TWO CENTS

THIS JUDGE NOT AFRAID

Another Sensation Sprung in the Martin Trial.

COURT REPLIES TO THREATS

Does Not Fear Anonymous Correspondents.

John Lynch Testifies That the Strikers Were Orderly and That Deputy Manley Threatened to Blow Off the Head of the Witness -- The American Flag Is Torn by a Deputy. Waldo Perkerski's Evidence -- A Tilt Between Attorneys.

Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 8 .- Another sensation was sprung on the auditors of the Martin trial today, when Judge Woodward announced that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with harm unless certain things

The judge said: The man who wrote this will probably hear what I have to say, and I want to tell him he is a scoundrel and a coward, and that no such dishonorable means will in any way affect my judgment. Cowardice and personal fear are not a characteristic

of the race from which I come. Before the hearing of evidence was resumed, the judge sustained the defense and ruled out that part of the testimony of John Costello relating to his conversation with Deputy Hess, in which the latter threatened to shoot him because he protested against the shooting of the strikers. This evidence was given yesterday afternoon and a lengthy argument followed on the

question of its admissibility. Costello was recalled this morning and said he had seen three dead and eight wounded men lying along the road from Farley's hotel to Lattimer, He said he did what he could for the wounded and found no weapons on

any of them. Evan Jones, chief of ponce of West Hazleton, testified that the strikers reached West Hazleton on the afternoon of the shooting and there met the sheriff and the deputies. They carried a flag and talked loud, but they had no arms and made no disturbance of any kind. The sheriff told could not march to Lattimer and that they must go home, whereupon he. Jones, induced them to go back and showed them how they could march by a side street.

John Lynch testified that he was at West Hazleton when the strikers arrived and that they were unarmed and orderly. The sheriff told some of the spectators they had better get out of the way, as there was liable to be trouble if the strikers did not disperse, The witness pointed out the following deputies as being among those he had seen at West Hazleton: Houpt, Ridgway, Young, Salem, Harry and Frank Zeirdt, Platt, Cook, Dodson, Ferry, Barton, Sobers, Clark, Jones and the sheriff.

THREATS WERE MADE

The witness said Deputy Manley had struck him with a gun as he was moving off the street and that another man had also been struck. He heard several threats against the strikers One deputy pointed his gun at a striker and said, "I could get a bead on that fellow." Another said, "I'll get even with the --- when I get to Lattimer." Deputy Ferry told a man who was sympathizing with a striker whose head was bleeding that if he did not shut up he would blow his head off. Witness denied on cross-examination that he had a black jack and tried to hit a deputy with it, or that he had

tried to break through the line of Herman Pottunger, of Hazleton, said that while he was at West Hazleton on the day of the shooting Deputy Henry Deihl threatened to "blow my

brains out of I did not get off the road. The witness pointed out Barton, Hall, Beisel, Lanley and Moile as deputies whom he saw at West Hazleton. He heard Hall say, "I'd like to get a pop Another deputy said, "I at them." bet I drop six of them when I get over

The cross-examination was severe but it did not affect Pottunger's story. Judge Rice, of the superior court, occupied a seat beside Judge Woodward when court convened for the afternoon

session. The cross-examination of Pottunger was resumed and he was asked if he did not tell Benjamin Morris that he did not know much about the case, but that he was getting d-d well paid for it, showing him at the same time a roll of money. Pottunger denied this. John Fortsch.'s, who required an interpreter, said that he was at West

Hazleton with the strikers and saw the sheriff threaten to shoot down several men. He stated that the strikers had no clubs or weapons of any kind, that one of the deputies pulled down the American flag and tore it. At Lattime witness saw no disturbance and that almost as soon as the strikers halted a shot was fired and then came the volley. The firing continued about five minutes he said. On cross-examination he said he did not see much of what happened during the shooting as he was badly frightened and the bullets were whizzing about his head. He gaid he did not see any man fall within fifteen feet of the strikers and he about fifteen yards away. He said Chief of the Coal and Iron Police Hampton was the man who tore the

flag at West Hazleton. MAN PULLED OUT OF LINE.

