ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHN B. CASTLEMAN.

To this officer, appointed by Democratic Governor Beckham of Kentucky, has been entrusted the duty of organizing the new State Guard, authorized by the Goebelite Legislature. General Castleman has proceeded with the work, and is rapidly enlisting a force equal in strength to the present State militia, which obeys the orders of Republican Governor Taylor.

# CARNEGIE FILES HIS ANSWER TO FRICK'S CHARGES

## Denies That the Steel Company's Annual Profits Were Abnormal.

### Former Manager Was Ousted Because He Insisted Upon Dictating the Entire Policy of the Concern.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—Late this afternoon the answer of the Carnegie Steel Company (limited), defendant in the equity suit of H. C. Frick, to determine the value of his holdings in that company, was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 1. The answers filed are for the Carnegie Steel Company (limited) and thirty individual defendants who are stockholders and directors of the corporation. The document complete makes nearly 20,000 words, meeting every averment of the plaintiff in the fullest detail.

The answer goes into the manner in which Frick acquired his interest in the great corporation, the statement being made that he, like the other young partners, was permitted to purchase his stock to be paid for out of the future profits, and that in February, 1895, he had so acquired 11 per cent of the stock of the company, for which he owed Andrew Carnegie $1,809,191.

That being during the period of business depression, the answer states, Frick questioned his own ability to carry this heavy obligation and asked Carnegie to take back 5 per cent of his holdings. This Carnegie did, paying for the stock at the book value, which is the valuation Frick now declines to accept for his remaining holdings, 6 per cent of the company's stock.

Carnegie and the other defendants further allege that the remaining 6 per cent of stock, for which Frick now refuses to accept the book value of $5,000,000, cost Frick but $310,000, after deducting the credits from the earnings of his stock.

**Wanted to Run the Firm.**

As to the value of Frick's services, which Frick claims largely added to the success of the association, Carnegie says that since January, 1895, Frick's functions have been merely advisory. However, the defendants do not question his ability and say they would be glad to have him continue in the business had he not himself forced the trouble and rendered such impossible. It is charged that Frick is a man of imperious temper and attempted to make a personal matter of business differences, giving away to violent outbursts of passion. The defendants state that he demanded absolute power and without it was not satisfied.

It is denied that Carnegie was actuated by malevolent motives in demanding the resignation of Frick as chairman, and it is stated that the resignation was demanded in order to preserve harmony in the interest of the association. The plaintiff was informed by Carnegie that he had better resign for his own sake and to avoid the necessity of a refusal to reelect him at the approaching annual meeting. This, however, it is claimed, was done in the kindliest spirit and after all the acting members of the board of managers had signed a paper requesting Frick to resign.

Touching upon the profits of the concern and the attempt to organize a stock company, the answer stated that Carnegie, while at luncheon with the plaintiffs and others connected with the company, by way of jest undertook to make estimates of the profits of the company for the year 1900, and that the defendant, Andrew Carnegie, under the conditions then existing, did make an estimate substantially as averred in the ninth paragraph of plaintiff's bill ($42,000,000), such estimate, however, being a mere guess at results to be ascertained fourteen months in the future.

It is admitted that the profits of the company for the year 1899 were substantially as averred by plaintiff ($25,000,000), but that the amount so stated refers only to the difference between the amount of sales and the actual expenses of manufacture, and not by any means indicates the amount available for distribution as dividends.

**Assets of the Association.**

It is denied that the association has assets which it could transfer worth $250,000,000, and it is asserted that on December 11, 1899, the books showed that the net value of the assets of the association were $75,610,104. It is also stated that from time to time Frick has been a member of committees appointed to revalue the assets of the company, and it is stated that the valuation now repudiated by him is the valuation which he has reported and upon which more than fifteen settlements have been made with retiring members of the company or the estates of deceased members.

