TWO CENTS.

BLOODY FIGHT AT QUENGUA

Two American Officers and Many Privates Are Killed.

THE FILIPINOS RETREAT

They Suffer Small Loss, Owing to Protection from Breastworks. American Officers Fall Leading a Charge-Filipinos Stand Until the Nebraska Troops Were Right in the Trenches Before Bolting.

Manila, April 23,-9,30 p. m,--In an encounter with the Filipines today near Quengua, about four miles northeast Malolos, seven Americans were killed and 41 wounded.

The following were killed: Colonel John M. Stetsenburg, of the First Nebraska regiment, formerly of the Sixth cavalry, Lieutement Sisson (perhaps Lieutenant August C. Nissonk of the same regiment; two privates of the appointed second lieutenant of the the ghastly relies direct, paid their Nebraska regiment, three privates of the Fourth envaley.

Most of the wounded belong to the First Nebraska regiment.

The Filipinos retreated with small

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful fight. The insurgents had a horse shoe trench about a mile long encircling a rice field, on the edge of a wood.

Captain Bell, of the Fourth cavalry, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men were killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded, under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them.

Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Captain Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by

volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, and were under fire for tw

hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artifery to come up. a mally the Second battalion arrived and Colonel Stetsenberg, who had spent the night with his family at Annila came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer.

Fell in the Charge.

Colonel Steisenberg decided to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, lea the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastworks.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck. In the meantime the artillery had ar-

rived and shelted the trenches. The Fitipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches

and then bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a mile back The Nebraska regiment lost two privates kined and had many wounded,

including two heutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded.

The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded

Thirteen dead Filipines were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small, on account of their

The Americans varried the second trench with small loss and are holding the town tonight.

Colonel Stetsenberg has won a repu ment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war onelcy the volunteers, who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regniar troops, thought him a hard officer.

The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment and today's disaster who promise to take fleree Vengennee

Colonel John M. Stetsenburg was in American Revolution. command of the First Nebraska Volarteer infantry, as the result of the illness of one officer and the detach-ment of another. The First Nebraska went to Manila in command of Celonel Bratt and under his command took part in the operations south of Manila against Malate fort and the attack and capure of Manila on Aug. 17. In the selection of officers for pasttions in the organization of govern ment for the city planned by Major Ceneral Mercutt and put into execution by Major General Otis, Lieutenant Colonel Colton, of the First N. braska, was made deputy collector of the port. Later Colonel Bratt became ill and was condemned by a medical board. General Oris ordered him home and then as he did not care to take Colton out of the custom house, in which he was doing excellent work decided to select degriff was born at Vicksburg, in 899. some other officer for the command of When the civil war broke out he t the regiment. Choice fell upon Stet- adjutant of the Second Onio infantry, sonburg and he was named. At first | but was discharged on account of wounds there was strong opposition from with-in the command many of the other enlisted as major of the Turry-seventh the command. many of the other officers thinking that those in regular. line should be promoted, but that was Colonel Stetsenburg endeared himself to every officer and man in the regiment, and brought the

is now collector of customs, having NEGRO BURNED succeeded steneral Whittier, of New NEGRO BURNED York, when the latter was relieved as

Reports from General Otis.

Washington, April 23.-The following tessage regarding the fight at Quengua was received at the war depart ment today:

Manila, April 23.-Adjutant General, Washington: A reconneissance on Quen-cua place six miles porthwest of Ma-olos, made by Major Bell and troop of avairy this morning resulted in contact battle, in which four battalions of infan-try and four pieces of artillery became engaged. Enemy driven from strong en-treachments at Quengua with consider ble loss; our casualties quite severe olonel Stetsenburg and Lieutenant Ses sions, First Nebraska, killed, also sev-Considerable number wounded, not yet reported.

The following dispatch was received at the war department late this even-

Manila, April 22.-Adjutant General, Mashington: Casualties at Quengia to day: First Nebraska, two officers at two enlisted killed; two officers to wenty-six cultsted men wounded. avalry, two enlisted men killed; fiv-wounded. Fifty-first Iowa, seven enlist d men wounded. Utab light artiflers onteer and two enlisted mea wounded 'otal, forty-nine. Names in morning.

Colonel Stetsenburg's Career.