Simon Kowaiski said that when the

"To Lattimer to see our fellow workmen," he replied. "Then he grabbed a man by the collar, pulled him out of line and pushed his revolver against his throat. The next moment there was a shot and I ran as fast as I could. When I came back Mr. Dodson, a deputy, came over as I was helping a wounded man and said: 'You run away

or I'll shoot you too." " The cross-examination lasted some time but the witness's story was not shaken. He said he was not one of the leaders and only walked in the front ranks because it was hot and dusty. Waldo Perkerski told how the depu-

ties had struck one of the strikers at West Hazleton with a gun cutting his head badly. The man, he said, was doing nothing. He could not point out the deputy. At West Hazleton the sheriff was pointing his revolver at everybody near him. None of the strikers had any weapons and all were quite peaceable.

Attorney Palmer, for the defense,

claimed that Attorney Martin was merely taking up time in asking each witness if the strikers were armed, "Will you admit it?" asked Martin.
"No, sir, we admit nothing."

"Then we will go ahead and prove "Go on," said Palmer, "it will take

you seven years."
"At Lattimer," said the witness, "the sheriff stopped us and said nobody can go to Lattimer. Then some of the men pushed forward and the sheriff pulled a man to the side of the road and pointed his revolver. The man pushed the revolver away and ran. The sheriff snapped his revolver twice. The third time it exploded. I cannot say whether or not he shot anybody. As soon as he shot the deputies commenced shooting and everybody ran. I was among the last and the deputies fired at us while we were running. The firing lasted about five minutes."

WAS BUSY RUNNING.

The witness could not point out any of the deputies who fired after the men ran, saying he was too busy running to look back at all. In the crossexamination the witness denied emphatically that any of the strikers resisted the deputies or that the sheriff was thrown to the ground. The only deputy the witness could remember seeing at Lattimer was Cook, whom he

Andrew F. Adams, a traveling man from Glen Falls, N. Y., said he saw the strikers twice on the day of the shooting. Once as he was going from Milnesville to Lattimer, they were then marching in an orderly manner, and again when he was returning from Lattimer. At this point it was just when they were meeting the sheriff. He did not see the meeting, the car being about six hundred feet away, but he heard the firing, saw the smoke and saw the strikers running. There were a few scattered shots, then a volley followed by a number of scattered shots. This ended the testimony for the day and court adjourned.

MASON MEANS BUSINESS.

The Member from Illinois Will Speak

Washington, Feb. 8 .- Three proposi-

tions differing materially as to methods were presented to the senate today for the relief of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents and said that he hoped the houses would afford the senate an opportunity to vote on the proposition. Mr. Cannon (Utah) offered a resolution urging the president to notify the kingdom of Spain that if it did not recognize the independence of the Cuban republic before March 4, 1898, the United States would recognize belligerency of the Cubans and within ninety days thereafter would assert the independence of the Cuban republic. Mr. Mason (Ill.) followed with a resolution requiring the president to notify Spain that the Cuban war must cease at once or declare the intention of the United States to restore and maintain peace on the island of Cuba. Both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Mason gave notice of their intention to speak upon the resolutions tomorrow. The right of Hon. Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the senate from Oregon occupied the senate's attention for two hours, Senator Chandler speaking in favor of seating the claimant. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in executive ses-

Mr. Allen, in presenting his Cuban amendment, said that since the opening of hostilities in Cuba more than 300,000 pacificos had died of starvation, or of disease directly traceable to insufficient food or lack of proper sanitary conditions. He said that he had been informed that it was the custom of the Spanish government to herd hundreds of families together in inadequate quarters, starving them until they have been more than decimated by disease. He expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would act promptly on the amendment so that the senate might

have an opportunity to vote on it. The house today entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich-Plowman ontested election case from the Fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the Republican contestant on the ground of conspiracy, an allegation vigorously denied by the Democratic minority. Mr. Plowman's plurality on the face of the returns was 2.967. The majority revised the figures so as to give Aldrich a plurality of 342. Two speeches were made today on each side by Messrs, Taylor, of Ohio, and Mann, of Illinois; and by Messrs. Fox, Mississippi, and Settle, Kentucky, for the minority. It is expected that a

Pettigrew on Hawaii.

vote will be reached tomorrow

Washington, Feb. 8.-Senator Petti-grew, of South Dakota, was the only peaker on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the senate today. He opposed the treaty, re-suming his speech where he had left off week ago, taking up the line of his argument in connection with his asserticoncerning the area and the population

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Feb. 8.—Sailed: Havel, Bre-men, via Southampton. Cleared: Paris, Southampton; Teutonic, Liverpool; Kensheriff stopped the strikers at Lati-mer he asked where we were going. sington, Antwerp. Antwerp.—Arrived: Noordland, New York. Rotterdam.—Ar-rived: Rotterdam, New York.