Frick, it is claimed, has upheld and enforced the so-called "ironclad agreement" at all times, opposing an attempt on the part of Henry Phipps to make a change in the original. During all the years Frick, as the active agent of the association, acquired the interests of all retiring partners under its provisions; when a partner was deemed unsatisfactory by his associates he was informed of that fact by Frick, with a statement that the company would pay for such interests under the terms of the agreement, and if not accepted voluntarily he would enforce said terms. This course continued up to the time of his resignation as chairman and manager of the association, and he was the first to attempt to evade the agreement.

It is alleged that during the membership of Frick in the association in addition to an adequate salary paid him for services as manager he received upon his interest actual dividends in cash, which not only repaid him the sum of $310,000, which he himself paid for his interest, but an additional sum or clear profit of $938,215.

The proposition made by Frick to arbitrate the value of his interests is rejected because the defendants propose at all times to maintain the integrity of the contract under which the relations of the association and its various members have been defined since 1887.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

**"A Bright Little Boy"**

Would be sure of a welcome in almost any home. But what a welcome he would have in a home where the hope of children had been extinguished. What a welcome this particular "bright little boy" did have in such a home, may be judged by the closing paragraph of his mother's letter, given below. There is no room for the whole letter, which recounts a story of fifteen years of suffering and a perfect cure by the use of "three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and some of the 'Pellets.'"

In many instances childlessness is the result of conditions which are curable. It has often happened that when "Favorite Prescription" has cured a woman of female weakness and the nervous condition attending it, her return to health is signalized by the birth of her first child. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"I cannot tell half that Dr. Pierce's medicine has done for me," writes Mrs. T. A. Ragan, of Norris, Watauga Co., N. C. "It will do all that is claimed for it—prevent miscarriage and render childbirth easy. It has given me a bright little boy, and I would not have had him had it not been for your wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much in praise of it; I think it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God for my life, and Dr. Pierce for my health."

"Pleasant Pellets" clear the complexion.


# THREATENED WITH DEATH BY SOLDIERS

## False Testimony Demanded of a "Bull Pen" Inmate at Wardner.

### Firing Squad Utilized in Order to Compel Him to Give Testimony Against Innocent Men.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—L. B. Simpkins, an electrical engineer at Wardner, Idaho, testified in the Coeur d'Alene investigation before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day. He said he did not participate in the riot, but shortly afterward was arrested by a squad of United States troops, who went about the streets arresting persons pointed out by Bunker Hill mine "spotters." Two persons who stopped to see the soldiers and their prisoners were promptly arrested and put with the other prisoners.

The witness said one of the prisoners, a Swede, was attacked by a fit, whereupon a negro struck him with the butt of a gun, the blow rendering him unconscious. The corporal of the guard came up and, turning the fallen man over, said:

"I guess you've fixed that fellow all right."

Simpkins said one of the prisoners was robbed of $90. Another of his recitals caused something of a sensation. He said he was taken from the "bull pen" by a squad of four soldiers and marched to an open enclosure, where he was placed with his back against a building. The soldiers stepped back and cocked their guns, apparently making ready to shoot him. At this point, he said, a high official of the Bunker Hill mine appeared and said they had evidence enough to hang the witness or to send him up for many years, but that if he would tell who blew up the mill he would be turned loose. Simpkins said he protested that he did not know who the guilty persons were, and the effort to get evidence from him was finally given up.

**Coin for False Testimony.**

The witness stated that at another time, while in the "bull pen," a person, who said he was authorized officially, offered him $10,000 to implicate two persons in the blowing up of the mill. The party said it did not matter much who were implicated, but the names of certain miners and the County Assessor were given whom it was most desired to implicate, for the purpose, the witness said, of hanging them or getting them out of the country. He said he afterward learned that the Assessor had had trouble with the Bunker Hill mine over their assessments.

The witness detailed an interview with an army officer in which the latter declined to permit a priest to be summoned to one of the prisoners who was dying, and also refused to allow him to communicate with his partner as to the disposition of his property. He detailed many other instances of alleged cruelty.

