynch him.

At a late hour this afternoon District Attorney Bush, a shorthand reporter and Dr. Volsard went out to the Lederer farm. They found that Mrs. Lederer had perceptibly rallied from the first shock. If no peritonitis sets in she may recover, but the chances are considered very slim. The deposition of the little girl was taken. No new evidence was gleaned except that Lederer had repeatedly threatened members of the family.

Shortly before noon Charles Brown informed Deputy Sheriff Brown and Marshal Lawson that at 9 o'clock he saw Lederer on Cemetery avenue. The officers decided to make a search of the city for him.

While Under Sheriff Brown was locking up the office Marshal Lawson walked on ahead in the direction of court. He met Lederer face to face at the southwest gateway to the Courthouse square. He was going in the direction of the Courthouse and the Marshal followed him to the Sheriff's office, where he surrendered to Under Sheriff Brown.

Lederer speaks so brokenly that but few men can understand him. When asked to make a statement all he would say was that his wife made him lots of trouble and he hoped she would die.

INDUCEMENTS FOR RECRUITS

Men in the Ranks May Get Commissions.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department is offering extra inducements to expedite the recruitment of the ten volunteer regiments. Nearly all the commissions having been issued many of the disappointed applicants have been advised to enter the ranks, as in that way it may be possible for them to secure commissions. General Corbin says that the policy of the administration will be to fill all vacancies which may occur among commissioned officers from the ranks. A number of applicants for commissions have enlisted as privates in the different regiments and have been appointed non-commissioned officers whenever possible and consequently are next in line of promotion to commissioned rank in the event of a vacancy.

Another method of securing recruits is to offer commissions to men otherwise qualified who will undertake to furnish in each case not less than forty men who can pass muster as soldiers and will enlist for service in the Philippines. There have been several cases of this kind during the past week.

The reports of recruiting yesterday show that 410 men were enrolled, making a total of 2678. The Thirty-first Regiment leads with 546 and the Twenty-seventh follows with 505.

All the field officers of the new volunteer regiments have been appointed, the list being completed to-day by the selection of the remaining colonels. The officers and their assignments follow:

Twenty-sixth Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, New York—Colonel Edmund Rice, Lieutenant Colonel William P. Duvall, Majors D. Anderson, Frank A. Cook and Joseph T. Dickman.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania—Colonel James M. Bell, Lieutenant Colonel Albert S. Cummings, Majors George L. Byram, Edward B. Caesatt and Clyde D. V. Hunt.

Twenty-eighth Infantry, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania—Colonel William E. Birkhimer, Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Leonard, Majors George H. Morgan, Elmer E. Taggart and John B. Porter.

Twenty-ninth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Georgia—Colonel Edward E. Hardin, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert H. Sargent, Majors Evan M. Johnson Jr., Harry L. Hawthorne and David B. Case.

Thirtieth Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Illinois—Colonel Cornelius Gardener, Lieutenant Colonel James R. Campbell, Majors Leonard A. Lovering, Matthew F. Steele and Thomas L. Hartigan.

Thirty-first Infantry, Fort Thomas, Kentucky—Colonel James S. Pettit, Lieutenant Colonel Webb G. Hayes, Majors Hunter Liggett, Lloyd M. Brett and John E. McMahon.

Thirty-second Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—Colonel Louis A. Craig, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis H. Strother, Majors Alexander B. Dyer, Robert E. L. Spengle and Charles Elliott Cabell.

Thirty-third Infantry, Fort Houston, Texas—Colonel Luther R. Hare, Lieutenant Colonel John J. Breeceton, Majors Marcus D. Cronin, P. C. March and Francis D. Ward.

Thirty-fourth Infantry, Fort Logan, Colorado—Colonel Lyman V. Kennon, Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Howe, Majors William A. Shunk, James A. Penn and Joseph Wheeler Jr.

Thirty-fifth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington—Colonel William A. Kobbe, Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Plummer, Majors Robert D. Walsh, Walter C. Short and Albert Laws.

