SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1899.

TEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

HONORS TO MEMORY OF **JEFFERSON**

Dinner at Metropolitan Opera House a Success.

JUDGE VAN WYCK ORATOR

The Defeated Candidate for the Empire State Gubernatorial Chair Makes the Leading Speech of the Evening-The Banquet Hall a Bower of Roses-The Diners Strip Flowers from the Tables.

New York, April 13.-The dinner of the Democratic club in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was held tonight at the Metropolitan opera house. Looking from the tiers to the floor of the vast dining ha'l the tables seemed like great beds of roses. The thirty-two tables were on either side of the two guests table. Each table was piled with a mass of

roses and ferns intertwined. The floor of the auditorium was raised to a level with that of the stage by a temporary floor, making one rectangular room of immense size. The guests of honor were at two tables about under the proscenium arch and at right angles to the other tables. Conspicuously placed at the west end of the dining hall was the inscription in incandescent lights:

"JEFFERSON."

"DEMOCRATIC CLUB."

The guests began to arrive at o'clock, but the dinner did not begin for an hour and a half after that. Captain Price, of the Tenderloin, and 42 policemen were in and around the building. A crank letter of a few days ago in which a threat was made to blow up the building during the dinner, made the police unusually vigilant. A number of detective sergeants in evening dress mingled with the guests to see that no unbidden person might enter. Inside the building was an army of ushers and attendants. These wore a drab uniform with silver buttons. Just before the guests were called to order, Edchard Croker, Perry Belmont, Commissioners Scannell and Sexton

thusiastic conversation with those about him and waved his hand to guests all over the hall. tere fully 300 more guests than the 1500 planned for, but all found seats. This is said to be the largest

entered a box Mr. Croker was in en-

number ever accommodated at a banquet in the history of this city. The great dinner to President McKinley at the Waldorf-Astoria was served to The band struck up "Hall to the Chief" at 7.30 o'clock and Richard

Croker, arm in arm with John Stanchfield, marched down the aisle. With them were Frederick C. Shraub, Robert B. Roosevelt, General J. Catlin and Amos J. Cummings. The service of the mean was excel-

lent, but some confusion was caused by some of the diners strioping the tables of flowers and ribbons and throwing them to the women in the boxes.

Perry Belmont began to speak at 10 o'clock. The uproar was so great that he could not be heard a hundred feet away. By degrees more quiet was ob-

Mr. Belmont introduced Augustus Van Wyck by referring to the latter's canvas for governor. He said Justice Van Wyck had conducted a campaign with honor to himself and credit to the Democracy, Justice Van Wyck was received with

great applause Judge Van Wyck's Speech.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck responded to "Our Country and Her Commerce" and sounded the keynote of opposition to Anglo-American alliance in his closing remarks, as follows:

This pressure of English competition along the entire Northern beand our country at the very time when it has become so fashionable for a certain class of political haders and after-diner speakers to thoughtlessly advocat a political and commercial alliance, offen sive and defensive, between these two countries, it will not be deemed amb to eaution our people against histy ac-tion. Let us be influenced by the mature as well as the fixed policy of that using swards to for a century and a hall rather than by their profuse expression of friendship during the Spanish was 17th Admiral Vernon commanded the English expedition against Cartageon of the Northern coast of South America then a flourishing Spanish possession forces included thirty-six companiof American troops from the thirteonles; among them were some of the Washington family, who afterwards gave his name to their place on the Potoma: and also Smollett who described the eldents of the disastrous attempt in hi Roderick Random. The defeated force rendegyonsed at Jamaica in the West It dies and from there Admiral Vernan colbloodedly wrote to his some government that he would disbond and write the bat aliens from the thirteen colonies in Eas Cuba rather than restore them to their nome where they "would wish to estabnome where they "would wish to establish manufactures, which would injur those at home" (in England). From the to now her policy has been one of tealry and competition with America t impelled the revolution of 1776, fought for business as well as political ind pendence; brought on the war of it waged against the insolent claim of En land for the right to search our ship of commerce while riding the highway of the ocean; caused her to contest eve inch of our Northern boundary line from scenn to ocean; made her encourage our family troubles in 1866 to 1865, for white was compelled to pay us million admit her wrong; and actuated her violation of the Monroe doctrine, attempt an unwarrantable encreachmen upon the arritory of Venezuela, untiardered by the American government to because of their rapid growth during

