

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

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A SETTLEMENT NOW IN SIGHT

England Takes Action in the Samoan Question.

GERMANY IS ANXIOUS

Earnestly Urges the Speedy Appoint- ment and Dispatch of Commission- ers to Prevent Further Difficult- ties - German Foreign Official Holds That Action of Americans and British in Clear Violation of Samoan Act - Ambassador White Misrepresented - German Consul at Apia Reports Daily Minor Col- lisions, and Admiral Kuntz's Cab- les No Fighting - Issues Installed as King.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 8.—The British government has selected Mr. C. N. E. Elliott, C. B., as the British member of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Samoan question. The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, called at the State Department today and advised Secretary Hay of Mr. Elliott's selection.

The appointment gave much satisfaction in government and diplomatic circles, as Mr. Elliott is a member of the embassy staff, and during his brief service here has made many friends. It also gave added assurance that the real differences over the Samoan trouble are well nigh finished, now that the governments have turned their attention to the selection of commissioners for its adjustment.

CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

Berlin, April 8.—Both Mr. White and the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, conferred with Baron Von Buelow today with reference to the latest Samoan developments. The German government earnestly urges the speedy appointment and dispatch of the commission so as to prevent further difficulties.

SAMOA ACT VIOLATED.

A Foreign Office official empowered to speak for the government, tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that the action of the Americans and British is a clear violation of the Samoan act; that Germany intends to adhere to this view; that she considers the new government of Samoa illegal, and that she has so instructed her Ambassadors at Washington and London.

AMBASSADOR WHITE MISREPRESENTED.

The United States Embassy authoritatively denies that Ambassador White used any such expressions as to the influence of the British on the American press as stated by the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung in an alleged interview with Mr. White. It is added that the whole story that the ambassador made such charges against Great Britain or even alluding to Great Britain is pure invention.

The recent audience of the U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, with Emperor William, lasted 90 minutes. They discussed Samoa and the peace conference, and His Majesty asked the Ambassador to convey his thanks to President McKinley for his "willingness to consider the proposal for a joint commission, and the conciliatory assurances received from Washington."

VON BUELOW'S POLICY AT-TACKED.

Mr. White again conferred today with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Buelow, on Samoa. A number of papers attack Von Buelow's policy. The Deutsche Zeitung says: "If the Government does not draw a lesson from the occurrences of the past three months we may as well cease to call ourselves a great power."

DAILY MINOR COLLISIONS.

An official telegram from the German Consul at Apia, Samoa, dated March 24th, says minor collisions are daily occurring, and that the bombardment continues intermittently. The dispatch adds: "Tanu yesterday was appointed King at Mulinu by the other consuls and commanders."

"Business is at a standstill. All the shops have been closed since March 15th."

KAUTZ REPORTS ALL QUIET.

Washington, April 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following: San Francisco, April 8. Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Malietoa Tanu installed as King on the 23d with appropriate ceremonies. Report by mail. No fighting since the 23d.

GREAT BRITAIN CENSURED.

(Copyright, 1899, the Associated Press.) Berlin, April 8.—The Samoan question continues to hold the attention of the public, the newspapers being full of dispatches and comment on the subject. The Emperor has devoted much time to the matter and has conferred several times on the subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Buelow.

It is interesting to note that German distrust and dissatisfaction at the latest events are almost entirely aimed at Great Britain, whose attitude is described, even in official circles, as being dictated by duplicity and unfriendliness. The press faithfully portrays this feeling. The delay of Great Britain in accepting the proposals for a settlement of the difficulty, which the United States Ambassador Andrew D. White

attributed mainly to the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury from London, is generally interpreted in Germany as showing distinctly unfriendly motives upon the part of Great Britain.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, in an interview on the subject with a high foreign office official, who said:

"It has been a source of regret and astonishment that Great Britain, unlike the United States, has not expressed regret at the latest turn of affairs in Samoa while the acceptance of our peaceful settlement, has so far been coupled with unacceptable conditions, containing the seed of new troubles and manifestly unfair. We could not accept conditions enabling the American and British commissioners at any time to override the German rights, thus perpetuating the unpleasant state of affairs in the islands."

