

BOGOL WILL NEXT BE ATTACKED.

REBELS ARE CONFIDENT.

Have Never Met the Americans But Are Sure They Can "Whip the Whole Lot."

To clear the Philippines out of Bacolor, about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general, Mancardo, has a force of 6,000 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well entrenched, and thousands of natives are working like beavers digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the boleros and Chinese, and even the women, to labor incessantly. The second conference held Wednesday morning between Major General Otis and the Filipino emissaries, Colonel Manuel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, terminated without any definite results.

Major Manuel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal returned to renew and press the request of General Luna for a cessation of hostilities. They have found the field of labor a most ungenial one. The two officers were received in conference by Major General E. S. Otis. The proposals which they had to submit differed but slightly from those which they brought from the Filipino commander in the first place. They desired a little time in which to summon a congress, and expressed themselves as being confident that the congress would decree peace, because the people desired it. They represented that Aguinaldo was without power to surrender the army, and that the congress must decide the question. Incidentally the Filipino envoys asserted that Aguinaldo had not yet made a fair test of his strength against the American forces, because only one-third of his army had been assembled together.

The envoys presented a letter from General Mabini, president and minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of Aguinaldo, and who is the backbone of the Filipino organization. The communication was personal and unofficial, and seconded Major Arguelles' arguments.

Whether or not General Luna is sincere in his overtures, the negotiations are giving the insurgents a much-needed opportunity to rehabilitate their demoralized forces. The truth is that dissections are helping out the insurgents. The Filipino army almost as much as the American campaign.

In the course of the conference with the Filipino envoys Major General Arguelles stated that the people of the pine islands wanted peace, and he added that requests for protection were pouring in upon him from all parts of the country.

The following cablegram from General Otis at Manila was received by the War Department at Washington, D. C.: "General Arguelles' column, passing westward from Norzagaray, captured Balang and villages in vicinity Tuesday, scattering and pursuing 1,600 insurgent troops. His only casualties two wounded; insurgents lost several killed, horses and mules wounded and captured. Numbers not stated. Have opened communication with Lawton via Malolos by means of Hale's troops and detachments from city."

Gen. MacArthur's division advanced to San Fernando last week, and found the pine islands a great success. The rebels, who left only a small detachment to cover their retreat by train, Gen. MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss.

OLYMPIA'S SAILORS RETURN.

Dewey's Men Bring Home Monkeys, Pigs and Goats.

The cruiser Buffalo arrived at New York last Monday from Manila after a run of 44 days, which includes stops at Singapore, Port Said and Gibraltar. The Buffalo brought about 500 officers and men of Admiral Dewey's squadron.

On the Buffalo are 49 seamen who were on Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, when Montojo's fleet was sunk; 15 from the Baltimore, 7 from the Concord, 30 from the Boston, 14 from the Petrel and 42 marines. Some of these men have served 12 months or more since the terms of their enlistment expired. There are men who have not been in the United States for five or six years.

The men brought home a choice collection of mascots, including monkeys, pigs and goats. The Buffalo has two six-inch guns from the Reina Christina, Montojo's flagship, which are intended for the Smithsonian institute, as well as the wheel from the same ship, the bell of the Isla de Cuba, the torpedoes and a great quantity of guns and old brass cannon, all captured from the Spaniards.

A GIANTIC TRUST.

Steel Companies May Perfect on Organization With \$500,000,000 Capital.

Daily conferences are being held in New York by representatives of the largest companies in America, and the formation of the huge \$500,000,000 trust seems to be a short way off. In fact the deal has been practically closed, with five of the great corporations, but so far the Federal Steel Company and the Cambria Iron and Steel Company are outside of the fold.

It is positively known that the Federal Steel Company is not averse to becoming a member of the trust, but it is holding out for unusually large inducements.

The combination of the Carnegie Works, Federal Steel, National Steel and American Tinplate, American Steel and the Rockefeller-Mesa Iron Works, will probably be concluded on the basis of \$25,000,000 capitalization.

Ploited Against Dreyfus.

The Journal of Paris prints the evidence of M. De Crion, who was one of Col. Henry's agents, before the court of cassation. The witness made the sensational statement that he had forged several documents against Dreyfus at the order of Col. Henry. The documents were broken into three fragments and sent to Mme. Dreyfus' apartments handwriting. The Figaro announces the discontinuance of Dreyfus' testimony for the present.

