

SLAIN IN SAMOA.

Americans and British Fall Into an Ambuscade.

Mataafa's Savages Killed Three Officers and Four Marines - Overpowered by Vastly Superior Numbers - British Gunboats Sent to Apia.

Auckland, N. Z., April 13.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, say that on the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga at Apia the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance and that the French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and roads were barricaded. On March 29 the enemy was sighted at Naguigi and machine guns and a seven-pounder were used. The friendlies also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed. The friendlies carried one head through Apia, which made Capt. Stuart so furious that he threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The king then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

Expeditions in armed cutters belonging to the Tauranga and Porpoise are doing considerable execution against Mataafa's strongholds along the coast. The British forces are being assisted by 100 Samoans. Forty-six of Mataafa's boats and several villages have been destroyed.

On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendlies was surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vasileo. The rebel force opened fire on the Anglo-American. The friendlies bolted, but the marines and blue jackets stood their ground splendidly, Americans and British firing shoulder to shoulder.

The automatic gun with the landing party became jammed and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was sounded three times before the marines and blue jackets retired. Lieut. Angel H. Freeman, of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied force, was shot through the heart.

Lieut. Philip Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and two British and two American sailors were also killed. The same night the friendlies found the bodies of the officers, headless. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulinau. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests and the graves were reopened and the heads buried with the bodies.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably 50 rebels were killed and many were wounded. The bodies of three rebels were found near the spot where Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan were killed. The priests buried 38 rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Matafaans had been dragging away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the coconut trees, the bullets from the American and British rifles going right through thick trees and killing men hiding behind them. Some of the rebels fired from the tops of coconut palms.

The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga, on affidavits declaring that he was seen urging the rebels to fight.

In a previous engagement 27 of Mataafa's warriors were killed, and there were no casualties among the European force.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 13.—The British cruiser Wallaroo and the British gunboat Goldfinch have been ordered to proceed to Samoa.

Washington, April 13.—The following dispatch from Admiral Kautz has been received: "On April 1 while the combined forces of the British and United States under Lieut. Freeman, British navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. Deeply regret to announce the death of Lieut. Philip Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman Edsal and five men wounded, belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed was two men and Lieut. Freeman."

Government officials believe that the Samoan situation is one that will yield to sensible and cool treatment if all the parties to the Berlin treaty are sincere in an effort to prevent further trouble. As put by a cabinet officer, the killing of the sailors has not materially changed the general problem, though it adds to the difficulty of dealing with the situation. The only official news received was contained in Admiral Kautz's cablegram.

Both the British and German embassies here last night received long cablegrams from their foreign offices reporting on the developments in Samoa. That from London was from the British consul at Apia and said the casualties were one British officer killed, two or three American officers killed and five American sailors wounded, with two English sailors wounded. The purport of the German dispatch is not known.

Berlin, April 13.—Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador, conferred with Baron Buelow, the German foreign minister, until a late hour last evening. The result of the conference has not yet developed definitely, but it is said that an agreement was reached respecting the commission. Evidently the German government is doing its utmost to avoid irritating Great Britain and the United States.

Indictment Against Molineux Killed. Watertown, N. Y., April 13.—Justice Pardon C. Williams last night handed down his decision in the motion made to discharge the indictment against Roland B. Molineux, charged with sending poison to Harry Cornish, which caused the death of Mrs. Adams in New York last December. Justice Williams dismisses the indictment on the ground that other than legal evidence was considered by the grand jury and directs that the case be resubmitted to the grand jury now sitting, or to the next grand jury that shall sit in New York.

NOT FIT TO RULE.

Filipinos Admit Their Own Inability to Govern.

Manila, April 13.—The United States Philippine commissioners are hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put to all are: Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the townships?

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the provinces?

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?

All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize with independence, have replied to the third question with remarkable unanimity in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and European intervention. A few think provincial self-government is practicable, but most of them favor self-government in the townships, with a form of American supervision protecting the inhabitants against the speculations and extortions which their experience with the Spanish regime has led them to consider the natural prerequisites of officialdom.

The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of American troops, each numbering 100 men, to occupy the towns in the southern provinces and in the Visaya islands, now held by small bands of Tagalos. They declare the natives find the Tagalo oppression worse than Spanish oppression and they will welcome the Americans.

Gen. Luna, who retired from the command of the Filipino forces and was editing a newspaper at San Francisco del Monte, his retirement being due to the fact that the Filipinos rebelled at his rigid discipline, has been recalled to the command. This is taken as showing that the rebel army is only kept together by harsh measures.

