

OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE.

A Proposition for a Commission of Three Made.

THE SECRETARY IMPRESSED.

Windom Thinks It a Good Solution of the Problem.

THE SENATE KNIFES HALSTEAD.

Sherman's Arguments Were Useless Against Personal Pique.

THEY COULD NOT FORGIVE HIM.

His Caustic Criticisms Would Not Be Forgotten—Speaker Watson Urged for Assistant Attorney General—Territorial.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA FREE, 515 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.

The question for a site for the new federal building at Omaha assumed another form today. So strong have the demands on the part of the business men and other citizens of Omaha to set aside the Linton report, that it became clear several days ago that something would have to be done to give the citizens an opportunity to be heard if Secretary Windom should for any reason not desire to select the popular site, block 115. This afternoon Messrs. Saunders and Rosewater called upon Mr. Windom and presented the following proposition:

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1899.—Hon. Wm. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, Dear Sir: In the matter of locating the new public building at Omaha, we would respectfully submit a proposition which we hope will command itself to you as fair to all parties interested. While we confidently believe that a large majority of the business men of Omaha and the patrons of the postoffice prefer the location of the new building on block 115 over block 86, the site recommended by the special agent of the department, we realize how difficult it is for you to arrive at this conclusion without an intimate acquaintance with the men who constitute the commercial and industrial classes at Omaha. In common with all citizens of Omaha we desire to expedite the construction of the proposed public building, and with this end in view acquiesce in your decision to confine the competition as to sites to blocks 115 and 86, and respectfully urge the appointment of a commission to view the ground and recommend which of these sites is most desirable, this commission to be made up as follows:

The citizen of Omaha to be named by Senator Manderson, one citizen of Omaha to be named by Representative Connell, and one non-resident to be named by the secretary of the treasury. The decision of a majority of the commission would, we feel sure, be acquiesced in by all citizens of Omaha. Very respectfully, ALVIN SAUNDERS, E. ROSEWATER.

After reading the proposition Secretary Windom stated that he would present it to Senator Manderson and try to get his consent. The secretary said he regarded it as fair in every respect, and the supervising architect looked at it in the same light. He believed that the people should have a chance to express themselves on the subject, since it was one of great interest to them. Before presenting this proposition Messrs. Saunders and Rosewater said they would be willing to leave the question of location to a popular election at which all voters could speak, or to the taxpayers, or they would leave it to the members of the board of trade. The suggestion of a commission seemed to be the most expeditious, and so that proposition, in the form above given, was submitted. Representative Connell says he is willing to comply with the proposition, and regards it as fair. Senator Manderson has not been heard from. Secretary Windom stated to THE FREE correspondent that he would take the proposition up for disposition immediately after the extra session of the senate adjourns, which will be some time next week.

HALSTEAD'S NOMINATION DEFEATED. As stated in these dispatches night before last, Murat Halstead, the distinguished editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette will not be the American minister to Germany. In secret session this afternoon, the legislative committee on nominations recounted its declaration of Thursday, and again rejected the nomination. The vote on Thursday was 30 against, and 13 for confirmation. To-day 25 votes were cast against, and 19 for confirmation. This time Messrs. Quay, Teller, Ingalls, Plumb and Everts, republicans, in all 5, voted against confirmation, and Messrs. Call and Blackburn (Democrats) voted for confirmation. Mr. Beck, who was counted upon to vote aye, dodged. Mr. Cullom, one of the leaders in the opposition, was paired. Senators Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, and Stanford, of California, republicans, did not vote, although opposed to confirmation. Anticipating a long and stormy debate, the senate met at noon, an hour earlier than usual, and it went into executive session almost immediately. A large number of Mr. Halstead's friends were around the corridors, anxiously awaiting the result. It was the hope of some of them that Mr. Sherman would succeed in securing a sufficient number of democratic votes to reconsider the motion by which the nomination on Thursday was defeated. Mr. Sherman did most of the talking in support of confirmation. He made a strong appeal to the senators on both sides of the chamber to maintain the dignity of the body of which they were members by getting above personal feeling in passing upon a question of national importance. At times Senators Ingalls, Teller and Everts were on their feet, pleading questions to the senator from Ohio, intending to strengthen their position before the country. Mr. Sherman frankly acknowledged that he did not approve of that sort of journalism, which led an editor to call a senator of the United States a "blockhead," "thief" or "barrel of Standard oil." He thought, however, that the words were not intended to apply to the senators as personal terms are commonly applied, and even though they were, the offense would not justify the negative votes of those mentioned.