The following appointments in the volunteer service were announced to-day:

To be lieutenant colonel—Louis H. Strather, formerly captain First Infantry.

To be majors—Edward B. Kassatt, second lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry; Joseph T. Dickman, captain Eighth Cavalry; Robert D. Walsh, captain Ninth Cavalry.

To be captains—James L. Burchfield, captain Third Kentucky; John P. Grinstead, captain Company L, Twenty-first Kansas; John Heckey, major First Connecticut; Charles Miller, first lieutenant Sixth United States Infantry; Frank W. Lattimer, captain Company D, Sixth Illinois.

To be first lieutenants—Charles H. Boyce, first lieutenant First New Hampshire Volunteers; James Lawrence Long, captain First Arkansas Volunteers; Marion B. Wilhoyt, first lieutenant Company M, Fourth Kentucky.

To be second lieutenants—Benjamin Kossmann, post quartermaster sergeant United States Army; Allen Le Fort, private Battery H, Third United States Artillery; Denny Verdi, had service in Cuba.

The following officers have been ordered to join their respective regiments at the places indicated:

Twenty-sixth Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, New York—First Lieutenant Philip S. Golderman and Second Lieutenant Garrison Ball.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Camp Meade, Pa.—First Lieutenants Oscar D. Wood and James D. Hannah, and Second Lieutenant Francis W. Griffin.

Twenty-eight Infantry, Camp Meade, Pa.—First Lieutenant Charles C. Allen.

Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, Headquarters Fort Thomas, Ky.—First Lieutenant John P. Surr.

Thirty-fifth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Second Lieutenant Clark R. E. Mill.

Twenty-ninth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Captain James M. Liddell.

The retirement of Colonel Evan Miles of the First Infantry was announced today. Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Harbach becomes colonel, Major Sumner Lincoln lieutenant colonel and Captain George L. Brown major.

Colonel Lyman V. Kennon was born in Rhode Island and graduated from the Military Academy in 1881. In 1886 he was appointed aid-de-camp to the late Major George Crook and served in that capacity and also as engineer officer at headquarters of the Department of the Platte until 1890. During the war with Spain he served with distinction with his regiment in the Cuban campaign and was breveted for gallantry in leading the first company of his regiment up San Juan Hill.

Colonel William E. Birkhimer was born in Ohio, and served as a private in Company M of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry from March, 1864, to August, 1865. He entered West Point a year later, and after graduation in 1870 served with the Third Artillery on Eastern and Southern stations. He was also instructor at West Point and was for four years acting judge advocate of the Department of Columbia. He has been with his regiment in the Philippines since June, 1898, where he is acting inspector general and judge advocate of the Eighth Army Corps. He was especially recommended for promotion by Major General Lawton for gallantry.

watch upon him until the effects of the gas had been thoroughly dissipated. For this purpose one of the stablemen was instructed to leave Bailey's room under no circumstances whatever until he was relieved by some other watcher.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the watcher was alone in the room with his employer. They were chatting away, when Bailey said he was beginning to feel all right again. "I'm getting hungry," he said, "and that's a good sign. I wish I had some oysters. I guess you had better go and get me some." The watcher, not suspecting that this was merely a ruse to get him out of the way, took the money his employer proffered and started for the oysters. In going to the place to which he had been directed, the watcher had to pass the stable, where he was seen by another of the employes, who asked him why he had left Bailey. The messenger replied that he was getting oysters for the liveryman. The other, not believing that it was safe for a moment to leave Bailey alone, hastened to his room and found his suspicions confirmed. He knocked on the door and found it locked. He tried to force the door and could not, so he ran for help and the door was forced a second time, Bailey again being found stretched on the bed almost asphyxiated.

Two physicians were sent for this time, and they had their hands full in bringing the despondent liveryman to his senses. They did so after the most painful efforts, and once more Bailey was conscious of the different kinds of fool he had made of himself. He was sorry that his efforts had not met with success, but said that as he had made such a failure of the job he would not try it again. Again, during the evening he had a great many callers, who, while they sympathized with his sorrow at the death of Miss Parker, could not refrain from joking with him in the hope of cheering him up. Ex-Supervisor Delany, who is still lame as the result of a recent stroke of paralysis, was one of the foremost.

