

TWO CENTS.

EN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1899. III

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MONEY UP ON JURY BILL

Testimony of Statesmen Who Were Offered Cash.

THE CANVAS FOR VOTES

Members Who Have Been Approached Directly and Indirectly Give Their Experience Before the Investigating Committee—Wilson, of Westmoreland, Was Surely Tempted—He May Be Punished for Contempt—Nate Mackey's Testimony—Van Valkenburg's Advice to Crittenden.

Harrisburg, March 30.—The bribery committee met again at 9 o'clock this morning to take testimony in the investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the United States senatorship and the McCarrill jury bill in the house. Mr. Thompson, of Wayne, was closely questioned concerning his colleague, Norton, who testified yesterday that he had been offered \$1,000 by Robert Evans, of Philadelphia, for his vote on the McCarrill bill. He said Norton told him he would have to give evidence against Evans. Mr. Thompson was absent when the bill was under consideration in the house and explained that he would have voted for it if he had been present. Representative Pratt, of Chester, said Representative Hersh, of Montgomery, told him he was offered \$50 to vote in reconsideration of the bill. After the investigation commenced Mr. Hersh told the witness that he thought the offer was only a joke. After Dr. Pratt left the stand Mr. Thompson, of Wayne, was recalled at his request and testified that Mr. Evans came to his seat in the house and asked him to put out Norton. Mr. Towler, of Forest, said a member told him he had been indirectly approached to change his vote from Quay to another. This member has not testified and Mr. Towler preferred not to divulge his name until after he has given his testimony.

Representative Heil, of Northampton, was recalled and testified that Parker Titus, of Easton, visited him at his home and told him he was there to do business, saying there was "two a piece for signers to the Spatz agreement." He refused to sign the paper, saying he was elected as a Democrat and would vote as a Democrat. Titus told him he ought to vote for Quay and asked Heil to advise him when Jenkins was out of the office. Heil refused to say anything about the alleged offer. Mr. Norton was recalled and in answer to a question by Mr. Krebs said he had not asked Mr. Evans to have his son appointed to West Point. Mr. Ziebler, of Lebanon, said that ex-Sheriff Miller, of his town, had called on him to meet Congressman Dalzell and on the way told him that the question of offering him money to change his senatorial vote from Senator Quay had been discussed by anti-Quay leaders of Lebanon and would continue to do so. This transaction occurred first at Mr. Wilson's home at Greensburg and afterward at Harrisburg. The party said that if Wilson thought of changing his vote arrangements could be made whereby he could get \$5,000, \$500 of which was to be paid in cash and the balance after he voted. Mr. Wilson replied that he would not change his vote and the conversation ended. He said that the party was a personal friend and asked that he be shown the courtesy of not being required to furnish the name.

The committee decided to allow Mr. Wilson until the next meeting to disclose the party's name. If he refused then he will be placed in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms for contempt.

Mr. Yates, of Philadelphia, was called and asked if he had said to Michael J. Costello that he had been promised the nomination for magistrate by Senator David Martin to change his vote from Senator Quay.

"Most emphatically no," Mr. Yates replied. "I never discussed the McCarrill bill or the senatorship with Costello. I have been publicly a candidate for magistrate for over two years. I never saw Costello until he came to me one day this winter at the Lochiel hotel with outstretched hand and said he was a constituent of mine." Mr. Yates answered the formal questions in the negative.

CAPITOL TALK IN THE SENATE

MR. CUMMINGS' BILL AROUSES DEBATE.

A Scheme to Complete the State Capitol Building Calls Out Objection. A Resolution Suggesting the Creation of Commissioners to Paris—Exposita Presented in House—Three Appropriation Bills Postponed.

Harrisburg, March 30.—In the senate the three house revenue bills, one relating to the investigation of unincorporated firms, a second requiring the payment of bonds on increases of capital stock, and the third requiring a bonus on foreign corporations were all reported favorably from the finance committee. The senate bill creating an income tax and changing the rate of interest were reported negatively. The senate refused to concur in the house amendments to the legislative employees' bill and a conference committee was ordered.

All of the bills on the first and second calendar were passed in order, including the pension relief act to recognize the services of William Bader Wilson to the commonwealth during the Civil war.

Mr. Brown (Westmoreland) called up his road bill on final passage with the explanation that all of the road bills will eventually go to a conference committee which is expected to report the road thing in road bills. The bill passed finally.

Mr. Cummings called up his bill to authorize the construction and completion of the state capitol building.

Mr. Finley, of Allegheny, said he wanted some consideration given to the bill before it is passed. It carries with it an appropriation of a million dollars to complete the building, and no revenue in sight. The original proposition was to build a capitol to cost \$500,000 and now we are asked to appropriate a million dollars to go ahead with the work. He was opposed to the bill in its present condition.