Senators Teller probably employed the most vigorous language in characterizing the words of the editor. He said he could forgive an editor for excessive language at times, under stress of excitement, just as he would a lawyer or politician, but Mr. Halstead had for weeks continued in a studious and systematic manner to personally abuse and demean and to besmear with mud and calumny the senators who had considered a question before the senate and reached a conclusion which was not that of the editor. Abuse was not criticism, nor was it a personal attack. To state by an honest man, as if Mr. Halstead were an honest man, would not quietly under this and not strike back, he was mistaken. This was an opportunity to enter a denial to the charges, and for one, he proposed to embrace it. General Hawley counseled peace and begged the senate to refrain from personal feeling. Mr. Payne here got in his denunciation. He appealed to the senate, especially to the democrats, to stand by him and to exonerate him from the charges made against him on the contest for his seat. Senator Quay's vote against Mr. Halstead surprised everybody. It cannot be explained, even by his friends, unless it is intended as a stab at Postmaster General Wanamaker for selecting a postmaster at Philadelphia so specially offensive to him. So far as the administration is concerned both Teller and Cullom do not hesitate to offer opposition to its acts. Neither have been pleased with the appointments made from their states. Both say they have been disgraced in their recommendations to the president. Several times to-day President Harrison spoke to the republican senators about their factions opposition to Mr. Halstead. He said that if it was a matter of conviction he would not mention it, but since it was purely a personal attack, and the expression of a personal feeling, he was very sorry to see the opposition from the republican side. He said he had been told that Mr. Halstead had said that he would not, as a senator, let his private feelings control him in the discharge of a public duty. The rejection of Halstead's name, although not a surprise, was the principal topic of comment in senatorial and official circles to-day. It was a remarkable contest.

EX-SENATORS' APPOINTMENT. Ex-Senators Saunders and Van Wyck, together with the state delegation, have been strongly urging the appointment of John C. Watson for assistant attorney general. They are met with the pretense that Nebraska has now her full share; that Jake Roberts' appointment and Patrick Egan's ministerial position are all that remain of the republican side could ask. It has been stated that the delegation are weakening their chances for the men they want by urging all who ask. Valente is now urged for commissioner of the land office. Chancellor Mannist is still a candidate for minister to Greece, and to-day tidings have come that John J. Watson is a candidate to fill the vacancy of Justice Matthews on the bench of the supreme court, and thus every day matters are being complicated, and to-night the Star sarcastically remarks: "The Nebraska senators are hunting for everything laying around loose."

UNITED STATES MARSHAL. A United States marshal for Utah is expected to be named by the president on Monday. Attorney General Miller to-day sent to the president three names from the large list of applicants. From these a selection is to be made. It is said that two of these certified to the president are John H. Walker, of Utah, and Nebeker, of Indiana. It is believed that the latter will be selected. It is reported that the third name is from Illinois. Mr. Snaresney, of Utah, now here, has an immensely strong backing, but it is understood that a general rule bars him out of the list. The president does not want to select any prominent office for the territory that territory. L. A. Walker has been recommended for appointment as secretary of Montana by Delegate Carter, Chairman Hershfield, R. B. Harrison and others. Walker's appointment was made to-day, but the senate met an hour earlier than usual, and it was not sent in with the other nominations. Walker's appointment completes the selection of governors and secretaries of the territories of Dakota, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. It has been arranged by the cabinet that appointments for New Mexico, Utah and Alaska shall receive attention before adjournment of the extra session of the senate next week. With the exception of Utah and Alaska, President Harrison intends to make all of the appointments in the territories from residents thereof. Nothing will prevent this policy except snarls and contests arising over appointments. President Harrison is trying to give the inhabitants of the territories all possible attention and courtesy. He believes that the people in the territories have sufficient intelligence and integrity to govern themselves. This has never been done by other presidents, and it is largely due to the president's experience on the senate committee on territories and the experience and influence of his son, Roosevelt, who has seen a good deal of territorial life in Montana and other sections of the far west. Both of the Harrisons believe that people outside of the territories should not be put in control of federal matters in the territories, and they are working together to permit that class of people who have heretofore been deprived of their franchise to have a voice in securing control of their own government.

FOR YELLOWSTONE PARK. Captain Dean, of the Second cavalry, has been endorsed by Delegate Carter on the petition of the legislature of Montana and many prominent citizens, which was filed to-day, to be detailed as superintendent of the Yellowstone park. The petition was presented to the secretary of war by Russell Harrison. Captain Dean is an old pioneer of Oregon and California, was a gallant soldier during the war, and under General Terry in 1876 took a prominent part in Montana's Indian war. His indorsements are remarkable for their peculiar strength. His scientific attainments, education and experience make him especially well fitted for the work. He will receive the detail.