FOUR KILLED, 12 INJURED.

Result of the Collapse of a Bridge in Process of Erection Near New York City.

New York, April 12.—The temporary superstructure of the big Willis avenue bridge now being built over the Harlem river collapsed Tuesday afternoon, killing four men and seriously injuring six, one of whom may die. Twelve or more other workmen also received injuries of a more or less serious nature. The dead are Lewis Beattie, William Delaney, Walter Delaney and Thomas Grady, masons' helpers.

The most seriously injured are Charles Purley, skull fractured, will probably die; Joseph Perry, head crushed; Daniel Sheehan, hurt about the head and arms crushed; S. C. Wolf, crushed about the head and body; Simon Medbo, crushed.

The accident was caused by too great a weight being put on the traveling derrick that crosses the superstructure.

The superstructure connected the north shore sustaining wall with a pier and was a flimsy affair stretching 300 feet across deep water, built in three sections, one above another, to a height of about 60 feet. Over this a massive traveling crane or carrier was operated. Twenty-five to 30 men were employed on the structure when the collapse occurred.

A heavy load of steel beams was being sent out on the crane when the timbers gave way and the entire structure went down with a crash. As the supporting timbers began to give, the heavily laden crane ran rapidly forward for a short distance and toppled into the river. As it went down the upright crashed into the workmen, striking the Delaneys and Beattie, killing them instantly and terribly mauling their bodies. Many of the men were carried down in the wreck. Only a few succeeded in getting to the pier.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Street Car Lines at Wheeling, W. Va., and Bay City, Mich., are Tied Up on Account of Strikes.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 12.—The street car strike continues. The company ran eight cars yesterday, quitting at sundown. The patronage was practically nothing. There were scenes of disorder on the South Side during the day, consisting usually of piling obstructions on the track. Some of the outside men deserted the company. Last night the barns in the southern part of the city were again attacked by boys and young men. Beyond the breaking of some windows, no damage was done.

Judge Jackson, of the United States court sitting at Parkersburg, has granted an injunction restraining the strikers and public from interfering with the operating of cars on the Wheeling street car lines.

Bay City, Mich., April 12.—The common council, having appointed a committee to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the street railway strike, Mayor McEwan yesterday requested the railway company not to attempt to run cars, fearing that violence would ensue. The request was complied with.

A conference between the council committee, the street railway officials and strikers resulted in nothing.

Interference with the operation of lines is increasing, obstructions being placed on the tracks in all directions outside of the business center.

And the Looting Stopped.

Washington, April 12.—The incoming mail from Manila bring many queer stories of events connected with the war. When McArthur led the first onslaught upon the insurgent stronghold the military commanders were amazed at the extent of the looting practiced by the non-combatants. The Chinese took a leading part in the looting, and it had been concluded to shoot some of these Chinese looters when an officer cut off the queues of six Chinese who had been taken red handed and looting stopped and the Chinese disappeared.

WOMEN OUTLIVE MEN.

Observations of Professor Buchner Show Many More Female Centenarians Than Males.

It is strange but true that the most delicate child often outlives his stronger brother or sister. Many instances are on record of the long survival of those who seemed destined to die early. It is said of Voltaire, who lived to be 84 years old, that he was so delicate at birth he could not be baptized for several months. Sir Isaac Newton, the doctors said, would not live a week, but he celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday. Fontenelle lived to be 100, although he was so frail at birth that the priest had to go to his home to baptize him.

Even more interesting than this is the statement by Prof. Buchner that it is

SNAKE CHARMERS.

Hardy American Indians Who Carry Deadly Batters in Their Mouths.

It is generally supposed that the serpents exhibited by snake charmers have been deprived of their fangs, and this is doubtless often the case, while one instance at least is recorded in which the mouth of the snake had been sewn together to prevent it from biting, says the Westminster Review. The writer noticed at the Ceylon exhibition, given some years ago in London, that one of the snake charmers, finding the cobra he was exhibiting becoming too lively and aggressive, seized the reptile by the neck and thrust it hastily into the small round basket in which it was carried, at the same time pushing it with a volubrious

GEN. IRVING HALE, U. S. V.



