IN BLOOD AND FIRE

Are the Unhappy Samoan Islands Wrapped by the Action of the Germans.

MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED

To Be in Operation Without Regard to Any Nationality.

CORRESPONDENT KLEIN'S CLOSE CALL

He Narrowly Escapes Capture and Trial Before a Military Tribunal—American Ships Were Prohibited From Landing Freight—English and United States Vessels Boarded by German Armed Men—A Destructive Fire at Apia—The German Consul Blames it on the Americans.

The steamer Mariposa has arrived at San Francisco with full advices of the situation in Samoa. The German forces have continued to act in the most high-handed manner. English as well as American rights have been repeatedly trampled upon. No vessels are allowed to land freight without submitting to an examination. The German Consul charges that Americans were implicated in causing a destructive fire at Apia. Klein, the newspaper correspondent, arrived on board the steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 16.—The steamer Mariposa arrived here to-day from Australia, by way of Samoa. The Mariposa brings the first mail advices from the Samoian Islands since January 2, when the preceding steamship of the Oceanic Line left there. The Mariposa left the island of Tuluila on February 1, and brings official reports from the United States Consul and American naval officers of the action of the German naval forces in Samoa since the engagement of December 18 between the natives and Germans, which were forwarded in to-night's mail to Washington.

At the time of the departure of the Mariposa, the necessity for the presence of the American man-of-war ordered to the scene is claimed to have been urgent, as the operations of the Germans were directed more against the American and English residents than against Mataafa and his forces. In the case of the latter chieftain, whom the Germans affect to call a rebel, the German Consul visited his camp to induce him to accept the German rule, while in the case of the American and Englishmen the right to search the vessels and private houses in Apia was embodied in official proclamations.

A formal declaration of war against Mataafa was made by the German authorities on January 19, and martial law established for the entire islands. On the same day English subjects were seized and taken on board the German man-of-war. Instead of war being prosecuted against Mataafa and his followers, the Germans have neglected them almost entirely, and have confined their operations against American and English subjects.

APIA DESERTED.

Early in the month of January numbers of Tamasese's men began deserting, there being mutiny by one of his most prominent chiefs, who decided that while it might be legitimate enough to fight against their own people, yet they were not willing to join with the Germans in fighting against the natives of Samoa. Apia remained practically deserted. The German officers from the war ships and the German Consul made daily trips along the beach in Apia, taking observations of the Mataafa boats, which were drawn up on the beach.

On the 18th of January a large boat containing Tamesese soldiers came from up the coast and communicated with the German warship Adler. The same night several deserters from Tamasese's side went to the camp of King Mataafa at Masigi and informed him that the rebels intended to make a raid upon Apia on the following night, and also assault Mataafa's party.

The Germans were to assist the rebels as much as possible, and the American and English residents were to be attacked equally with Mataafa's men. The King at once informed the American and English residents in Apia of this fact, thus giving the men opportunity to prepare for an attack. Lieutenant Fillet, of the United States marine corps, in charge of the marine guard at the American Consulate, was aroused by the sentry on that night, and informed him that fire was in progress in Mataafala.

AMERICANS FIGHT FIRE.

With four marines he ran to the scene of the fire, about one mile away, and was one of the first to arrive there. It was feared that the residence of the German Consul, Dr. Knappe, was in flames. In a few minutes the fire had communicated to the German postoffice at the other end of the building, and reaching across the street, the flames attacked the German Consulate. A large force of sailors from the United States war ship Nipsic was sent ashore to fight the fire.

A few minutes later a detachment from the English warship Royalist arrived, and a half an hour afterward a large force of sailors from the German warships Adler, Olga and Eber arrived, each man carrying a loaded rifle with fixed bayonet, while the American and English sailors brought pumps and axes. The fire in the meantime had spread to the residence of Mr. Schmidt, the German Vice Consul and Staadt Hamburgholm.

The American and English residents, among the foremost being United States Vice-Consul Blacklock, fought the fire, which was only destroying German property, until they were nearly exhausted. The American and English sailors worked until overcome by heat, carrying water, using axes and saving property belonging to the German traders and planters.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

The store of Grevsmuhl and the large store and residence of A. Shue were destroyed, as well as the court house, jail, three small German dwellings, several native houses and native churches. While the fire was in progress Consul Knappe declared he thought the occurrence was entirely accidental, due to the carelessness of several black laborers, brought from other islands to work on the German plantations, and who were hanging about his residence at the time.

Within five or six hours later, however, Consul Knappe expressed himself that the American and English residents of Apia were implicated in the affair. Consul Knappe established his offices on the premises of the German Planting and Trading Company. The German warship Eber sailed for Auckland on the 12th, taking the dispatches to be sent to the German government concerning the burning of the consulate.