One of his recitals was as to a brief visit by General Merriam to the "bull pen" and the refusal to allow prisoners to communicate with him.

In telling of the shooting of Johnson, the prisoner who went insane, the witness contributed additional testimony, saying that while Johnson was running away a certain mine official shouted, "Shoot! Shoot!" whereupon the soldiers accordingly shot. The witness said he helped dig the tunnel intended as a means of escape, as he was "dying by inches." He also gave his experience on the "standing line" and while in solitary confinement.

When Representative Sulzer, who directed the examination, asked the witness concerning "this Siberia of horrors" objections were made to the characterization, but on a vote the committee permitted the question.

# COUNTERFEITERS' MINT FOUND IN A CANYON

### William Ball Arrested as One of the Members of the McHaney Gang.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 12.—United States Marshals Browne and McCulloch went to the camp of McHaney, the counterfeiter, located ten miles from Banning, in a canyon, this morning, and brought in William Ball, a young man about 20 years of age, a nephew of McHaney, but did not arrest William McHaney, his brother, awaiting more evidence of complicity.

The posse found three melting pots and some base coin unplated, two files used on yellow metal and some babbitt metal in the camp, but no dies or plating outfit. They evidently had warning of the coming of the officers. This afternoon the officers took James McHaney, Manuel Diaz and young Ball to Los Angeles.

It is reported that Strother Ball, the father of young Ball, has an electro-plating outfit, but he has not been brought in. He is a freighter to the desert and could have no use for it except counterfeiting.

# CONGRESS WILL NOT PASS FRENCH TREATY

### Secretary Hay Obtains From France Consent to a Delay of Final Action.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An arrangement has been effected with France for extending the time for exchanging ratifications of the pending French treaty until March 4, 1901. No final action on that instrument during the present session need be expected. Learning of this extension of time Senator Davis did not press the treaty for consideration to-day.

**THREATENED HIS WIFE.**

### Italian Laborer Enraged Because His Dinner Was Not Ready.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN RAFAEL, March 12.—M. Morelli, a half-witted Italian laborer, started out to create a reign of terror in his home on Bay View street this morning and as a result to-night is lodged in the jail here.

Morelli went to work this morning, but returned in a short time. Because his dinner was not ready he seized his wife by the hair and threatened her life. When she managed to extricate herself from his clutches Morelli threatened to fire the house. Mrs. Morelli ran down town and returned with Constable Agnew. When the half-crazed man saw the officer he became violent and an exhibition of a revolver was needed before he would submit to arrest. Morelli will be examined by the Lunacy Commissioners.

**Hig Leg Broken.**

REDDING, March 12.—M. M. Higgins, a young man who was beating his way on a freight train, met with a peculiar accident near Cottonwood Sunday. The train was just pulling out of Cottonwood and Higgins was on a brake beam. A brakeman discovered him and struck at him with his lantern. In crossing hurriedly to the other side of the brake beam he let his right leg hit the ground. As a result his ankle was dislocated and both bones were broken between the ankle and knee. The poor fellow retained his hold, however, until the next stopping place, which was but a short distance. He was then taken out and brought to the County Hospital here.

**Election at Salinas.**

SALINAS, March 12.—In the city election here to-day Thomas Renison was chosen Mayor by 101 majority; John W. Rowling, Tax Collector; W. H. Clark, Fred Peterson and A. F. Tynan were elected Councilmen. The contest was not a spirited one.


**Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.** Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.


# TRUE STATUS OF THE PLACERVILLE BOND CASE

### Location of the Bond on Which Johnson's Suit Was Based Unknown to the Authorities.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PLACERVILLE, March 12.—The story published in the Examiner yesterday, headed "Asks Money For His Old Bonds. One of the Holders Brings Placerville's Famous Case to Court. Some Claims Not Collected. Demands of Huntington Now Amounting to $500,000 Repudiated by Citizens," and stating that an effort was being made by one D. P. Johnson to collect $100,000 worth of railroad bonds issued thirty-two years ago is a pure fake or was a deliberate falsehood calculated to bring into disrepute the financial standing and reputation of a community that has paid nearly every dollar of its outstanding bonded indebtedness.