THE PRESS COMMENT.

The press comment is in the same key, but, naturally, it is more outspoken. In a lengthy article the Kreuz Zeitung charges Great Britain with malice in the whole matter, alleging that she is "trying for the selfish purposes to entangle the United States in hostility with all the Continental powers and at the same time drag her into a policy of expansion."

The Boersen Courier says the reason of Great Britain's delay in accepting Germany's proposal was founded on her desire to continue with the aid of the United States her policy of "spitting Germany," and claims to find proof of this attitude in the London press, which it accuses of resuming its old tactics of "slandering Germany and breeding trouble between Germany and the United States."

The Tageblatt takes Great Britain to task for "not expressing regret at the unexpected policy of repression in Samoa," and regards her attitude toward Germany as insincere.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "Great Britain's behavior in this matter is symptomatic and opens an unfavorable vista for other pending negotiations."

ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learned from inside information that the anti-strike bill, announced by the Emperor with a flourish at Ceynhausen, after hanging fire for months in the Prussian and other cabinets, has at last found its way to the Bundesrath. In its present shape the measure is much milder than the Emperor desired, and the Minister of the Interior, Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, denies the bill threatens anybody incurring a strike with confinement in the penitentiary, adding:

"Of course, his Majesty does not like it, but the Bundesrath would never consider such a bill as the Emperor wants."

GRAVE CHARGES.

Dr. Rosse, the Prussian Minister of Education, has ordered an investigation into Prof. Foerster's charges that many scientists, including those of the Breslau University clinic and the German hospitals, indulge in dangerous experiments with patients.

The charges involve some scientists of world-wide reputation. The matter came up in Reichstag on March 11, when Dr. Rosse promised an investigation. Since then a mass of new evidence to the same effect has been produced, including a number of the best known Polytechnic and hospitals, some of the experiments mentioned being with cholera and other deadly germs.

THE LATE FIRE HORROR.

THIRTEEN LIVES SACRIFICED BY AN INCENDIARY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New York, April 8.—Despite reticence on the part of the police, facts became public today which make it appear that the fire which yesterday destroyed thirteen persons, was of incendiary origin. It transpired that a few hours before the flames were seen a policeman was sent for from the Andrews house and was mysteriously dismissed by a servant, who said he was not wanted. Letters threatening the lives of the Andrews family and the children of Mrs. St. John were found. It is believed that the motive for incendiarism was revenge, and that the affair arose out of a quarrel between the servants.

Foley, the butler in the Andrews family, is under surveillance, and the police are hard at work investigating the clues, which chiefly rest upon the anonymous letters. Mary Flannagan, the dead maid servant, seems to have been a central figure in this alleged plot, and the chief object of the supposed perpetrator's hate.

The police today gave out three scurrilous, threatening anonymous letters, which had been sent to members of the Andrews household. One was addressed to Mrs. St. John, and the other two to Mrs. Flannagan. The letters made charges against Mary Flannagan and the butler. In a letter addressed to Mrs. St. John, the writer said:

"I hope you and Mrs. Andrews don't think for one moment that I am reconciled to you and your wicked ways, for, indeed, I am not, and what is further, I will not be until I get my revenge. I feel that I have given warning enough and I am going to fix her for life, and because you and Mrs. Andrews did not give heed to warning I am going to fix you too. I am going to make some one throw something in your nurses and children's faces that will disgrace them and eat all the flesh off the bone. This I will do for spite, because you did not let Mary go as I told you to do. You had just as well let her go first as last. You will have no girl alive when I get through with her."

Immunes Home From Cuba.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Savannah, Ga., April 8.—The transport Sedgwick arrived at Savannah tonight at 9 o'clock from quarantine with the Third United States Volunteer Infantry (Ray's Immunes). The troops were unloaded and went aboard the Plant System train for Macon. Three sections were run and the first battalion and headquarters left by the first train, which got away at 1 o'clock. Colonel Patrick H. Ray said the health of the command is excellent.



THE POLICE INVESTIGATION IN NEW YORK.