A Mataafa native was publicly whipped in the afternoon in the presence of many American, English, natives and a few Germans for having told the German Consul's clerk in the streets a few days before that Mataafa men would soon have his head. On January 15 a boat belonging to ex-United States Vice Consul E. L. Hamilton, manned by two natives, was seized by an armed boat from the German ship Adler while in neutral water of Apia harbor.

EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

The boat was afterward released, and when an explanation was demanded by Consul Blacklock Consul Knappe replied that it was because the boat had not displayed any national flag. The English merchant steamer Richmond arrived in Apia harbor shortly before dark on the 18th, but the Vice Consul received no news, and the Americans were left in the dark as to the intention of the American Government to protect its citizens.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of January 19 the Richmond was boarded by a crew of armed men from the Adler, although an armed German boat had been watching her about 100 yards distant from the moment she arrived. The officer in command of the former boat informed the Captain of the Richmond that war had been declared by the Germans against Samoa, that the harbor had been blockaded and that martial law had been declared in Samoa.

The Captain was further told that no freight would be allowed to be taken from the Richmond unless taken directly to the wharf of the German Trading and Planting Company, where it could be opened and the propriety of admitting it to Samoa would be passed upon by Herr Beckmann, manager of the German firm, and a person who was in no way connected with the German Government in an official capacity.

ACTING BY AUTHORITY.

This proceeding on the part of the German warship verified the belief that the German Consul had received important news from his Government. At daylight on the morning of the 19th a small boat from the Adler was seen anchored about 100 yards astern of the Richmond for the purpose of preventing any freight being landed, and also to interrupt any boats going to or coming from the vessel, and ascertain the reason of their presence in the neighborhood of the ship.

Soon after 9 o'clock in the morning the following proclamation, printed in English and German, but not in Samoan, was issued by the German Consul:

By order of the Imperial German Government I herewith proclaim the state of war for Samoan Islands. Any assistance to rebels will be punished by martial law, irrespective of any nationality. Introduction of contraband goods of war is prohibited. All vessels and boats are liable to be searched by the authorities. The police of Apia henceforth will act under instructions from the Imperial German Government. Residents of Apia are requested to assist in keeping law and order.

DR. KNAPPE, Imperial German Consul.
APIA, January 19, 1889.

This peculiarly worded document was looked upon with surprise by the United States Vice Consul, and the British Consul. The Germans proceeded to act in accordance with the spirit of the proclamation.

AN AMERICAN BOAT SEIZED.

Half an hour after the document had been issued a boat belonging to H. S. Moors, an American merchant, which had gone alongside of the Richmond to secure freight, was seized by the German vessel. When the fact of the seizure was reported to Vice Consul Blacklock some time afterwards, he at once communicated with Captain Mullan, who wrote to Captain Fritze, of the Adler, demanding an explanation of the seizure, and asking that the boat be at once released.

The German captain replied that Germany had declared war against Samoa, and that Mr. Moors' boat was seized because he had refused to land his goods at the German wharf, and allow them to be examined by Mr. Becker, of the German service. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the German captain gave his consent that the boat be released, and allowed Moors to land a few head of cattle and sheep at his own wharf, but insisted that all other live freight be landed at the wharf of the German firm.

Vice Consul Blacklock addressed a letter to Consul Knappe, requesting him to explain in plain terms whether Germany had declared war against Samoa and also if martial law existed.

MARTIAL LAW.

After several hours the German Consul sent a reply, saying that, "By order of the Imperial Government the German Consul has proclaimed martial law for Samoa until further orders." No reference was made in the letter as to the declaration of war. Captain Mullan thereupon called upon Captain Fritze and inquired if war had or had not been declared by Germany. The German Captain informed Captain Mullan that war had not been declared by Germany. When the officer from the Nipsic had occasion to pay an official visit to the Adler, some hours later Captain Fritze once more changed his statement, and told the American officer that war had been declared, and soon afterward wrote a letter to the same effect to Captain Mullane.

Up to this time Captain Hand of the Royalist, had taken no action towards protecting the Richmond against the acts of the Germans. King Mataafa and his chiefs were not disposed to begin operations against the Germans, on hearing the declaration of war, until at least after the arrival of the Oceanic Steamship Company mail steamer due January 27 at Tuluila.

LOOKING TO AMERICA.

The Samoans hoped that the steamer would bring news from the American Government, as well as the arrival of Consul General Sewall, in the belief that he would have authority to uphold American rights in Samoa. On the afternoon of the 20th the British ship Longfellow arrived in port from Pauline Islands, bound for Queenstown and London with guano, having been obliged to put in for provisions. She was immediately boarded by a crew of an armed boat from the Adler, followed a moment later by a boat from the Royalist. The German officer stated he was not instructed to keep guard on the vessel and the Royalist officer not having positive orders, and the Longfellow's captain having not yet been able to visit the British Consul and prove that his papers were clear, the British naval officer withdrew.