Ever a Competitor. She is now and will ever be our prin

would be her greatest boast in diplomacy o engender the animosity of the other lons of the world toward us by such in alliance. For then in case the emerg-ncy should ever arise that our country should feel it necessary to command her to halt again in any of her future aggressions and she should refeet, the United States would find herself without a friend in the steerhood of nations. A lively appreciation of the true bearings of both nations will be the surest guarween them. Let the good old American international policy of each nation at-tending to its own business in the spirit of fair play to the others assert itself and let these knee-benders to all that is English remember the advice of the matchless Washington given in his farewell address, in which he says: "The greatest rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our imercial relations to have with them commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible." "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." From that moment the spirit of "peace, commerce and hon-out friendship with all nations, entang-ling alliances with none" proclaimed by Jefferson, has echoed and re-echoed down he corridors of time. Let the lovers of searce and friendship in both countries willinglye themselves with that part of Washington's address relating to foreign relations and it will promote good will tween these two nations.

At the conclusion of Justice Van Wyck's speech many persons left the

Justice Van Wyck's reference to the inadvisability of an alliance with Great Britain seemed to attract more attention than anything else he said, and these utterances were applauded the arrogance of wealth, a fight for with much show of spirit.

John B. Stanchfield, responding to Thomas Jefferson," had much diffiulty in making himself heard, The hall was half emptied when Mr. Stanchfield finished his speech, but the

noise had not diminished. Informal receptions in the boxes addd not a little to the general confusion and made the task of the speakers more

difficult. Frederick C. Schraub who spoke or The State Democracy," was heard much better than any of the other speakers. There were scarcely four hundred diners in the hall when Mr. Schraub concluded his speech.

Robert B. Roosevelt followed. Mr Roosevelt was followed by General Isaac Catlin, who spoke on 'Democracy of Brooklyn."

Congressman Amos J. Cummings spoke on "The Army and the Navy."

WHERE BRYAN BROKE BREAD. Banquet of the Jeffersonians at Mil-

waukee. Milwaukee, Wis., April 13.-The Jefy a banquet at the Plankington house onight, attended by over 400 guests, guest of honor and delivered the principal address in response to the toast 'Democracy."

Nearly all the Democrats from the tate legislature were present. The banquet hall was beautifully de-

corated with the national colors and sack of the guests of honor, above a mantel, was hung a large portrait in oil of the third president Colonel Bryan spoke of 'Democ

Ex-Senator John L. Mitchell, of Wisonsin, spoke on Thomas Jefferson. John F. Doherty, of La Crosse, anwered to the sentiment "The Young Democracy;" Thomas I. Cleary, of Plattevile, on "Party Honesty Is Party Duty;" Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, responded to "Corruption in Politics.

Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee to "Imperialism:" Judge Hiram W. Sawyer, of Hartford, on "Shall Trusts and Corporations Rule" and George W. Peck on "If a Soldier Does Not Like His Rations-What?"

Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago, read an original poem on Jefferson. Mr. Bryan in the course of his address said:

"We are now near enough to the next campaign to be able to form some idea. of the lines along which the contest will be fought, and I am taking no risk when I say that those who in 1896 gave their allegiance to the Chicago platform are as united today in the determination that no step taken in 1896 shall be retraced. That plaiform applied to the candidates then existing, the principles which had been Demo cratic from the beginning of the government. Suggestions that we aban don the money question sometimes comes from those who deserted the party in 1896, but those suggestions are not supported by evidence tending to show that the position in 1896 was wrong, but was predicted upon the theory that the issue upon which the party once lost can never be revived and what seems most strange this argument is made by those who have followed a

different course in the past. Hope from Cleveland.

