

CROKER IN CONTEMPT

Developments in Maest Inquiry Become More Serious for Him.

REFUSES TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS

Tammany Chieftain and Carroll May Answer to Higher Authority

HIS SALLIES BECOME WARMLY PERSONAL

Disclosures of the Infamous Practices of the Broadway Garden.

WARD MEN DIVIDE STEALINGS OF WOMEN

Pay the "Heeders" for Protection and Proprietors of Dives Are Not Permitted to Do Business Unless They "Divvy."

NEW YORK, April 17.—In the session of the Maest legislative investigating committee today Richard Croker was again the principal object of Mr. Moss' examination, and the most important development was the probability that the Tammany chieftain and John P. Carroll will be the subject of contempt proceedings before the state legislature shall adjourn.

An adjournment of the committee was taken this afternoon until next Friday morning and Mr. Croker was subpoenaed to reappear before the committee on next Monday morning.

By the initiative of Mr. Moss' many questions, which Mr. Croker repeatedly refused to answer and with whom he had several sallies that came very near being personal, the chairman of the committee took strict action and would leave Mr. Croker in technical contempt.

It was stated tonight that when Mr. Fallows of the committee left this afternoon today about the first thing brought up was a report known as the B. & W. garden, which had flourished in the upper Broadway district for some time.

In this place the alleged robbery of the former mayor of Trenton, Frank Magowan, took place.

Broadway Garden Practices.

Simon Buttner, the former proprietor of the garden, made some startling charges against Captain Price and his waiters corroborated in part by testimony.

Assemblyman Fallows made a resolution to have certain prominent men summoned before the committee, because of a rumor that a certain law firm, "by and with the assistance of other persons, by corrupt methods, secured the passage through the assembly of the Astoria gas franchise, whose real purpose was to enable the Consolidated Gas company to force a consolidation of all the gas interests in the city to the end that the supply of gas might be controlled and the price regulated by the so-called monopolists."

Mr. Hoffman wanted to subpoena the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Elihu Root, the incorporators of the Astoria Heat, Light and Power company, Thomas C. Platt, Benjamin B. O'Neil, Lewis G. Quigg and John D. Crimmins. The resolution was defeated, however, five republicans opposing it and two democrats favoring it.

Charles Stephens, formerly a waiter in the Broadway garden, was the first witness examined. He was the Broadway garden at the time Frank Magowan, ex-mayor of Trenton, claimed to have been robbed there. Stephens did not believe robbery had been committed and so testified when Simon Buttner, the proprietor of the place, was arrested.

Afterwards witness was approached by a man named Singer, who told him that money could be made by swearing that Magowan was robbed. Witness told Singer that he had already sworn to the contrary. At subsequent interview with Singer, Frank Farrell, a pool room keeper, and Henry Schultz, a restaurant keeper, being also present, the last named man gave witness \$10 when witness said he was willing to swear that Magowan was robbed in Buttner's place. Witness was promised \$500 and steady employment.

Boying Up Witnesses.

Witness told Buttner of the plot and was sent by him to Moss, who told him to say nothing about the matter to anybody. Stephens then said he would like to work in a pool room. He won \$14 on the races and \$5 for "looking after" the tickets. This was the work which he was told to do. Witness knew no pickpockets. At the instigation of those in the plot witness found a second man for the "petty job" of George (Knickerbocker) Farrell, who was to be paid \$100 a month. He was to be paid \$100 a month. He was to be paid \$100 a month.

Stephens said that Schultz sent a man to him in the train who went as far as Newark. They got off there and witness was told to go to the Lafayette hotel and wait for a message. No message arrived and Stephens returned to Jersey City.

Buttner testified that Price told him he would have to pay him \$100 a month to secure the protection of the resort which he started and that if anybody was robbed he (Price) was to get half, "and I have done business with him for quite a while."

Buttner testified that it was in 1892 that he paid the money to Price. At that time Buttner said he was simply running an ordinary saloon. Buttner said his Broadway garden had been frequently examined by police officers and declared to be all right. Everything had gone well until Captain Price came to the place. Then Buttner said it was a case of "hands up. Buttner swore that the first thing Price did was to threaten to close the Broadway garden unless he received \$150 and half of any robbery that was accomplished in it. He object and told Price he was running a straightforward game and letting out no rooms, but according to the witness Price replied:

"I don't care a d— if you let out 100 rooms a night, I want \$150 a month."