Washington, April 23.-Colonel John Miller Stetsenburg, of the First Nesbraska infantry, who held the rank of captain in the regular army, killed in the reconnoisance at Quengua, was born in Indiana, November 24, 1858, and cas appointed a cadet at the military academy July, 1877, and graduated number forty-one in his class. He was the Sixth cavalry in 1881, and became captain December 14, 1898. He served ith his regiment in Arizona and New Mexico from 1887 to 1890, at the close of the latter year participating in the Sloux campaign in the action at Wounded Knee, S. D. He was at Fort him, but they refuse to divulge it. Niobrara from 1891 to 1894, and then served for a few months at Fort Myer, near Washington, going thence to the nfantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was graduated with distinguished honors, blonel Stetsenburg then served with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until December, 1897, and from that time to the following April was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska. He was mustered in as major of the First Nebraska infantry May 9, last, and as clonel of the same regiment November 10, 1898. He sailed with his regi-

nent for Manila June 15, In appearance he was short and slight and had rather an ascetic counenance, partly perhaps due to the fact that he was always a very studious man. He was a strict disciplinarian, and the raw volunteers he had to break In during the early months of his command of the First Nebraska resented his methods so bitterly that they procured the passage of a resolution of ensure against him through the Nobraska legislature. Once they became engaged in actual warfare, however the merits of his course became so apparent that in response to a very strong demand from the people of th state and the soldiers themselves the resolution of censure by a formal vote was expunged from the legislative

GEN OTIS' DEATH REPORT.

Washington, April 21.—The following weekly death report from General Otts received today is as follows: Manila, April 23.-Adjutant General ashington. Following deaths since lost weekly report: From wounds in action, April 15. Joseph Grabowsky, private Fourth cavalry; 18th, Archie A. Aldrich private First Colorado; 25th Bruce L. dacey, private, First Nebraska, Drowned, ecidental, 21st, John Montgomery, sergeant. Third artillery; 25d, Jacob Boyd sergeant. Fourth infantry, variola; 6th Samuel J. February, private, Eighteenth Infantry: 21st. Thomas Gauble, private Third infancy, diarrhoesi; Eth. Gompman, private, Elghteenth infantry, mahrial fever; 5th, B, C, Chandler, pri-vate, Second Oregon, eryslpcias; 20th, Charles Parsons, private, First Washington, tuberculosis; 20th. Jay E. Taylor, private, Second Oregon, peritonids; 21st Michael Ryan, sergeant, Fourteenth in (Signed) Otis.

DAUGHTERS AT PHILADELPHIA Annual National Conference Will Last Several Days.

fantry.

Philadelphia, April 23.-The annual national conference of the Daughters tation as one of the bravest fighters of the Revolution will convene in this in the army. He always led his regi-One hundred and seventy-five days. delegates, representing every state in began, although during his first cole the Union except two, are now here. This afternoon they attended services at the historic old Swede's church. Archdeacon Brady, of the Protestant Episcopai diocese of Pennsylvania, officiated at the service Among the new business which will has greatly saddened officers and men. | come before the conference will be the final arrangements for the uniting of the society with the Daughters of the

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Unitedephia, April 23.-Edward Cameron, of St. Louis, assistant supervising engineer of the United States treasury, gied in a hespital here last evening from

typhoid pneumanta. Lexington, Ky., April 21.-Rev. Rob Ryland oldest Paptist clergyman and today, aged 91. He was for twenty-eight years president of Richmond college. During much of this time he was also pastor of the largest African energy in the world, three thousand members, near-

by all Virginia slaves. Atlanta, Ga., April 21.-Major General A. Vandegrift, paymaster in the United States volunteer army, who was stricker

Ohio volunteers. Stanford, Ill., April 25-Rev. J. G. White, for sixty years a speaker and writer against the Roman Catholic church, died today, aged 87. He was known through-out the Union as a violent and persistent command to a high state of efficiency. assailant of the doctrines of the church Lieutenant Colonel Colten still holds of Rome. He was often mobbed and rehis commission with the regiment, but | ten-egged.

AT THE STAKE

SAM HOSE ACCUSED OF AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

He Is Turned Over Without Trial to a Howling Georgia Mob-Ex-Governor Atkinson and Judge Freeman Implore the Mob to Let the Strength of Uncertain Identification. However, the Poor Wretch Is Chained to a Pine Tree and Is Subjected to Tortures Unsurpassing the Fiendish Ingenuity of the American Indian.