1e 1888 Mr. Cleveland was defeated on the tariff issues, and yet the tariff was made the main issue in 1892, and Mr, Cleveland was elected. The test ought to be not whether the issue has been presented before, but whether the position taken is right. If the gold standard was unmerited in 1896 It is unmerited now. If its maintenance was a detriment to the interests of the people of this country then it is a detriment now. If in 1898 it was so huriful that the Republicans promised Liverpool. New York Liverpool—Artic put forth their best efforts to substitute international bimetallism for it. Sailed: Spaaradam, New York. and after the election was still so hurtful that the president sent a commission to Europe to secure foreign aid in abardoning it, what has happened since then to make the American people accecpt it as a blessing?

Mr. Bryan, continuing, presented his well known views regarding the double metal standard and the circulation of national bank notes and in touching the subject of trusts he said:

"The trusts are now absorbing an increasing share of public attention,

halt, notwithstanding that our new amemed to think that his first duty was a pologize to the English people thereand she has raralleled our inland cater-ways and railroads from ocean to

ompetitor in the commerce of the Under such circumstances it

We now have a biscuit trust and a match trust and a meat trust-in fact, a trust in almost everything that is used. The milk trust reaches the infant as he enters the world, the ice trust cools him in the summer, the coal trust keeps him warm in the summer while the coffin trust waits to receive him when life's fitful dream is The people are beginning to over. see what the principle of monopoly really means, and yet the principle of monopoly, so plainly illustrated by the industrial trusts, does not diffe at all from the principle of monopoly which underlies both the gold stand-

the last two years. We had a sugar

trust and an oil trust some years ago

ard and the paper money trusts. "The Democratic party is prepared to face the future and meet new is

sues without abandoning the old." On Imperialism.

Upon the subject of imperialism, he said the idea of forcible conquest and of colonization after the plan adopted by European governments cannot receive the support of the people of this country when the principles involved are clearly understood.

The policy of imperialism is always defended on the ground that it is for the good of the people governed, but we have never recognized the right of any nation to benevolently assimilate

another nation. Carter Harrison in his address said,

in part: Carter Harrison's Address.

"In 1900 a bitter struggle awaits us. The old fight must be made again, a fight along the lines laid down in the platform of the last national convention for the rights of the plain people, . fight against corruption and all its awful menace to the republic, a fight against the trusts that seek to make of this nation, founded upon the theory of the absolute equality of all men, a serfdom submissive to the power and everything that will lift the people higher, a fight against everything that will restrain the public in the onward march of its triumphant destiny. If we remain true to the theory and the practice of what Democracy means and stands for, there is no need to doubt the successful issues of the combat."

TREACHERY OF THE SPANIARDS

Gunboats Captured by Rebels in Philippines-Had Been Sold to Spaniard and Left Port Contrary Authorities-Returned Stripped of

Manila, April 13.-9.45 a. m.-Fransee Reyes, the man who recently purchased the Spanish gunboats at Zamsoanga, Island of Mindapao, has repurchaser's agents and native crews for the vessels, on board the American Colonel William J. Bryan was the steamer Butuan, were convoyed to Zamboanga by the United States cruiser Boston and were instructed to wait for the arrival there of the United States' gunboat Petrel. Instead of so doing, after the Boston sailed from Zamboanga the Spaniards transferred the gunboats to the agents of Senor Reyes and the fleet left Zamboanga unescorted. They soon returned and To Put Steel Vessels in Competition reported having been boarded by rebels, who removed the sunboats' arma ments. If the instructions of the American naval commander had been obeyed their capture would have been mpossible

Zamboanga is fortified and still garrisoned by Spaniards, and the affair is

regarded as suspicious. Washington, April 13.-The war department officials take a philosophical view of the reported capture by the insurgents in the vicinity of Zamboanga of the arms and armament on the Spanish gunboats which were to become the property of the United States. They say that General Otis has withheld payment for any of these boats until they were delivered to him at Manila. It is regretted that the insurgents should possess the guns, but it is said that they will not be able to secure and keep on hand a supply of ammunition for them.

