

ADVICES FROM APIA.

Mataafa, With Quite a Respectable Force, Is Still Strongly Entrenched.

The Germans Not Quite as Bellicose as They Have Been.

But They Do Intercept American and English Mails Occasionally.

The Nipsic All Right--Hippolyte Soundly Thrashes Legitimate--Briefs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (Copyright, 1889, by the Western Associated Press).—Apia, Samoa, March 2, 1889, per steamship Zealandia, at San Francisco, March 16.—During the past month the German authorities, both consular and naval, have maintained a state of inactivity. This condition of affairs dates back to the arrival of the steamer Wainui with dispatches for the German consul Jan. 23, and is no doubt the result of the orders then received. The declaration of a state of war in the Samoan islands seems to have become a dead letter, while the military occupation of Apia, which the declaration of martial law would seem to have implied, has no existence save in the maintenance of a strong guard at the German consulate. A guard is still kept at the American and English consulates, in view of the fact that there is some probability of a retraction of these declarations, and of numerous proclamations with which the town was flooded, and consequently no settlement of the matter at issue, the German consul has made repeated overtures to Mataafa looking towards the adjustment of the quarrel, but the terms proposed always embodied a strong German interest in the future administration of affairs, to which Mataafa, it is believed, will under no circumstances submit. Negotiations have therefore been of no avail, and the German officials occupy the unenviable position of men who have deeply compromised themselves without seeing their way clear to retreat consistently with the preservation of their dignity. Mataafa, in the midst of his warriors, rests secure in his entrenched camp, and awaits the arrival of Admiral Kimberly, having full faith in the support of the UNITED STATES. His picket lines extend down the coast for a distance of five miles, close espionage being maintained. On the road leading to Apia to Lanu and Latumoi Tamasese, with his forces, now reduced by deserters to about 600 warriors, still occupies the large fort at Latumoi. A great number of his former adherents have joined the standard of Mataafa, or, grown weary of war, have returned to their own districts. There has been no collision between the opposing forces for a long time. On Feb. 5, a small detached party of Malietoa men, which was reconnoitering in the vicinity of the fort, fell in with a foraging party of the enemy, and succeeded in killing one of Tamasese's greatest leaders and staunchest supporters, one Solo Futu, ruler from Mataafa in Savaii. On Feb. 2 H. M. S. "Calliope" Capt. H. J. Kane, arrived from New Zealand to relieve the Royal, and the latter sailed for Auckland on the 4th inst. This change has been a source of untold satisfaction to the English residents in Samoa, as well as to their consular representative. The censure showered upon Capt. Hand, of the Royal, by the colonial press, simply voices the indignant feeling of his countrymen in Samoa, whose interests he looked after in a dilatory and lukewarm manner, and whose property he announced himself.

WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO PROTECT. There can be no doubt that the cordial feelings of unity of purpose which characterized the relations between his predecessor, Commander Peil, of the Wizard, and her majesty's consul, had no existence in the case of Capt. Hand. Early in the month Capt. Fritz, who knew the fact that the consular courts—the American and English—were considered by him as open for the hearing of cases, despite his proclamation of martial law, referring to himself, however, the administration of the police under the regulations of Jan. 18, 1888. Thus by acknowledging the ability of these courts to perform their civil functions undisturbed, he virtually abrogated the necessity for the establishment of martial law, and the German consul, as a result of that arbitrary act on the part of the German commander. Another point, proving that Germany recognizes the original stand to be taken, is the fact that the English newspaper which was suspended by the German consul as a defamatory organ, the editor felt the pulse of the press censor on Feb. 4 by the publication of a single sheet "extra," and on the 9th inst. the regular issue of the paper was resumed. The original stand to be taken, the German consul, which silence evinced a lack of confidence in the ability of the German government to maintain the position taken by its officials here or whether it has issued instructions to concur in such an ultimate settlement. Admiral Kimberly may propose, is a mere matter of conjecture. It is known that early in the present month the United States ships Trenton and Vandallia had been ordered to Samoa, and had sailed in obedience to their instructions. The Vandallia arrived on the evening of Feb. 23. The arrival of the United States ship Trenton was anxiously awaited, as it was hoped that Admiral Kimberly's instructions would empower him to specify terminate the uncertainty as to the outcome of the present struggle. Mataafa is firm in his belief of ultimate receiving the support of the United States government, and has reiterated his determination to do nothing until the admiral's arrival, fully appreciating the fact that in treating with