"Bailey," he said, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself for trying to get off the earth while I'm spending my money trying to stay on."

Bailey admitted this and put in the rest of the evening recuperating, a regular procession of champagne bottles entering the room to add to the festivities incident on his two narrow escapes from death. He never could have known in any other way how well he was thought of, and this knowledge, probably more than anything else, resolved him to make no more attempts on his life. He was at his stables yesterday, looking only a little the worse for the wear and tear of his two experiences with carbon-monoxide.

Although Bailey was told by the girl that she intended to commit suicide; despite the fact that she told several others at the French ball that she was taking one last pull at pleasure's cup before drinking the dregs of death; notwithstanding that Dr. Levison reported that the girl had killed herself, and in the face of the fact that Coroner Hill did not order the holding of such an autopsy as is usual in cases where poison is suspected, that official professed to believe as late as last night that Florence Parker had died from natural causes.

What influenced him in this belief is not known—certainly not an analysis of the contents of the girl's stomach, such as should have been made by a coroner desirous of doing his duty. Maybe it was the honey in the words of that fifth wheel in the Parker wagon, State Senator Sig. Bettman. No matter what it was, Coroner Hill seems to have taken pains not only to believe the "natural causes" theory himself, but to have used every effort to deceive the public into the belief that Florence Parker was not a suiside. He had the autopsy at 9 o'clock at night at the home of the dead girl. He barred out the reporters on the ground that they were not relatives of the deceased, but he admitted Sig. Bettman to the room where the autopsy was being performed on the ground that he was. The Coroner was satisfied on this point without documentary evidence. The Coroner did these things after having relieved his deputy, Gately, from so delicate a task as a "natural causes" death, so that he could engineer things himself.

All things being ready, no reporters in sight and no deputy to make a report that might be awkward, Coroner Hill brought on Dr. Guido Caglieri to perform the autopsy. Dr. Caglieri said last night that, even before he put a knife to the body, it appeared to be the general belief of those present that the girl had died from natural causes. He examined her liver and found that it was abnormally enlarged, which condition, he says, betokened the drinking of aromatic liqueurs. He found also inflammation of the stomach, which betrayed the same habit; the heart was dilated and the liver showed signs of recent congestion.

The autopsy stopped there, it being concluded that the girl had died from these conditions. Although it had been reported by Dr. Levison that the girl had taken poison (presumably laudanum), the contents of the stomach were not analyzed to determine this fact, the Coroner, the mother and Sig. Bettman professing themselves satisfied that the dilation and congestion had carried off the young woman.

"If the girl had taken laudanum," said Dr. Caglieri last night, "there was only one way to determine it, and that was to analyze the contents of the stomach. We did not do this. For that reason I cannot say that there was none in the stomach. If there was, that probably killed her and not the conditions I found."

Coroner Hill still thinks they did all that was necessary in the case. He professes to know, although Dr. Caglieri explains why he could not, that the girl did not die from laudanum poisoning. The Coroner is evidently trying to live up to the half-yearly report he made Tuesday to the Supervisors. He concludes it by saying:

> I have adopted a plan of holding inquests at the homes of deceased persons and find that it gives a great deal of satisfaction to bereaved relatives and friends. More than one-half of the inquests held by me since January 1, when I took office, have been held at the homes of deceased persons.

His finding in the case of Florence Parker was eminently satisfactory to Sig. Bettman and the other relatives of the dead girl, but it does not go down with George Bailey.

CENSURE FOR HILL.

Board of Health Stops Illegal Reports of Deaths.

The expose made by The Call yesterday morning of the peculiar action of Coroner Hill in suppressing the facts of the death of Florence Parker has roused the Board of Health to action, and measures have been taken to render it impossible for the accommodating Coroner to again oblige his political friends in a like manner.