The "yellow" journal then goes on to tell the old, old story of how the bonds were repudiated by the citizens. The truth of the whole matter is this: Several months ago when this city made a satisfactory settlement with Drury Melone and the other bondholders and the bonds were turned over to the committee, there was one bond of $1000 missing and the holder of it could not be found. Saturday a suit was brought in the Superior Court of San Francisco by B. P. Johnson to enforce the payment of one of the $1000 bonds issued by this city in 1864 in aid of the building of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, plaintiff asking for interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from 1864.

Notification of this suit received here Saturday afternoon was the first intimation had by the committee as to the whereabouts of the missing bond.

**Probing Laurada Disaster.**

SEATTLE, March 12.—At the official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Laurada, begun at the request of the Marine Underwriters, who refused to pay insurance on the vessel, in this city today, Captain Frank M. White, master of the vessel; Thomas Short, chief engineer, and others of the crew were on the stand. The burden of their testimony was that the Laurada while en route from Dutch Harbor to Cape Nome sprung a leak and that Captain White, in order to save the lives of the passengers and cargo and the vessel itself, made for the nearest land and beached his sinking ship.

# IMPERIALISTIC POLICY MEANS RETROGRESSION

## Senator Rawlins of Utah Opposes Holding of the Philippines.

### Denounces the Expansion Programme as a Violation of the Fundamental Principles of This Government.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—During almost the entire session of the Senate to-day Rawlins of Utah occupied the floor in a discussion of the Philippine question. He went deeply into the constitutional phases of the question. His argument was largely legal and technical. He is opposed to the holding of the Philippines.

Rawlins said he had read the bill of Spooner conferring authority upon the President to govern the islands until Congress otherwise provided.

"That bill," said he, "is but the prologue of the swelling act in the imperial theme."

He also read the act of 1803, conferring upon the President power to govern the territory of Louisiana. Rawlins read some opinions of Kent and other English publicists as a basis for his argument.

In response to an inquiry by Spooner, Rawlins said, in the course of his constitutional argument upon the rights of inhabitants of the insular possessions, that the treaty of Paris conferred upon Congress the authority to determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the islands derived from Spain by the United States, in accordance with the treaty. It did not, however, he said, confer that authority upon Congress with regard to other than native inhabitants of the islands. He maintained, therefore, that the constitution must necessarily extend over the outlying territory and that the Americans, Germans, Frenchmen and others on these islands could be governed by Congress only under the limitations of the constitution.

**Waging a War of Aggression.**

Speaking of the Filipinos he said:

These people never acknowledged their allegiance to this Government; hence they are not in insurrection against the United States. A war of aggression is being waged against them. The purpose, I believe, in the drafting of the bill proposed by the Senator (Spooner) is to secure recognition by Congress of a state of war in the Philippines. It comes to us in disguise and for the purpose I have stated and to relieve this administration from its political anomalous position.

After saying he presumed that the speeches of Beveridge and Lodge voiced the sentiments and presented the programme of the administration, Rawlins said:

I am opposed to the carrying out of this programme. No vote of mine will aid to carrying into effect the policy outlined by those Senators. I oppose the programme because it is in violation of the fundamental principles upon which our free institutions are erected; because it is in opposition to the constitution, because it proposes to rule by a despotic power and not by rights secured under the constitution, because it is not expansion but retrogression of all that we have held highest and because it is unjust, immoral and a breach of the plighted faith of this nation.