Price was not a man to argue a point in a gentlemanly way, Buttner said, and so he (Buttner) asked with whom he should do business. He was told to see Bob Nelson, a saloon keeper. Witness objected to the garden. Buttner went to see Nelson, but though he called a dozen times he was always unable to see him. Then Buttner said he was advised to go to see Al Adams.

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STATE CONCLUDES ITS SIDE

Intimation that Mrs. George's Counsel Will Rely Upon Emotional Instincts to Help Her Out.

CANTON, O., April 17.—The state concluded its direct testimony against Mrs. George at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and the defense will now have its inning.

There was a strong intimation today that the lines of defense will be temporary insanity—emotional insanity. This came from the bench in a decision admitting testimony bearing on the relation between the accused and Saxton, dating back as far as the '90s. The judge announced that such relations were admissible if insanity was the defense or if insanity is to be in any degree relied upon as part of the defense. They were further admissible, he said, on the grounds of premeditation or deliberation, and also because the state has shown some of the relations between Saxton, Mrs. George and Mrs. Althouse.

This decision also practically opens the doors for all of what has heretofore been regarded as "emotional testimony." The defense is now permitted to show all of the relations between Saxton and Mrs. George and this will involve the litigation in which Sample C. George, the former husband, is concerned.

It is further inferred that the ruling will permit the state to rebuttal to go into similar testimony regarding the former life of the accused, and the effect will be, as now viewed, to materially lengthen the proceedings.

GERMAN-AMERICANS A UNIT

Great Mass Meeting at Chicago Declares in Favor of Antagonizing Anglo-American Pact.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Chicago is to be the center of a great unit of organizations composed of German-Americans who are antagonistic to any plan that would bring about any alliance between the United States and any foreign power.

This was the enthusiastic declaration of two German societies tonight at Schiller hall. Officers of hearty co-operation were received from half a dozen cities scattered throughout the country and promises made that if the initiative were undertaken by Chicago against an Anglo-American pact or any other agreement that would embarrass the nation the German-Americans of other cities would speedily follow the example.

A permanent organization resulted directly from the gathering. Thirty delegates were appointed on a general committee to superintend the details of forming the society.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing in vigorous language any attempt to interfere with the good relations existing between the United States and other nations by singling out any one power as an ally.

NINE FIREMEN ARE INJURED

Explosion at Pinesh Gas Works, Denver, Burns Several Persons.

DENVER, April 17.—While the fire department was working to extinguish a fire at the Pinesh gas works at Wewatta and Eighteenth streets this afternoon an explosion of gas occurred inside the building, injuring nine men, all connected with the fire department.

The injured: Captain Sourwash, Captain Moore, Captain Whitaker, R. C. Davidson, Nat Selbert, Gus Bargebauer, John Kelly.

Several of the men were severely burned, but none, it is thought, fatally.

STIRS UP A HORNET'S NEST

Consideration of Anti-Trust Bill in Texas Legislature Watched by Big-Guns Lobby Ever at Austin.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 17.—Dozens of the insurance men in the legislative lobby today and the receipt of thousands of telegrams from every section of the state by members of the legislature demonstrated the introduction of the anti-trust bill in the Texas legislature has stirred up a hornet's nest. The senators have announced that they intend to try to take action on the bill tomorrow and as a result an enormous number of telegrams have been pouring in on them today from every section of the state, from business firms asking that the bill be not passed. The consideration of the bill by the legislature will be attended by the largest lobby ever assembled here on any legislative measure.

THREE MEMBERS ARE ABSENT

Curtesy Reform Committee Commences Its Sessions at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 17.—Representative Henderson of Iowa, chairman of the curtesy reform committee, appointed by the curtesy of the members of the house of representatives, arrived here today. Only three members of the committee are now absent and they are expected tomorrow.

There was an informal meeting of the committee this afternoon for the purpose of organization but no business was transacted. It was decided to meet tomorrow and continue in daily session until a monetary measure has been perfected for consideration at the next meeting of congress.

FAMOUS INDIAN FIGHTERS

Twenty-First Infantry Sails from San Francisco on the Hancock for Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Twenty-first infantry, the famous Indian fighting regiment of earlier days, and later very active participants in the Cuban campaign, arrived in this city today and sailed tonight for the Philippines on the transport Hancock.

Batteries L and M of the Sixth United States artillery also arrived here today and four more batteries are expected to arrive here tonight. The Sixth has been ordered to the Philippines and will probably sail on the transport Warren tomorrow.