In the report which he handed in last evening at the meeting of the Board of Health Dr. Lawlor embodied the following suggestion:

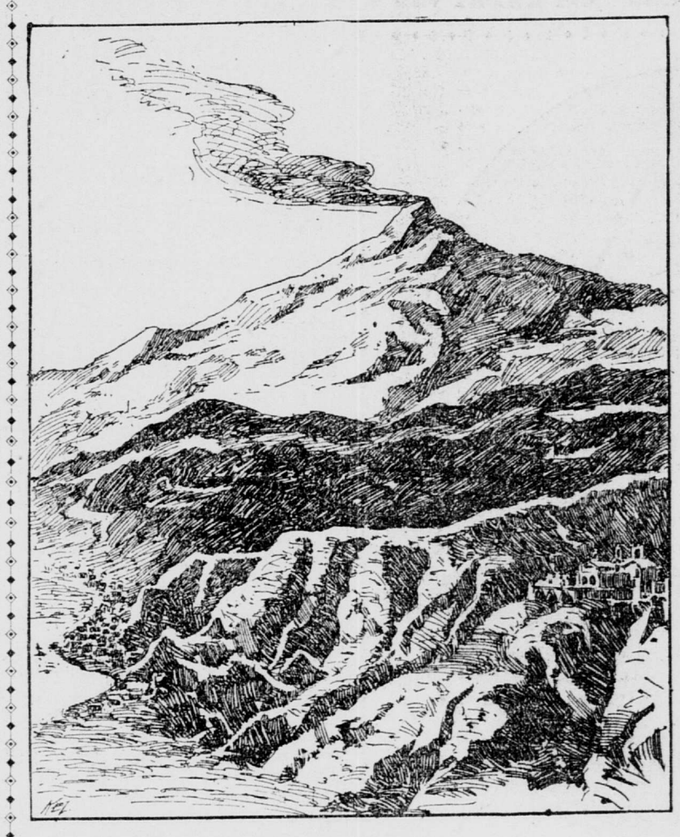
"I also call your especial attention to the absolute necessity of having some safeguard thrown about the cremation of bodies so as to guard against the possibility of a person dying from unnatural causes being cremated. I would suggest that the bodies to be thus disposed of should be so specified on our burial permits from this office, and the certificate should be received at least twenty-four hours previous to so disposing of bodies."

In support of this he said: "Cases of unnatural deaths being reported as natural are becoming altogether too frequent. By whose connivance it is made possible I do not say, but the fact remains that several such cases have been brought to the attention of this office. One in particular was told of in one of this morning's papers—the case of a girl who took laudunum. The Coroner reported that she died of valvular trouble of the heart. An attempt was made to have her body cremated before the true cause of her death was discovered, and it is such illegal action as that I am endeavoring to put a stop to."

The members of the board discussed the question at length and unanimously decided that some such rule should be established. When Dr. Lawlor's report was taken up for action it was passed without dissent.

MOUNT ETNA'S ERUPTION FOLLOWED BY SEVERE SHOCKS

At Several Villages in the Vicinity of Rome Serious Damage Is Done to Buildings.



ETNA FROM SICILIAN COAST.

ROME, July 19.—There was an eruption of Mount Etna this morning. After loud subterranean noises the crater vomited forth dense columns of smoke, which were followed by enormous masses of sand. A strong earthquake shock occurred here at 2:20 o'clock this morning and was followed during the ensuing fifteen minutes by a number of other severe shocks.

The damage done here by the earthquake shocks was slight, but at the village of Rocca di Papa, fifteen miles southeast of Rome, it was more serious. A number of houses in that place fell. A part of a church was demolished at Castel-Gandolfo, on the northwest side of Mount Albano and fourteen miles southeast of Rome. No fatalities have been reported. His Holiness, the Pope, was greatly alarmed by the shocks.