Rawlins declared the Filipinos had been deceived by the proclamations issued to them by the United States and its officials. He continued:

They have been induced to believe that the great white republic spoke to them with a deceptive and forked tongue and it is to that fact that may be ascribed the death of many brave American soldiers and the waste and bloodshed that have occurred.

While Rawlins was criticizing the administration for its conduct of the war in the Philippines he remarked again that the Spooner bill was a recognition of hostilities in the islands.

Spooner inquired if Rawlins had not himself expressly consented to a state of hostilities in the Philippines by voting to increase the army, knowing that the soldiers were to be employed in the Philippines.

Rawlins replied that the proposition that he voted for was one to supply troops for the relief of those already in the field. There was nothing in the enactment which could be construed into a declaration of war.

**"Open Door" an English Triumph.**

Later on his remarks, referring to the open door in China, for which much credit has been given Secretary Hay, he said it was purely an English triumph, not a triumph for this country.

What right has a great trust of nations like Russia, Great Britain and Germany to form a conspiracy and declare to China: "Our behests you must obey," and then proceed to parcel out the markets and possibly the territory of China.

The open door achievement of the Secretary of State is on a par with his achievement known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

At the conclusion of Rawlins' speech the Senate passed eighty-six private pension bills and also the following: Approving a revision and adjustment of certain sales of Indian lands in the States of Nebraska and Kansas; to provide for necessary repairs to the steamer Thetis for service as a revenue cutter.

**DEMOCRAT UNSEATED.**

### House Decides the Second Virginia District Election Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—To-day for the second time within a week a Democrat was unseated by the House and a Republican seated in his place. R. A. Wise was given the seat hitherto occupied by W. A. Young from the Second Virginia district. Previous to taking the vote John S. Wise of New York, formerly a member of the House from Virginia and who was a brother of R. A. Wise, and his attorney in the case, was excluded from the hall by Speaker Henderson on the protest of the Democrats that he was abusing the privileges of the floor, to which he was entitled by the rules, by interfering with the debate upon the case. The vote was exceedingly close. While none of the Republicans voted with the Democrats, enough were absent and unpaired to reduce the Republican majority upon the final vote from 16, the normal majority, to 7.

Cannon called up the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which carried $1,439,589. The principal items were $500,000 for the naval estimate and $487,000 for the public printing office. In connection with the latter item Richardson called attention to the bill he had introduced to regulate the product of the paper trust. The advance in the price of paper was one of the causes of the deficiency appropriation asked for. Richardson said the creation of the paper trust had reduced competition and increased prices. He said the number of bidders for supplying paper to the Government for the next fiscal year had fallen from forty-five to fifty, in former years, to thirty, and the prices had ranged 50 per cent higher.

Cannon turned the discussion into a humorous vein by suggesting that the trust in which Congress was immediately interested was the "Congressional trust," and as the appropriation for the printing office was for the purpose of disseminating speeches and making the "election and calling" of Representatives sure, he thought there had been no objection to the appropriation. The bill was passed.

**ALASKA MINING BILL PASSED.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The bill reported last week from the House Lands Committee to extend the placer mining laws of the United States, with certain modifications as to shore rights, beach workings, etc., in Alaska, was passed. This bill is designed to meet the conditions obtaining at Cape Nome. Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the committee, said that it was indorsed by Alaskan authorities and miners generally. An amendment was adopted prohibiting corporations from locating claims.

**To Protect Deer.**

SAN RAFAEL, March 12.—The Marin County Game Association will introduce an ordinance at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors limiting the hunting of deer and quail in this county this year to one week, the deer season to open July 15 and close July 22. This is a move to protect the game.