MISCELLANEOUS. Senator Wilson, of Iowa, will leave for his home as soon as the extra session of the senate adjourns.

ARMY MATTERS. Adjutant General Drum stated this afternoon that the order appointing Colonel Hall inspector general for the Department of the Platte, had not been suspended; that Colonel Hall was only authorized to delay his departure for Arizona.

An order is being prepared at the war department providing for weekly inspections in the army on Saturday forenoon hereafter, instead of Sunday forenoon. There was considerable complaint that Sunday in the army was the hardest day in the week, as the whole morning had to be devoted to cleaning up and getting ready for inspection. Hereafter all this work will be done on Saturday, and Saturday afternoon will be made a half holiday, to be devoted to such athletic recreations as may be specified by orders.

A National "Cycling" Tournament. Chicago, March 30.—The national "cycling" tournament and exhibition of "cycles" and "cycling" appliances will occur at the Exposition building from May 13 to 19, inclusive.

TRIBUTES TO BRIGHT.

Solemn Scenes in the English House of Commons.

PARTY DIFFERENCES FORGOTTEN

And Members Give Expression to Their Grief and Sorrow.

A SESSION DEVOTED TO EULOGIES

Feeling Allusions to the Memory of a Truly Great Man.

GLADSTONE'S FITTING SPEECH.

Eloquent Music in Praise of One Whose Life Was Filled With Only Noble Thoughts and Deeds.

The Dead Statesman.

Copyright, 1899 by James Gordon Bennett. Cable-Special to THE FREE.—The rumor that Mr. Gladstone would pronounce what may perhaps be called a funeral oration on Mr. Bright naturally attracted an unusually large number of members to the house yesterday afternoon. The rush of strangers to the outer lobby was also very great, and members had to repeat over and over again the old explanation that they have no power to give orders for admission, that they can only apply for them, and if they are all gone nothing more can be done. Sometimes a member keeps an order in his pocket in reserve, and then he may be able to accommodate a friend; otherwise he is compelled to disappoint all applicants, and possibly to make enemies, for many go away with a fixed belief that he could have done what was wanted had he been so disposed. Such is one of the minor inconveniences of being a member of parliament.

The liberal benches rapidly filled up, and it was soon to be noticed that every man on that side wore a black necktie. There was not a vacant seat to be seen, and indeed the three leading liberal unionists, Hartington, Chamberlain and James, were crowded into a very uncomfortable space. The satellite, Jesse Collings, had to content himself with a seat on the floor. The Irish party were not present in any strength. The ministerial benches were also crowded, and just behind it, in his usual corner, at Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Gladstone came in at a quarter to 4, looking wonderfully fresh and vigorous, and he at once entered into conversation with the members. No nervous fumbling for notes, no signs of intense preoccupation, are ever visible when Gladstone has to speak. One moment he is talking in a lively manner to the person nearest to him, the next he is standing at a table rolling forth his mellow periods. The miseries of public speaking have long since passed out of his recollection, and he never appears to be aware of the questions to ministers were tedious and dull, as they generally are, the Irish contingent being obstinately pertinacious about certain reverend fathers whom wicked Balfour appears to be persecuting. Considering that the house was packed and ready for a specific purpose, it was generally felt that the speaker was opening up a new ground. At last even the irrepressible Mr. Gill ceased from troubling, and Mr. W. H. Smith rose to address the house, every head being instantly uncovered. At the outset the conservative leader made an unfortunate slip in referring to the death of the member for West Birmingham, who happens to be Mr. Chamberlain, and who was at that moment favoring Mr. Smith with a strong British stare through the medium of an eyeglass. This caused Mr. Smith a moment's confusion, but he very soon recovered and delivered a very appropriate and sympathetic speech, in which there was not a word calculated to excite party feeling or to revive memories of old hostilities except in a manner that was favorable to the great man who has just been taken from us.

Mr. Gladstone immediately followed, and his first few sentences showed that he was rather hoarse, as well he might be, considering the exposure to the bitter Scotch weather which he has had to go through this week. But whether his voice be hoarse or clear, his style is always immeasurably superior to that of any other man in the house. Comparison must have convinced the most confirmed opponent of Mr. Gladstone that there is no one that can distantly approach him in eloquence. He brought into prominence with great skill and feeling the marked features of Mr. Bright's public life, dwelling much upon the morals and elevation of his character. Full of generosity, too, was his eulogium, for it gave the heartiest praise to Mr. Bright for those very passages in his career in which he had been opposed by Mr. Gladstone—the Crimian war, the war of secession, etc. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright had conflicting views on these events, and now the venerable leader of the liberal party admitted that Mr. Bright had shown true foresight. All through the address was couched in that elevated strain which alone is tolerable on such an occasion, and in which Mr. Gladstone is absolutely without a rival. He came to an end much too soon, to the general regret of the house, which had listened to every word with admiration.