WEATHER INJURES WHEAT

Crop in Western Countries, It is Reported, Will Not Average Over Seventy Per Cent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—Reports received by the State Board of Agriculture from the wheat-growing countries under date of April 11 show that the continued cold weather up to April 16 has been very injurious to the plant. It is believed the crop will not average over 70 per cent, not enough for home consumption and feeding in the state.

NINE IN A PLOT OF BRIBERY

Pennsylvania Legislative Committee Recommends Criminal Proceedings.

UNSAVORY PRACTICES OF QUAY HENCHMEN

Bold Attempts with Money Are Made to Solicit Votes for Senator and for the McCarrill Jury Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—Majority and minority reports were presented to the house this evening from the committee which has for several weeks past been investigating the charges of attempted bribery in connection with the balloting for United States senator and the consideration in the house of the McCarrill jury bill. The latter bill, which was eventually defeated, was said to have been introduced to aid Senator Quay in his then approaching trial in the Philadelphia courts.

The majority report recites at considerable length the testimony taken by the committee and says the evidence disclosed clearly that undue means were taken by many persons to corruptly solicit members of the house, both for the purpose of influencing their official action in reference to the McCarrill jury bill and in reference to their official action as to the election of a United States senator.

This corrupt solicitation, the report says, consisted of offers of money, position, advantage and political preference.

The report charges that in furtherance of this corrupt solicitation the members of the house were maintained at the Lechelt hotel in Harrisburg for the purpose of having members of the house brought there that they might be approached in reference to the subject matter referred to.

Make Corrupt Approaches.

Those who maintained these funds and corruptly approached certain members, the report continues, were John J. Coyle, Charles B. Spatz, Thomas B. Merlies, Michael J. Costello and Martin Lawler.

Other persons are named as having been engaged in efforts to corruptly solicit members of the house. These are named as: George W. Moore, James H. McLaughlin, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Kulp, Thomas J. McLaughlin, Evans John J. Coyle and M. J. Costello for this house to direct that criminal proceedings be brought against them in the courts of justice.

It is recommended that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted by the authority of this house.

Who the Accused Are.

Spatz is at present a member of the house from Berks county. Kulp was a member of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses from the Berks district. He is a republican. Coyle, Costello, Byrne and Moyle were formerly in the legislature. Some are democrats and some are republicans.

The majority report is signed by five of the members, Messrs. Boyer, chairman; Dixon, democrats; and Koonce, Randall and Young, anti-Quay republicans. The minority report is signed by Tighe, democrat, and McClain, Krebs and Voorhees, Quay republicans.

The report reaches substantially the same conclusions as the majority report. It, however, believes from evidence some of the persons who were named for rebuke by the majority report and it recommends that the testimony against Messrs. Kulp, Costello, Spatz, Merlies, Moore, Kulp, Byrne, Titus and Jones be referred to the proper tribunal for determination.

WHAT THE FIGURES TELL

Expert to the Quay Trial Submits Significant Facts in People's Bank Books.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Meyer Goldsmith, the commonwealth's expert accountant, was on the stand all day in the trial of the members of the Pennsylvania legislature who are accused of having tampered with the Quay election. He has examined the bank's books thoroughly, and he came into court this morning with a number of typewritten sheets containing figures that he gathered from the various books relating mainly to the deposit of the state treasurer and the account of Senator Quay. He swore to the correctness of his work and then the district attorney formally offered the paper in evidence.

This was objected to by the defense on the ground that such a paper is not testimony. It was insisted that the books themselves should be placed before the witness and his statements given from what he saw entered in them. The judge decided in favor of the defense, thus giving that side the first piece of comfort it has experienced since the trial began.

Although the defense has apparently gained this point, the paper was practically in evidence. Witness Goldsmith using his contents in framing his answer to the district attorney's questions. When the Quay lawyers objected to this they were met by the judge's explanation that while the paper could not be used as sworn evidence the witness might use it to refresh his memory. One effect of all this was to make certain that the case will now go to the jury, there having been some doubt upon this point up to the decision to admit all that Goldsmith might have to say.

Some Testimony Barred Out by Time.

Just before the close of the day's proceedings there was another ruling by Judge Biddle in favor of the defense which may have an important bearing on the future of the case. The statute of limitations has been pleaded time and again by Senator Quay's lawyers as a bar to much of the testimony given by the commonwealth. Mr. Quay was indicted on November 17, 1898, the two years allowed by the statute for prosecution would extend back only to November 17, 1900. On this issue Mr. Watson has frequently urged Judge Biddle to exclude mention of transactions dating back to 1896, when Mr. Quay was state treasurer.