Minister Favors Lynching.

Rev. A. D. Currie, pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburg, dropped a bomb into the meeting at Swisvale by declaring that lynch law is somewhat justifiable. He himself would cheerfully put the rope round a rascal's neck into eternity, he said. A perfect copy of his protest was announced. The debate was hot, and a Southerner.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Ex-Secretary Sherman will spend the summer at Mansfield, Ohio.

The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced the price of sugar 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Indians at Mohozo, Bolivia, put to death 100 of the torturers 103 soldiers of Pando's army.

Safe crackers got \$350 from the dry goods store of Mrs. M. Joyce at Pittsburg, Sunday.

Duluth, Minn., street car strikers used dynamite last Friday to prevent the operation of cars.

The reorganized Carnegie Steel Company is now the greatest industrial corporation in the world.

Joseph Komena, a coal miner of Pittsburg, was murdered a few days ago by two negroes who escaped.

Rudyard Kipling has been offered and has agreed to accept a degree of L.L. D. from McGill University, Montreal.

Strikers created disorder about the mines at Wardner, Idaho, and soldiers were shot on the scene by orders of the governor.

Harry Fillingim of Pittsburg, ran away from Sunday School last Sunday to play with boards in the river. He was drowned.

Miss Margaret Sullivan, while walking in her sleep at New York the other night, fell a distance of 30 feet and was fatally injured.

The Great Central Railway company of Great Britain has ordered 20 freight locomotives from the Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia.

More than 100 street car windows were broken at Duluth Monday afternoon by strikers, and several passengers were injured.

Lewis Carr and George Dearden, of Fernside, N. Y., and are supposed to have drowned in a storm.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, who returned recently from the Philippines, has been assigned to command of the department of the alps.

William Strathairn and Charles Winston were hanged at Washington, D. C., for the murder of Rose Talbot and Winston for killing his wife.

Isaac Creswell, of Philadelphia, had just recovered from the grippe. Although 89 years of age he committed suicide last Sunday by inhaling gas.

Charles Skillings and Edward Traverthy were killed and several others hurt by an explosion of acid at the Kamebec pulp mill, Benton Falls, Me.

Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, has presented the Nordenflet cannon taken from the Spanish cruiser Reina Cristiana at Manila to the city of Raleigh, N. C.

Hugh Cavanaugh, 22 years old, a ball player, was killed by a swift in-shoot in a game between the Washington Athletic club and the Emeralds Athletic club at Mont Clair, N. J.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the former secretary of the navy, died at New York from the effects of a fall in a box over a year ago. She has been completely paralyzed ever since.

Last Sunday the fourth victim within three months, died from the use of headache powders at Pittsburg. The doctor's theories endeavoring to prevent the sale of this patent medicine.

The English speaking clergy of the City of Mexico have been denouncing the coming full fight at Durango; but one clergyman cannot see now it is as sinful than pugilism or horse racing.

Charles B. Towns, a New York stock broker, was convicted in that city of appropriating 70 shares of the stock of the St. Louis and Southwestern railroad, belonging to Surgeon Cordier of the navy.

Dr. Broughton, of Atlanta, Ga., pastor of a Baptist church, last Sunday denounced the lynchers of Sam Hose. Next day he received a portion of flesh cut from Sam Hose's body and a warning to leave the state.

Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., 30 years old, wife of the son of Gen. Schuyler, died Thursday afternoon at her home in New York from morphine poisoning. It is said that an overdose of the poisoning was taken by mistake.

The Gallagher Oil Well Agitator Company has been organized in Pittsburg with a capital of \$500,000. With a device on which it holds the patent it proposes to reopen old oil wells, once guinea, now merely holes in the ground.

The executive committee of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform association, meeting in Philadelphia, adopted resolutions disapproving the removal by Gov. Stone of State officers for the alleged purpose of making place for partisans.

Bessie Egbert, daughter of Colonel H. G. Egbert, of the Twenty-second infantry, in a letter said that her father's last words as he lay mortally wounded in the charge on Calococ were: "We took the town, anyway, general."

William Mendenhall, a student in the medical department of the Western University of Pittsburg, started to speculate four months ago with \$25. His investments thus far have netted him \$18,500. He also keeps up with his studies and expects to pass his examination.