Hartington spoke next, briefly, and in his usual manly and unaffected manner. It was impossible to keep the tone exactly that of Mr. Gladstone, but Lord Hartington at least did not disturb the effect which the eloquent old man's music had created. Then, to the general surprise of the house, Mr. Justin McCarthy rose and paid a very warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Bright on the part of the Irish party. This, too, was good and seemly in every way, and perhaps it had been well if here the house had rested to its ordinary business, but Mr. Chamberlain got up and made what people called a characteristic speech. That is, he quickly brought things down to the level of those prosaic days. We could now compare the new school with the old, Chamberlain with Gladstone. Broad and deep, indeed, is the chasm which divides them. Mr. Gladstone is absolutely without a rival. He came to an end much too soon, to the general regret of the house, which had listened to every word with admiration.

Another thing I forgot to mention that is rather strange, too, is that when I went into the bank I looked on through into President Moffat's private room and saw him sitting there. I did not have personal acquaintance with him, but something just struck me that it was he. At that very time the thief was being sitting in the room with the revolver drawn on Mr. Moffat. Clark is a native of Michigan. His father is in the lumber business at Grand Rapids. He came to Denver last August, since which time he has been leaning money on chattel mortgages. Shortly after his arrival he became interested in a poker game which is being conducted in the Halleck & Howard block on the corner of Seventeenth and Arapahoe streets. The rooms are handsomely fitted up. There are a number of tables in them and they are well patronized. In appearance he is a man about five feet, seven inches in height, weighing about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, dark complexioned, keen, dark brown eyes, straight nose and brown mustache. He dresses in the fashion and has a cool, collected air.

Further Particulars, including the Statement of the Arrested Suspect DENVER, Colo., March 30.—[Special Telegram to THE FREE.] The robbery of the First National bank yesterday afternoon, whereby President Moffat was robbed of \$21,000, has been thoroughly investigated by a representative of THE FREE, and found to be substantially as reported this morning. The truthfulness of the story was verified by a conversation with President Moffat and Cashier Walter this afternoon. The robbery was without a doubt the most daring and successful in the history of the country. The complete disappearance of the robber has baffled the police force who have been diligently at work on the case since the robbery was perpetrated. The reward of \$2,500 was taken to police headquarters where the bottle created considerable excitement, and was viewed with more distant respect than any "small bottle" has been by the police force since its organization.

The bottle was handed gently and sent to a chemist for analysis. In about an hour it was returned with the information that it contained nothing but castor oil. The disgusted look which took possession of the brave policemen's faces was amusing. W. H. Clark who was arrested on the supposition that he was the robber and released, was rearrested to-day and will be held as an accomplice. The police hold that the make-up of the two men who were arrested at the scene elsewhere referred to were of such a startling nature that there must have been collusion between the parties. Clark to-night told the following story of his connection with the affair: "Undoubtedly I was in the bank at the time of the robbery and the story I am going to tell is filled with wonderful coincidences. When I went into the bank I had a deposit of \$200.00 to make for myself and partner. I wanted some money for myself and wanted it in small bills. I went into the safe deposit vault where I have a private box and in a conversation with the young man who has charge of it, the subject of my conversation was opened up to me. 'You would make a good detective and ought to be in the business,' I replied: 'Yes I have a taste for that kind of business. The Pinkerton's one offered me a position, but I did not care to take any small jobs, I would not accept. I also had a chance once to go on the detective force in St. Louis.' After this conversation I opened up my private box and took out a \$500 bill. This I took out to the cashier and asked him to change it for me into small bills principally fives and tens. As he took the \$500 bill he remarked to me, 'That's a pretty bill, Mr. Clarke, but here's a prettier one.' He held up for me to look at a \$1,000 bill. He said, 'I told me it was just like a \$1,000 bill with the exception of the figure which indicated its value. Now isn't it strange that when the cashier was telling some of the trouble they were having in getting rid of the bill, that the paying teller was just about disposing of it to the robber, Well, after a little further conversation I departed calmly and deliberately without the least idea of running. I came out of the bank and walked slowly up Sixteenth street to Lawrence, and stood there for an instant deliberating which way I would go to my room. There are two entrances to the Halleck & Howard block. One is on the seventeenth street and the other on Arapahoe. I could go to my room by going along up Sixteenth street to Arapahoe and going into the entrance on that street, or I could go along Lawrence to Sixteenth street. I decided to go the latter way, as it was staidier and cooler, and while coming to this decision I threw off my coat and hung it over my arm. Just as I did so a young lady came along and almost stopped still. She evidently thought she knew me, but when she saw her mistake she went on. If this young lady should read this account she will know that I did not hurry a particle.