The Germans kept armed men and officers on board until morning, when the Longfellow's captain, having proved his papers to be clear, the Royalist sent an armed boat to the ship and forced the German guard to leave. An indemnity bond having been given the Germans by the Captain of the Richmond the vessel was given permission to land her freight at the German wharf. Mr. Moors was not allowed to land three barrels of cement at his own wharf and therefore declined to receive it.

ENGLAND INVOLVED.

A proclamation was issued by the British Consul on the afternoon of January 20, in which all the British subjects in Samoa were notified that notwithstanding the proclamation of the German Consul declaring martial law, they were subject solely to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty the Queen, and the authority of himself, and also of high commission sitting at Fiji.

Within two hours after the English Consul's proclamation had been issued Captain Fritze had issued a counter proclamation notifying the British subjects that, notwithstanding the proclamation just issued by the British Consul, all English subjects in Samoa were under martial law, and that if they should in any way interfere with German authorities, they would be tried by martial law.

An armed guard from the Adler went on board of the Richmond, arrested an English tourist named Gillan while he was in his bath, and without giving him time to put on his stockings, but merely his coat and trousers, took him on board the Olga. The consul, Goetelseon, and Captain Hald were informed of Gillan's arrest, and went on board the Olga and demanded an explanation. Captain Ehradt said Gillan had been arrested because it was believed he was a spy.

A BACK DOWN.

The German Captain was told that unless he sent the prisoner on board the Richmond at once an armed boat from the Royalist would go to Olga and take him off the ship. Gillan was returned to the Richmond without delay. Consul Goetloseon has informed his Government of the fact that an armed German boat forcibly took a British subject from under the English flag.

Vice Consul Blacklock addressed a letter to Dr. Knappe on the 21st asking positively whether the Imperial German Government had declared war against Samoa, and also why King Mataafa and his men were referred to by the German Consul as rebels. To this the German Consul replied that the German Government had declared war against Mataafa and his followers, and that they were referred to as rebels because they had rebelled against Tamasese, who had been recognized as King of Samoa by the German Government.

In the afternoon the Richmond left for Tahiti, her captain declaring that he intended bringing heavy claims against the German Government for detention. A proclamation was issued on the morning of January 21 by Vice Consul Blacklock, in which he announces that having been informed by the German Consul that the German Government had declared war against Mataafa and his followers, he notified all citizens of the United States that they were forbidden to take part in any hostile operations on either side and that as long as they remained noncombatants they were entitled to personal immunity and protection.

WAR ON A BIG SCALE.

The German Consul went to Mataafa's camp and was received by the latter's chiefs. Mataafa not appearing, the German Consul told them a declaration of war and establishment of martial law had been directed against American and English residents of Samoa, who had been giving Mataafa evil advice and assistance against the Germans, who were only anxious to be good friends with all Samoans. In case Mataafa and his people refused to make peace, said the German Consul, the Emperor of Germany has given him authority to send for all men-of-war, soldiers and cannon he desired to make war.

The chiefs informed the consul they would make no terms of peace unless a promise was given in writing, made in the presence of the consuls, that Tamasese and Brandeis be sent out of the country, and assurances given that Germany would not attempt to take advantage of King Mataafa and his government after it had been established. Therefore they asked for two weeks in which to consider the German Consul's proposition.

KLEIN'S CLOSE CALL.

Bismarck's Man Wanted to Try the American—He Escapes in an American Steamer—His Account of Germany's Doings in Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 16.—The steamer Mariposa arrived here to-day from Samoa, having on board J. C. Klein, the American newspaper correspondent who has figured in the Berlin dispatches as having led the natives in the recent battle with the Germans on the island, but who claims to have witnessed the fight as a non-combatant in his capacity as correspondent.

When martial law was declared on the Islands by the Germans an attempt was made by the latter to seize Klein, but he was rescued by the Americans and took passage on the ocean steamer Mariposa for this port. When the Mariposa left Samoa, the islands were still under martial law, and German aggression had become very marked, and is claimed to have been directed against Americans as well as natives.

The Mariposa left the Samoan Islands on February 1. On that date none of the American men-of-war ordered to go to the islands had arrived, and the Germans, under the operation of martial law, were in complete control of the islands, and had commenced a search of all vessels in Samoan waters; but, after seizing an English tourist named Gillan, on the steam packet Richmond, from Auckland, Captain Hand, of the English war ship Royalist, ordered the man released, and prepared for action. The Germans released Gillan on this demand.

Goods which arrived on the Richmond for American merchants at Apia the Germans would not permit to be landed unless they were taken to a German storehouse and passed upon by a German official. The *Samoan Times* was suppressed on January 19 for stating that but for German support all of the Samoans would join Mataafa, and that unless Bismarck was deceived he would not attempt to force his unpopular rule on the country. Prior to this Mr. Cusack, the editor, was fined $100 for reprinting certain American newspaper press comments on the Samoan situation.