This gallant officer who led the advance of the American troops on Malolos, the capital of the Philippine insurgents, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest general officer in the United States army. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1861, graduated from West Point in 1884, and then served for a time in the engineer corps of the army. Later he resigned and became connected with an electrical company at Denver, Col. At the beginning of the Spanish war he became colonel of the First Colorado regiment, but was promoted quickly to a brigadier generalship on account of bravery in the field.

possible for a woman to preserve her youthful beauty even to her old age, or in some instances, to regain it. The marquise of Mirabeau died at 86 with all the marks of youth in her face. Margaret Verdun at 65 smoothed out the wrinkles, her hair grew again and her third set of teeth appeared. Cases of this third dentition are not rare.

The professor has still further hope for the fair sex in the announcement that women live longer than men. Our French woman, Marie Prioux, who died in 1838, was said to be 158 years old. Statistics of the various countries on this point are remarkable. In Germany only 413 of 1,000 males reach the age of 50, while more than 500 of 1,000 females reach that age. In the United States there are 2,583 female to 1,295 male centenarians. In France, of ten centenarians seven were women and only three men. In the rest of Europe, of 21 centenarians 16 were women.

The oldest person now living is held

white cloth, at which it bit savagely. Having almost closed the lid of the basket, the man drew away the cloth violently, thus doubtless dragging out the fangs which were fastened in it. He then secured the basket and carried it away.

This, of course, required a large amount of cool courage, as well as great quickness of hand and eye, all which qualities must be doubly necessary in capturing and taming these deadly reptiles. But if we are astonished by the skill and dexterity displayed by Indian snake charmers, still more must we marvel at the hardihood of the American Indians, who, in their snake dances, not only handle the deadly rattlesnake with impunity, but absolutely carry it about in their mouths.

Relative Importance of Letters.

To those who have never considered the subject it might appear that each letter is of equal importance in the formation of words, but the relative

CARRYING THE MAIL IN INDIA.



The Indian Cycle and General Engineering company has contracted with the government for the conveyance of mails on bicycles, thereby effecting considerable economy and acceleration in transit. At the time of the outbreak of the plague in Bangalore, when great difficulty was experienced in keeping up communication between the different offices, the company came forward with trained riders, and so thoroughly demonstrated the utility of the cycle that the men have since been permanently engaged by the government.

to be Annie Armstrong, who is 117 years old, and lives in a little town in County Clare, Ireland.

Lighthouse in a Cemetery. Throughout the world there are hundreds of lighthouses dotted along the coast, but a lighthouse in the midst of a cemetery is a rare thing. Such a one, however, has recently been erected in the cemetery at Ulverston, Lancashire, England. A Miss Wilson had it built in memory of her father, who died over a year ago. The structure, which is 23 feet in height and eight feet in diameter, is constructed of white Carrara marble.

A Singular Bequest.

It has been stated that John Walter, of the London Times, left a legacy to his daughter one of the advertising columns of the Thunderer. It brought the lady a steady income of \$150 a day—enough to keep her from poverty.

proportions required in the English language are these: A, 85; b, 16; c, 30; d, 34; e, 120; f, 25; g, 17; h, 64; i, 80; j, 4; k, 8; l, 40; m, 30; n, 80; o, 80; p, 17; q, 5; r, 62; s, 80; t, 90; u, 34; v, 12; w, 20; x, 4; y, 20; z, 2. It is this knowledge of how frequently one letter is used compared with others that enables cryptogram readers to unravel so many mysteries.

Chinese Detectives.

The Chinese detective force is a secret body, and the best organized in the world. They have an eye upon every man, woman or child, foreign or native, in China, and, in addition, watch each other.

Makes Them Whirl.

The tube of a 12-inch gun, which is used in some warships, has 50 spiral grooves inside, which causes the shot to revolve at the rate of 75 times per second as it rushes through the air.

WILL NOT RESIGN

Mr. Alger Denies that He Is to Quit the Cabinet.

HE RETURNS FROM CUBA.

The Resources of that Island and Porto Rico Amaze Him.

COMPLIMENTS OUR SOLDIERS

He Affirms that the American Army of Occupation Is Well Cared for and in Excellent Condition—Grand Future in Store for the Islanders.

Washington, April 15.—Secretary Alger last night put a quietus on the persistent reports that he contemplated retirement from the cabinet, by a positive statement that the reports were absolutely without foundation and that unless some unforeseen contingency arises he proposes to remain secretary of war throughout this administration. Secretary Alger had his attention called to recent rumors that he would resign after the investigation into the conduct of the war and incident matters cease and that his successor already had been determined upon.

He said all statements of that character were false; that he has not entertained any such intention and that they were instigated with the evident purpose of attempting to force him to leave the cabinet. He authorized the press to make an absolute denial of the reports of his contemplated resignation and to announce once for all, in the strongest terms possible, that he would remain in his present office throughout his regular term of office.