"I walked slowly down to my room and seated myself and began to talk to a young gentleman who works for us in our private club rooms. We have four adjoining rooms. While I was talking to Sam I heard somebody at the door of the other room. I opened it and a man whom I afterwards learned was Detective Connor came in and grabbed me, as the man was coming in and I was waiting. No explanation was given for the arrest, and I went quietly to the police station.

"Another thing I forgot to mention that is rather strange, too, is that when I went into the bank I looked on through into President Moffat's private room and saw him sitting there. I did not have personal acquaintance with him, but something just struck me that it was he. At that very time the thief was being sitting in the room with the revolver drawn on Mr. Moffat. Clark is a native of Michigan. His father is in the lumber business at Grand Rapids. He came to Denver last August, since which time he has been leaning money on chattel mortgages. Shortly after his arrival he became interested in a poker game which is being conducted in the Halleck & Howard block on the corner of Seventeenth and Arapahoe streets. The rooms are handsomely fitted up. There are a number of tables in them and they are well patronized. In appearance he is a man about five feet, seven inches in height, weighing about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, dark complexioned, keen, dark brown eyes, straight nose and brown mustache. He dresses in the fashion and has a cool, collected air.

Later Advice. AUCKLAND, March 30.—Later advice received here regarding the hurricane which devastated Samoa and wrecked a number of German and American war ships, says the storm swept the islands on the 10th inst. All the war ships attempted to put to sea, but only the English steamer Calypso succeeded in getting out. Merchant vessels suffered severely. The bark Peter Godfrey, one other bark and seven coasters were wrecked and four persons drowned. The Calypso

SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

Fearful Wreck of the Naval Vessels at Samoa.

THE RESULT OF A HURRICANE.

A Hundred and Forty-Two Men Lose Their Lives.

SIX SHIPS A TOTAL LOSS.

The Commander of the Vandalla Among the Drowned.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

The Countess of Flanders Cut in Two By the Princess Henrietta—Fourteen People Find a Watery Grave.

A Terrible Disaster.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following cable message was received at the navy department this morning: AUCKLAND, March 30.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Hurricane at Apia March 15. Every vessel in the harbor is on shore except the English man-of-war Calypso, which got to sea. The Trenton and Vandalla are total losses. The Nipisic is beached, rudder gone, but may be saved if towed, with the chances against it. Will send her to Auckland if possible. The Vandalla lost four officers and thirty-nine men, namely: THE VANDALLA'S LIST. Capt. Schoenmaker, Paymaster Arms, Lieutenant of Marine Clerk Jno. Roach, Rines Sutton, Henry Baker, W. Brisbane, William Brown, Qrmaster Michael, Thomas M. Downey, B. F. Davis, S. C. Ehring, M. Ericsson, George Gorman, Adolph Goldner, Joseph Griffin, E. M. Green, John Hancock, E. M. Hambleur, W. Howatt, C. H. Hawkins, George Jordan, Frank Jones, John Kelly, A. H. Joseph, N. Kinsella, C. P. Kratzer, Charles Krauss, Frank Lesslar, George Merrage, Aymer Montgomery, Thomas Riley, P. P. Stalmann, C. G. Stappford, John Sims, G. H. Wells, John Milford, Henry Wixter, A. H. Kow, A. H. Peck, P. D. Tecnor.

THE NIPISIC'S LIST. The Nipisic lost seven men, namely: George W. Callan, John Gill, Joshua Heath, Thomas Johnson, David Kelleher, Henry Poutsell, William Matson. The Trenton and Vandalla crews are here. The Nipisic's crew are here. All stores possible were saved. The German ships Adler and Eber are total losses. The Olga is beached and may be saved. The German losses are ninety-six. It is important to send 300 men home at once. Shall I charter a steamer? Can charter in Auckland. Lieutenant Wilson will remain in Auckland obey your orders. Fuller accounts by mail. KIMBERLY.