TOM PLATT'S DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page.

back. They want to know why there was not a sufficient force present in the island of Luzon to crush out the rebellion upon its first appearance and, stirred by sensational newspaper stories and by the recent "round robin" of the offended newspaper correspondents, they are asking whether the situation is even as good as had been reported, whether the Government has not allowed itself to be misled and whether the military force now being enlisted will surely be great enough for the task in hand? These are the inquiries to which I purpose to submit an answer.

It should be borne in mind in the first place that the Government's means of information concerning what has occurred in the Philippines are not confined to General Otis. The Navy Department has its officers there. The President is directly represented by Mr. Denby, who was for fourteen years our Minister to China, and by Professor Worcester, who resided in the Philippines for four or five years and who knows the native character and habits. The Philippines campaign is receiving the President's constant personal attention. He is in direct cable communication with Manila and receives daily reports from all sources.

The possibility of his being misled about the facts in the case is scarcely worth consideration. The precise fact, as he obtains it, not only from General Otis but from each of a dozen or more of his official informants, is that for a distance of fifty miles north of Manila and of twenty miles south of Manila and eastward into Laguna province, our armies hold the territory so that the insurgents are scattered beyond our lines in bands of from fifty to 500, their only considerable force consisting of about 4000 men, who are encamped in Northern Pampanga.

The southern army of the insurgents, possibly 2000 strong, is badly demoralized by recent defeats. The President's advices report to him that in a number of cities within the American lines local governments have been formed, which are discharging their functions competently and to the satisfaction of the people; that the mass of the people desire peace and American protection; that they no longer flee on the approach of our troops, but heartily welcome them; that the population within the American lines is dense and grows larger all the while, and that land cultivation is going on extensively.

The President is advised, and on this point his information comes unanimously from all the able men whose official obligation is to keep the Government accurately informed, that the only hope of the insurgents lies in the efforts that are making to convince the people that a change of government is about to occur in the United States favorable to the insurgent cause; that there is general opposition among the American people to the prosecution of the war and a fixed purpose on the part of that political party about to come into power to withdraw the American army and to recognize the Government of Aguinaldo. This idea is being assiduously circulated by the insurgent leaders, and it so far serves their purpose as to enable them to maintain their forces in fairly strong array.

There can be no question of the substantial truth and accuracy of this information. It comes from too many different sources and from sources high and honorable in character to admit of doubt, and not even the testimony of the newspaper correspondents who resent the interference of General Otis' unimaginative blue pencil with their sensational stories can stand against the official representatives of the President's civil and military advisers.

Nor is it an especially optimistic view of the situation. It shows, indeed, that a great work has yet to be done and leads back to the question why more has not been already accomplished, and the question whether the preparations now going forward will possibly insure the creation of a force sufficiently powerful for the work that remains.

It is perfectly easy to explain why the Government did not have a great army at Manila when the Filipinos made their first attack. It did not because it could not. It was restrained by two circumstances—good faith with Spain and the laws of Congress under which the army had been created. It must be remembered that the American people were not thinking of the Philippines when they went to war with Spain. They were concerned with the affairs of Cuba. The period of actual warfare, moreover, was short, and the French Embassador had appeared at the White House with a proposal to end the war almost before the army had been equipped to take the field. Now, at that time, in July, 1898, we had sent to the Philippines nearly 20,000 men. Admiral Dewey had advised the Government that 5000 would be sufficient. It was General Miles' opinion that 12,000 were surely enough, but the President, acting upon his own wise judgment, has dispatched 20,000. The only work then expected of them was to fight and defeat the Spaniards at Manila.

Continuing, the statement recalls the negotiation of the peace protocol through the French Embassador, recalls the subsequent battle at Manila, by which the American forces gained by force what the protocol had peacefully conceded, and says:

If, under the terms of the peace protocol, the Spaniards had quietly marched out of Manila and we had quietly marched in, the two forces in full strength peacefully awaiting the conclusions of the negotiations at Paris, we might perhaps have withdrawn from the Philippines with dignity and without the impairment of international obligations. But, having destroyed their authority over the Philippine people and having forcibly placed ourselves in their stead as a Government, the status quo became impossible of restoration, and from that moment the withdrawal of the American army and navy would have meant the abandonment of the island to utter anarchy, misery and misrule.