Mr. Alger returned last night from his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, where he spent the last three weeks making a personal investigation of conditions in those islands. During his trip he conferred with the commanding officers of the Cuban provinces, visiting four provinces. Secretary Alger said: "I had no adequate idea of the wonderful possibilities of Cuba and Porto Rico before my investigation. All that I ever imagined has been more than realized. Under no circumstances would I now consent to the surrender of Porto Rico, which is now our territory, nor would I place the slightest check upon the great work which is being done for Cuba.

"The problems are meeting satisfactory solution and I see no reason to fear the future. None of the serious questions which have already arisen or will arise are insurmountable. Havana is beginning to feel the benefits of American control and the advance will be enormous. People of the United States must realize what cleanliness in Havana and other Cuban cities means to this country, and that with the removal of unsanitary conditions the scourge of fever will not continue to menace our southern states, though there will be sporadic cases, of course.

"I never saw a finer body of men than the American soldiers now in Cuba. They are like princes, athletic in build and bronzed and hearty in appearance. They seemed contented and the United States has every reason to feel proud of them. They are having no friction with the people. I found harmony everywhere. There are few troops now in Cuba except regulars and the number of the latter may be reduced. The people respect the authority of the United States and are, as a whole, law-abiding and peaceful. All the American troops are being quartered in excellent permanent barracks and the hospitals are of the best.

"I believe it is a mistake to believe that fortunes can be made quickly in Cuba, though there is a great deal of American money invested there. It will take years to raise a people unaccustomed to what we consider even the necessities of life, to a degree where they will require a great amount of manufactured goods, this being true mainly of the rural population. The cities, however, are full of business. Education among the poorer classes is what is most needed in the island.

"The poorer class of Porto Ricans live under conditions that an American would not accept. Their houses are extremely poor and they live from hand to mouth. American ownership of the island would mean a great advance in their condition and they appreciate this fact."

Small Notes to be Increased.

Washington, April 15.—In anticipation of a largely increased demand for notes of small denominations when the fall crop movement begins, the secretary of the treasury is arranging to increase the treasury holdings of these small notes, raising the capacity for production of ones, twos, fives and tens from \$492,000 per day to \$780,000 or \$800,000 a day.

Morphy Is Extradited.

Kansas City, April 15.—United States Commissioner Nuckols has decided that Santiago Morphy, charged with embezzling \$70,000 from the National bank of the City of Mexico, should be turned over to the Mexican officials who came after him.

Acquitted Three of the 13.

Charleston, S. C., April 15.—In the Lake City lynching case yesterday the government consented to a verdict of not guilty against three of the 13 parties under indictment, the evidence being considered insufficient. The government has practically closed the case. The disqualification of Lee, one of the two men who turned state's evidence, materially weakened the prosecution.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

Austin, Tex., April 15.—An anti-trust bill following closely the Arkansas law, has been introduced in the legislature and will undoubtedly be passed.

"Trust Not to Appearances."

That which seems hard to bear may be a great blessing. Let us take a lesson from the rough weather of Spring. It is doing good despite appearances. Cleanse the system thoroughly; rout out all impurities from the blood with that greatest specific, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Instead of sleepless nights, with consequent irritableness and an undone, tired feeling, you will have a tone and a bracing air that will enable you to enter into every day's work with pleasure. Remember, Hood's never disappoints. Coltre—"Coltre was an expensive in medical attendance that I let mine go. It made me a perfect wreck, until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me." Mrs. THOMAS JONES, 120 South St., Utica, N. Y.

Running Sores—"Five years ago my affliction came, a running sore on my leg, causing me great anguish. Hood's Sarsaparilla healed the sore, which has never returned." Mrs. A. W. BARRETT, 99 Powell Street, Lowell, Mass.



Hood's Pills cure liver ill, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package.

Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee. Looks like Coffee. Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitations.

The White Man's Burden

Is paying rent for a poor farm. Now is the time to secure a good farm on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Marinette County, Wisconsin, where the crops are of the best, work plenty, fine markets, excellent climate, pure soft water, land sold cheap and on long time. Why rent a farm when you can buy one for less than you pay for rent? Address C. E. Rollins, Land Agent, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Owing to the Number of Drinks.—Brown.—"When you get in late at night, do you always tell your wife where you have spent the evening? Jones—"Not always. Some times I don't know."—Ohio State Journal.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinal laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

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Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages. A sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the greatest effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

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