The court has uniformly been in effect, that the statute of limitations does not affect the evidence, but does affect the crime. The district attorney pointed out that he alleges the defendant's guilt during the two years the law confines him to, and to prove this the corroborative evidence of the previous years should certainly be admitted. Judge Biddle decided against the commonwealth and the Quay lawyers were very happy. He ruled that the evidence should be confined to the contemporary alleged and not relate to some other conspiracy.

It is interesting to note that there was every indication that the judge was inclined to rule against Mr. Quay when Mr. Watson, who has a suave, persuasive style, got into

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MEAT BILL IN THE REICHSTAG

Large Fraction Feels that It Grants Too Liberal Privileges to Foreign Commerce.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Reichstag today began the consideration of the meat inspection bill with a small attendance. Surprise was expressed at the fact that the members of the interior, Count Posadowski-Wohner, who alone represented the government, contrary to custom, did not make an introductory speech.

Major newspaper, centrist, who opened the debate, opposed the bill on the ground that it did not meet the requirements of the case. He said the government might not be influenced by fear of reprisals adding that if German meats could not be treated on an equal footing with foreign meats the latter should be excluded. He then moved to refer the bill to a committee.

Count von Klankewitz, a conservative, also contended that foreign meats should be treated on an equal footing with German meats, adding that his party absolutely demanded a double inspection of home and foreign meats. It was impossible, the speaker claimed, to give the Reichstag full power to entirely exempt American firms from the regulations and to ask the government to give definite assurance that no concessions to foreign meats were contemplated.

The statements of Count von Klankewitz were applauded by the agrarians, especially when he stated that in this question the agrarians were in agreement with the south and south west and also his assertion that the real authors of the bill were not the officials of the ministry of the interior and of agriculture, but those of the foreign office. When he quoted American papers in support of his contention that American packers had not scrupled to poison the American army, and, therefore, would have much less scruple in poisoning Germans, there was much applause, even from the galleries.

The speaker reveals that the Reichstag bill in its present shape will not prove acceptable, as it is looked upon as favoring foreigners. The bill will be debated tomorrow and will then go to the committee, where the real fight will begin. It is questionable whether the government will accept the bill if it is greatly amended.

The German Agricultural council today presented a petition to the government pointing out that several features of the bill were injurious to the interests of agriculturists and demanding its withdrawal.

POLICY OF PEACE DELEGATES

Purely European Issues Will Be Avoided and Old Contentions Will Be Renewed.

BERLIN, April 17.—Although the United States ambassador, Andrew D. Waite, has not received formal instructions on the subject, the officials of the embassy suppose the American commission which will represent the United States at the Hague peace conference will carefully abstain from mixing in purely European questions, but will take an earnest part in the discussion of the application of arbitration and improvements in the Geneva rules for the protection of hold hospitals, and that they will maintain a strict neutrality in all matters advanced at the Paris conference of 1864, coupling unanimity as a legitimate non-controllable property of the high seas with a pledge to abstain from private wars.

This position was refused to adopt, but they may now be willing to consider it.

RESULT OF SPANISH ELECTIONS

Senior Sagasta is Returned by a Small Majority.

MADRID, April 17.—Judging from the returns, the last government may expect to get 250 out of 410 seats. Two hundred and forty-three ministerialists have been elected, including 180 liberals, thirty-three Pelegrinists and thirty Federalists. The opposition returns include eighty-six liberals, thirty-two Pelegrinists and thirty-five republicans, five Romanists and five Carlists. In Madrid five conservatives and three liberals have been elected.

Senior Sagasta has been returned by a small majority for his birthplace, Leonora, and Sagasta is expected to resign, after a sharp contest with a republican.

The republicans elected include Prof. Salmeron Puy, Senior Margal, Senior Azorarte and Senior Ortega. For the first time since 1868 Romero y Robledo failed to get a seat. Senior Estrella Castellanos, the distinguished republican statesman, was defeated at Murcia. He is badly disappointed at the non-success of the republican candidates as a party. The socialists have been defeated, but they pulled an increased vote.

CHINA TO OPEN SAN-MUN BAY

Contemplates Forfeiting Further Demands from Italy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Late advices from China and Japan were received tonight by the steamer Capricorn.

China contemplates opening San-Mun bay and Shantung to Chinese shipping, to trade with, forbidding any further demands from Italy.