EXCITING SCENES AT ZOLA'S TRIAL

Casimir Perier Creates a Sensation as a Witness.

WON'T SWEAR TO TELL THE TRUTH

Count Esterhazy Refuses to Testify. Madame Dreyfus Not Allowed to Answer an Important Question Friends Attacked by Mobs.

Paris, Feb. 8 .- M. Casimir-Perier, former president of France, was a witness in the Zola trial today, and he created a commotion by declining to swear to tell the truth. "It is my duty not to tell it," he said to the court.

Upon being assured that the law compelled him to take the oath, the ex-president submitted. Zola's lawyer then asked him: "Can you say, if, when you were

president, you knew before his arrest that a staff officer was suspected of this beautiful woman had been pertreason and that charges had been made against him?" The presiding judge intervened, say-"You cannot ask that."

Counsel next asked: "Did M. Casimir-Perier know that a secret file of papers existed at the war

ministry?" "I was not aware of a file of papers oncerning Major Esterhazy," was the "Did you know that a secret docu-

ment was handed to the court mar-"You cannot ask that question," in

terrupted the presiding judge,
"I do not know any facts subsequent to my presidency," said M. Cas-simir-Perier. "I can only speak as a private citizen, which I am willing to "You are setting a noble example,"

replied M. Laborie, "which other witnesses have not deemed fit to follow. since it has been necessary to bring them here by force." M. Laborie made a formal application "In the interests of justice" that

his previous questions be allowed to be The judges, after deliberating on the matter, refused to allow the question. ESTERHAZY REFUSES TO TES-

TIFY. A letter was read from Major Count Esterhazy, in which he refused to tes-tify and Zola's counsel insisted that he should be brought into court by

The court decided that Mercier, former minister of war, and Colonel Paty du Clam should be resummoned and that the cases of other witnesses alleged to be ill should be investi-

Madame Dreyfus was the first witness. When asked under what circumstances Colonel Paty du Clam had informed her of her husband's arrest, the court refused to permit the question. Zola thereupon arose and cried:

"I desire the same treatment as the assassin or the thief. They have always the right to defend themselves, but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the streets, and the obscene press drags me in the mud. You see, gentlemen of the jury, the position I am in. I wish to have my witnesses heard, but I am prevented." The court finally said it would enter

Zola's protest, but could not permit questions foreign to the indictment. The defense then submitted to the discretion of the court a list of questions to be presented to the witnesses Meantime the session was suspended amid deafening tumult, Mrs. Dreyfus becoming hysterical.

Finally, when court resumed, Zola said he would submit to the law. During the day, an attempt was made o introduce letters between General

Gonz and Colonel Picquart showing that the founder favored re-opening the Dreyfus case, but the court ruled that they were inadmissible because "previous notice had not been given."
M. Clemenceau, counsel for M. Per-

reux, manager of the Aurore, who is being tried with Zola, here declared that Colonel Picquart submitted those letters to the president of the Dreyfus court martial, who impounded them without reading them to the court, thus it was impossible to give notification of them as evidence.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, who was the vitness, sketched the contents of the letters, in which Colonel Picquart wrote that fresh facts had been disovered which would be "eagerly seized upon by the Dreyfusians, who would create a great scandal." General Gonz replied that it was

too late to stop the matter now." When the court rose for the day there was a big crowd outside the lower court, and as the people were leaving the building a man cried "Vive Zola," "Down with France." He was immediately arrested.

THE MOBS ACTIVE.

A tremendous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door was recognized and obliged to return and seek refuge in the robing rooms the doors of which were then locked The crowd remained outside yelling "Conspuiz Zola," etc., led by a number of young barristers, in their robes who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of Republican guards cleared the approaches to the court. M. Zola then emerged, pale and trembling, and the moment he appeared on the streets leading to the court yard there was an immense clamor and shouts of "Down with "Long live Zola," and "Death to Zola," the last cry dominating. The novelist had difficulty in keeping his

feet among the surging crowd. In the meantime the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the gates, and M. Zola thus found himself inside the court yard, surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerless, and for a momen as though he would be lynched with the friends who formed

his body guard. His friends rallied around him and eventually the gates were reopened and the police having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined to the court yard, shricking threats against the novelist, who eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away. The women in the crowd were espe-

cially violent. A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob of people, who hustled him to the St. Michele bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were reinforced in the nick of time and

The crowd remaining in the court yard greeted M. Rochefort's exit with cheers of "Vive L'Armee" and Vive La France." They were eventually

MADAME DREYFUS'S STORY.

saved him.