# NO AGREEMENT ON THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF

## Stormy Conference Held by Republicans of the Senate.

### Foraker Threatens to Introduce a Measure Giving the Island the Status of a Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate chamber and adjoining committee rooms to-day were the scene of a conflict of opinion which found no place in the Congressional Record. The basis of the disagreement was Senator Foraker's bill providing a form of government for Porto Rico, and only Republican Senators participated in it. The controversy grew out of the efforts to have the bill amended. There are some Senators who hold that legislation for Porto Rico, for the present at least, should be confined to providing for the immediate needs of the inhabitants of Porto Rico, and should not include efforts to establish a form of government. These Senators generally believe that Porto Rico should receive no favors in the way of tariff reduction, and are content to allow the present tariff rates to continue until, as they put it, there is more time and the Senate is better prepared for the dispassionate consideration of the question. Their idea is to leave the island in the hands of the War Department.

Senator Foraker, as chairman of the Porto Rican committee, met the proposition of inactivity with a declaration that if it were persisted in he would not only drop the bill now before the Senate entirely, but would introduce as a substitute for it a measure providing for the organization of the island as a Territory, giving it all the officers and all the privileges and immunities of such Territories as Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona—not only making the Porto Rican people full-fledged citizens of the United States, but establishing complete free trade between them and the United States proper. His further purpose, as he outlined it, was to introduce it as an amendment to the bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, appropriating the revenue collected from the island for the use of the people.

**Foraker Agrees to a Delay.**

When the purpose of Foraker became generally known among the Republican leaders the Ohio Senator was immediately besieged by Republicans. While several of them supported his proposition as a wise one, many others contended against it as calculated to commit the country to a course which might be more easily repented of than remedied. They held that it would be easier in the future to change from a present policy of imposing a tariff to free trade than it would be to change from free trade to tariff. Fear was felt by the advocates of a tariff that such an amendment could be passed with the assistance of the Democratic free-traders. Foraker himself is wedded to the bill under consideration, and on account of this predilection he decided after conferring with almost every one of the Republicans to allow matters to drift for a few days.

After the Senate adjourned a number of Senators held an informal conference in Senator Allison's rooms, but they declared with one accord that no definite conclusion had been reached as to a line of policy to be pursued with reference to Porto Rico.

When word reached the House as to the possible course of the Senate it caused much speculation. Dalzell, Russell, Tawney and others of the Ways and Means Committee said the reported plans in the Senate were not the result of any conference or consultation with members of the House, and considerable doubt was expressed as to whether the Senate would make such radical changes as those suggested.

Notwithstanding these statements, it appears that while members of the House have not been consulted as to any compromise, some of them have been advised of the various plans under consideration.

**Compromise Proposition.**

Representative Moody of Massachusetts, who took an active part in the House debate, said the proposition up to yesterday was to combine the House bill, the $2,000,000 appropriation measure and a Territorial bill, doing away with the duties on goods entering Porto Rico and retaining the 15 per cent rate on goods entering the United States from Porto Rico. He expressed surprise and some doubt as to the Senate's abandoning the tariff features entirely, although he said there was no doubt such a change, if made by the Senate, would be accepted by the House. Cooper, chairman of the Insular Committee, and Crumpacker of Indiana concurred with Moody that the changed temper of the House would lead to the acceptance of a free trade amendment if the Senate made it.

Cooper, Crumpacker and Moody were engaged throughout the day in perfecting the bill for a Territorial form of government for Porto Rico, which is to be submitted to the Insular Committee in a few days.

**BLOOD ON THE SLED.**

### Pinkerton Detective Finds Important Evidence Against O'Brien.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12.—A Pinkerton detective who is looking up the Clayson-Reife-Olson mystery has made some striking discoveries, according to a story brought from Skaguay by C. P. Stone. It seems that the Pinkerton man in going carefully through the effects of O'Brien, held at Tagish under suspicion and now on his way to Selkirk to be tried on another charge, noticed a round mark on the sled owned by the prisoner. He found that it was a plug, and when the plug was pried out he found in the cavity three $100 Canadian bills.

This led to a still closer scrutiny of the sled, and splashes of blood, afterward ascertained to be human, were discovered. The plate in the hilt of the prisoner's revolver was taken off and two $50 bills were found concealed there. The police think the numbers on the bills may possibly connect O'Brien with the mystery and lead to new developments.