Mr. Washburn, of Crawford, opposed the bill because he thought the commission had not done its duty. The present capitol site, he said, was not a good one.

SENATOR HOAR HAS A FOLLOWING

CITIZENS OF BOSTON DESIRE AN ADDRESS.

The Leader of the American Filipino Junta Declines to Participate in a Public Demonstration but Answers by Letter—Sentimental View of a Perplexing Situation.

Boston, March 30.—A letter bearing the date of February 4, and signed by one hundred or more of the most prominent men in and around this city, headed by ex-Governor Boutwell, commending the attitude in congress of Senator Hoar, and inviting him to address them at a future date, were made public today. Accompanying it is the letter of acknowledgement from Senator Hoar, dated the morning of yesterday, in which he says:

I do not think there is any reason personal to me for holding such a public meeting. Undoubtedly there should be and there will be many public meetings of the country over to protest against, tramping under foot the rights of a brave people struggling for their liberties, and who have a right to demand a speedy submission to the overwhelming power of the United States. If the war shall shortly be ended, we shall then be able to discuss the question of our national duty free from the disturbing influences which exist always when the country is at war. If, on the other hand, the war shall long and indefinitely continue, the people will begin to feel the burden of increased taxation, the loss of the health of our children, the cessation of trade and peaceful industry.

An attempt has been made to persuade the American people that the resistance to our arms by the people of the Philippine islands has been due to those who oppose the attempt to subjugate them and who oppose the ratification of the treaty by which sovereignty over them was purchased and paid for as an article of merchandise. There was never a more unfounded or more utterly untrue and strict military censorship was exercised over the cable to the Philippine islands during the whole period. I have in my possession one of the original cables of the cable company, warning all persons that no dispatch would be transmitted having the least relation to politics without the consent of the military authorities of the United States.

After quoting some personal experiences growing out of his position, Senator Hoar says:

The blood of the slaughtered Filipinos, the blood and the wasted wealth and life of our own soldiers, is upon the heads of those who have undertaken to treat a people in the market like sheep or to treat them as a lawful prize and booty of war, to impose a government on them without their consent, and to trample under foot not only the principles of the Philippines but the principles upon which the American republic itself rests.

Continuing Senator Hoar refers to the plea of our country toward Cuba and the president's declaration that any other conduct on our part would have "been criminal aggression," and continues:

The law of righteousness and justice on which the great and free American people should stand, and in the end, I am sure will act, depends not on parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude or points of the compass. It is the same yesterday, today and forever, and is true now as when our fathers declared it in 1776. It is as binding upon William McKinley today as it was upon George Washington. Abandonment of Cuba and the president's declaration that any other conduct on our part would have "been criminal aggression," and continues:

CONSUl WILLIAMS' PROMISES.

Denies That He Told Aguinaldo Philippines Would Be Independent.

Rochester, N. Y., March 30.—O. F. Williams, United States consul at Manila, has written to his brother, L. L. Williams, of this city, concerning statements made by Aguinaldo, to the effect that Consul Williams had given him a promise to give up the Philippines as soon as the islands were taken from Spain. Consul Williams denies this explicitly. He writes:

"I never saw Aguinaldo nor made such a promise to any Filipino. On the contrary, when Aguinaldo's leaders applied to me at Hong Kong to be allowed to return with me to Manila, one of the provisions of the conditions under which I agreed to give them such aid as I was able to give was that they were to be subject at all times to the naval and military authority of the United States. This was agreed to before I allowed them to accompany me, April 27, 1898, to Miras ay, where the fleet awaited my coming. Admiral Dewey knew all about the conditions which I imposed, and complimented me on my foresight and thoughtfulness."

This agrees with reports sent by Consul Williams to the state department through press dispatches from Washington.

LEHIGH VALLEY EARNINGS.

Philadelphia, March 30.—The monthly statement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company for February, 1899, compared with the same period of 1898 shows a decrease in gross earnings of \$25,755.92; operating earnings, \$10,000.00; net earnings, \$20,915.77. Report of the coal company for the same period shows increase in gross earnings, \$23,767.47; net earnings, \$11,824.43; decrease in net earnings, \$22,059.96.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, March 30.—Three Pennsylvania pensions have been issued. Reuben Thomas J. Carmer, Littlefield, Bradford, 47; Original widows—Mira C. Gilliland, Wayne, 25.

NO DEATH PENALTY.

Americans Not Condemned to Death in That Country.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary Hay today received the following:

Guatemala City, Guatemala, March 29. Hay, Secretary, Washington: I am advised by president of Honduras and others, Americans are condemned to death or in peril there. The death penalty does not exist. Beaupere.

The dispatch is from the United States consulate and refers to reports that Americans were to suffer death in Honduras.

Twenty-Million Dollar Fruit Co.