Newnan, Ga., April 2%.-In the presce of nearly 2,000 people who sent loft yells of defiance and shouts of oy, Sam Hose, a negro, who commited two of the basest acts known to rime, was burned at the stake on the oad one and one-half miles from here eday. Before the torch was applied to he pyre, the negro was deprived of tis ears, fingers and other portions of is anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life, while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of ire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool, it was cut to pieces. the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree, upon which the weetch met his fate was torn up and cital. disposed of as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut in several pieces as also his liver. Those unable to obtain more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them.

One of the men who lifted the can of kerosene to the negro's head, is said to be a native of Fennsylvania. name is known to those who were with

The mob was composed of citizens of Newman, Griffin, Palmetto and other little towns in the country round about Newnan and of all the farmers who had received word that the burning was to take place

Hen. W. Y. Atkinson, former governor of Georgia, met the mob as he was returning from church and he appealed o them to let the law take its course. in addressing the mob, he said: "Some of you are known to me, and when this affair is finally settled in the courts you may depend upon it that I will testify against you,"
Hose confessed to killing Cranford,

but denied that he had outraged Mrs. Cranford. Before being put to death the negro said that he had been paid \$12 by "Ligo" Strickland, a negro preacher at Palmetto, to kill Cran-

leass in that part of the state has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture Hose. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered near Macon.

Story of the Lynching.

Hose had been on the farm of the Jones brothers, between Macon and Columbus, since the day after he committed his horrible crime. His mother s employed on the farm and to her ittle cabin he fled as a safe refuge. She fed him and cared for him, but it is not believed that she knew he was being hunted for by the authorities. The Jones brothers were not aware of wanted man. Today, however, they became convinced that he was the negro wanted by the authorities and they took him into Macon and put him vas on the train bound for Atlanta, fire there," When Newnan was reached a great disjointed links of the chain crowd surrounded the train and pushed into the cars. The Jones brothers were told that the negro could be delivered to the sheriff of Campbell county there and it was not necessary to take him to Atlana. This was acceded to and the negro was taken off the train and marched at the head of a yelling crowd going on. Yell after yell went up of 500 people to the jail. Here they urned him over to Sheriff Brown, takng a receipt for the prisoner, thus making themselves sure of the \$250 reand offered for his arrest.

Word was sent to Mrs. Cranford at Palmetto that it was believed her assailant was under arrest and that her presence was necessary in Newman to make sure of his identification. A good-sized crowd soon gathered about the Jail. Sheriff Brown was importuned to give up the prisoner, and finally, in order to avoid an assault on jail and possible bloodshed, b turned the wretch over to the waiting

Ex-Governor Atkinson's Appeal. A procession was quickly formed and

the doomed negro was marched at its head through several streets of the Soon the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, who lives in Newman, came hurriedly upon the scene, and, standing up in a buggy, asked the crowd to let the law take its course. Governor Atkinson said:

My Fellow Citizens and Friends: I as seech you to let this affair go no further You are hurrying this negro to dear! without an identification. Mrs. Cranford whom he is said to have assaulted. whose husband he is said to have killed a sick in bed and unable to be here t ay whether this is her assailant. Let this negro be returned to hill. The law will take its course and I promise you it will do so quickly and effectually. Do not stain the honor of the state with a crime such as you are about to perform.

Judge A. D. Freeman, also of Newnan, spoke in a similar strain and implored the mob to return the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff and go

The assemblage heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices had died away shouts of "On to Palmetto. Burn bim; think of his crime!" arose and the march was resumed.

Mrs. Cranford's mother and gister are residents of Newman. The mohwas headed in the direction of their house and in a short time reached the and I shall not fail to seize the first McElroy home. The negro was march. favorable opportunity of acceding to ed in the gate and Mrs. McEllroy was your request.

called to the front door. She immeditely identified the African and her verdict was agreed to by her daughter, who had often seen Hose about the ranford place.

"To the stake!" was again the cry, and several men wanted to burn him in Mrs. McElroy's yard. To this she obected strenuously and the mob, com plying with her wish, started for Pal metto. Just as they were leaving Newoun news was brought that the 'clock train from Atlanta would bring 1,600 people from Atlanta. This was aken to be a regiment of soldiers and the mob decided to burn the prisoner the Law Take Its Course-Upon at the first favorable place rather than be compelled to shoot him when the militia put in an appearance.