Rev. Thomas C. Carmon, of Bordentown, N. J., died Wednesday from the effect of poisoning caused by eating canned meat about a month ago. He was the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place and was a son of the late Thomas Carmon of Bordentown. He was 69 years old.

Mrs. Augustus Studwell, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is in a precarious condition from injuries inflicted upon her last Tuesday by a great Dane watchdog kept by her husband. He sank his teeth into her back and lifting her from the ground shook her like a rat. Her cries brought neighbors to the rescue.

The attempt to enlist Cubans and Porto Ricans in the American army has proved a dismal failure. Only three Puerto Ricans responded to the call.

The Industrial Commission now investigating the sweat shop system at New York has learned that handsome Fifth avenue tailors send their clothes to sweatshops. They receive \$75 for these suits while a man, wife and child will work on it for a week from 14 to 16 hours a day, and get \$12 for making the clothes.

Admiral is in Good Health.

On the steamship City of Peking, from China and Japan, which arrived at San Francisco last Monday, was Dr. E. Page, passed assistant surgeon United States navy, and surgeon on the flagship Olympia for the past year and a half. He makes the following statement regarding Admiral Dewey's health:

Admiral Dewey is in perfect health. He has not been more than 20 miles away from Manila since the last day of last May, and he has not felt the necessity of a physician's aid in that time. The report concerning his admiral's physical condition has been grossly exaggerated.

BEEF INVESTIGATION AT AN END.

MILES CENSURED.

Court Finds that Refrigerated Beef Was Not Treated With Chemicals—Beef Packers Were Not at Fault.

By direction of the president, who approves the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops.

The most important features of the report are: The finding that the general's allegations that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports; and as a long continued field ration; censure Gen. Miles for "Error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of the commissary general (then Gen. Egan) for the too extensive purchases of the canned beef as an unfit ration; censure of Col. Maus of the "Miles" staff, the finding that the packers were not at fault and that the issues supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally and the recommendation that no further proceedings be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in this report that in some instances certain individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proper military discipline, and in some instances military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings are not taken."

There is more or less criticism of Gen. Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance is the one which states that beyond the criticism of officers found elsewhere in the report:

"The court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should a charge of guilt be brought."

"The court also finds that the major-general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was unfit for use and was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge as claimed, that the food was unfit, that some of it was supplied and dressed, and that he failed to advise that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the secretary of war to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied."

Considerable attention is given to the subject of the refrigerated beef in the transport Panama, and also to his report concerning the beef supplied to the immunes stationed at Chikamauga.

Referring to the doctor's analysis of redudium from beef secured on the transport, the court calls attention to the fact that he approved the finding of the board of survey and that notwithstanding there were ather medical officers on board, no reference was made by him to his suspicion that the meat had been chemically treated.

THE COURTS ILLEGALLY DETAINED.

Colorado's Governor Determined to Have His Volunteers Released.

Governor Thomas, of Colorado, has announced that within a few days, if President McKinley and the secretary of war continue to ignore his communications on the subject of recalling the Colorado regiment from the Philippines, he will take steps with a view to securing the immediate recall of the troops. He doesn't say what he will do, but it is believed he will take legal proceedings. He said:

"I have tried quiet, peaceable means and have failed. Now I will be obliged to resort to something more forcible, and it will be made public, of course. I do not desire to take any action that will unjustly hamper the administration, for I am an American, but I do not propose to sit idly by and see the volunteers from Colorado being killed and dying in the Philippines in defense of the policy which is actuating those in charge of the movements of our armies abroad."

"In the first place, the volunteer troops are being detained illegally and in defiance of the Constitution. They called for the Spanish war. That war is over, and still they are detained in those islands. Under the Constitution the Colorado volunteers will be perfectly justified in laying down their guns where they are, and returning to the United States. If they should do anything like that probably they could be court-martialed and punished under the strict letter of military rule, but in that event the same military rule would be placed above the Constitution of our republic."

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The total customs receipts of Porto Rico from August, 1898, to 1899, were \$903,161.

The shares of the \$3,000,000 for the Cuban soldiers will be allotted on a basis of an army of 40,000.

The total internal revenue receipts at Manila from August 14, 1898, to February 28, 1899, were \$172,772.

As soon as the fighting ceases in the East Admiral Dewey and his famous cruiser, the Olympia, will start for the United States.