The United States forces have so far and no trouble with insurgents on the island of Mindanao, and in view of th suspicious circumstances attending the capture of these guns, it is apprehended that some persons, possibly Spanish sympathizers with Aguinaldo, have caused the guns to be sent to him.

THIRD ARTILLERY ATTACKED

Two Privates Killed Near Malolos Officers Wounded.

Manila, April 13.-4.05 p. m.-At about 4 o'clock this morning a small oody of rebels attacked the camp of the Third artiflery from the swamp near Paonbon, a mile and a half west of Majoles. Two privates were killed and a lieutenant and two others were

With the coming of daylight the American forces scoured the district, driving the robels northward and killing several of them. A private soldier of the Montana regiment was wounded.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, April 13.—New York—Ar-ived, Liverpool; Teuronic, Liverpool Lahn, Bremen via Southampton Werkendam, Amsterdam; Brit Havre, Southampton - Arrived; Amsterdam; Brittannie, York, Liverpool; Trave, New York for Bremen, Naples-Sailed; Burgundia, New York, Queenstown-Salled, Cymric (fron

Bribery Committee Report.

Harrisburg, April 13.-The house this afternoon adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, that next Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock be fixed for consideration of the report of the brib-ry investigating committee.

BASE BALL.

At Philadelphia-Philadelphia, H: Villa Nova college, 5.
At New York-New York, 17; Ford-

LEAVES ITS CASE TO GOMEZ.

Cuban Army Elects the General to Treat with Us.

Havana, April 13.-Popular disapproval has caused General Ludlow, in command of the department of Havana, to withhold the appointment of Senor Aguerro as superintendent of the relief of the destitute. The local newspapers are opposed to him.

Twelve generals and many other of ficors of the first and second army corps of the Cuban forces met at Bayamo yesterday and decided to name General Maximo Gomez as the representative of the Cuban army to the Americans, with full powers to treat for the army. There were 120 votes in favor or Gomez and 12 against him, At the same meeting it was decided to exterminate the bandits.

In the latter connection there seems to be a conflict of opinion. General Leonard Wood, in command of the district of Santiago e Cuba, has telegraphed to headquarters here that there are no bandits in the Santiago province. That is regarded as strange, in view of the news dispatches giving names, dates, places and incidents in onnection with the banditti. Demetrio Castillo, civil governor of

the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has left Santiago for Havana, his home. Senor Portuondo, chairman of the executive committee of the Cuban military assembly, visited Major General Prooke yesterday and discussed with him the rolls of the Cuban army in the possession of the assembly. General Brocke has been desirous that Bartolome Masso should repair to Havana in order to aid and advise General Gomez in matters connected with the Cuban army, which was opposed for political reasons by certain former as-Senors Portuondo, Poririo and Vallente, who were discharged cently from the United States serce in Havana, have left here for Manzanillo, where Masso is reported to be, for the purpose of dismading him frem coming - Havana in accordance with General brooke's desires,

Masso was tormerly president of the Cuban insergent government. He reigned in November, 1898.

TRIAL OF MRS. GEORGE.

Efforts to Make Accused Woman's Former Attorney Testify.

Canton, O., April 13,-William F. Cook was on the stand today in the George trial, and his cross-examination interrupted yesterday by adjournnent was resumed.

Attorney Lorin C. Wise testified to eing Mrs. George get on a car on which he was riding the evening of the to the Orders of the United States tragedy, and to seeing her leaving the car at Hasiett avenue at 5 o'clock. He described the topography of that section and the routes to the city, with particular reference to the streets over which it is asserted the assassin passed.