London, Feb. 8.-The Daily News publishes this morning an interview which David Christie Murray, the ovelist and playwright, has had with Concerning Paty du Clam--Zola's Madame Dreyfus. She said that after her husband's arrest Major Paty du Clam visited her seventeen successive days, denouncing her husband as a scoundrel and traiter and alternately threatening and cajoling her in the hope that she would confess her husband guilty. But she revealed nothing because she had nothing to reveal, and she now says it was impossible that her husband could have confessed himself guilty, inasmuch as he was innocent. There never was, she declared, a better husband or father in the world.

Mr. Murray adds: "It is impossible to say what would have happened if mitted to give the foregoing evidence in court, which she would have done if

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MURDER MYSTERY

Mutilated Body of an Unknown Man Is Found in the East River in New

York -- Only Mark for Identification. New York, Feb. 8 .- What looks like another murder mystery similar to the Guldensuppe case is agitating the police in consequence of the discovery of the mutilated body of a man in the East river today. The corpse was entirely nude; half of the head was missing; the right leg had been cut off at the hip, and the left leg at the knee, and both arms were gone, having been evered near the shoulders.

The man had apparently been strang-eg, stabbed with some sharp instruent, and then cut to pieces in the most ruthless manner. At first the po-lice thought that the limbs had been evered by the paddle of some passing ferry boat, or that the body had had post mortem uses in a medical college. Close inspection, however, appeared to prove these conclusions false. Around the neck were marks as though a rope had forced its way into the flesh. On the portion of the left leg remaining on the body were three sharp cuts, which might have been made with a stiletto. There were bruises on the back which might have been caused by a stracke, and a small would which is the second be a bullet hole. Not until an autopy is held can these suppositions be verified. The

body had been in the water for a week It is that of a man of about five feet, muscular body. The portion of the alp which still with sandy hair. The corpse appeared to be that of a laboring man. The entire front part of the head was cut clean off. Wherever dissection had taken place, the cuts were regular and razor-like. Inspector Cross said he was positive the man had been murconceal the identity of the victim.

dered and that the mutiliation was to The only mark found that could possibly lead to identification of the corpse was a white wart, not larger than a pea, over the right hip bone, just above the groin.

Dr. E. J. Donlin, coroner's physician. said tonight that he had been thus far able to make only a superficial examination of the body, and that he was able to draw only conclusions that might be upset by the autopsy tomorrow. The doctor said that the absence of the brain made it impossible to determine accurately the cause of death until a post mortem examination has been made. From the limited opportunities he had of examining the body, he said he had come to the conclusion that the man was in life at least six feet in height and weighed close to 220 nounds, and was not less than 45 years of age. He said the dead man had light hair and must have been bald. He thought that the body must have been thrown into the water some time Monday night.

"My theory is." Dr. Donlin said. "that the man died of injuries to his head. He was either shot with a pistol, perhaps while asleep, or was struck on the head with a mallet or hammer. But he must have struggled hard unless he

was asleep." Dr. Donlin said that he did not think the cutting up of the body had been done by one skilled with the knife. The one who cut up the remains had evidently begun at the left hip, as if to cut the body in two, but had struck the pelvic bone and given up, taking an easier place upon which to operate further down. Just above the point of amputation of the left leg Dr. Donlin discovered a wound which he thought neight have been made with a bullet.

NO CHINESE LOAN.

The Idea of Raising One Reported to Hove Been Abandoned.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.-According to trustworthy intelligence, China has finally abandoned the idea of raising a loan in London or elsewhere. Pekin, Feb. 8.-The Tsung-Li-Yamen has instructed the Viceroy of Nanking to receive Prince Henry of Prussia upon the latter's arrival at Shanghai. Berlin, Feb. 8.—A despatch from St. Petersburg announces the arrival there

Shu King Cheng (former Chinese

minister to Russia and Germany.) EARTHQUAKES IN ASIA MINOR.

Four Thousand Persons Homeles

and 120 Killed or Injured. Constantinople, Feb. 8.-Earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Balikesr. Asia Minor, and in its vicinity. About 4,000 persons have been rendered home less, some 3,600 houses, 30 mosques and 15 khans have been more or less destroyed and 120 persons have been killed or injured.