H. G. Curtis, of the United States insular commission, said that an election will soon be held in Cuba to decide the island's future.

The country beyond Calumpit is full of all sorts of ingenious trenches and pitfalls in the roads, with sharpened bamboo. Fortunately, the Americans escaped the latter.

In the swamps near San Tomas, where Gen. Wheaton's troops did their hardest fighting—the men sinking to their waists in mud, are many bodies of Filipinos, smelling horribly.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Ripston, Spanish commander in the Philippines, for the Spanish troops at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, and in the Sulu islands to evacuate their positions and return home without waiting to be relieved by the Americans.

The transport ship Albatross, now in the harbor at Havana, which was to be sent to Porto Rico to bring away the Nineteenth Infantry, has been found unseaworthy and may abandon the trip and return to New York.

WOULD CAUSE MUTINY.

Pamphlets Issued by the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston Barred from the Mails to the Philippines.

The government officials have forbidden that citizens communicate with Americans at Manila on the subject of the Philippine war. Pamphlets, which are claimed to be nothing more than proceedings and debates of the United States congress have been barred from the mails leaving for the Philippines.

The postmaster general has directed the postmaster at San Francisco to take out of the mails for Manila three pamphlets issued by Edward Atkinson of Boston, vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League. This order does not apply to the circulation of the pamphlets in this country, but bars their dispatch to the Philippines.

The three pamphlets, copies of which have been prohibited in the mails for the Philippines, are those which have the following titles: "Criminal Aggression by Whom?" "The Cost of a National Crime," and "The Hell of War and Its Penalties." These, unless something should develop to necessitate further action, may be circulated through the mails.

The matter was brought to the attention of the postal officials by the war department. It is thought that there is little possibility of any of these publications getting past the San Francisco office, but it is felt that the military authorities in the Philippines will promptly suppress them. Postmaster General Smith made this statement:

"These pamphlets actually incite to mutiny and it would be utterly unjustifiable to permit their circulation among the soldiers in the Philippines. Their circulation is a movement to induce the soldiers to disobey orders and in effect to embarrass and resist the government in whose services they are engaged. Not only are they designed to incite to mutiny, but also to foment and encourage insurrection on the part of the Filipinos themselves. The law covering the case is ample. What action might be taken—and the offense is of the gravest character—is not to be discussed. I do not believe there is any intention to prosecute Mr. Atkinson as the matter now stands."

Edward Atkinson, vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, was shown the Washington dispatch stating that the postmaster general had directed that certain pamphlets prepared by Mr. Atkinson be taken from the mails to Manila. He explained that the documents were compilations of facts and figures taken from the debates in the national house and calling attention to points overlooked in debate.

Mr. Atkinson stated that any action excluding these pamphlets would indicate that the congressional records and official documents were to be withheld from the officers of the volunteer regiments now at Manila whose terms of service have expired and whose return is demanded even by certain state officials. He said:

"There are two pamphlets only. The first edition of the first printed in New York was sent to President McKinley, in support of his statement that forcible annexation would be criminal aggression. The facts and figures given in that pamphlet were made the frequent subject of debate in the house of representatives during the session, and the first pamphlet as a whole was finally printed by order of the senate as senate document No. 62. The second pamphlet was issued later in February, when it appeared that acts of criminal aggression were being committed in the Philippine islands. In that pamphlet certain facts and statements were submitted to the attention of the senate and were the subject of debate, and that pamphlet again, by order of the senate, was printed as a senate document, No. 62, and has since been sent to Manila."

"If it is unlawful for a citizen of the United States to communicate with other citizens in Manila by sending them documents in a private edition which have been printed as public documents, I am content to leave the matter at that exact point, which requires no comment from me."

"If this attempt to forbid free speech and free mails to the people of the Philippines has been made, which I cannot believe, I think the people will decide themselves what to do about it."

SWEPT BY FIRE.

Farmers in South Dakota Lose Heavily—Grain and Stock Earned.

Definite reports show hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage by prairie fires in various parts of South Dakota. In Sanborn and Jerauld counties several dozen farmers lost everything. South of Armour a large number of farmers were burned out. In Northern Bruin and Southern Buffalo counties nearly three townships were burned over.

Nearly 3,000 head of live stock was lost. Damage in these two counties will amount to thousands and it is reported two men lost their lives. Near Castlewood Mrs. Erickson was burned to death while trying to save her husband's property. Joanna Daven, 60 years old, burned to death at Cortland, N. Y., while trying to save valuable papers from her burning house.