This view compelled the course that was taken by our commissioners at Paris and justified the President in having assembled so considerable a force at Manila. His power to add to the force was now gone. The question of the future of the Philippines—whether they should belong to Spain or to the United States—had passed into the hands of the Peace Commission and, of course, neither country was at liberty to change the conditions until the Peace Commission had acted and its action had been approved. Further expeditions of men to the Philippines would have been a plain violation of the terms of the protocol, but, if that wholly sufficient reason had been wanting, there was another, and this other involved the most trying and troublesome condition with which the Government has had to contend.

The men then under arms and available for use, whether in the Philippines or in the West Indies, had all been enlisted for the period of the war. By the terms of their enlistment they were free of every obligation to the Government upon its proclamation of peace. The President knew better than any one else that peace was assured and that all his soldiers—not only those who stood ready to go to the Philippines but the 20,000 men then there as well—were by law to be mustered out of the service on the instant when he made official announcement that the Spanish war was over.

Continuing, the statement reviews the legislation of April, 1898, by which 38,000 regulars were added to the 27,000 who composed the army in times of peace, and says:

But after the peace protocol had been signed not a man of them could be used in the Philippines more than the force then there. And who could then foresee that this force was not sufficient? A conflict with the Filipinos was not then anticipated. Their army, it is true, had been assembled on the outskirts of Manila. But with respect to the Americans it was generally supposed to be a friendly rather than a hostile army. Its leaders had been ardent with the assurance of their friendship and confidence. They had proclaimed a republic, to be sure, and had asserted a government, but there was nothing in the attitude they then assumed that could justify the belief that their guns were going to be aimed at the flag that had set them free.

Even had the President been at liberty, under the terms of the peace protocol, to increase the Philippine army, and even had the men available for service there been ready for transportation, no wise counselor would have advised sending them. Indeed, the very thing that brought on the conflict with Aguinaldo was the dispatch of a small force intended to take the places of those whose terms of enlistment had expired and who had already been brought home.

From the hour when Congress assembled in December the President endeavored to draw its attention to the situation in which the Government would be left upon the proclamation of peace. In one message he delivered to the Senate the peace treaty. In another he warned Congress that as soon as the treaty was ratified and the ratification exchanged he would be compelled to muster out the troops at Manila. An army bill drawn in conformity with the Government's view was already prepared and was urgently pressed upon Congress. The country will remember the bitter opposition it encountered from the Democratic party. Democratic members who did not dare to assume the responsibility of defeating the peace treaty, who would not even consent to take the responsibility of opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, arrayed themselves with the rest of the party against the army bill.

The Democratic leaders in both House and Senate had the bewildering hardihood to declare that the increased forces asked for were to be employed not in Manila but here in our country. The troops were not needed in Manila, these leaders said, and they actually argued that the administration was using the unlikely menace of war in the Philippines as a means of exacting from Congress an enormous regular army for the suppression of liberty at home. It may surprise intelligent persons to know that this sort of talk could be indulged in upon the floors of Congress, but there were weeks and weeks of it, and meanwhile the insurgents were gathering an army of 30,000 men, were growing more and more belligerent in their attitude and every day brought nearer the time when peace would be proclaimed with Spain and the Government be left without a legal claim to the services of a single soldier in Manila.

"It was the 2d of March before Congress passed the army bill, and the war in the Philippines had been going on for four weeks. When the country considers this fact and realizes that the 30,000 American troops then in Manila had been assembled there, not at all in anticipation of a campaign against the Filipinos, but wholly and solely for the purpose of defeating the Spaniards, and that the President had been told by no less authority than Admiral Dewey that for the purpose 5000 men would be sufficient, surely his foresight and good judgment will be everywhere approved."

Mourning in Ukiah.