Captain Fritze, the German Naval Commander, on January 23 issued an order instructing all the residents of Apia to turn over all guns or ammunition held by them, and proclaimed right of search. Captain Mullan, of the American man-of-war Nipsic, protested against this action, stating that the American Government had never recognized Tamasese, and that no power would allow them to seize arms unless used against a friendly nation. German troops, acting as police in Apia, attempted to arrest Klein, but on the advice of the United States Consul he went on board the Nipsic.

On January 28 Captain Fritze made a demand on Captain Mullan to release Klein that he might be tried before a German military tribunal. Captain Mullan replied that he proposed to protect all American citizens in Samoa and that Klein would not be surrendered for trial, and on February 1 he placed him on the Mariposa.

BAYARD TALKS.

He Hopes for a Peaceful Solution of Affairs in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—When shown the advices received from Samoa by steamer arriving at San Francisco to-day, Secretary Bayard to-night said that Captain Leary, of the Nipsic, had acted sensibly in taking care of Klein, the correspondent. Regarding this man there seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of the German officials. Quite naturally exasperated by the killing of their countrymen, they had fallen into the error of supposing that Klein was the leader of the native forces, and had wished to punish him. Therefore, he was glad that Klein had gotten back safely to the United States. Of the other events chronicled in the dispatch, the Secretary pointed out that since its date telegraphic advices showed that martial law had been abolished so far as it applied to foreigners, and that the German officials had been rebuked.

He had noticed in the newspapers (although he had no official information on the subject) that the German Consul, Knappe, and Herr Brandeis, Tamasese's adviser, who, according to some accounts had been responsible for fomenting strife, had been ordered home by the German Government. If this was true, the state of affairs promised to be much relieved. Altogether Secretary Bayard was hopeful that a speedy, peaceful and satisfactory settlement of Samoan affairs would be reached, he had, he said, received no news from Samoa later than that sent to Congress and already published.

GERMAN IMPUDENCE.

The Consul Opening U. S. Mails—An Officer Expects War.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 16.—John Caristafferson, paymaster of the American man-of-war Nipsic, returned from Samoa on the Mariposa, having obtained leave of absence. He expressed himself as believing that affairs would end in war unless action is quickly taken by the American Government. Close watch has to be kept on the German war vessels to prevent any overt act on their part, while the Americans on land are compelled to put up with repeated insults from the German portion of the population.

It is openly charged in the islands that Dr. Knappe, who has charge of the postoffice, opens the United States mails, only delivering those he sees fit. Both American and British citizens at Samoa have denounced Knappe. Personal feeling against him is very bitter. It is even declared that Knappe had succeeded in obtaining the United States Government's secret cipher, for in a number of instances when the Government dispatches of a private nature had been sent through the department, it has afterward been discovered that they had been tampered with.

BISMARCK IS ON TOP,

But His Many Enemies Are Hard at Work in an Endeavor to Force

THE OLD MAN FROM THE FIELD.

The Trouble in France is the Cause of Anxiety in Berlin, and

A GENERAL CONFLICT IS LOOKED FOR.

The German Troops Are to be Maneuvered as if For Immediate War.

Bismarck's organs deny that there is any truth in the report that he will retire from the Chancellorship. Nevertheless his enemies are making strong efforts to displace him in the Emperor's favor. A change in the Government is impending in some respects at least. The French situation is the cause of much trouble.

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BERLIN, February 16.—The semi-official press, after initiating and fomenting excitement over the rumored intention of Prince Bismarck to retire from public life, now turn round and declare that the agitation has a purely artificial origin. The hints thrown out regarding his successor were obviously designed to influence the Nationalists to return to that absolute submission to the Chancellor, against which recently they have been inclined to rebel.

But apart from the allusions of the semi-official press, several coincident facts have pointed to coming eventful changes in the Government. The public discussion of the probable results of a diminution of Prince Bismarck's functions has not produced that general alarm which it was hoped it would create, so instructions appear to have been given to the Chancellor's organs to minimize the importance of the current report.

HE WILL NOT RETIRE.

There is nothing in it all, says the Cologne *Gazette*, or at the best it is mere posthouse chatter. The Prince is well and possesses the fullest confidence of the Kaiser. No one in the country, excepting, perhaps, Herr Richter, thinks he will either displace or overthrow him. No earnest political party would disturb itself by debating the chances of the Chancellor's retirement.

The *North German Gazette* to-day takes a less scornful tone. It refers to the all-absorbing interest of the topic, and finds an explanation for the ferment of the press in the supposed semi-official origin of the article published in the Hamburg *Nachrichten* and quoted thence by the *North German Gazette*, which gave unwonted prominence to said article. The paper now declares that it was not written, as was surmised, by any one in Prince Bismarck's entourage. Its suggestions that Count Waldersee would be the Chancellor's successor in nowise emanated from the Wilhelm Strasse.