THE WRECKED VESSELS. NEW YORK, March 30.—The American war ships wrecked at Samoa were all attached to the Pacific station under command of Rear Admiral Kimberly. The Trenton was a second-rater and the flagship and was launched in 1875. She had a displacement of 3,900 tons and carried eleven eight-inch rifles. Her maximum speed was thirteen knots per hour. The Trenton's hull was built of wood, with ram and bow, and she was ship rigged. On board the Trenton were Admiral Kimberly, Captain Norman W. Farquhar, flag captain, and Lieutenant Commander Henry W. Lyon, with about three hundred officers, men and marines. The Vandalla was a third rate, unarmored ship, with a displacement of 2,000 tons, and first went into commission in 1876. She had eight-inch and six-inch smooth-bore guns and was wooden-hull and ship-rigged. Captain Cornelius M. Schoenmaker was her commanding officer. With officers, men and marines she had on board about two hundred and seventy-five souls. The Nipisic was first in commission in 1875. She was a third-rate unarmored ship like the Vandalla and carried six nine-inch smooth-bore guns, one eight-inch and one six-pound rifle. Her maximum speed was twelve knots per hour and her displacement 1,375 tons. Commander Dennis M. Mullan was in command. The Nipisic had on board with officers, marines and men 175 all told. As far as is known, the Olga was the most formidable of the German vessels at Apia. She was an unarmed and unprotected single deck cruiser of 2,300 tons, her principal battery consisted of an eight-inch Krupp rifle and a number of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. She carried about half a dozen Schwartz-Kopf torpedoes, which are similar to the Whitehead torpedoes, in that they are projected from tubes beneath the water line. The Adler and Eber were not so large or so strong as the Olga, the Adler carrying four and the Eber three Krupp rifles. The great strength of the German fleet from a fighting standpoint lay in its possession of torpedoes.

TRACY'S INSTRUCTIONS. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following dispatch has been sent to Lieutenant Wilson for Admiral Kimberly, care of the American consul at Auckland: Take such steps with regard to the Nipisic and wrecks, and sending men home as you may deem proper. Full power is given you. The Monongahela sailed for Apia February 21. The following telegram was received at the department of state this afternoon from Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin: The foreign office has been officially informed that in a typhoon at Apia the Eber and Adler were totally lost, and that ninety sailors are dead. The Olga is stranded with no losses. Three American and all the merchant vessels in the port were lost. Sixty Americans are dead. The English war ship was damaged and has gone to Sydney.

THE NEWS AT BERLIN. BERLIN, March 30.—Advices received by the naval authorities here report that the storm raged during the 16th and 17th insts. Seventy-five persons from the Adler were rescued from the Eber were drowned. The Olga was stranded but saved. All merchant vessels anchored at Samoa foundered. When Malls May Be Expected. WASHINGTON, March 30.—Admiral Kimberly's dispatch is taken to indicate that he has already mailed an account of the wreck. By sharp work it may have been possible for him to have caught the mail steamer which arrives at San Francisco on April 18 inst, in which case full advices may be expected here April 30. ANOTHER OCEAN DISASTER. Fourteen Lives Lost by a Collision of Steamers. OSTEND, Belgium, March 30.—The steamer Countess of Flanders was run into off Dunkirk yesterday afternoon by the Belgian mail boat Princess Henrietta. The collision occurred during a fog. The Countess of Flanders was cut in two and her fore part plunged beneath the water line. The Adler and Eber were not so large or so strong as the Olga, the Adler carrying four and the Eber three Krupp rifles. The great strength of the German fleet from a fighting standpoint lay in its possession of torpedoes.

COMING TO DO BATTLE WITH GOULD. Copyright, 1899 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, March 30.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE FREE.]—Rudolph V. Martinson, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, sailed to-day in the Umbria for New York, carrying with him a number of proxies from Amsterdam holders of stock to keep the road from the clutches of Jay Gould and Russell Sage, who had dispatched one of their lawyers to this side to get proxies for themselves. President Martinson was visited by a Herald reporter yesterday at the London office of Adolf Boiesvain & Co., in Coptham Court, and he appeared in high spirits over his success. He is in perfect accord with the Holland committee. "I arrived only ten days ago, and I sail to-morrow on my return," said he. "Previous to leaving New York I had gone all over our road. I found it in fair condition, and when we recover it control fully from the receiver, after a year or so, the bonds, there will be another railway recovery from Gould manipulations, such as had occurred in Erie, suspension bridge, Hannibal and St. Joe, Union Pacific, Wabash, etc. I am working practically to save the reputation of the United States railway management."

FATHER McFADDEN'S TRIAL. DEPLIERS, March 30.—A prima facie case has been found against Father McFadden for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Malin, at Fredor, in February last. He will be tried at the first assizes.