The Mazet investigating committee appointed by Governor Roosevelt has begun probing the alleged corruption in New York's police department. Frank Moss, ex-member of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Assemblyman Mazet of New York city are to direct the probing. Dr. Parkhurst, who was so conspicuous in the Lexow investigation of a few years ago, has refused to co-operate with the Mazet committee.

NEW YORK'S POLICE

The Mazet Committee Begins Ex- amining the Records

Mr. Moss Springs a Surprise in Grave Charges Against Chief of Police— Direct Questions are Not Satisfac- torily Answered.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, April 8.—The seven members of the Mazet legislative investigating committee began their work of prying into the records of the police department and other local administrative offices today.

After several minor witnesses had been called, a number of them failing to make their appearance, Chief of Police William S. Devery was called to the stand and his testimony was the most important of the day, as it signified the launching of the attack upon the police department. After telling about his various promotions the witness admitted that there was an untried charge against him when he was made Chief, in February, 1897. The chief was compelled to admit that the charge had been held up on a temporary stay, and then said he had never been required to pass a civil service examination.

MOSS SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Mr. Moss then sprang something of a surprise on the witness, by announcing that he offered in evidence three charges which had been standing against the Chief of Police for some time, none of which had ever been wiped out, either by dismissal or proof of innocence. These charges were for neglect of duty, for taking a bribe of \$100 and for neglecting to close disorderly houses when their existence had been brought to his attention.

"A WIDE OPEN TOWN."

Mr. Moss put Chief Devery on record when it came to an interpretation of the expression "a wide open town," for the chief said that New York had been "wide open" in the general acceptance of the expression ever since he had been a boy.

A DIRECT QUESTION.

Mr. Moss asked the chief if it was not true that he had saved for hours on a street corner while the law was being violated behind his back, who had been flourishing on one side of the street and questionable resorts nearby. The chief answered that he had no evidence of any houses running in violation of law, and that if he had he would have given them "notice at once" long ago. Mr. Moss then went into a detailed list of establishments that are known to be kept running at all hours of the night, and asked the chief why he had not closed them up before.

AND ANOTHER.

Not receiving any satisfactory answer, Mr. Moss then asked Chief Devery why he allowed a certain house in the upper Broadway district to continue its existence, although there was almost daily complaints from persons of refinement living in the immediate neighborhood. The reply was that notification had been obtained sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of the woman who runs the house. There could be no police interference until proof positive was secured. Then Mr. Moss pertinently asked the witness if it was not because of the political influence of the woman proprietor that

THE TREATY OF PEACE

Exchange of Ratifications Expected This Week.

Will Be Followed by President's Pro- clamation Declaring the War Clo- sed, and Payment of Twenty Mil- lions to Spain.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 8.—The exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, signed at Paris, will probably take place in this city next week, and that ceremony will be followed by a proclamation by President McKinley officially announcing the close of the war with Spain and the resumption of friendly relations, commercial and otherwise, between the two countries.

The Spanish copy of the treaty, which was signed by the Queen Regent, March 17, is expected to reach here Monday, and the arrangement of the formalities attending the exchange of ratifications will be promptly perfected. Secretary Hay has been officially advised of the forwarding of the Spanish treaty to the French Ambassador at Washington. The exchange of ratifications will be followed promptly by the payment of \$20,000,000 to the Spanish government on account of the cession of the Philippines Islands to the United States.

BRILLIANT SOCIAL AFFAIR.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB ENTER- TAINS GUESTS IN FAIRY LAND.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 8.—The Gridiron Club to-night gave an entertainment for ladies, and it was one of the usual picturesque occasions for which the club is noted. The members of the club have made their reputation in unique dinner giving, and to-night they gave a reception to a large number of guests, different from the usual character of such affairs. About 175 ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Arlington Hotel parlors, and after being received by the president of the club, and his wife, were ushered into the large banquet hall, which had been transformed into a most beautiful miniature fairyland, illuminated by thousands of electric lights of different colors. There were trees of large dimensions, and every chandelier was an overhanging branch. These were filled with laurel and green vines, and amid the branches of the trees were many birds so naturally arranged as to make the illusion more complete. About the sides of the room were ranged palms and ferns, and potted flowers. In the windows were aquariums with live fish and water fowl. Gridiron decorations of flowers and electric lights hung in the foliage. The room being entirely surrounded with mirrors everything was seen in reflection creating the impression of a forest most brilliantly lighted.