Trenton, N. J., March 30.—Articles of incorporation of the United Fruit company with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 were filed with the secretary of state today. The company is empowered to do a general business as merchants, planters and farmers and to grow, manufacture and deal in produce, merchandise and property of all kinds.

Will Take Strikers' Places.

Hazleton, Pa., March 30.—J. M. Laffitt, representing a bituminous coal operator of Western Pennsylvania, today took one hundred and thirty-six men from Hazleton and vicinity to McDonald, Pa., where they are to work in the bituminous mines, most of the men are Hungarians. It is said the men are to take the places of the strikers.

MACARTHUR AT MALOLOS

American Troops Capture the Seat of the So-Called Filipino Government.

CHIEF AGUINALDO ON THE WING

The Main Disturber and His Cabinet Have Been For Two Days Running Toward the North—Little or No Defense Made by the Enemy as the United States Soldiers Entered the City, but General MacArthur and Staff Are Greeted by an Unexpected Shower of Bullets.

Washington, March 31.—The war department at 1.30 this morning made public the following dispatch from General Otis: Manila, March 31. Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur captured Malolos at 10.15 this morning. Enemy retired after slight resistance and firing city. Particulars later. Hall had quite severe engagement beyond Marikina. Casualties 20. Enemy driven. (Signed) Otis.

Manila, March 31.—United States troops have entered Malolos. Manila, March 31, 10.31 a. m.—Major General MacArthur advanced to attack Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government at 7 o'clock this morning. He was met with strong opposition, the rebels resisting desperately, but losing heavily. General Hale's brigade is advancing north from the water works and driving the left wing of the enemy across.

Noon—Major General MacArthur entered Malolos, the seat of the so-called insurgent government at half past nine this morning, the rebels burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it. They are now in full retreat toward the north, where Aguinaldo and the cabinet have been for two days.

The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong entrenchment along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defence there. General MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track, abreast of the line, with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on house tops, but these were speedily dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them, and in firing were guided only by the sound of the Filipino shots. The American artillery was handicapped for the same reason. Last night's long line of camp fires made a beautiful sight, with the Twentieth Kansas regiment on the left of Guiguinto and the Pennsylvania regiment on the right, beyond the river.

The provision train was delayed by broken bridges, but the stores of grain and flocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage. The hospital work is remarkably efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign.

The telegraphers keep abreast of the line and maintain a constant connection with the city.

THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

No New Light on the State of Affairs on the Far-Away Island. Washington, March 30.—The serious condition of affairs in Samoa engaged the attention of officials throughout the day and there were conferences at the White House between the president and Secretary Hay and at the state department between the secretary and the British ambassador and Baron Steuck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy. But out of it all not a word of additional information was contributed from any official source.

The only authoritative statement came from the navy department, giving a brief despatch from Admiral Kautz. This threw no light on the latest outbreak, and owing to a tangle of dates, it served only to further involve the official mystery. In view of the fact that the fighting was widespread and long continued, and that the foreign officers at London and Berlin have been officially advised of the affair, it was regarded as somewhat strange that the state and navy departments should be entirely without information on a bombardment by an American admiral. Up to the close of office hours it was stated that nothing had come from any of our representatives in Samoa dealing with the outbreak of hostilities. The calls of Sir Julian and Baron Sternberg were mainly for information, for at neither of the embassies had there been a report of the occurrence or instructions up to the time of the calls.

BALLOT FOR SENATOR. Harrisburg, March 30.—There was no change today in the vote for United States senator, the regular Republicans voting for Mr. Quay, the anti-Quay Republicans for Mr. Dalzell and the Democrats for Mr. Jenks. The ballot, which was the sixty-second, was as follows: Quay 83 Jenks 81 Dalzell 47 Total 211 Necessary to a choice, 106; paired or not voting, 35; no election.

Senator Gray a Judge. Wilmington, Del., March 30.—In the United States district court this afternoon former United States Senator Geo. Gray was sworn as a federal judge for the Third United States circuit, comprising Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The oath of office was administered by Judge Edward K. Bradford.

Black Law Repealed. New York, March 30.—The civil service bill passed the senate today by a vote of 77 to 23. The bill restores the Black civil service law and practically restores the old law. The measure was favored by Governor Roosevelt.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, March 30.—Forecast: + for Friday; for eastern Pennsylvania, rain, with southerly winds; + colder Friday night.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING Weather indications today: RAIN; SOUTHERLY WINDS. 1 General—The Battle at Malolos. The Jury Bill Investigation. Deings of the State Lawmakers. Senator Hoar on the Philippines. 2 General—In the Playhouses. Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Argument in the Gibbons Case. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Story—"Mr. Oastan Tiddier's Parity." 6 Local—Meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Interesting Goings on at City Hall. 7 Local—Many Persons Call on the Wounded Fighters. Master Carpenters Refuse to Increase Wages. 8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 9 News Round About Scranton. 10 Local—Court Proceedings. News of the Industrial World.