Postmaster of Punxsutawney.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The president today sent to the senate the nomination of David McQuown to be postmaster Punxsutawney, Pa.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA

Captain of the Alert Lands Marines to Protect American Citizens.

REBELS HOLD SAN JUAN DEL SUR

The City Has Been Seized and the Government Troops Have Attacked It in an Attempt to Disludge Them. Three United States Ships Near

Washington, Feb. 8.-A serious revolution has broken out in Nicaragua and Captain Leutse, of the Alert, has cabled the navy department that he has landed marines to protect the American consulate at San Juan del Sur. That city has been seized by the rebels and the government troops have attacked it in an attempt to dislodge

San Juan del Sur is near the western terminus of the Nicaragua canal and is a cable station. The United States has three ships near the scene of the disturbance and ample measures will be taken to safeguard American in-

DISOWNS QUAY AND ANDREWS.

W. A. Stone Writes That He Is Not Their Candidate for Governor.

West Chester, Pa., Feb. 8.-Additional interest was lent to the fight between the Republican factions for delegates to the gubernatorial convention by the announcement by Jesse Cope, heretofore one of the anti-Quay leaders, that he was a candidate for delegate, and that if he was elected he would vote for W. A. Stoine for governor. In making his announcement Mr. Cope submitted the following letter which he recently received from Mr. Stone, his old schoolmate, in reply to his own letter of inquiry:

"Let me answer the two charges against me; first, that Quay is for me, and second, that Andrews is for me, and that because these two men are for me I ought not to be nominated. I cannot create a civil service examination to pass upon the morals and qualifications of those who wish to support me, and decline the support of those who are thought unfit.

"As to the first, I do not know whether Quay is for me or not. He has never told me or any one else, so far as I can learn. I know that all the other candidates are urging him to be for them; that he tells them he is keeping his hands off, and then some of these candidates are mean enough to go away and tell that it will not do to nominate me because Quay is for me. Their whole source of reasoning that Quay is for me is because I was for him in 1895.

"As to Andrews. He is not running eight inches tall, broad shoulders and my campaign at all, and never has. He moved into Allegheny, where I reside, ast summer, for business reasons knew him very slightly before that, having met him but a few times. Find. ing the people where I live for me, he decided to support me, and I did not object.

"I am told, and believe, that in November last a meeting was held in Philadelphia by persons opposed to my nomination. They could find nothing to say against my character or fitness for the office, and so it was agreed that they should start the cry that I was 'Bill' Andrews' candidate. and send it out through the newspapers. I am no one's candidate, and if elected I will be no one's governor but the people's. I have no desire to be governor except that I may hon and dignify the office and faithfully and honestly do my duty."

THEY WERE TOO HASTY.

German Authorities Acted Unwisely in Exclusion of American Fruit.

Washington, Feb. 8.-It is intimated that the German authorities are beginning to believe that they have acted with undue precipitation in the en-forcement of the decrees excluding American fruits, and it is said that a disposition has been shown to attribute the severity of the action taken to the excessive zeal of subordinate officers stationed at the principal ports

and on the frontier. Today Ambassador White cabled the state department that the present importation of live plants was absolutely prohibited, but that fresh fru not infected was being admitted freely. asmuch as the value of the live plants and shrubs exported from the United States to Germany last year was only a little more than \$8,000, the last phase

ENGINEER'S SUICIDE.

as of very large importance.

of the exclusion decree is not regarded

James Givens Shoots Himself -- Death of a Brakeman.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 8.-James F. Mc. Coy, of Harrisburg, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, slipped and fell from the top of a car where he was walking, near Elizabethtown, today. He went under the wheels and was in-

stantly killed. James Givens, a Pennsylvania engieer, shot and killed himself after gong around town and bidding his friends good bye. He was 45 years old and lived in Columbia, where he leaves widow and daughter. It is said that an illicit love affair caused the deed.

Engagement at Quintana.

Havana, Feb. 8.-From Spanish sources t is announced that the Maria Cristina battalion has been engaged at Quintana this province, with the insurgent forces under the command of Betancourt, Arango and Sanguily. The insurgents, is added, left nine men killed, including a captain, on the field, and the government force, according to the Spanish ver sion, has eight soldiers killed and a ma jor and twenty-two soldiers wounded.