**Takes Wolcott's Run.**

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 12.—The steamer Golden Gate sailed from here to-day for Alaska to go on the mail route between Sitka and Kodiak, in place of the long overdue steamer Wolcott, and also to make dilligent search for the Wolcott. Since the Wolcott was reported as being on her way to Sitka from the west coast of Alaska several severe storms in the North Pacific Ocean have occurred and shipping men who are familiar with that coast and also with the Wolcott are of the opinion that the little craft has gone to the bottom.

**Packers Are Satisfied.**

SAN JOSE, March 12.—Director L. B. Fletcher of the California Cured Fruit Association, in the absence of President Bond and Vice President Henry, to-day stated that there was not the slightest controversy with the packers so far as the officers are advised. A number of contracts with growers came in from Napa County to-day with scattering contracts from all parts of the State.

**Our Nation's Wealth.**

Gold and silver are poured abundantly into the lap of the nation, but our material wealth and strength is rather in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in a useful stomach. If you have overworked yours until it is disabled, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney disease.


**BEECHAM'S PILLS** Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

COMMANDANT PRETORIUS, Lately Sent Home by Lord Roberts.

This able and gallant Boer leader was wounded and captured at the battle of Elandslaagte October 21. The nature of his wound necessitated the amputation of his left leg half way between the knee and hip. Lord Roberts assented to his exchange for Colonel Eagar, and though the latter officer died before the business was consummated the Boer general was sent on through the lines at Modder River to his family and friends, a kindly and generous act on the part of the British general.

# AMERICANS HARASSED BY INSURGENTS

## Tagalos Attack a Force of Regulars and Wound Six Men.

MANILA, March 12.—Advices from Aparri, province of Cagayan, say that while Major Ward and a company of the Sixteenth Regiment were leaving that place they were attacked at the landing on the river bank opposite the town. A persistent fight followed, resulting in eight Americans, including Ward, being wounded. The natives in Cagayan Valley presumably instigated the attack. The dispatch adds that the Tagalos are harassing the Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—General Otis transmits the following latest list of casualties in the Philippines, naming eight killed and nineteen wounded:

MANILA, March 12.—Casualties: Killed—Luzon, Sixteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, February 28, Calamaniugan, Company C, Patrick W. Enright, corporal; March 2, Linao, Company B, Fred Daniel; Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, January 15, Lipa, Company I, David G. Goldman; Forty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry; February 20, Calabanga, Company G, Wilson Bellis; Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, February 21, Donsol, Company A, John K. Morrison, musician; Panay, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, February 23, Iloilo, Company F, William Daugan, Dennis L. Hayes, Michael Tracy.

Wounded—Luzon, March 6, Penaranda, Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter C. Chidester, wounded in back, serious; Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, January 6, Binan, Anthony Westrate, scalp, slight; Company F, January 19, San Pablo, Company D, Ernest F. Trepto, corporal, cheek, moderate; Jacob Lucas, lung, severe; January 28, Tabayas, Company D, Lieutenant Guy A. Boyle, leg, moderate; Charles A. Hackworth, wounded in arm, moderate; February 4, Sampaloc, Company F, James L. Jones, abdomen, severe; Company H, Fred H. Cliff, wounded in thigh, moderate; Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, March 6, Dasol, Company A, First Lieutenant Frank T. McNarney, wounded in thigh, slight; Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, March 7, Santa Cruz, Company L, Davis P. Kennedy, hip, slight; Fortieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, February 20, Libman, First Lieutenant Adjutant John D. Galleher, abdomen, severe; Company A, Albert A. Widdinik, corporal, wounded in chest, slight; John F. Landinge, corporal, side, slight; Company B, Alois C. Syck, corporal, wounded in head, serious; Robert B. Stewart, finger, slight; Company C, Earl R. Hutchinson, sergeant, wounded in the thigh, serious; William E. Diggs, wounded in thigh, slight; Edgar H. Garrett, wounded shoulder, slight; G. M. Ingersoll, breast, slight.

