

Conflict With Sailors.

HABANA POLICE HAVE A CLASH WITH SEVERAL MARINES.

Habana, April 2.—Late this afternoon a slight conflict occurred at La Machina wharf between the police and some marines and sailors of the Resolute. The appearance of Gen. Ludlow and the police reserves quelled the disturbance. It is asserted that the marines were more or less intoxicated, that one of them raised a row, that the police interfered, and that, thereupon, the companions of the intoxicated marine set upon the police. Several shots were fired before the arrival of the military government and the police reserves under Chief Menocal. The marines returned to the Resolute, and it was reported at headquarters this evening that one policeman was wounded in the affray.

To day as under the Spanish regime, bribery and fraud direct the Cuban courts. This is the firm conviction of the military administration. Gov. Gen. Brooke is taking the matter up and intends to clean out the corruption, to revise the judicial procedure, to change the court personnel and to abolish the barbarous practice of incommunicado, by which a judge may imprison for life a person ignorant of the accusation against him and of the names of his accusers.

It is true that the statutes allow only three days detention incommunicado; but a judge under the practice that has grown up, may make a new commitment at the expiration of the third day, another at the expiration of the sixth and so on without limit.

More than this, the evidence in criminal cases is taken by clerks, who for a consideration write into the testimony things never uttered thus often making the best friends of the accused appear to condemn him. Apparently the whole criminal and civil system have been arranged so as to make it possible to buy and sell justice.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, in a long letter directed to his wife in San Domingo, reviews his differences with the so-called military assembly. He begins by describing the situation when Robert B. Porter, as the special representative of President McKinley visited Cuba after the assembly's representatives at Washington obtained a promise of \$3,000,000 from the president. The writer tells of his conference with Gov. Gen. Brooke, relating the particulars of his arraignment by the assembly and concludes: "Regarding the matters under consideration, I said I had no hope of obtaining more than the \$3,000,000 from the United States and disapproved asking charity, contending that the only method left was to raise a loan, for which the assembly lacked adequate authorization. Furthermore, I pointed out that the soldiers could not wait, that already they were too great a burden upon the people of Cuba and that longer delay appeared to me to be cruel.

"The conference ended without accomplishing anything I saw I could not make myself understood by assembly and decided not to be mixed up in its doings, but to await developments. A few days later the men whom I did not know visited me and said that several millionaires stood ready to facilitate a loan of many millions, but that the matter was possible only with my cooperation. I answered that I could not consider any proposition of the kind and regarded it as strange that anyone would be ready to lend money without guarantee. My visitors replied that the city council could arrange a guarantee. Then a committee of the assembly approached me, asking me to support the assembly's efforts to obtain a loan. To this I replied that Cuba could not make a loan, as she lacked the necessary authority. The next day the assembly deposed me. I consider that I have acted honorably and my strongest desire now is to return home."

Sailors Fight Desperately on a Point of Honor.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 28.—The crews of the American fleet ashore on leave started rioting among themselves last night over an old feud about the flagship New York's absence from the fighting at the battle of Santiago on July 3-d last.

It was over two hours before the officers and police succeeded in suppressing the fight. Several men were slightly wounded, and Green and Armistead, of the Texas, were seriously injured. The former had a wound in the abdomen and the latter was twice stabbed in the side. Both men are in the hospital, where they are pronounced to be in a dangerous condition.

The wounds were inflicted by a colored man named Johnson, also of the Texas, who is a Jamaican born. He was surrendered by the police and is now in double irons on board his ship, awaiting the issue. All is quiet to day.

Paris, April 1.—A wealthy gentleman named Tourrett was shot dead yesterday evening on the Bois de Boulogne by a man who mistook his victim for President Loubet, to whom M. Tarrett bore a striking resemblance. The murderer, whose name is Ozmonf, and who is 23 years old, is thought to be insane.

SAD SUICIDE IN CHARLESTON.

Prominent New Yorker Ends His Life in Fit of Insanity.

Charleston, S. C., April 1.—Samuel Wertheim, an oil merchant of Vessey street, New York, killed himself in a most shocking manner in the office of G. M. Politzer here this afternoon. Wertheim, accompanied by his nephew, Arthur Wertheim, had been staying at the Dorchester Inn, Summerville, for his health. He suffered from insomnia. His nephew grew alarmed at symptoms developed yesterday and started to take the sick man home. They came here to day and were to go north this afternoon. At 2 o'clock the two called at G. M. Politzer's office on Adgers' wharf. The elder Wertheim walked up to Mr. Politzer and said:

"Gus, I am going mad." With that he began beating himself on the head with a paper weight. Unable to restrain him, young Wertheim and Politzer rushed out to get help. The frenzied man then broke out a pane of glass in one of the office windows and beat his face and neck on the jagged edges that remained in the sash. A negro boy tried to drag him from the window, but was told he would be killed if he interfered. The boy retreated and Wertheim dashed his head through another pane and sawed his neck on the ragged glass till he fell to the floor exhausted. Medical assistance was summoned and he was put in an ambulance, but he died before the city hospital was reached.

SUICIDE OF ADMIRAL CARPENTER.