Train Over an Embankment.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 8.-The Quebe express on the Inter-Colonial railway due here at 19.30 o'clock, plunged over an embankment at Petit Roche. miles from Bathurst, killing the engineer William Bastian, and badly injuring Fire man Poole. The cause of the accident is supposed to be a broken rail. The pass-enger cars did not go over the embankment and the passengers escaped injury.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today: Partly Cloudy; Warmer.

General — Anoynmous Correspondent
Threatens the Trial Judge in the
Martin Case,
Revolution Sways Nicaragua,
Intense Excitement Attends Novelist
Zola's Trial,
Our Relations with Spain.

Our Relations with Spain. Local-Progress of the Arson and Burg-Local-Seventh Annual Report of the Albright Memorial Library.

Deputy Mink's Exciting Arrest. Editorial. Comment of the Press.

Local-Merchants Charged with Selling Impure Food. A. V. Bower's Lecture on Michael An

Local-West Side and Suburban. Lackawanna County News. Whitney's Weekly News Budget, The Markets,

MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

Missive Which Bears the Signature of Minister Dupuy de Lome.

New York, Feb. 8 .- The Press will omorrow say that representatives of the Cuban junta yesterday gave out copies of a letter signed "Enrique Dupuy de Lome" who is minister of Spain in Washington and addressed to Jose Canarejas, who went to Cuba last September as Premier Sagasta's personal representative. In this letter the panish minister refers to President McKinley as "weak and catering to the rabble" and as a "low politician, who desires to stand well with the

jingos of his party." The Washington correspondent of the Press says that when a copy of this letter was shown to Minister de Lome he promptly pronounced it a forgery. He also says that an official of the state iepartment discussing the matter said: De Lome did not write that letter; the Cuban junta has been imposed upon by semebody."

On the other hand, Horatlo L. Ruens, counsel for the Cuban junta, says 'We know absolutely that this letter is genuine. A man risked his life to btain it. We do not hesitate to acknowledge that it was stolen from Canalejas. It is written on the paper of the legation. The handwriting is de Lome's and the signature is his. He may deny it until he is black in the face but it is genuine, and everybody who has seen it knows that it is. The man who stole it abstracted it from the envelope and left the latter. If he had attempted to steal the envelope or had stolen the envelope he never would have got away with the letter,"

Mr. Rubens was asked about the translation and if there was not some danger that it might be wrong. He replied: "No, the translation was made in the office by men who thoroughly understand both languages and it first turn to Havana of Captain General as near correct as a translation can "Where is the letter now?"

"That I decline to answer." CONFERENCE OF L. A. W.

The Protracted Meeting Held at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.-The national ommittee on highway of the League of American Wheelmen held a protracted conference today; with Otto Darner, of Milwaukee, in the chair, Besides the chairman there were only three members of the national committee present. They were A. B. Choate, of Minnesota; Wallace Sherwood of Indiana, and W. A. Connelly, of Illinois. The eastern members are expected to arrive tonight and tomor-

row morning. The following state chairmen met with the national committee; D. B. Luten, of Indiana; Henry C. Morse, of Plincis; W. K. Jones, of

Iowa. Throughout the discussion the conbers of the league must work to secure state aid in the building of highways. The following resolutions was

adopted: We, the national committee on highway improvement of the L. A. W., in meeting assembled, in conference with the chairman of various state highways committees, heartily endorse the recommendation of General Ray Stone to Postmaster General Gary suggesting the loaning of funds of the proposed postal savings banks to states and municipal corporations for the construction of wagon roads, thereby investing in the small savings of postal depositors in a manned they cannot otherwise loan them and a lower rate of interest than can be secured for road purposes, and at the same time distributing the funds to the more sparsely settled portions of the country instead of congesting it in money centres.

ARMOR FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

enate Committee Recommends

Contract with Existing Firms. Washington, Feb. 8,-The senate committee on naval affairs today agreed to recommend an amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to enter into a contract with existing armor plants for supplying armor for the three battleships, the Alabama, Illineis and Wisconsin, now in course of construction, if proper terms could be secured. In the matter of terms the committee was guided by the suggestion of Secretary Long, that a contract could be secured at the rate of \$400 per ton for armor. That rate was

fixed as the maximum. Previous to the taking of the vote here was some discussion of the sub- no cause for anxiety." ject, some of the members holding to the view that the government should proceed with its own plant. Senators Tillman and Butler cast the only votes cast against the provision. There is an informal understanding that the question of a government plant is to

be taken up at the next meeting. Electrician's Fate.