# INSURGENTS SURROUND AN AMERICAN FORCE

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Sun has the following from Manila, dated March 13, 8:30 a. m.: A merchant steamer which has just arrived here from ports on the southeastern coast of Luzon brought hundreds of Chinese and native refugees. She reports that the town of Gubat, fifty-two miles from Albay, was burning when she left and that an American officer and sixteen men were surrounded by insurgents.

The officer was unable to give clearance papers to the steamer, but he sent a request that reinforcements should be at once forwarded to him. The captain of the steamer, instead of proceeding to the nearest American garrison, hurried to Manila with the request for help. Troops will be dispatched to Gubat with all haste possible.

# FAMILY POISONED BY BOLOGNA SAUSAGES

### Youngest Succumbs, but There Is a Fair Chance That the Others Will Recover.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—A special telegram from Arcadia, Neb., gives the details of the poisoning of an entire family named Madden, living not far from that village.

Gustav Madden, with his wife and three children, recently rented a farm between Arcadia and Comstock and began work. They live in a small hovel in an out-of-the-way place off the main road. Sunday they had made a meal of bologna sausage and bread and almost immediately thereafter every member of the family was prostrated and writhing on the floor of the squalid home. Not one could call for help, and they were not discovered until twenty-four hours later, when a neighbor going in found the three-year-old girl dead and the rest of the family unconscious on the floor.

Each bore evidence of having suffered untold agony. The alarm was spread and soon the neighbors came and rendered every possible service. A doctor administered restoratives, and while the condition of the sick is very critical there is a possibility of recovery. The neighbors took charge of the funeral of the babe, which will be buried to-morrow.

**Cut an Indian.**

REDDING, March 12.—A cutting affray disturbed the Sunday serenity of Copper City, located twenty-two miles northeast of here. It may result fatally. The cutting was the result of a saloon quarrel. Frank Walker, a white man employed as blacksmith, slashed Patrick Silverthorn, an Indian, several times about the face and head, making some ugly wounds. The Indian is a notoriously bad character, while Walker has borne a good reputation.

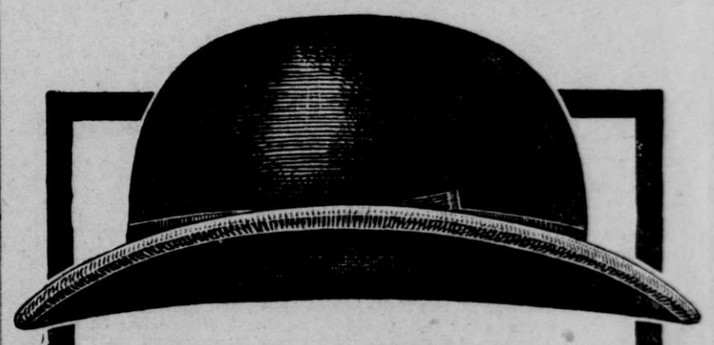
**Goldsworthy Sentenced.**

STOCKTON, March 12.—W. J. Goldsworthy, the Stockton merchant convicted of burglary in entering a building for the purpose of committing arson, was sentenced by Judge Budd this morning to fourteen years at Folsom Prison. Motions for arrest of judgment and for a new trial were denied. Notice of appeal was given. The case attracted a great deal of attention here, as the defendant was prominent in business and politics and was well connected.

**Thrown From His Horse.**

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN RAFAEL, March 12.—James Taylor Jr., the young son of James Taylor, the well-known paper merchant, was injured by being thrown from his horse at San Anselmo to-day. The animal was a fiery one and becoming frightened at a passing train shied violently. Young Taylor received a compound fracture of the arm as a result of his fall.

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