UKIAH, July 19.—W. T. Kirkwood, a civil engineer of this city, died to-day from the effects of an injury recently received. He was standing by a loaded wagon near a tree. The horses became frightened and ran away, crushing him between the tree and the wgaon. He lingered in great agony. Kirkwood was a pioneer of this county. He leaves a widow and four children. He was a prominent Mason.

Offenses against Kaiser Wilhelm's dignity in the one year 1898 were punished, taken all together, with 2600 years of imprisonment, according to the Nurnberger Zeitung, a Social-Democratic news paper.

EXPECT RELEASE OF ALL PRISONERS

Spanish Commissioners Are Hopeful.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MANILA, July 19.—The Spanish commission charged with negotiating for the release of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expect to return to Tarlac soon with full authority to secure the release of all the prisoners. The commissioners hope to be able to make arrangements under which the sum they are to pay for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners will be deposited in the bank, to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future date, so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States.

The Filipinos have refused to allow civilian prisoners to embark on board any ship leaving Aparr, although they had passports signed by Aguinaldo.

There have been terrific rains here during the last few days. In consequence it has been necessary to use boats in moving about the streets of Manila and the whole country is flooded. The total precipitation thus far in July has been 35 inches and in the last thirty-one hours 12 inches of rain has fallen.

Insurgents encamped on the bank of the Rio Grande to-day fired on the boat Laguna de Bai, killing one soldier and wounding two. The gunboat trained a Gatling gun upon the shore and quickly dispersed the insurgents.

ANDERSON DENIES ZIALCITA'S STATEMENT

FORT THOMAS, Ky., July 19.—General Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the Department of the Lakes, was seen here to-day by a representative of the Associated Press and was asked for a statement concerning the Minneapolis Times' report from its Manila correspondent in which the Filipino peace commissioner, Zialcita, was quoted as saying that General Anderson at a dinner given in his honor at Cavite had said that the Americans had not come to the Philippines for the purpose of taking a foot of territory with a view of permanent possession, but for the purpose of giving the Filipinos their independence. General Anderson promptly and decidedly said he had never used any such language. He stated that when he reached Manila he had no transportation, forage and fuel, and he applied to Aguinaldo for these things.

This drew him into a correspondence with Aguinaldo, from which the general soon saw that Aguinaldo's purpose was to put every obstacle in the way of furnishing the things needed by the United States army, and at the same time lead the United States, through General Anderson, into some sort of recognition of the Filipino government. In that correspondence the genenral says he made it plain to Aguinaldo that he was there in a purely military capacity, with no authority whatever to bind the United States by any act of recognition; that his intercourse with Aguinaldo was purely military, both being opposed by a common enemy. He also pointed out that as no nation had recognized the Filipino government, or had given it belligerent rights, it was impossible for him to do anything of the kind.

"I want it distinctly stated," said the General, "that I at no time made such statement as is attributed to me by Zialcita. Another matter I wish to set right. It has been charged that I had clashed with General Otis, and it has even been said that I was recalled on that account. There was no clash between me and General Otis. It is true I made a suggestion with regard to attacking the Filipinos because they were intrenching in our front and that General Otis did not act upon it, but this made no clash. General Otis may have been acting under direct orders from Washington. As for my recall, that was dated in January and hostilities did not begin until February, so it could have had no connection with the active campaign, as suggested."

OTIS OFFERS BRIBES TO THE FILIPINOS

NEW YORK, July 19.—The World says: Major General Otis is pursuing the Spanish policy of bribery to weaken the Filipinos. He has offered a reward of $60, Mexican silver (about $30 in American currency), to every native who shall surrender to the United States a firearm of any description. This information came in a private letter received in this city from an officer on duty in the islands.

MEXICANS KIDNAPED, TRIED AND EXECUTED

Smuggled Across the Boundary With the Connivance of American Officials.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 19.—A Nogales special to the Star says that the Grand Jury discovered that four Mexicans had been recently kidnaped at Nogales with the connivance of two officials of Santa Cruz County and handed over to the Mexican authorities without due process of law. The four men were summarily tried and shot by Mexican authorities.