The conclusion drawn from these contradictions is that Prince Bismarck, no matter what momentary inclination he may have had to withdraw from the worries of official life, he now means to cling to every post he holds.

EXPECTANT AND ANXIOUS.

The discussion has had an all-important result in revealing the expectations of the Imperial circle regarding the Government after the departure of Bismarck. The Emperor has not concealed from his intimate circle his conviction that Bismarck cannot be displaced.

When he chooses to retire the Emperor will not appoint another *Reichskanzler*. The Emperor believes that he himself ought to exercise the functions of Chancellor with a soldier statesman as *Adlatos*. The reference to a soldier statesman points to Count Waldersee, concerning whom Prince Bismarck's organs continue to advise the Nationalists to cultivate mistrust.

The *Trau Schau Wem* proverb is thrust upon the Government groups as a watchword. Herr Fischer, a Nationalist deputy and the Burgomaster of Augsbourg, has written a letter to the *Augsbourg Abendpost*, explaining what incited Prince Bismarck to warn the Nationalists. The Nationalist Committee recently addressed to a number of members of the group a letter advising great prudence and reserve in their attitude toward the internal policy of the Chancellor, whose declining powers, said the letter, become more and more apparent.

AN ANGRY CHANCELLOR.

Bismarck got hold of a copy of the letter and raised a hurricane about it, blaming the committee for its treachery. He would have disrupted the committee, but he finally selected a line of action aiming to show the party that his powers were unshaken and that the country could not do without him.

An open collision between Bismarck and Waldersee is anticipated over the artillery credits during the debate in the Reichstag early in March. The report of Waldersee, now before the Bundesrath, demands a large extra credit. Bismarck opposes the demand, and Schellendorf sides with the Chancellor, denying that there is any necessity for the amount Waldersee recommends. The Emperor is undecided, but he shows a tendency in favor of Waldersee.

Whether the internal crisis bursts into an open rupture or not, the fact is certain that the influence of Count Waldersee over the Emperor grows, while that of Prince Bismarck wanes. Count von Schellendorf's long pending withdrawal from the War Office will be hastened by the dispute. The Waldersee circle announce that his successor will be General Kaltenboen-Stachan.

A MINISTER WILL RESIGN.

The resignation of Dr. Von Schilling, Prussian Minister of Justice, is also imminent. He has compromised his position by an imprudent speech in the Landtag and by want of judgment. In responding for the members of the Reichstag, when challenged by the Progressist, Hermes, in the Unterhaus, regarding the Geffcken documents, Dr. Von Schilling had the imprudence to question the right of the Landtag to interfere and referred them to his statements in the Reichstag.

Progressist Munkel had the House with him in the vindication of the right of the Landtag to demand explanations. The position of Herr von Scholz, Minister of Finance, is also shaken on account of the taxation proposals which cause dissatisfaction to both the Agrarian and industrial parties. The *Tagblatt* mentions Herr Miquel as likely to be appointed Finance Minister.

The statement that the Czar and a Russian squadron will visit Kiel in June is doubtful. The officials state that the arrangements for the visit are incomplete. The Emperor's programme is unsettled, excepting a reception to King Humbert in May.

WILLIAM'S PLANS.

He desires to go to England prior to beginning the round of work involved in receiving return visits from the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, and the kings of Italy, Denmark and Sweden. The Schloss Friedrichskron, where Emperor Frederick died, is being prepared for the reception of the imperial family in April.

The Emperor tested the working efficiency of the Spandau garrison on Wednesday. He appeared unexpectedly. The call to arms sounded through the fortress and in a few minutes officers were at their posts. The Emperor was greatly pleased and congratulated the men and officers. To-day he gave a farewell audience to the Morocco mission. He entrusted the members of the mission with a number of costly presents for the Sultan. The mission will go to Essen as the guests of Herr Krupp, and will negotiate for the purchase of guns. A special German mission will be sent to Morocco.

Count Herbert Bismarck daily receives long cipher dispatches from the German Embassy at Paris, and goes personally to present them to the Emperor. If the foreign officials faithfully reflect their chief's opinion the gloomiest view is taken as to the results of the French crisis.

STRONG WAR TALK.

General Boulanger is considered to be master of the situation. It is probable that the pending arrangements for the autumn maneuvers in Westphalia will be changed so as to convert the maneuvers into a warning demonstration along the frontier. The plans, which have already been approved by the Emperor, include pontooning operations between Mannheim and Phillipsburg, after witnessing which the Emperor would fix his headquarters at Munster for the maneuvers of the Westphalian and Hanoverian corps.