Leaving the little town whose Sun day quiet had been so rudely disturbed, the mob, which now numbered nearly 1,500 people, started on the road

to Palmetto Place of Execution.

One and a half miles out of Newnan. place believed to be favorable for the side of the road was a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marchface to the crowd which jostled closely about him. Here for the first time he was allowed to talk. He said: "I am ernor says that the first class of ap-Sain Hose, I killed Alfred Cranford, propriations should receive preference but was paid to do it. Lige Strickland, the negro preacher at Palmetto, gave me \$12 to kill him." At this a roar went up from the

rowd. The intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them, "Let him go on, tell all you know about it," came from the crowd. The negro, shivering like a leaf, continued his re-

"I did not outrage Mrs. Cranford. Somebody else flid that. I can identify them. Give me time for that." The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant and a heavy chain was produced and wound around the body of the terrified negro, clasped by a new lock which dangled at Hose's neck. He said not a word to this proceeding, but at the sight of three or four knives flashing in the hands of several memers of the crowd about him, which

emed to forecast the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yell which could be heard for a mile Instantly a hand grasping a knife shot out and one of the negro's cars dropped into a hand ready to receive it. Hose pleaded pitifully for mercy and begged his termentors to let him die. His cries were unheeded. The second ear went the way of the other. Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing when his fingers, one by one, were taken from his hands and passed among the members of the yelling and now thoroughly maddened crowd. shricking negro was quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy, and the words "Come on with the oil" brought a huge can of kerosone to the

its contents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush pieces of fence rails and other firewood had been

placed about the negro's feet.

The Match Applied. This pyre was thoroughly saturated ing a match applied. The flame sho upward and spread quickly over the pile of wood. As they licked the negro's legs he shricked once and be gan tugging at his chains. As the flames crept higher and the smoke entered his eyes and mouth. Hose put the stumps of his hands to the back of him and with a terriffic plunge the crime until a few days ago, and forward of his body severed the upper were not sure that Hose was the much- portions of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body, held to the tree only as far as the thighs, lunged forforward thus escaping the flames which roared an cracked about his aboard a train with the intention of feet. One of the men nearest the burnbringing him to Atlanta. Some one ing negro quickly ran up and pushing sent word to Newnan that the negro him back, said: "Get back into the and cuickly coupled the

The road for a distance of half a mile on each side of the burning negro was black with conveyances and was simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of those nearer than 100 feet of the center was able to see what was and the progress of the flames was communicated to those in the rear from the shouts of the eye-witnesses.

The torch was applied about half past two and at 3 o'clock the body of Sam Hose was timp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. The body was not cut down. It was cut to pleces. The chain was severed by hammers, the tree was chopped down and such pieces of firewood as had not burned were carried away as souv-

The Negro Preacher Captured.

Paimetto, Ga., April 23.-Elijah Strickland, the negro preacher who is coused by Sain Hose, the negro urned to death near Newman today. paying Hose \$12 to murder Farmer Alfred Cranford, was captured by nob from this vicinity three miles out town tonight. He was brought to Palmetto at midnight and will probably he tynched before dayligh.

AN APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY. Garibaldi's Daughter Approaches King Humbert.

Capera, Island of Sardina, April 23.-King Humbert and Queen Margherita, who left the bay of Aranci this aftersoon on board the royal yachi Savoia. the squadrons saluring, arrived here after a comfortable trip and left for of an old pattern, Rome this evening. While in Caprera the majesties vis-

ited the tomb and monument of Garibaldi and the room in which he died. They remained in the apartment a long time, inspecting souvenirs and conversing cordially with Menotti Garibaldi, son of the famous patriot, and with other members of the family it is said that Signora Canzio, Garibaldi's daughter, addressed to the king before her father's tomb and appeal in his name for elemency to political

coording to reports, King Humbert "My heart is not opposed to elemene

prisoners

THE GOVERNOR AND APPROPRIATIONS

MAY BE OBLIGED TO REDUCE SCHOOL FUND.

He Declares That the Meritorious Charitable Institutions Should Receive Aid in Preference to the Public Schools-An Announcement Made Before Approaching Consideration of the Subjects.