An effort to indict District Attorney Harlow on account of the outrage failed. It is alleged the kidnaped Mexicans were rough characters. This means was used to dispose of them with the understanding that the kidnaping and execution should be suppressed or the relations between Americans and Mexicans on both sides of the line, which are now very cordial, might be disturbed if official action were taken by the American authorities.

SEEKING DEWEY AS A STANDARD BEARER

W. C. Whitney Said to Have Gone to Europe to Ask the Admiral to Run for President.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the Sun from Chicago says: There is talk here of trying to place the name of George Dewey at the head of the Democratic national ticket in the next campaign. Dewey is declared to be the hope of the Democrats of the East, who forfeited their leadership by opposing the silver issue.

O. H. P. Belmont of New York is authority for the statement that Eastern Democrats are trying to induce Dewey to become a candidate for the Presidency. He says they have sent William C. Whitney to Europe, ostensibly to invite Dewey to a dinner in New York, but in reality to invite him to become the standard-bearer of reunited Democracy.

Will of H. F. Johnson.

REDDING, July 19.—The will of H. F. Johnson, late president of the Bank of Shasta County, was filed for probate today. The estate is of a probable value of $25,000, bequeathed share and share alike to the three children—Mrs. J. H. Tibbits, Mel G. Johnson and Frank W. Johnson. The estate is principally cash. Mel G. Johnson's sister and brother have petitioned for his appointment as executor, to serve without bonds.

COMBINATION OF RAILROADS

Trunk Line From Atlantic to Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Herald says: While Wall street has been figuring out new acquisitions for the Vanderbilts and concocting alliances between the New York Central and Pennsylvania and Morgan lines, there has been quietly under way one of the biggest deals that has been brought out for several years. It will involve the combination of at least four prominent railroads, and perhaps include two or three more, making a complete trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If the plans are carried out, a few months at most will see the establishment of the first transcontinental system to be undertaken in the United States, the combination being on the basis of the shortest route between terminals.

It is not possible at this time to give all of the details, but it is now known that the scheme involves a merging of several properties in which E. H. Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. are interested, and with their friends exert a controlling influence. Among these properties are the Union Pacific, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and Baltimore and Ohio. It is asserted in some quarters that the Great Northern will come in, but it is considered doubtful, although James J. Hill is closely associated with several of the gentlemen who are prominent in the railroads mentioned.

This combine will give a compact system and bring about a revolution in traffic alliances. The Union Pacific is the keystone. Its closest connection at present is the Chicago and Northwestern, and for a long time it has been the prevailing opinion in Wall street that the Vanderbilts would attach both the Northwestern and Union Pacific to the growing New York Central system.

The Northwestern directors have hurriedly considered the advisability of extending their Fremont branch to Ogden to connect with the Central Pacific, which is controlled by the Southern Pacific. Cut off from the Union Pacific, the Northwestern will find no road to turn to for Pacific Coast business that does not parallel it for a considerable distance. Thus, with the Northwestern extending its Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri River railroad from Fort Casper to Ogden in order to fight the Union Pacific, and the Northern Pacific forced to protect itself against the Oregon lines, which have recently been acquired by the Union Pacific, there is likely to be a lively time among the great transcontinental rivals in the near future.

The new deal means that the era of exclusive affiliations between the Union Pacific and Northwestern is at an end. It indicates that while the Union Pacific has been turning most of its eastbound traffic over to one road it may now divide it between the Illinois Central and the Alton. As a result the Union Pacific may be expected to get much more westbound business, for both the Illinois Central and the Alton will turn over the traffic to it.

Dreyfus' Mental Strain.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A Sun cable from Paris says: Dreyfus has lost the healthy appetite he had when he arrived at Rennes. He eats and drinks little, but smokes constantly. The mental strain of the study of his case has told heavily upon him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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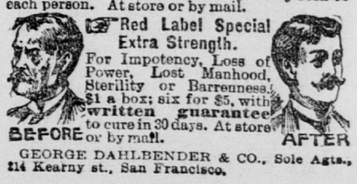

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