Germany he must be seconded by the nation whose power can compel the proper recognition of right and justice. Tamasese's force, weakened by desertion, sinks into a secondary factor, and, indeed, has almost entirely disappeared from the scene. THE AMERICANS AND ENGLISH STILL ACKNOWLEDGE THE GERMAN OFFICIALS OF INTERCEPTING THEIR MAIL MATTER, and reading the contents for the information of their government. The schooner which met the steamship Alameda at Apia, was met on board the corvette Olga and met by the German mail matter, and directed the schooner to return to Tutuila. All the mail matter taken by the Alameda or Apia therefore was first taken on board the German man-of-war before being turned over to the postoffice in Apia. As the American mail steamers do not touch at Apia, the American mail matter must pass through German hands before reaching the Samoan capital. It is thought hereafter an American steamer will meet the mail steamer at Tutuila.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENTATION. Richard Mansfield's Grand Production of "Richard III." Last Night. LONDON, March 16.—Richard Mansfield produced his version of "Richard III." at the Globe theater last night. The Sunday Times says of the performance: "Mr. Mansfield begins the play, as Colley Cibber did, with a prologue compiled from "Henry VI." "Henry IV." and "Richard II." The first act follows, with a splendid procession, representing the journey of Elizabeth to the tower. Mr. Mansfield then first appears with the soliloquy, "Now is the winter of our discontent," etc. The first act concludes with the murder scene from "Henry VI." The second act reveals a lovely scene, painted by Edwin, the "coachman," etc. The scene of Act III is Crosby palace. The fourth act presents—first, Cibber's rendition of the farewell meeting between Elizabeth and her children; next, the crowning of Richard as king in the presence chamber, and, finally, the Westminster sanctuary. The fifth act represents the style of an archaeological and picturesque realism. The tenth scene, with the apparitions, was admirable, showing King Richard writhing and groaning on the bed within. The last fight was tremendous. It was no mere exhibition of fencing, according to precedent, but real hacking at each other, like warriors of that period, with heavy weapons. Mary Burke made a beautiful and pathetic Elizabeth, and Beatrice Cameron a pretty and dainty Lady Anne. Carlotta La Cleras, Duchess of York, showed wide experience and ripe art. Jessie Hatton was a graceful and sympathetic Prince of Wales. An essay might be written about the costumes, heraldry and armor provided by Messrs. Seymour Lucas, F. Weekes, Walter Pollock and Egerton Castle. The music was composed expressly for the production by Edward German. The play meets with unanimous approval.

Will Need More Help. PARIS, March 16.—It was learned tonight that no decision was reached at the meeting in regard to the liquidation and reconstruction of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and that there will be another meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow

(Sunday) morning. It is believed that a further 20,000,000 francs will be necessary in order to save the Comptoir d'Escompte from judicial liquidation. THE CONSTITUTION WRECKED. Unfriendly Conduct of the Olga at the Time of the Accident. SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Chronicle publishes an account of the wrecking of the barkentine Constitution at Apia. She arrived at that port Feb. 2, and was subsequently wrecked. On her arrival an attempt was made to board her by a party of Germans from the Corvete Olga and her papers demanded. The lieutenant in charge of the party informed her captain that he intended to search her for contraband of war, and that martial law had been proclaimed by Germany. On this date of the occurrence the American man-of-war Nipsic was absent at Tutuila, and there was no American vessel at Apia. Capt. G. W. of the Constitution had only eight men on board, and informed the Germans that his vessel was an American ship, and that he would resist any attempt to board his vessel, declaring that he would shoot any man putting his foot on her deck without his permission. The Germans, after some further parleying, withdrew. When the Constitution drifted on a reef in the harbor, and was wrecked, her crew was rescued by the crew of the Nipsic, which was one mile away at the time. The crew of the Olga, which vessel was lying near by, offered no assistance.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE. A Happy Settlement of the Question Predicted. BELLINGHAM, March 16.—The Samoan conference is not expected to present formidable difficulties. Slight doubts are expressed as to the attitude of America, but the German government will do its utmost to prevent friction, at the same time maintaining Germany's full right to deal with the Samoan rebels. Confidence is felt here that the peaceful disposition of all three powers will render an agreement easy. Prince Bismarck is in no way inclined in the present state of European affairs to be drawn into colonial disputes.

ONE FOR HIPPOLYTE. Legitimate's Forces Well Whipped on the 7th Inst. NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamer Caroline Miller, from Cape Haytien, brings the news of Hippolyte's victory over Legitimate's forces on the 7th inst. at a place called La Celine. Hippolyte was in the field in person and gained, it is said, a decisive victory.