A Heartbroken Suicide.

Louise Fischer, 45 years of age, the widow of Henry Fischer, who committed suicide last December, because of financial troubles, was found dead in her flat in New York the other day, having appoyiated herself after fretting for months over her husband's death. She left a letter addressed to "the public of New York city," in which she said she was heartbroken and could not live without her husband. She asked to be buried beside him.

Thousands Support McKinley.

Three big mass meetings were held in Chicago Sunday to voice approval of the policy of the administration with reference to the Philippines, and to protest against the sentiments expressed last Sunday at the "anti-expansion" meeting in Central Music hall. Sunday's meetings were held in the Auditorium, Central Music hall and the First Methodist church, and in spite of the inclement weather the aggregate of attendance was probably 19,000.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The war department insular commission is engaged on a preliminary report upon the economic conditions in Porto Rico.

The bodies of 350 soldiers brought from Cuba and Porto Rico were interred at Arlington Cemetery last Tuesday.

Congressman John Daiseil's candidacy for the speakership of the House is favored by Washington society because of his wife's popularity.

GREAT STEEL AND COKE COMBINE.

CARNEGIE RETIRES.

His Name Will Be Retained by the Management of the Great Works—Will Aggressively Enter Foreign Territory.

Andrew Carnegie, whose name has for years been identified with the greatest iron works in the world has retired from business. H. C. Frick, who for years has been Mr. Carnegie's right hand man has made the following statement:

"The current rumors that the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and the H. C. Frick Coke company, contemplated a combination with other steel interests were wholly unfounded. What was in contemplation, and what is now practically consummated, is the amalgamation under one corporate organization of all of the properties and interests of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and the H. C. Frick Coke company, and their subsidiary and allied organizations. Practically the only changes in the situation will be the retirement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from the organization, he having sold to his partners his entire interest. Mr. Carnegie's intention being to give his entire time in the future to the prosecution of his great philanthropic works."

With reference to the charters which have been obtained in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there is nothing to say at present, but it should be well understood that there will be no change in the management of the various companies.

It is stated that Andrew Carnegie will receive \$100,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds. The public will be given an opportunity to subscribe to a moderate percentage of the capital.

It is also announced that the normal stock of the Carnegie Steel company would be increased in a few days to a sum sufficient to acquire the H. C. Frick Coke company, which controls 40,000 acres of the Connelisville, Pa., coke lands, and three smaller companies, which control smaller tracts.

The deal includes the steel plants of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, besides numerous piers on lakes and rivers, several hundred square miles of natural gas lands, seven miles of river front in the vicinity of Homestead, and all the stock, ore, buildings and accounts of the companies to be absorbed. The plan of the company provides for the purchase of all the Carnegie and Frick properties and other allied interests, and other small companies dependent upon the management, which has been centered in Pittsburgh. It has been confidently asserted that the earning capacity of the new concern could be between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 annually. The business is constantly growing, and it is proposed to use the additional capital put into the company for the purpose of developing the export trade. This giant combination expects to enter into competition with England. Coke is worth in this country from \$1.65 to \$2 a ton, as against \$1 in England. With the control of a great coke field and a railroad, the projectors of the new company expect to make themselves masters of the market of the world. They intend to sell steel ingots, rails, beams and slabs. They will make a specialty of structural iron work, for they believe that the use of iron work in building is still in its infancy. Messrs. Frick and Schuch will be associated with Mr. Frick in the management of the new company. The combination will retain the name of The Carnegie Works.

PRISONERS HEARD FROM.

The Yorktown's Men Safe in the Hands of the Filipinos.

The first authentic information regarding Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and his party of 14 men from the United States gunboat Yorktown, who were captured by the Filipinos on April 12, was received Wednesday at the hands of Major Arguelles, of the staff of General Antonio Luna. It is in the form of a list of the missing men and is signed by Lieutenant Gilmore. The lieutenant reports that he and his party have been brought across the mountains from Baler, where they were captured.

This information was brought in response to a note which Major General MacArthur sent to General Luna by Major Shields and Lieutenant Hayne, and which these officers, bearing a flag of truce, carried across General Luna's lines. The note, after asking for information regarding American prisoners in General Luna's hands, concluded with the message that he (General MacArthur) would be pleased to meet Luna.