New York, Feb. 8.-Winfield S. McDowell, an electrician of Flatbush, L. I., lost als life today by a cave in of sand under the sidewalk in front of 40 and 42 Broadway, this city. The police think he was trying to tap the telegraph wires under Broadway for the benefit of some pool

OUR POLICY WITH SPAIN

Reciprocity Treaties with That Country Have Been Satisfied.

MR. WOODFORD'S NOTE

Replies to the Question of Filibustering.

Strong Arguments, Showing the Amounts Expended by the United States Towards Suppressing These Expeditions Have Amounted to \$2,000,000 -- The United States More Successful Than Spain in Apprehending Filibusters.

Washington, Feb. 8.-It is said at the state department that all attempts to state the nature of the Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note of last December, at least so far as correspondents on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, are purely speculative and must be so of necessity for the reason that up to this time the department itself does not know even the substance of the reply. This disposes of the stories that have appeared to the effect that the administration has been deeply stirred by cablegrams from Mr. Woodford relative to the Spanish an-

swer. Senor Dupuy de Lome, spent some time in consultation with Mr. Kasson, at the state department today, talking over the proposed reciprocity treaties to be arranged between the United States and Spain. It is said that the progress made so far is encouraging to both parties. The broad lines of policy have been laid down through the efforts of Mr. Woodford in Madrid and Messrs. Kasson and Dupuy de Lome in Washington, and the arrangements of the details of the treaties may be expected to begin at the next meeting. The Spanish minister has been informed that Dr. Anguelo will come to Washington to represent the Autonomous government of Cuba in fixing the details of the treaties. The doctor is now in New York awaiting the rewho must sign his commission. He is a leader in the Autonomist

ister was directed to the published statements that he had been in correspondence with the Spanish authorities in Cuba relative to the suspension of a pension that was being paid to Julio Sanguily because of th turn of the latter to Cuba against the terms of the agreement.

The attention of the Spanish min-

The minister said the whole story was the veriest nonsense; that he had nothing to do with Sanguily, and, in fact, did not even know the man.

MINISTER WOODFORD'S NOTE.

From a reliable quarter it was learned today that the recent note delivered by Minister Woodford to the Spanish government relates to the question of fillbustering, and is a strong showing of what the United States has done and the amount of money the government has spent in stopping filibustering.

The note was drawn out by the reply of Spain to a previous note in which it was suggested that the Cuban insurrection gained much of its strength sensus of opinion was that the mem- through filibustering parties organized and equipped in the United States. and that this was one of the reasons which increased the difficulties in bringing the insurrection to a close Now Minister Woodford has rejoined with an arrayal of facts and figures, showing in detail the painstaking efforts made by the United States to stop fillbustering. The statement showed an aggregate expenditure upwards of \$2,000,000 by this government in running down filibusterers, maintaining detectives, equipping vessels and searching parties. It showed also that the United States has been more successful in this regard than Stain, as the detailed statement shows how large filibusterers were apprehended, broken up, and prosecutions carried on by the federal authorities, while the Spanish naval force surrounding the island of Cuba has not succeeded in accomplishing equal results, the Competitor party being, it is said, the only one of any proportions which has been apprehend-

ed by the Spanish. Concerning the reports that the last Woodford note again urges that a specific time be fixed for bringing the uprising to a close, it is said that the question of specific time does not enter into the case, but any discussion on that point concerns the question of what is "reasonable time" within which the conflict should be closed.

London, Feb. 8 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The government protests that it has of no intention to tamper with the Cuban customs tariff in order to benefit Spain or injure foreign powers. On the contrary, it recognizes the importance and will heartily co-operate in the derelopment of commerce between the United States and Cuba. The official relations between the United States and Spain are said to be cordial and give

Five Men Drowned.

Oregon City, Ore., Feb. 8 .- A boat containing five men went over the falls today. George Freeman, sr., his sons, George and James, and L. J. Shannon, were drowned. Harry Freenman held to the boat and reached shore.

The Hera'd's Weather Forecast. New York, Feb. 9 .- In the middle states

and New England, today, fair to partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather will prevail with southerly to southeasterly winds, causing haze and fog on the coasts, followed by rain in the western districts of this section this aftern and possibly light rain on the seaboard in the night.