THIRTEEN MEN DROWNED. Loss of the Bark Pettinill in Chesapeake Bay. NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—The wreck of the bark Pettinill was found today in Chesapeake bay between the tail of the Horseshoe and Cape Henry, by the tug Argus. She lies in five fathoms of water and is in the track of vessels going out and entering the capes. The vessel is on her starboard beam end, her mizzen-mast is gone by the deck, and her fore and main top-gallant masts are gone in the cups. Her sails are also in shreds. No trace of the Pettinill's crew could be found and there is little doubt that the thirteen men were drowned. The bark had been from Portland, Me., and was commanded by Capt. C. M. White. She is rapidly breaking up.

BEFORE THE BOARD.

The Interstate Commissioners Examine Several Railway Officials.

Export Rates the Main Subject of Their Investigation.

Phil Armour Discusses the Recent Action of the St. Paul Directors.

The Yankton, Norfolk & Southwestern Will Be Rapidly Pushed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—About fifty railroad officials, members of the Frunk Line association, and representing the various trunk lines of the country, appeared before the interstate commission here today to discuss export rates on grain and provisions and the best manner of making and publishing these rates, as required by the interstate commerce act. Mr. Sargent, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, stated that the export rates of his company were based on the inland and ocean rate, and were subject to daily changes, growing out of the daily and hourly variation of ocean rates.

Mr. Hayden, of the New York Central road, also spoke of the daily fluctuation in rough export rates, and said it would be impracticable to publish and furnish the commission with reports of these rates, for the reason that they changed not only daily, but hourly. A. Fell, general freight agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, said rumors had come to him of the manipulation of through export rates by Western roads, but insisted that his road had not participated in these cut rates. There had been an unusual increase in the grain export traffic over the Delaware & Lackawanna road recently, but he accounted for this from the fact that his road had furnished, and could furnish, plenty of empty grain cars to their Western connections. After listening to statements made by Mr. Fell and Mr. Hopkins, general freight agent of the Wabash & Western road, the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

WHAT PHIL ARMOUR SAYS. The Recent Action of the St. Paul Directors Mildly Criticized. NEW YORK, March 16.—Phillip Armour was kind enough last evening to explain his absence from the meeting of the St. Paul directors held here on Wednesday. He was seen in his stateroom on board the Umbria. When asked point-blank why he had so timed his arrival in New York that he reached here immediately after his colleagues had settled the dividend affair, Mr. Armour said: "My presence at the conference was not at all necessary. My wishes in the matter were well known." "Did you favor the paying of 2 per cent on the pre-

ferred?" was asked. "Well, no, I did not." When pressed for a reason, he continued: "It is never advisable to pay immediate profits out of future earnings. It would have been much better for the ultimate welfare of the company to have snapped our fingers at the newspapers and small fry brokers who were howling about the danger of passing the dividend. If the present year pans out as splendidly as is promised by the first two months, there would be no difficulty in paying next September the 2 per cent, and without resorting to any such suspicious, even if honest device as changing the fiscal year. "No," he said, with a final loss of the head, "I think they've made a mistake."

WOULD LIKE A BONUS. Request of the Yankton, Norfolk & Southwestern. Special to the Globe. YANKTON, Dak., March 16.—The Yankton, Norfolk & Southwestern Railroad company to-day made a proposition to the city of Yankton, asking for a bonus of \$25,000, a right-of-way from the Missouri river to the depot grounds that have been selected in North Yankton. The proposition contemplates making Yankton the northern terminus of the road, and as this company owns a bridge franchise, it is supposed that a bridge across the river is also contemplated. This company has already been granted a bonus of \$24,000 by the town of Norfolk. The agent of the company stated to-night that beyond a doubt grading of this road would be commenced within two weeks. This is a bridge franchise, as mentioned in these columns some time ago as having its own stock all taken by an English syndicate.

THE RAILWAY WHIRLIGIG. Special to the Globe. BRAINERD, March 16.—W. S. Martin, late local freight agent of the Northern Pacific, left to-day for Minneapolis, where he succeeds A. O. Canfield as freight agent at Minneapolis, and is on an appointment elsewhere in the West. Mr. Martin will be missed here, where, as a citizen, he had taken an influential part in public affairs, being secretary of the Brainerd board of trade. J. G. Bradford is Mr. Martin's successor here.