The amended programme fixes his headquarters at Mannheim. The Wurtemberg and Bavarian contingent will share in the demonstration, if it is decided upon. The press, of all shades of opinion, take a pessimistic view of the outlook.

Captain Wissman to-day bade his relatives farewell at Halle and started for Brindisi, whence he will go to Zanzibar. Dr. Stoecker's action against Court Chaplain Witte has been rejected by the Consistory. Dr. Stocker asked that disciplinary measures be taken against the court chaplain for lying in the Consistory. Besides refusing to reprimand Court Chaplain Witte, it is likely that the Consistory will subject Dr. Stoecker himself to discipline.

Herr Hasselman, formerly a Socialist deputy in the Reichstag, has returned from America and started in business in Hamburg.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

Appropriations Recommended for Charitable and Educational Institutions.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, February 16.—The House Committee on Appropriations has thus far acted favorably on the following appropriations:

For maintenance of soldiers' orphan schools for two years from next June, $500,000; Erie Soldiers' Home, $187,300; Western Penitentiary, for salaries and improvements, $141,000; to transport soldiers to Gettysburg during the dedication of monuments, $50,000; Pittsburg Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, to cover deficits and maintenance, $47,000; for settlement of military claims, $15,000; Allegheny General Hospital, $16,000; Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia, $102,000; Eastern Penitentiary, $43,000; Northern Home for Friendless Children, for repairs and maintenance, $15,000; Board of Charities, $14,600; School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, $20,000; Medico-Chirurgical Society, Philadelphia, $50,000; State Board of Agriculture, $9,000; enlarging burial vault of Scott Legion, Philadelphia, $3,000; to establish State boundry lines, $3,000; to provide for Archæological Survey, $6,000; Home for Friendless, Erie, $5,000; for Huntingdon Reformatory until the regular appropriation is made, $8,000; preparing atlas on which Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts are to be outlined, $8,000.

Bills have been negatived appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a State lunatic hospital at Beaver; $27,200 to purchase the William Penn farm, and $10,000 to Hamot Hospital, Erie, and $20,000 to Wills' Eye Hospital, Philadelphia.

END OF THE BICYCLE RACE.

Stanley Leads to the Finish, With Von Blumen Second.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The contest of women on bicycles, which began on Monday last, ended at midnight to-night with these scores: Stanley, 624; Von Blumen, 592; Oakes, 522; Suallor, 515; Lewis, 490; Baldwin, 480; Hart, 401; Woods, 377; McShane, 372; Armaindo, 273; Brown, 237.

Miss Stanley's record of eight hours a day for six days is the best by her sex. The fastest 25 miles were covered by Armaindo. They were done in 100 minutes. The best hour's work was that by Jessie Oakes, of 14 miles and 7 laps, or within ten laps of 15 miles. Forty per cent of the gate receipts will be divided among the first seven in the race.

The amount taken in during the week was $10,212, and the girls share $4,084. Miss Stanley receives $1,634; Miss Von Blumen, $817; Miss Oakes, $613; Miss Suallor, $408; Miss Lewis, $327; Miss Baldwin, $204, and Miss Hart, $83. The manager gave Miss Armaindo $300 and to Miss Woods, Miss McShane and Miss Brown $50 each.

THE GRANGER IDEA.

Resolutions Outlining a Quantity of Very Desirable Legislation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, PA., February 16.—The Farmers' Institute to-day heartily indorsed the meat inspection bill now before the Legislature. A resolution was adopted protesting against the passage of the revenue bill prepared by the convention of County Commissioners at Erie, for the reason that it would result in the taxing of sheep, wool-growing being an industry already reduced to a very low standard of profit. A report was made favoring a road law providing for the election of two road commissioners in each county in the State and the appointment of a third by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the latter a civil engineer, whose duty it would be to act as road and bridge viewer, their compensation to be $3 per day for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties.

The bill will probably be substituted for the measure introduced by Senator McLain, of this county. Unless this is done there is but little hope for its passage in the present session.

THE PANAMA SITUATION.

Discharged Laborers Are Preparing to Leave the Isthmus.

PANAMA, February 15.—A large number of laborers have been discharged from the canal works, the majority of whom left for the West Indies, Costa Rica and Chili. A limited amount of work continues to be done on all sections of the canal, and total suspension is not expected until the middle of March.

On the 11th instant the contractors' employes were paid off. The amount of their pay aggregated between 300,000 and 400,000 silver dollars. A great many people are leaving the isthmus. Perfect order prevails.

DON'T LIKE CIVIL SERVICE.

Congressman Peters Calls it the Morass of Political Dishonesty.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—In the House to-day, during the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. Peters, of Kansas, characterized the civil service law as the froth of political economy, the morass of political honesty and the excelsior of political hypocrisy.