W. O. Werntz, an attorney for Mrs. George before the tragedy, was called ceived advices to the effect that the fleet sailed for Manija and returned a few days later with the f erson club of Milwaukee observed the few days later with the vessels stripped edy. He claimed printless natal day of the founder of Democracy of their guns and ammunition. The edy. He claimed privilege of confidence between counsel and client. The state claimed there could be no confidential relations on a contemplated

The judge took the question of admission of Werntz's testimony under advisement until the afternoon session.

CANADIAN LAKE FLEET.

with American Carriers.

Montreal, April 13.-Montreal and To onto capitalists, including Senator For-ot, the big Montreal broker, and George I. Bertram, M. P., the Toronto ship-uffer, are applying to parliament for corporation as the Canadian Inland Transportation company, with a capital of £4.000,000, the object of the company being to place a fleet of steel steamships on the upper lakes capable of competing with the American carriers.

Ten steel vessels are to be built, and two are already laid down of a length of 76 feet and a beam of 43 feet. The company will build its own terminals and ele-vators, and expects to be able to do coniderable business in carrying return cargoes of coal from Montreal, thus bring-ing Nova Scotia soft coal in competion with the Philadelphia hard article. hey also intend placing vessels usiness of carrying ore from Lake Superior ports to the blast furnaces at Hamilton and Toronto. A company has en formed with a capital of \$2,000,000 to uild a blast furnace at Toronto

TRAGEDY AT VINELAND

Charles Lamb Shoots His Servant and Commits Suicide.

Vineland, N. J., April 15.—Charles C. Lamb tonight shot his servant girl, Lagzie Fisher, and shortly afterward ou bis threat and died almost instantly. Th girl received one bullet in the back of d and snother in the hlp. She will The girl on being shot ran screamg from the house followed by Lamb reighbor came to her rescue and Lamb No cause is known for the act other han that Lamb became suddenly deranged. The girl says he gave her a newspaper and commanded her to read it to him. She was about to do so when he began shooting.

SALE OF A GOLD MINE.

Independence of Cripple Creek

Bought by Englishmen. Denver, April 13.-A private cablegram rom London says W. S. Stratton has old his famous Cripple Creek gold mine, he Independence, to the Venture com-any of London. The price is not stated, but it is believed to be not less than \$2,000,000 and it may be very much larger if all his Cripple Creek property is included in the sale.

Duck Hunter Killed.

Lock Haven, Pa., April 12.-White duck unting on the river this afternoon Ralph McCormick, aged 19 years, son of City Terk S. M. McCormick, was instantly alled. The young man attempted to pull shotgun from a small boat into a larger out by the muzzle. The trigger caught and the contents were discharged and ntered McCormick's breast causing in stant death.

Linden Resigns. Philadelphia, April 13.-Robert J. Lin den, who has been superintendent of po-lice in this city since 1892, presented his esignation today to Director of Public Safety Erglish to take effect tomorrow, Captain of Police Harry M. Quirk was ppointed acting superintendent until the vacancy shall be filled.

WILL SPEED TO SAMOA

The High Commission Likely to Sail on April 19.

WILL AVOID BLOODSHED

Great Britain Agrees to the Unanimity Rule-The Three Powers in Accord-Germany Desirous of Preventing Further Bloodshed-Comment of the Berlin Press-Manager of the German Plantation to Be Punished if Guilty of Urging Mataafans to Fight-Interpellation in the Reichstag.

Berlin, April 12.-The United States embassy, at noon today, gave the correspondent here of the Associated Press the following statement:

"We have received from the foreign office an account of the latest conflict in Samoa. The German government expressed sympathy and took occasion to urge the adoption of the unanimity rule in the findings of the Samoa commission, in order that the German commissioner, Baron Speck von Sternburg, might sail for Samoa at the earliest moment possible. The German government urged that only the early arrival of the commission will prevent further serious bloodshed. This morning Baron von Bulow, minister of the foreign office, informs the American ambassador that Great Britain has at

last agreed to the unanimity rule. The United States has also agreed to it, and the commission can probably proceed to the islands without delay.