Major Shields and Lieutenant Hayne found a span of the railroad bridge, a mile from St. Thomas, broken. They left 16 days' provisions for the party in a hand car at the end of the bridge, placing the car in the keeping of Filipinos, whose conduct throughout the various negotiations has been all that could be expected of a civilized nation.

Crime Against Christ.

Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of his sermon at the cathedral in Baltimore last Sunday on the unity of the church, characterized the recent divorce and marriage of a society lady in New York as a crime against Christ. He said:

"Consider the pontiff in relation to King Henry VIII, who asked for the pope's sanction to a divorce so that he might marry again. The pope refused to give it, saying, 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'"

"Only a few days ago the country was shocked at a woman in high life who was divorced at 3 o'clock and married again almost before the ink was dry on the divorce papers. This is a crime against the law of Jesus Christ!"

CABLE FLASHES.

A Cuban bandit, Juan Caballero, has been executed at Santiago.

The pope proclaimed a sacred year of jubilee beginning December 25 next.

English scientists are energetic in detracting from the value of Marconi's recent invention of wireless telegraphy.

The weekly English press was full of reports of big contracts for machinery of all kinds secured by American manufacturers in markets hitherto considered England's preserves.

The viceroy, the Earl of Strathmore, while bathing near Monto Carlo a few days ago was devoured by a shark in the presence of a number of people who were unable to render assistance.

A sensation has been caused in Japan by the withdrawal from Christianity of three leading orthodox Christians. Their action has given the cause of Christianity a great setback in Japan.

World has been received at Cape Terred that a caravan under the command of two Europeans was recently attacked near the headwaters of the Rovuma river, east of Lake Nyassa, the tribesmen killing 60 porters and capturing all the goods.

SHOT A BANKER.

Murderer Left a Statement in Which He Declares That He Was an Instrument Carrying Out the Almighty's Wrath.

Alexander Masterton, a director of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company and 72 years of age was shot and killed Wednesday afternoon by James Neale Plumb in the Burlington hotel, New York. Masterton was shot five times and died within an hour.

The murder was presented as evidenced by a voluminous statement written in advance by Plumb and given out after his arrest.

At present the real motive for the crime is unknown. Plumb in his statement issued "To the Public," and entitled, "Why I Shot Alexander Masterton," declared that he had been actuated to do the shooting because of a systematic hounding of him by Masterton. Plumb declared further that Masterton had not only ruined him financially, but had attempted to alienate the affections of his wife and children to cause his social downfall.

Plumb's statements, one of which was addressed to the Associated Press, deal with a period of his career embracing the past 35 years, are rambling in many places and conclude with the following:

"No man has a higher regard for human life than I have. But the just and righteous punishment of Alex. Masterton is decreed by an outraged God, and I am simply the humble instrument in His hand, as He selected me as His chosen instrument of wrathful vengeance. I have rid the world of a man who was not fit to live and whose death a thousand times over could never atone for the monstrous wrongs done me."

Masterton and Plumb met by agreement in the Hotel Huntington at 139 E. 7th st. in the apartments occupied by Manager Cole. They had been there but a short time when five shots were fired in rapid succession. Plumb then came out of the apartments and walked into the reception room awaiting police.

The murderer was taken before Police Captain Price of the tenderloin district of whom he is an intimate friend. He was later taken before a magistrate in the Jefferson market police court and held. Nothing was brought out at the hearing that could be accepted as a reason for the killing beyond the statement made by Plumb that Masterton had hounded him for many years.

Friends say that the killing was the result of an enmity that had existed between the two men for nearly 40 years.

Mr. Masterton was a man of large income. Mr. Plumb had an independent fortune and has never engaged in any business. He has always lived a life of leisure in this country, in Great Britain and on the Continent, spending about \$50,000 annually. For the most 20 years he has been abroad for most of the time. Prior to that he was a conspicuous figure in fashionable and club life in this city, being the chum of ex-President Chester A. Arthur, Clinton Wheeler, Stephen B. French and men of that type.

WEDED IN JAIL.

One of Roosevelt's Rough Riders Marries a Havana Girl.

Emil Cassel, the former chief bugler of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, has been married in jail at Havana to his sweetheart, Hendrica Loines Castillo. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father O'Sullivan, a Catholic priest on duty with the American troops.

Cassel, who is an Italian