Half Rates to Washington, Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Allowing stop off in Baltimore in order to afford visitors to the inauguration all privileges and at the same time give the benefits of the very low rates which have been fixed for the occasion. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington on February 25, 26, 27, 28, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, from all stations on its system at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will admit of a stop off in Baltimore, in either or both directions, thus enabling the passengers by this route to visit both cities. The return coupons of the excursion tickets are valid for use until and including March 7. This rate, in view of the liberal conditions it bears, and the magnificent service which the Pennsylvania Railroad affords, is the lowest ever offered under similar circumstances. For information as to the movement of regular and special trains, and for special rates from each station, apply to ticket agent of the company.

Good News for Monday.

Here is good news for men who need a new suit of clothes. On Monday we will sell about 320 men's fine tailor-made suits in checks, stripes and broken plaids, at the extremely low price of $6 00. These suits are well-made, cut in all sizes, and well worth $15. It's a sale we intend shall last for to-morrow only, so come and take your choice of these suits, over 30 styles to select from, at $6 00. P. C. C. C., cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp. the new Court House. Extra. 100 styles of men's English worsted pants at $1 24, worth $3 00. P. C. C. C.

THE MUSIC WORLD.

Review of the Friday Evening Concert of the Mozart Club.

THE ORCHESTRA COMPLIMENTED.

How the Soloists Acquitted Themselves From a Critical Point of View.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK IN HOME CIRCLES

Rarely has a finer audience turned out for one of the Mozart Club's regular concerts than that which comfortably filled Old City Hall on Friday evening. It was a rarely good programme, too, that was offered. Here it is:

Schubert—Overture (Rosamunde.)
Haydn { Recitative—"And God said: Let the Waters."
{ Air—"Rolling in Foaming Billows."
Mr. John B. Trapp.
Mozart—"Al desio di chi t'adora."
Mrs. Mathilde Henkler.
Smart—"The Bride of Dunkerron."
(Dramatic Cantata.)
Dramatis Personæ.
The Sea Maiden.....Mrs. J. Sharpe McDonald
Dunkerron.....Mr. Paul Zimmerman
Sea King.....Mr. E. H. Dermitt
Storm spirits, sea maidens and serfs.

The beautiful Schubert overture received, all in all, about the best rendition yet given by the club's semi-amateur orchestra of any entire work in the larger forms. Except for the noticeable deficiency in the first violins, the body of tone was smoother, more sonorous and better balanced than ever before; the presence of three contra-basses and the unusual excellence of the violas and the lower brass account for much of the improvement. The wood-wind especially distinguished itself in the dainty naive melody (the third full-fledged tune of the overture) that flitted about in little duets among the reeds, flutes and horns. The general average of the accompaniments gets higher with each concert; many individual points were made and quite frequently the general smooth press and finish of the work was surprising in view of all the disadvantages under which this orchestra labors. At the same time much remains to be done. More frequent tuning up would have improved the strings, though some faulty intonation was doubtless caused by nervousness. The ideal of soft, but firm, accompaniment is yet a long way off; and more full rehearsals will have to be held if rapid and complicated passages are to be cleanly played.

Mr. Trapp displayed a voice of much resonance and good range, and mostly of pleasing quality; in the last section of the familiar "Creation" aria—to the words "Softly purling," etc.—he sang with taste and expressiveness. That is about as far as favorable comment can go for him; a distressing disregard for the pitch and a lack of spirit and vigor of style are the worst points against him. Mrs. Henkler sang very sweetly and purely the lovely aria that Mozart wrote for Ferrarese del Bene to sing at the repetition of "Figaro" in 1789, three years after the first production. The utter absence of attempts at display in Mrs. Henkler's style and the fluency of her vocalization deserve a special word.

Henry Smart's cantata is decidedly one of the best works of that class yet programmed by the Mozart club. It was written for the Birmingham Festival of 1864 and has maintained an honored place on the concert stage ever since. Its dramatic text and construction, its foundation of clear, logical form, its superstructure of striking harmony, broad and inherently beautiful melody, skillfully written voice parts (solo or chorus) and singularly effective orchestration, merit much more detailed consideration than it is possible to give this morning.

The performance of this exceptionally interesting work by the chorus was of no little excellence in the main. A few attacks were ragged; *pianissimo* was very rarely attained; the bass were unusually weak and uncertain in many places; and the pitch was quite lost in the beautiful major close of the stormy minor chorus "Down! where the cold waters creep." The good points would take too long to enumerate: suffice it to say that the energy, spirit and hard-working quality of the chorus was apparent in most parts of the exceedingly difficult score, here and there scoring points of great effect.

The solo work was uniformly along the best capabilities of the three singers by the named, whose fitness for their trying parts could probably not be equaled by any other trio of local singers. Each has been too frequently commented upon in this column to keep the presses waiting for a recapitulation of their sterling qualities.