THE NEW PENAL BILL THE ISSUE. Strong Opposition Arrayed Against the Measure.

TONES OF SEMI-OFFICIAL PAPERS. It Openly Urges the Defeat of the Emperor's Pet Scheme.

LABOR TROUBLES EXTENDING. An Organized Co-Operation of the Trade Centers of the Empire—Troubles of the Socialists.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

An Evolution in Party Groupings Now Considered Certain.

THE NEW PENAL BILL THE ISSUE.

Strong Opposition Arrayed Against the Measure.

TONES OF SEMI-OFFICIAL PAPERS

It Openly Urges the Defeat of the Emperor's Pet Scheme.

LABOR TROUBLES EXTENDING.

An Organized Co-Operation of the Trade Centers of the Empire—Troubles of the Socialists.

The Press Penal Bill.

Copyrighted by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, March 30.—A rupture in government groups, arising from their disagreement on the press penal law, is certain unless the bill is materially modified. The national liberals declare against the bill. The conservatives and free conservatives are ready to submit to any repression, though there are symptoms of a reaction. Even the semi-official press—Cologne Gazette, Magdeburg Gazette, and others who venture to criticize, admit that under the law there can be no freedom of discussion, and say that the liberals are justified in concluding to resist the bill. These comments have given rise to reports that the commission of the bunderrath has greatly modified the bill. It is not unlikely that proposals are being inspired by the emperor, with whom the absolute regulation of the press is a pet project. His motive in attending a parliamentary dinner at Bismarck's house was to consolidate the deputies. Even if the leaders are seduced, the bulk of the nationalists would not assent to the bill. It is probable that the government will rely on the center party, thus causing an evolution in party groupings. The Vossische Zeitung predicts a clerico-conservative coalition, a majority of nationalists joining the progressives, thus forming a liberal opposition strong enough to imperil the passage of the bill. The first heard of the Samoan disaster was a telegram from London early this morning. Neither the admiralty nor foreign offices received any direct advices, and were loth to believe the report true. Inquiry at London appeared to confirm the story, and there was general consternation. It was not until this afternoon that official telegrams reacted the admiralty. Count Herbert Bismarck returns from his English mission on Monday, his father's birthday. He says he has made arrangements for a grand public demonstration on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England, which has been definitely fixed after July. The strike outbreak is so general that it would appear to be an organized co-operation of trade centers. In Hamburg the master plumbers and carpenters are out on a refusal of their employers to increase their wages. The workmen's syndicate approve of the strike, and men accepting the employers' terms will be excluded from the privileges of their unions. At Elberfeld and Barwe manufacturing works are closed and men are out. At Muremburg the carver and toy makers are out. The Berlin masons, at a meeting last Wednesday, decided to inaugurate a general strike in the building trades. The German socialists have had a disagreement with the French socialists over the programme of the Paris congress. The French committee insisted upon having the exclusive right to control the order of proceedings and to fix the subjects for discussion. The Germans decline to attempt to form the cabinet with men of first-rate ability. Herr Von Szogyenyi personally desires to remain in office here. An agent of the Serbian ministry has had an interview with Count Kalnoy. To a question regarding the attitude of Austria toward the presence of ex-Queen Natalie at Belgrade as the recognized guardian of her son, Count Kalnoy declined to reply. Advice from Belgrade show the rapid growth of the strength of the Russian party since the departure of Milan. The central liberal committee has passed a resolution declaring in favor of a Balkan federation, with a Balkan customs union. Henceforth this will be the leading principle of the party programme. The Russian sophists make a counter proposal to federate under a Russian protectorate. Austria favors another proposal. Ex-King Milan passed through Serbia yesterday on his way to Constantinople, speaking at the Pirat railway station. He adjured the people to keep faithful to the new king and regency and to obey the government.

Coming to Do Battle With Gould. Copyright, 1899 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, March 30.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE FREE.]—Rudolph V. Martinson, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, sailed to-day in the Umbria for New York, carrying with him a number of proxies from Amsterdam holders of stock to keep the road from the clutches of Jay Gould and Russell Sage, who had dispatched one of their lawyers to this side to get proxies for themselves. President Martinson was visited by a Herald reporter yesterday at the London office of Adolf Boiesvain & Co., in Coptham Court, and he appeared in high spirits over his success. He is in perfect accord with the Holland committee. "I arrived only ten days ago, and I sail to-morrow on my return," said he. "Previous to leaving New York I had gone all over our road. I found it in fair condition, and when we recover it control fully from the receiver, after a year or so, the bonds, there will be another railway recovery from Gould manipulations, such as had occurred in Erie, suspension bridge, Hannibal and St. Joe, Union Pacific, Wabash, etc. I am working practically to save the reputation of the United States railway management."