The German press this morning gives yesterday's news calmly and mostly without comment. The Cologne Gazette remarks:

"We need not say that if the guilt of the manager of the German plantation is proved Germany will approve of his arrest and of the demand for his punishment. We will not defend the behavior of a German abroad merely because he is a German."

View at Washington.

Washington, April 13.-The report of the tragic events in Samoa has had one result, which was predicted yesterday at the state department. The Samoan commission has been hurried forward to complete organization and took the same position. The It is believed that they will be able to sail on April 19,

The administration is encouraged to believe that the Samoan troubles may be adjusted satisfactorily, and while the seriousness of the situation is recognized, the president and Secretary Hay are gratified by the manner in which Germany and Great Britain have accepted new conditions under the stress of an emergency, and with the renewed assurances of a peaceful solution of all difficulties.

It is a striking feature of recent negotiations that while British and American marines have been fighting side by side at Apia, diplomatically the relations between Great Britain and the United States during the last few weeks have not been so close as the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the position of Washington song nearer to that of Berlin than to that of London in the matter of constituting the commission and announcing its program. The administration has aimed so far as possible to observe a neutral position on matters in dispute between Great Britain and Germany, but it realizes that should conditions become more threatening, it would be extremely difficult and probably impossible for the United States to hold aloof, At present it is possible only to await news from Apia, always a fortnight old, and try to adjust diplomatic con-

ditions to facts as they develop. It is understood that so far as operations in Samoa go, the British and American military forces will be sent to Apia by both nations without regard immediately to the work of the commission. It is clear that the feeling at Apia between Germans on one side and Americans and British on the other, is intense, and that the German consul. Rose, is responsible in a large measure for it.

CAVE-IN AT NANTICOKE.

Forge Creek Is Now Flowing Into Hillman Mine.

Nanticoke, Pa., April 13.-A serious cave-in occurred near No. 7 breaker in the Hillman vein, No. 2 slope of the Susquehanna Coal company on the western side of the borough today. The opening is about 500 feet in length and 200 feet wide and is rapidly extending. Forge creek, which was directly over the cave, is now pouring into the opening. The slope is an old one and no one was working in it at the time. As it connects with all the other mines the water may do considerable damage before a channel can be dug around it.

Two hundred men are at work digging a channel, which work will probably take ten or twelve hours. mules were all taken out of the mines after the cave-in occurred.

Brakeman Killed

Laucaster, Pa., April 12. - William Downey, aged 39 years, married, a Penn-sylvania railroad brakeman, was killed this afternoon at Wrightsville while shiftng cars by being caught between a car and the station platform.

Vice President Hobart Improving. Washington, April 13,-Vice President Hobart was reported tonight to be improving, though he has not yet sufficiently recovered to leave his room,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

SHOWERS ARE PROBABLE.

- General-Interesting Incident of the Quay Trial, How Jefferson Day Was Celebrated.
- Spanish Treachery. The Samoan Question
- 2 General-News of Pittston City. Financial and Commercial
- 3 Local-Wyoming Conference Adopts Resolutions Against Mormonism. 4 Editorial.
- The Man Who Bore the Message to General Garcia. General-Work of the State Law
- Local-Busy Session of the City Coun Ten Badly Frightened Men.
- Local-Meeting of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Scranton Man Writes from Matanzas,
- Local-West Scranton and Suburban,
- News Round About Scranton Local-Court Proceedings South Side Sewer Again Delayed.