The plague still prevails on the island of Formosa and is raising the death of hundreds of persons. The Singapore authorities have declared Hong Kong to be infected with the disease and have established a quarantine on vessels from that port.

Li Hung Chang is said to be conferring with Marquis Ito of Japan regarding the treaty with Italy.

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ELECTION RIOTING IN BILBAO

Twenty-Six Citizens of Valencia Wounded at the Polls.

MADRID, April 17.—During the election rioting in Valencia twenty-six persons were wounded. Popular feeling runs high in Valencia and the surrounding districts.

There was a serious affair in the town of Torres, province of Tarragona, where the official candidate being beaten, the municipal officials fired guns at the crowd, injuring a number of persons. The socialist are preparing to make a demonstration at Bilbao as a protest against the defeat of their candidate, which their allies was due to the "scandalous conduct of police procurators in investigating disorder."

Russian Students Sent Home.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—Another large batch of students belonging to the technical institute were expelled from school and were confined to the railroad station in a body by a detachment of police. They were followed by other students, including many women, who then engaged in an orderly demonstration on the Newsky Prospekt. The district attorney pointed out that he charged the students, dispersed them and made several arrests.

Munich Telegrams.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) VIENNA, April 17.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—An English member of the Reichstag has made a discovery regarding the sale of dynamite. He was an hour of a single wire. The apparatus used is quite simple. Patents have been secured by a company, which intends opening negotiations for the sale to European and American postoffices.

FAWCETT FINES MAYOR ENSOR

South Omaha's Chief Executive Must Pay Two Hundred Dollars.

OFFICER HYDOCK IS IN THE SAME BOAT

Both Held Guilty of Contempt and Penalized for Electing Ed Johnson from a Registration Booth.

The mandates of the court are issued to be obeyed even in South Omaha was the text of a vigorous arraignment of Mayor Ensor and his supporters, administered by Judge Fawcett last night in declaring the mayor and Officer Hydock guilty of contempt of court in electing Ed Johnson from the registration booth in the Fourth ward April 1. In the face of a restraining order, in conclusion Mayor Ensor and Hydock were fined \$200 each, the limit of the law, and ordered committed until the fine and costs were paid. (The case of Police Officer Hydock, who was included in the information, were discharged, as the court found that they were not parties to the violation of the restraining order.)

The order of commitment was suspended for twenty-four hours in order to give the defendants an opportunity to secure a supersedeas bond.

The evidence in the contempt proceedings was heard last week and last evening was occupied by the argument and the decision of the court. City Attorney Montgomery of South Omaha spoke very briefly in behalf of the mayor. He admitted that Officer Hydock was undoubtedly guilty, but urged that he is not familiar with the rules of the court and that this should mitigate his punishment. He insisted that the evidence had failed to show that Mayor Ensor had violated the injunction, as he had written an order directing the police officers to observe the restraining order as soon as he knew that Ensor was arrested.

Attorney Nolan indulged in a more extended argument in the course of which he alluded in virulent language to alleged tyranny and defiance of law on the part of Officer Hydock. He insisted that if it should appear that the mayor was larger than the court, as he assumed to be bigger than the law of the state, it would be time for all decent people to move out of town. He reviewed the evidence at length to show that the mayor knew that the restraining order was being violated and that he was equally guilty with the officers who had elected Johnson from the booth.

Plea of Ignorance Invalid.

In announcing his decision Judge Fawcett declared that there could be no question of the plea of ignorance. Neither could the plea of ignorance be accepted in mitigation of the punishment. He was a police officer, accustomed to serving writs, and he must have known that the copy of the restraining order that was served on him came from the district court and that he refused to obey it at his peril.

The court then declared that he believed that Hydock was but a tool in the hands of others. There seemed to have been a determination on the part of the municipal authorities of South Omaha to tamper with something that they had no right to tamper with. This was the registration of voters. There is altogether too much tampering with registrations and elections and when the courts get an opportunity to put the stamp of their disapproval on such practices they do not hesitate to do it. In this connection the court criticized the action of Mayor Ensor earlier in the day in going into the booth and endeavoring to dictate how the registration should be conducted.

Judge Fawcett then declared that Johnson had a right, as the official challenger in that ward, to remain in the booth even without a restraining order. His election was a wanton and outrageous violation of every principle of law. It would be impossible to have free elections if such proceedings were countenanced. Referring to his action after the restraining order was issued, Judge Fawcett declared that he was fully satisfied that when Captain Allen went to the telephone he communicated with Mayor Ensor and the mayor then knew what was going on.