Harrisburg April 23,-Governor Stone aid tonight in an interview that in disposing of the bills left with him by the last legislature, he would keep th appropriations within the limits of the state revenues and at the same time make provision for part payment dur the burning, was reached. A little to lng the next two years of the floating debt. He expects to obtain accurate information how much money the state ed, his back placed to the tree and his will have with which to pay the appropriations made by the legislature before considering any bills. The govare those made for the expenses of the state government, including the national guard and the various departments. Second in merit are the state insane asylums, the penitentiaries, the schools for the feebleminded children. the schools for the deaf, the dumb and the blind. The third class of appropriations, which the governor says have claim upon the state, are the private hospitals which cannot continue the work they are doing without state sid. He declares that these meritorious institutions should be cared for and rendered

state aid before the public schools are eared for. The balance of the appropriations, Governor Stone adds, "may be classified as appropriations for educational purposes and first and foremost before them all. I think the appropriation to the public schools should receive attention and that it should be given even to the exclusion of other educational institutions from whatever money may be left. I have no doubt about my power to reduce an item in an appropriation bill. I shall deeply regret if I am compelled to reduce the appropriation of \$11,000,000 to the public schools, but if I am compelled to do it I shall not hesitate to assume the responsibility. It was the duty of the legislature to provide sufficient revenue to enable me to approve this item. I shall be very sorry if the revenue is insufficient to enable me to approve the full amount appropriated to the public schools, but I shall rest my action with the people of the state believing that they will justify me in withholding my ford.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, ten days ago, and outraged his wife. Since that the can was lifted over the large to the paid by reason of a deficit in the revenue. I make this announcement now before approaching the consideration of the solutions and the paid by reason of a deficit in the revenue. I make this announcement now before approaching the consideration of the solutions of the solutions and the paid by reason of a deficit in the revenue. I make this announcement now before approaching the consideration.

view that whatever criticism and argument is to be made with reference to my contemplated course may be brought to my notice so that I may have the benefit of it before action."

THE ENGINEERS MEET.

Important Gathering of the Brotherhood in New York.

New York, April 23,-The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a meeting this afternoon which was attended by about 1,000 members of the brotherhood, including representatives from the New York Central, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, Jersey Central Boston and Albany, Baltimore and Ohio and the various elevated lines. The meeting was held behind closed doors and was for the purpose of dealing with a grievance the brotherhood says it has against the companies. In a statement given out after the meeting it was explained that the railroad ompanies all over the country have de veloped a practice of filling vacancies in the engineering force by promoting firemen instead of hiring engineers who are out of employment. The principal speaker this afternoon was P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the brotherhood, who advised thoughtfu- consideration of the question before any action should be taken. It was finally decided that the question of limiting the promotions of firemen be referred to the boards of adjustment of the varous systems.

The next union meeting will take place at Cape Charles. Va., on the first Sanday in May.

ELECTIONS OF CORTES. Attempts of Carlos to Raise a Loan

Have Failed. Madrid April 23.—The senatorial

elections for the new cortes were held today and passed off tranquilly throughout the country. They have resulted in giving the government a larger maority in the senate than it had secured in the chamber of deputies,

it is reasserted in different reliable quarters that the attempts of Don Car-los to raise a loan on the security of Doty's companion. his Italian and Austrian estates have

One of the persons arrested yesterday by the Barcelona police on the charge | ored puglist, who was put to sleep of being implicated in a Carlist plot, John Cavanaugh in the twelfth round tescribes himself as a general of brisgade. The suspect most compromised is Senor Morgenat, magistrate of the village of Sardonola. The police seized a quantity of documents, which indicated the intention of the conspirators to raise bands without the authority of Don Carlos. The ritles seized were

Bogus Stamps at Pittsburg.

Patchurg April 23.-it is learned to-ight that something over 160,000 cigars en found by the internal revenue officers in Pittsburg, bearing stamps is-sued by the Jacobs firm at Lancaster. Returns from the balance of this district have not as yet been reported.

Warehouse Burned.

Omaha. Neb., April 33. The five-story carchouse of the Kingman Implement any was totally destroyed by fire lonight tage ther with all contents. Loss, \$170,000 partially covered by insurance.

Flouring Mills Burned.