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NO ONE more than the present writer could appreciate the kind thoughtfulness that prompts people to try to lighten his labors by sending in readymade opinions upon the high merits of this or that concert, or of some individual performer therein, or of this school-girl pianist or that infant prodigy with the fiddle. But it has become necessary again to remind these well-meaning friends that printed musical opinion has determinate value only when one knows the writer of it and can determine his qualifications for forming an opinion. It all comes back to the personal responsibility of the critic.

Such individual responsibility is the cornerstone of this particular musical column. A single writer is responsible for all opinions advanced in it, be they good, bad or indifferent; and he is naturally chary about fathering the opinions of others, though always glad to hear them, and, in argumentative matters, to print them with due credit to their source. In critical notices of musical performances, it rarely, if ever, comes within the policy ruling this column to print other opinions than those of the writer himself and he cannot pass critical judgment on what he has not personally heard.

It is requested, therefore, that musical notes sent to this office be confined strictly to the limits of the news item, the mere statement of facts: matters of opinion in such notes are customarily stricken out and their presence calls for an editorial revision which the writer is occasionally too much hurried to bestow. This will explain the entire omission of many items that the senders may have fancied were left out from other motives.

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"THE applause and enthusiasm of the public at large are no doubt our chief aim, but we are more truly invigorated and rewarded by the genuine approbation of those whose genius we prize, and who thoroughly understand and appreciate us."—*Weber.*

Crotchets and Quavers.

MR. WILLIAM M. STEVENSON, the local tenor and teacher, sings in concert at the Greensburg Opera House to-morrow (Monday) evening.

MISS E. C. SCHENCK, a pupil of that much-respected master, S. B. Miller, of New York, is the latest accession to Pittsburg's battalion of piano teachers.

MR. C. D. CARTER'S prize song, "The Stream," was sung by Mme. Maiglile at Sherwood's last piano recital in Chickering Hall, New York, and warmly encored.

DIRECTOR PHIL T. WISE has, it is said, engaged five non-union players to enlarge the Bijou orchestra for "Nadjy" and "Erminie" this week. They were not to be had in the M. P. U. Another straw.

THE choirs of St. John's and St. Paul's Lutheran Churches, led by Mr. H. P. Ecker and assisted by Mr. Chas. Corcoran, gave a concert last Monday evening in the Fourth Ward School Hall, Allegheny.

THE Apollo Quartet was born and baptized only last night; the members are not musical infants, however. Their well-known names are Joseph A. Vogel, George H. Brown, J. Harry Horner and Edward H. Dermitt, with John Pritchard as accompanist. They will sing for the Grand Army reunion at to be held at Du Bois, Pa., next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

A SUCCESSFUL concert come off last Thursday evening in the Buena Vista Street M. E. Church, Allegheny. Post 128 Choir (misleadingly announced on the bills as "Members of THE MOZART CLUB"), led by Mr. E. H. Dermitt, together with Mrs. Mathilde Henkler, Miss Irene Sample, Miss Mamie Reuck and the new Apollo Quartet constituting the performance.

A SACRED concert for the benefit of the Hebrew poor of the city will be given at Lafayette Hall this evening. Rev. Bernstein, Rev. Alter, Mr. J. Kornblum and the Gernert and Guenther Orchestras are to take part. The curious orthography of the programme promises, among many other things, a "Song from Lucia di Lamoremore," and a "March—Prophet, Mayer Bere."

THE Monongahela Choral Club, of the likenamed town up the river, is rehearsing Barnby's "The Lord is King" (Forty-second Psalm), a work of some importance. The club numbers some 60 or more voices, is in its second season, and, under the direction of Mr. Charles Davis Carter, of Pittsburg, doubtless accomplishes good missionary work among the natives of "Hazzardville."

WILL Mr. Steinway, in making dates for Dr. Hans von Buelow's precious few American concerts this spring, please bear in mind what Pittsburg has done for his Rosenthal venture? And that it was also the best patron of the American Opera Company last year—that, in short, Pittsburg is still hungry where others are sated, and is able and willing to pay liberally for the biggest musical attractions?

THEY had a great time up in Quebec the other day welcoming Albani, to whom one paper referred as "a lady born in our Province, and beyond all doubt the greatest prima donna now living, though five years ago, perhaps, she would ungrudgingly have given place to Patti." That "perhaps" is good. As a bunch of press notices have been sent to THE DISPATCH from Quebec, our town is probably upon the route of the Canadian singer's triumphal progress.

THE veteran impressario, Max Maretzen, was royally feted at the great testimonial tendered him at the Metropolitan last Tuesday in recognition of his half-century of service in the cause of opera. He first produced in this country "Prophet," "Africaine," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Faust," "Mignon" and "La Juive." It seems increditable that one should be living yet who can remember seeing on the a play bill "'Trovatore,' *first time!*"

THE Swedish National Ladies' Concert Company, assisted by Mr. Edmund T. Phelan, humorist