INFORMATION EASILY OBTAINED.

The Major also testified that a foreign artillery officer could easily obtain any information about the cannon of 120 caliber.

Regarding the frontier troops, Major Hartmann cited articles from the Military Journals giving information on the subject months anterior to the date of the bordereau.

Replying to the president of the Court of Cassation, the witness said the libraries of the military clubs of Paris and Versailles had copies of the lectures and delivered before the military schools, but so far as he knew none of them were missing.

The Escho de Paris says it learns the Court of Cassation is about to order a supplemental investigation of the points raised by the evidence of General Roberius, who will be confronted. Lieutenant Colonel Picquart will also be examined, according to the statement made.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The revelations made by the Figaro in publishing the testimony furnished to the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case, came before the correctional court this afternoon, when the two managers of the paper, Mm. Rodex and Borel, were sentenced, in default to five hundred francs fine and costs for publishing the testimony.

connection with the army had made him forgetful of the duty to the commissary department. In the midst of the discussion one of the members of the club rushed to a telephone hanging in the woods and rang for the good fairy of the Gridironers, who appeared with magic wand and promised to remedy the difficulty. The fairy was one of the largest members of the club, arrayed in suitable fairy costume, and his appearance created a great deal of mirth. One wave of the fairy scepter produced a number of cooks with necessary tables and supplies, and one end of the hall was soon transformed into a refreshment bower, where an elegant repast was served. During the evening woman's suffrage was given a toast. Each lady voting received a beautiful souvenir.

Among the guests present were: The Speaker and Miss Reed, Admiral and Mrs. Schley, General H. C. Corbin, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Frank Hatton, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Controller and Mrs. Dawes, Patent Commissioner and Mrs. Duell, and the Misses Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

FRANCE TO AMERICA.

VALUABLE GIFT FROM THE LATE PRESIDENT FAURE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 8.—A notable ceremony occurred at the Blue room of the Executive Mansion at 11 o'clock today, when the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, presented to the Government and the American people, as represented through President McKinley, two magnificent Sevres vases from the French National Pottery at Sevres. The gift was from the late President of the French Republic, Felix Faure, and commemorated the opening of the new Franco-American cable on August 17 last, when President McKinley and President Faure exchanged the first message over the new line, between the White House and the Palais of the Elysee. The vases are of a peculiar stand six or eight feet high, and are of a deep blue characteristic of the finest Sevres ware, as well as in happy accord with the prevailing colors of the blue room.

The presentation was made the occasion for a happy exchange of international greetings, M. Cambon making an address and the President responding in position, one on either side of the large window looking toward the Potomac. They far exceeded in elegance anything in the way of presents hitherto brought to the White House.

The vases will now remain a permanent possession of the White House, along with several other notable decorations given by foreign governments. They had been given personally to President McKinley, it would be required an act of Congress for their acceptance, but as a gift to the American government and people, no special act is required.

RAILWAY SUITS DISMISSED.

UNITED STATES JUDGE PARDEE RENDERS IMPORTANT DE- CISION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Savannah, Ga., April 8.—Judge Don A. Pardee has signed the decree of dismissal in the great Central Railway litigation. There still remains the bill of the Louisville and Nashville railroad upon an undecided demurrer and a motion to strike out the amended bill of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The order of Judge Pardee dismisses the Central Georgia Railroad Company has no right, title or interest in the lease of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and is perpetually enjoined from ever asserting or setting up any right in the possession or management of such property.

The order says: "It further appearing that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has purchased from Thomas and Ryan the lease interest in the Georgia railroad formerly owned by William Wadley, and afterward by the Central railway, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by that consent of Thomas and Ryan, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company that the petition of Thomas and Ryan and the bill of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company be and the same are hereby dismissed, because the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been purchased by William Wadley, and afterward by the Central railway, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by that consent of Thomas and Ryan the Louisville and Nashville and the payment of the costs."