Nashville, Teun., April 22.-Mill A. o. he Comberland flour mills plant, was to destroyed by fire inst night. Loss,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today INCREASING CLOUDINESS.

General-Disastrous Though Successful Fight in the Philippines. Governor Stone's Views on Appropria

Captain Coghlan Speaks at the Acus and Navy Club Sports-Base Ball News and Gossip.

Financial and Commercial. Bishop Joyce at Elm Park. Officers of the Law Attend Church at

Dunmore. Editorial.

News and Comment.

Local-General Manager Hallstead Lie Not Resigned. Frightful Death of a Young Woman. Local-West Scranton and Suburnau.

News Round About Seranton. Local-Rev. G. W. Welsh on "The Evils of the City and Their Cure. Sentence Day in Court.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND TO VISIT ORLEANS

Will Deliver the Principal Address at Joan of Arc Celebration on Washington, April 23.—The presence

f Archbishop Ireland in Europe at

this time led to efforts among leading

members of the diplomatic corps here to have the eminent American divine preside at some notable church occasion. As a result, it is learned that the archbishop will deliver the principal address at the Joan of Arc celebration on May 8 at the old French town of Orleans, which gave the name of the 'Maid of Orleans' to the girl saint and soldier. The exercises will have both a religious and national character, bringing pilgrimages from all parts Europe and having the special benediction of the pope. It was thought at first that Archbishop Ireland would take this occasion to correct the apprehensions which have arisen through Europe as to "Americanism," as set forth in Father Hecker's book. stories on this subject are ascribed mainly to the criticism of the book by a French abbe, so that it was felt to be appropriate that the correction and elucidation of true "Americanism"

should be made on this memorable church and national occasion. Quite recently, however, the leading church authorities in this country have known that Archbishop Ireland's discourse would be confined strictly religious themes, dealing with the in spired character of Joan of Arc. Whi

this may not give the discourse significance at first expected, yet rote expressed by those familiar w the arrangements that the fervor and patriotic impulses of Archbishop Ircland may lead to some discussion of the were nearly nagged to death. There is American theme which had so prominent in church affairs of late and in and, darn 'em, we were ready for them. figures. Catholic church affairs also papers of what had occurred at varihave been attracting the attention of with the attitude of Italy in refusing to take part in the exar's disarment ongress if the pone also was to take part. Because of this comroversy the placing him in the proper light, invitations issued by the government the Hague were delayed some weeks, and in consequence the Sritish correct in substance or untrue, but foreign office withheld the official ans, they were distorted and twisted so as nouncement of Sir Julian Pauncefore's selection as one of the British dele- If any one will reason a little they will gates. The state department also was understand our situation. We were all in the same quandary until the controversy was adjusted. As explained by showed Admiral Dowey that we were

when the temporal power of the pope bagged until our patience could stand was denied and finally overthrown, In opposing the pope's representation terial or political questions between applause). nations. In behalf of the pope it was urged that Italy already recognized the about at his auditors, Captain Coghlan material and political authority of the raised his hands and placing the palms pope by admitting the appointment of close together, said: ambassadors to the vatican from France, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal and some other countries. Pending the set- andansel, the word, one act, would tlement of Italy's objections there was have done it." much perplexing delay in arranging finally determined that the pope would not be represented, this decision, it is understood, being acquiesced in by the catican. Since then there have been intimations that the French delegates to the Hague would indirectly repreent the vatican, but it is said in the best posted diplomatic quarters that this surmise is wholly unwarranted.

Doty's Body Found. Buffalo, April 55 - A Warren, Par. 65e parch to the Express says: A telegram received here today from Portland, Occ., tells of the finding of the body of Samnot H. Dorg, a civil engineer of Warren, battle of Manila. There was a num-on a trail in the mountains: Dors and her of tolpesiess and torpedo hears three others were sent out a week ago about. Just before we entered the

Kid Lavelle Put to S.eep.

Pittstoria, April 25-Kid Lacy He who co a fight at Homestead Friday night. gnined conscious as at moon today has been able to take some nourishmen

Glycerine Shooter's Fate.

CONTEST

Branford, Pa., April 23 - William Burdick, a giverthe snonter was blown to grome at his propositio near this city afternoon, the was cattying a rethe explosive when lest seen That was a few moments before his maxgine, barn and belier house went up in a cloud of smole. Only small fragments at Bugdick's body were found.