AN INTENDED ACCIDENT. Anthony Lally Was Shot While Try-

ing to Enter Weisel's Barn. Chief of Police Robling, aided by the light thrown by The Tribune upon the peculiar accident by which Anthony Lally was severely wounded last Tues day, obtained evidence vesterday sufficient to warrant the arrest of Lally. Alderman Millar issued the warrant charging Lally with "being gullty of attempting to break into a barn locatd upon the premises of George Weisel, of South Scranton, with felonious intent." The warrant was served on

the wounded man at the Lackawanna hospital by Chief Robling. Lally simply remarked "G'wan; don't bother me." Lally has an interesting police record. "Cake," as he is some times known, was discharged from the county jail March 8, 1898, after serving three months for being found guilty of larceny. Mrs. Donnelly's barn in the rear of the residence on Beech street was entered and cigars stolen therefrom by Lally. On Sept. 23, 1898, he was sent up to the county jall for thirty days by Alderman Lentes, charged with being drunk and disorderly. His career, such as it has been came very close to a termination on Tuesday night, and he is not out of danger yet.

CRYSTALLINE SALTS.

Found by Undertaker Spicer on the Refrigerator Beef.

Washington, April 13.-Dr. W. D. Bigelow, chemist of the agricultural department, told the Wade court of inquiry today that the canned corned beef was a wholesome and nutritious product-even more nutritious than fresh beef because of the preponderance of proteids. He also gave the details of his general investigation inits members will start at once for Apia. | to the canned beef supply showing the ment to be a generally satisfactory ra-Professor Mallet, professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia, presented a contrary view. He expressed the opinion that a chemical analysis was not a sufficient test of the character of a food product saying that various conditions necessarily must be considered. He did not regard the canned roast beef as destrable

ration. Rudolph Spicer, an undertaker of Harrisburg, Pa., said he had discover- H. ed crystalline salts on the refrigerator beef in Porto Rico which reminded

him of powders used in embaiming. LONG MILITARY SERVICE

Fourteen Active Officers Who Have Survived Two Wars. Washington, April 13.-- A statement prepared in the office of the adjutant general shows that fourteen officers who entered the army at the opening of the war of the rebellion and served throughout that struggle, are still on the active list, having served with credit throughout the Spanish war in which Cashier Hopkins kept a rec which has just closed, the period of serving during both wars, from April

RALEIGH LEAVES BERMUDA.

thirty-eight years.

11, 1861, to April 11, 1899, being exactly

The Cruiser Off on Her Last Stretch to This Port.

Washington, April 13.-The cruiser Raleigh sailed today from Bermuda for Tempkinsville, S. I. Other movements of warships reportd today are: The Alliance, sailed from La Guavara for Santiago; the Bennington, sailed from Hong Kong for Manila, and the Annapolis and Vicksburg have arrived at Key West.

ORDERED TO SAMOA.

Lieut. Hetherington and Ensign Schulze to Replace Dead Officers. Vallejo, Cal., April 13.-Lieutenant Jas H. Hetherington, of Mare Island and Ea-sign Schuize, of the Iowa, have been or-dered detached from their present duties and ordered to take the steamship Samoa on April 19, to report to Admiral Kautz for duty on the Philadelphia. They fill the vacancles caused by the leath of Licutenant Philip L. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, who were

officer of the Philadelphia. Dead on a Grave.

killed at Samoa. Lieutenant Commander Hughes also goes to Samoa as executive

York, Pa., April 13.-Mrs, Emma Wiest wislow of the late Dr. John Wiest, tell dead on the grave of her husband in Green Mount cemetery this afternoo Accompanied by her sister she visited the cometery. While her sister was en gaged in another section of the ground she visited her husband's grave and was fatally stricken. Some time later the sister found the body prostrate over the

+++++++++++++ WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 15.—Forecast for Priday: For Eastern Pennsyl-vania, cloudiness with possibly showers and thunderstorms late Priday: brisk southerly winds; + Saturday, fair and cooler.

EFFORTS TO INTRODUCE RED BOOK

Interesting Incidents at Trial of Senator Quay.