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

NEPOTISM INTRODUCED IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New Orleans, April 8.—Assistant Secretary Candler cut short his New Orleans visit, returning to Washington to-night. It was all on account of C. J. Bell, who recently assumed the office of sub-treasurer here. One of his first acts was to deplete Captain H. M. Isaacson and install his son, Milton W. Bell, after Captain Isaacson refused to resign, as the position was under civil service. The matter was appealed to Washington and Mr. Vanderbilt brought down the message that Mr. Bell had erred and asked that Mr. Isaacson be reinstated. When Mr. Vanderbilt delivered the order to-day, Mr. Bell refused to resign his position, saying he only took orders from Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Vanderbilt has gone to see Mr. Gage.

Wheeler Will Deliver Oration.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New Orleans, April 8.—Adjutant General Moorman states that General Joe Wheeler will deliver the oration at the meeting of the United Confederate Veterans at Charleston, S. C., at their reunion on the 10th of May.

EMBALMED BEEF STILL ON TRIAL

Powell Preservative Process Given an Airing.

ITS INVENTOR TESTIFIES

He Declares Neither Boracic or Sal- icylic Acid is Used in His Process Which is Applied by Fumigation— Capt. Davis, General Eagan's Priv- ate Assistant, Finds One of the Missing Files—Only Those of Hites Witnesses Who Can Testify on Points Not Already Covered by the Inquiry Will Be Called.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 8.—John Rusch, of Englewood, N. J., cook for the Second New Jersey regiment, while at Jacksonville, opened the testimony in the army beef inquiry to-day.

He declared that it was common talk among the soldiers that all the meat sent South was embalmed. The story became prevalent, and the men refused to eat the meat which, he testified, was "rotten, often slimy in appearance, and there were frequent complaints that it made the men sick."

After trying it he tasted like straw, and had a peculiar smell as if decayed.

THE PRESERVATIVE PROCESS.

Mr. Alexander B. Powell, of New York, the proprietor of the Powell Best preservative process, followed Rusch on the stand. He explained at some length that he was the sole owner of the Powell process for preserving fresh meats without the use of ice; that the formula was a secret, and that it was not patented because so eminently simple. He declared emphatically that neither boracic or salicylic acid was used in the process, nor, he added, "is there any injection or immersion in chemicals. The process is applied by fumigation."

A PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. Powell then gave the particulars of his treatment of a car load of Armour's beef which was sent to Tampa in the spring of 1897. When he heard that the contract was to be given by the government he had reached the conclusion that the government ought to have the use of the process he had written to the President, to General Miles and General Eagan, asking where he should apply to have the process used. General Eagan had replied, saying the department was not engaged in purchasing any process, but that it could only deal with those who would supply the meat and guarantee that it should be kept.

He said the process was applied to a car of six carcasses of beef at Chicago owned by Armour and Company. He had made the arrangement with Mr. Connors, the superintendent of Armour and Company, arguing that they should have the preference in the use of the process for the use of the government. These carcasses were taken to Tampa the latter part of May last, and Colonel Weston secured four of the carcasses, exposing them in the sun for about eight hours. It was after this exposure that Colonel Weston, of the Commissary Department, made his report, which was commendatory.

He said later that not to his knowledge had Armour and Company used the process during the war; nor had it ever been used by any one except himself. There were, however, other beef preservative processes in the market. "Does your process resemble the embalming process at all?" asked Major Lee.

"Not in the least," replied Mr. Powell, "but I see no reason why it could not be so used—why human bodies could not be preserved by its use. However, there is no resemblance to the embalming process."

Mr. Powell said he had known of hotels in which beef prepared by him had been used for the past five years, and in which it gave the best satisfaction. He had been shipping to the Comptroller of the Treasury for years and he would have no other beef.

He had only a verbal contract with Armour & Co., but the understanding was that if that firm got the contract they were to have the exclusive control of the process during the continuation of that contract only. He was to have 50 cents per hundred for its use, about \$200 per car load. He had not attempted to make any arrangement with Swift & Co., the successful bidder at the time, but after the battle of Santiago had written to Mr. Swift.

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