Leeds Will Be Chairman. CHICAGO, March 16.—Frank B. Clarke, traffic manager of the Omaha road, declined to-day to accept the chairmanship of the Trans-Missouri association. The general managers canvassed a number of other names and finally decided to offer the position to J. S. Leeds, of the Transcontinental association. M. L. Sargent, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, was elected temporary chairman, pending Mr. Leeds' answer.

A Crippled Steamer. NEW YORK, March 16.—The first mate of the British steamship Wingeat, with four of the crew, arrived at the office of the agents in this city to-day. He reports that the captain and the balance of the crew of twenty-four men are still aboard the steamship, which is drifting slowly toward Sandy Hook, with a broken shaft. The mate and his boats crew left the steamer when opposite the Georgia life-saving station on Long Island, which they succeeded in reaching. Three tug-boats were in aid of the disabled steamer and expect to have her in tow some time during the day.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Movements, Sayings and Doings of Northwesterners at the Capital. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The name of Editor Hunt, of the Mankato Free Press, has been presented for the sixth auditors of the treasury. The state delegation is backing him. This was hinted by the Globe a week ago, and it is now authoritatively announced. Hon. Joseph A. Leonard, of Rochester, and John F. Healer, of Fountain, have been presented by the Minnesota delegation for consulates. They are willing to serve their country anywhere. D. F. Morgan is on the list of candidates for United States district attorney of Minnesota. Congressman Comstock left town quietly Thursday night expecting to spend Sunday in St. Paul. Alex. Hughes, of Bismarck, is at the St. James to-day, but his wants are not yet fully developed. It is thought he will receive some judicial appointment in the new North state, unless he gets measured for a senatorship and secures a good fit. Gov. Mellette, Frank Pettigrew and W. C. Arnold of Huron, are for home to-night. The governor will make a short stop in Chicago and reach Watertown Tuesday. Receiver Singiser, of the Mitchell land office, is on his way home, but his competitor, Ralph Wheelock, of the Mitchell Daily Republican, is still here. John H. King, of Rapid City, will remain till the Sioux reservation committee is appointed. Congressman Dunnell said to-night he did not look for any Minnesota appointments to be sent in Monday, but that the more important cases would be attended to, and everything would be reached in good time. Frank Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, said to-day he might result in giving the capital to a competing city. He said he would go home and sell his Pierre real estate for \$60,000, and then work harder than ever to send the capital there. Frank A. Johnson, of Canton, will succeed Judge John Cartland. He is properly endorsed by Mellette, Gifford, Mathews, and the senators-elect of South Dakota.

Death of Thomas Clark. Special to the Globe. ST. PETER, Minn., March 16.—Thomas Clark, one of the prominent citizens of this city, died this morning of consumption. He was one of the old settlers here, and had always been prominent in public affairs. He held a high place among the Odd Fellows and Masons. He was thirty-eight years of age.

Organized Farmers. Special to the Globe. KIMBERLIE, Minn., March 16.—The much-talked-of farmers' meeting occurred here to-day, and was a success in every respect. The organization starts with 165 shares. This, with the new school and other contemplated improvements, will make it a desirable place for any one looking for a business location.

Cheers for Parnell. LINCOLN, Neb., March 16.—Both houses of the legislature to-day unanimously passed resolutions congratulating Parnell and his colleagues upon their recent victory.



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Do You Intend to Buy a New Spring Hat? Why Not Look at Our Styles and Prices, When, at the Very Commencement of the Season, We Can Save You

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Although we have had a lively Hat trade the past week we still have on hand Hats enough for any two stores in St. Paul, and we are determined to sell them. The Hats were bought for less than 50 cents on the dollar, and comprises the entire stock of Stressguth & Drake, and McKibbin & Co.'s Fine Fur Hats, made especially for Benedict and Riggs & Co., of St. Paul. They are in all the latest Dunlap, Youmans and Miller shapes, in black and brown Derbys that retail

EVERYWHERE \$1.00; U. S. PRICE 50c
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1. A Nice Overcoat in a Kersey or Melton in gray, drab or mouse color, sold everywhere \$10, : : : U. S. Price \$7
2. A fine wide wail, worsted or cassimere, in Oxford mixed, brown or black, sold everywhere \$15, : : : U. S. Price \$10
3. English Meltons and Kerseys, in all the new shades, sold everywhere \$18, : : : U. S. Price \$12
4. Fine Imported Worsteds in Corkscrews, Wide wales and Diagonals, sold elsewhere from \$20 to \$25, : : : U. S. Price \$15

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