Mr. Hobart's Condition.

Washimmon April 21. The condition of factory. A restful night was anceredar by a good day during which the patien at up part of the time and took now

ishing food. Steamship Arrivals.

New York, April 21.—Arrived: La Gos-cogne, from Havie, Queenstown—Sailed: Lucania, from Liverpool, Havie—Arrived: La Bretagoe, from New York.

CAPT. COGHLAN TALKS AGAIN

Speech at the Reception Georgia Mob Burns a Negro at Stake. of the Army and Navy Club.

MEANS WHAT HE SAYS

Declares Willingness to Repeat His Union League Club Speech-He Wants to Place Dewey in the Proper Light, He Tells the Members of the Army and Navy Club. More Anecdotes of Dewey at Manila Bay.

New York, April 23.-The Army and Navy club gave a reception for Captain Coghlan and the officers of the S. S. Raleigh at the club, No. 16 West Thirty-first street, last night. The reception was purely informal and unconventional.

The officers were received in the main reception hall on the second floor, which was decorated with flags and bunting. Brevet Brigadier General J. Fred, Pierson, U. S. V., the president of the club, introduced the officers to the members of the club and invited guests.

As soon as Captain Coghlan and Lieutenant Commander Phetos arrived at the Army and Navy club they were scorted mestairs, and General Pierson introduced them to the members of the Then Captain reception committee, oghlan was escorted downstairs to the main reception room, which at this time was filled with guests and members of the club, General Pierson introduced the captain.

Great applause followed the speech f General Pierson, Captain Coghlan, dressed in full uniform, stood modestly awaiting the applause to subside. He began in a low voice, and in the confusion of the room was not readily

understood. He spoke as follows: "I am asked to make a speech. What kind of a speech shall I make? I feel inclined only to say a few words this evening, because some one at Washington took umbrage at what I said last night, and protested against what I said. What I did say last night was true, and what I said I will say again. (Great applause.) I said it because I felt it. I am certain we all felt that we were being nagged at Manila. W which he has been one of the foremost | I had read a great deal in the newsous places in the Philippines, and I diplomatic circles of late in connection thought that the newspapers had not placed that grand old man, Admiral Dewey, in the proper light, and that is the reason I thought I was justified in

My remarks in the papers were garbled. I will not may they were into put a different meaning in them. away from home a long time. We ail a leading diplomatic official, the post- with him theroughly and heartily. We tion of Italy was similar to that taken felt that we were being belittled and

it no longer. The admiral was a man who could at the Hague, Italy held that the sole stand it a long time. But when the authority of the vatican related to moment came he stopped it, and they moral and social affairs, and not ma- never moved a half afterward." (Great Stopping a few moments and looking

> "I did not think ut one time that we were that close to killing them, Ofreat

Dewey's Determination.

After relating several other incidents, Captain Coghlan said that after the battle of Manila be was rather apprehensive about the conduct of the

Southersty "After May I Admiral Dewey was somewhat in fear of the movement of the Spanish, and he told the Spanish commander 'If you tire a single shot I will wipe you off the face of the earth. (Applicase). There never was a trigger pulled after that. A holy calm rested en. Pa. die-A telegram on the place. When he said he would orthond, Oce. do a thing he meant it. (Appliause). " it was a trying time just before the

buttle of Manila. There was a numto make a report on a proposed railroad | harbor we had a council of war, and sent out. Nothing has been norm of pert of you follow behind me.' (Aprest of you follow bekind me.' (Anplause). We went in at night and we were all a little nervous. We imagined that the enemy would do the same thing that we would do under similar emetimistances, but they did not do in "We passed through the whole field of torpoones, and thought there must have been some mastake. But there wis no mistake. As we entered the pital think he has a chance now for re- increer it was a bountful gray morning, and we could see all the batteries of Manila. It made our hearts stand still, but we went through the torps-

> could, knowing that we had a brave and able man to command us. There were come command things that happened right on the eve of the pattle, and, I might say, right in the midst of the battle. Just as the firing began three of the amateur musicians an our ship struck up A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.

> does, and after the first shot was fired

we felt our nervousness give way, and

we were ready to do everything we

************* WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 23.—Porecast for Monday: For custern Poursyl-(or Monday: For castern Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness; probably showers Monday night.