In passing sentence on Officer Hydock the court declared that if he thought Hydock would have to pay the fine himself he would be more lenient. But he was convinced that the whole thing was the performance of a ring in South Omaha that is not organized for any laudable purpose and of which Mayor Ensor is the head. This ring would undoubtedly pay the fine and he therefore fixed the penalty at \$200 in each case.

Incidentally Judge Fawcett remarked that if he had Captain Allen before him he would have no doubt as to what to do with him. He had seemed to be unconscious of everything on earth except his own ambition on that occasion, which seemed to be to keep Ed Johnson out of the place of registration. Attorney Nolan then suggested that he would file an information against Allen if it would decide that matter at another time.

CANNOT REPAY GEN. GOMEZ

Military Authorities Feel Deeply the Worth of the Patriot's Assistance—Fire at Santa Clara.

HAVANA, April 17.—The military administration would like to compliment General Gomez in some substantial way, but it is unable to do so because of the exceptionally useful to the Americans. No suitable position is visible even if he would accept one, neither does it appear feasible to make him a present of money. The general is unable to have only a slender income from his interests in San Domingo.

The organization of the rural police will be hastened, although the military authorities are incredulous regarding the alleged insurrections of bandits and the reports of the killing of Cuban soldiers and civilians at Calimato. Nevertheless, the newspapers say that two persons who were killed were buried yesterday and that a third is now dead as a result of brigand violence.

An armed party rode into Santa Domingo, capital of Santa Clara, last night, and set fire to the Spanish club house, retiring when the crowd gathered. The fire was extinguished but the Spaniards were thoroughly alarmed.

LONG CRUISE OF THE CHICAGO

Sets Sail Today on Voyage of Twenty-Two Thousand Miles to Eastern Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The cruiser Chicago, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard for months, will sail tomorrow morning on its first important voyage in nearly four years. A cruise of 22,000 miles is to be made under command of Captain Cook, acting under orders from Rear Admiral Hoxworth.

The Chicago will go first to the Azores then to Gibraltar, where a stop of ten days will be made; thence through the Mediterranean to Malta and to Cairo, the cruiser

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Clear; Northwest Winds Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hourly.

8 a. m. 54 8 p. m. 68  
9 a. m. 54 9 p. m. 68  
10 a. m. 54 10 p. m. 68  
11 a. m. 68 11 p. m. 65  
12 m. 67 0 p. m. 68

will pass through the Suez canal down the eastern coast of Africa to Johannesburg and Cape Town. A stop will be made at St. Helena. It is expected that the Chicago will return to the United States next October.

DEPEND UPON THE CLIMATE

Philippine Boast It Will Kill More of American Soldiers Than the Natives.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A Hong Kong letter to the World says: "We are weak and you are strong," said Dr. Gallicano Apicella, the head of the Philippine Junta here, "but we have an ally and you have none."

"We have 70,000 stands of arms and 20,000 troops in the field and sufficient material to make cartridges to supply our troops for four years to come."

"Our ally is the climate of the Philippines. Your bullets cannot kill one of our men, while disease will kill twenty of yours once you begin your advance into the interior. We will harass your advance at the same time that we welcome it."

"We cannot fight pitched battles with you and we do not need to. You can no more march us or conquer us than you can the wind."

Youth seems to be the invariable first requirement of leadership among the Filipinos. Only the younger generation of half-breeds have had the advantage of education. Dr. Apicella and Dr. Santos are over 25 and both have received the degree of doctor of laws in Spain. Between them and the numerous young men who are their associates and the mass of Filipinos there is about as much resemblance as between a quadruped and a full-blooded negro. They were led to organize the rebellion by the priest, priests educated them and by the irony of fate they now hold hundreds of friars as prisoners.

CHANGES CUBAN COMMANDS

Number of Military Departments Reduced from Seven to Five by Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The secretary of war today issued orders for the reorganization of the military departments in Cuba in accordance with the changed conditions resulting from the demobilization of the volunteer troops on the island.

The number of departments is reduced from seven to five, the two eliminated being the Department of Pinar del Rio, commanded by Brigadier General Hasbrouck, and the Department of Matanzas, commanded by Brigadier General Lee. The Department of Pinar del Rio is consolidated with the Department of the Province of Havana, and Brigadier General Lee, now commanding the latter department, is assigned to the command of the new department.

The Department of Matanzas is consolidated with the Department of Santa Clara, and Brigadier General Wilson, now in command of the last named department, is assigned to the command of the new department. No other changes in commands are made.