BOOKKEEPERS TESTIFY

Bulk of the Testimony Brought Out in a Way to Involve the Red Book. District Attorney Still Hopes to Introduce the Book's Contents as Testimony-A Letter from State Treasurer Haywood, Which Is Regarded as Damaging-Judge Biddle Overrules Objections of Defense to the Letter as Evidence.

Pailadelphia, April 13.-Proceedings in the trial of Senator Quay today were tedious, but nevertheless interesting in their bearing upon the future of the case. District Attorney Rothermel placed upon the stand in succession the paying teller, receiving teller and bookkeepers of the broken People's bank to prove the books. All of these, in answer to questions, made reference to Senator Quay's account and the bookscepers said they had entered the figures, but none of the books were opened to show what the nature of the account was. This will be done later. All of the bank employes, on cross-examination, stated that they had never seen Senator Quay's deposit book and they did not believe there was one. It has been hinted that the defense will claim that Senator Quay's account in the ledger was fictitious as far as he was con-cerned and that the senator's name was used by Hopkins as a cloak for his own personal transactions. The cross-examination today would seem to bear out this theory.

The "red book" was a big feature of the day's proceedings, figuring indinectly in the testimony of several witnesses. Its pages were gone over repeatedly and the question of its identification with the business of the bank was discussed, and when court adjourned a handwriting expert was on the stand identifying the writing in it

as the work of Hopkins. It was evident from the district at-torney's attitude today that he proposes to formally offer the book in evidence in a day or two, and he appears confident of his ability to introduce the testimony which its pages contain, and which is so vital in the establishment of the charge of conspiracy between Quay, Haywood and Hopkins to use the money of the state for illicit gain. As the latter two are dead, only Senator Quay remains to

face the charge. An Interesting Witness.

The most interesting witness of the day was Clay Kemble, son of William Kemble, deceased, the founder of the People's bank. Mr. Kemble was assistant cashier and a director as well. He did not take a very active part in the operation of the bank, being there as a representative of his father's estate. On cross-examination he denied having any bias against anybody connected with the failure of the bank, and said neither he nor his moth-

er was behind the prosecution.

When asked what Hopkins' duties were he replied: "He was the whole bank," While this witness was on the stand the district attorney gained a signal victory by securing the admirsion of the minute book of the bank ord of the meetings of the board of directors. The particular entry bearing on the Quay case which the district attorney was anxious to get in. is under date of Aug. 3, 1896. It reads:

The only offering for a loan before the board was the note of (Senator) Arthur Kennedy and R. R. Quay, indorsed by M. S. Quay, with stock of - attached. It was agreed to make this loan provided R. R. Quay complied with the president's request for

certain letter. The "Certain Letter."

The "certain letter" is the one which is regarded as the most damaging evidence against Senator Quay's son. It is as follows:

Commonwealth of Pentsylvania, Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., July 31, 1596. James McMarcs, Esq., People's Bank,

Philadelphia. Dear Sir: On Meeday we will mail you a check for \$100,000 for credit of com-monwealth of Pennsylvania, general fund, which will make a credit to our account of \$600,000. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this deposit until the Hon. R. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactory to you the lean of \$100,000 which you are to make

him next week. Very truly B. J. Haywood, State Treasurer. The defense objected strenuously to the minute book, saying that aithough the \$100,000 note bears Senator Quay's indorsement, he knew nothing whatever of the letter from Hayword and had nothing to do with the juggling

of state money indicated by it. The district attorney claimed that the loan was virtually made to Senator Quay and that Haywood received interest on the deposit. Judge Biddle said he would over-rule the objection, as the offer tended to prove the exist-

ence of conspiracy. BOOK WITNESSES TESTIFY.

A. L. Tabor, Receiving Teller of the Bank, on the Stand.

Philadelphia, April _il.-The fourth day in the trial of ex-United States Senator Quay on the charge of conspiracy began promptly at 10 o'clock.

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