Father McFadden's Trial. DEPLIERS, March 30.—A prima facie case has been found against Father McFadden for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Malin, at Fredor, in February last. He will be tried at the first assizes.

The Press Penal Bill. Copyrighted by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, March 30.—A rupture in government groups, arising from their disagreement on the press penal law, is certain unless the bill is materially modified. The national liberals declare against the bill. The conservatives and free conservatives are ready to submit to any repression, though there are symptoms of a reaction. Even the semi-official press—Cologne Gazette, Magdeburg Gazette, and others who venture to criticize, admit that under the law there can be no freedom of discussion, and say that the liberals are justified in concluding to resist the bill. These comments have given rise to reports that the commission of the bunderrath has greatly modified the bill. It is not unlikely that proposals are being inspired by the emperor, with whom the absolute regulation of the press is a pet project. His motive in attending a parliamentary dinner at Bismarck's house was to consolidate the deputies. Even if the leaders are seduced, the bulk of the nationalists would not assent to the bill. It is probable that the government will rely on the center party, thus causing an evolution in party groupings. The Vossische Zeitung predicts a clerico-conservative coalition, a majority of nationalists joining the progressives, thus forming a liberal opposition strong enough to imperil the passage of the bill. The first heard of the Samoan disaster was a telegram from London early this morning. Neither the admiralty nor foreign offices received any direct advices, and were loth to believe the report true. Inquiry at London appeared to confirm the story, and there was general consternation. It was not until this afternoon that official telegrams reacted the admiralty. Count Herbert Bismarck returns from his English mission on Monday, his father's birthday. He says he has made arrangements for a grand public demonstration on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England, which has been definitely fixed after July. The strike outbreak is so general that it would appear to be an organized co-operation of trade centers. In Hamburg the master plumbers and carpenters are out on a refusal of their employers to increase their wages. The workmen's syndicate approve of the strike, and men accepting the employers' terms will be excluded from the privileges of their unions. At Elberfeld and Barwe manufacturing works are closed and men are out. At Muremburg the carver and toy makers are out. The Berlin masons, at a meeting last Wednesday, decided to inaugurate a general strike in the building trades. The German socialists have had a disagreement with the French socialists over the programme of the Paris congress. The French committee insisted upon having the exclusive right to control the order of proceedings and to fix the subjects for discussion. The Germans decline to attempt to form the cabinet with men of first-rate ability. Herr Von Szogyenyi personally desires to remain in office here. An agent of the Serbian ministry has had an interview with Count Kalnoy. To a question regarding the attitude of Austria toward the presence of ex-Queen Natalie at Belgrade as the recognized guardian of her son, Count Kalnoy declined to reply. Advice from Belgrade show the rapid growth of the strength of the Russian party since the departure of Milan. The central liberal committee has passed a resolution declaring in favor of a Balkan federation, with a Balkan customs union. Henceforth this will be the leading principle of the party programme. The Russian sophists make a counter proposal to federate under a Russian protectorate. Austria favors another proposal. Ex-King Milan passed through Serbia yesterday on his way to Constantinople, speaking at the Pirat railway station. He adjured the people to keep faithful to the new king and regency and to obey the government.

Coming to Do Battle With Gould. Copyright, 1899 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, March 30.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE FREE.]—Rudolph V. Martinson, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, sailed to-day in the Umbria for New York, carrying with him a number of proxies from Amsterdam holders of stock to keep the road from the clutches of Jay Gould and Russell Sage, who had dispatched one of their lawyers to this side to get proxies for themselves. President Martinson was visited by a Herald reporter yesterday at the London office of Adolf Boiesvain & Co., in Coptham Court, and he appeared in high spirits over his success. He is in perfect accord with the Holland committee. "I arrived only ten days ago, and I sail to-morrow on my return," said he. "Previous to leaving New York I had gone all over our road. I found it in fair condition, and when we recover it control fully from the receiver, after a year or so, the bonds, there will be another railway recovery from Gould manipulations, such as had occurred in Erie, suspension bridge, Hannibal and St. Joe, Union Pacific, Wabash, etc. I am working practically to save the reputation of the United States railway management."

Father McFadden's Trial. DEPLIERS, March 30.—A prima facie case has been found against Father McFadden for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Malin, at Fredor, in February last. He will be tried at the first assizes.

The Press Penal Bill. Copyrighted by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, March 30.—A rupture in government groups, arising from their disagreement on the press penal law, is certain unless the bill is materially modified. The national liberals