Boston, April 2.—Rear Admiral Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired, committed suicide at a sanitarium in one of the suburban districts of this city yesterday. The admiral had been in ill health for some time.

IT WAS SUICIDE

Admiral Carpenter for the past six weeks was an inmate of the Adams Nervine asylum, in the Jamaica Plain district, and it was at that place that the suicide occurred. At the earnest request of his family the details were withheld from the public. The medical examiner has not made his report, as usual in such cases, the police were notified, but even they were kept from knowing of the circumstances of the suicide until 24 hours after.

For a number of years previous to his retirement Admiral Carpenter suffered from nervous disorders, and after being released from service was under medical treatment. He had apparently recovered, but six weeks ago there came a relapse and he was again placed in the asylum. Again he seemed to improve, and the family had hope that he would be himself again. It is stated that the means of death was by shooting in the head.

The release of the body by the medical examiner will probably be given to morrow, but as yet no details for the funeral arrangements have been made.

A NOBLE WOMAN DEAD

Paris, April 1.—Baroness de Hirsch is dead. Baron Hirsch left an estate of \$25,000,000, much of which was bequeathed to charity and afterward dispensed by the Baroness. Millions have been spent in colonizing large bodies of Russian refugees in the United States and the Argentine Republic.

Baroness de Hirsch was quite as remarkable a personage as her husband. Worth many millions in her own right, she gave as freely of her wealth as of that left by her husband. She was a daughter of the late Senator Bischoffheim, of Brussels, head of the great banking house of Bischoffheim & Goldschmidt, that financed the Erie Railway organization in 1871.

A careful estimate shows that the Baroness de Hirsch spent \$1,500,000 in the city of New York in charitable work since her husband's death, three years ago, beside the annual income of the fund of \$2,400,000 created by the Baron.

A LETTER FROM KIPLING.

New York, April 3.—The following letter of thanks has been written by Rudyard Kipling:

Hotel Grenobles, Easter Day, 1899
Dear Sir: Will you allow me through your columns to attempt some acknowledgment of the wonderful sympathy, affection and kindness shown toward me during my recent illness, as well as the unflinching courtesy that controlled its expression? I am not strong enough to answer letters in detail, so I must take this method of thanking as humbly as sincerely, the countless people of good will throughout the world who have put me under a debt I can never hope to repay.

Faithfully yours,
Rudyard Kipling.
Mr. Kipling got out of bed yesterday for the first time since his illness. He is well on the way toward complete recovery.

CROP REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH.

UNFAVORABLE FARMING OPERATIONS.

Washington, April 1.—The weather bureau crop report for the month just passed says:

"Upon the whole the season is backward at the close of March, the month having been very unfavorable for farming operations. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin the ground is frozen to an unusual depth, the frost extending to a depth of from five to ten feet in North Dakota and Minnesota. While the average temperature of March was somewhat above the normal in the Southern States, the season in that section is reported from two to three weeks late, except in Texas, where it is more nearly normal.

"The general condition of wheat is less favorable than at the close of February, and as at the close of that month the late sown is less promising than that seeded early. On the Pacific coast the outlook is most promising in Oregon, and the crop has been greatly benefitted by recent rains in California, but in Washington it has been injured by severe weather and lack of snow protection.

"Preparations for cotton planting in Texas are well advanced and some has been planted in the southern part of the State; some has been planted in portions of Georgia and South Carolina.

"Some corn has been planted as far north as Tennessee and Oklahoma, and farther south a large part of the crop has been planted.

"Some oats have been sown as far north as the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys."

Col. Neal's Bondsmen.

Whatever shortage the investigating committee may find in the penitentiary affair, it is more than likely that there will be a fight made by the bondsmen of Col. Neal about paying up what they are supposed to be bound for. One the bondsmen stated this morning that he did not believe he was responsible for the shortage, as, in his opinion, was due to the carelessness of the board of directors, the governors and other officials whose duty it was to look after such matters. At any rate, he said that he did not believe a jury would hold the bondsmen responsible, especially when it was shown that governors and directors got some benefit from the irregularities and knew what was going on all the time.

Whether this will relieve them from responsibility, however, is a question which the courts will have to decide, should the question ever come before them.—Columbia Record.

Turko-Bulgarian War.

London, April 3.—Grave consequences in Bulgarian Turkish affairs cannot be avoided much longer. The whole Bulgarian province is armed and rapidly drifting to open revolution. The people are drilling for the coming struggle and the country is virtually in a state of siege.

Turkish troops have been pouring in most of the disturbed districts, and are concentrating chiefly in the north. Reinforcements are arriving daily. Detachments guard the Oriental railway from Salonica to the Serbian border. Garrison towns are packed with soldiers. There is a widespread impression throughout the land that momentous events are impending.

Gordon's Courage.

Sir W. H. Russell, the veteran war correspondent, tells this characteristic story of Gordon:

"During the Crimean war there was a sortie, and the Russians actually reached the English trench. Gordon stood on the parapet, in great danger of his life with nothing save his stick in his hand, encouraging the soldiers to drive out the Russians.

"Gordon," they cried, "come down!" "You'll be killed!" But he took no notice, and a soldier who was near, said: "It's all right: 'e don't mind being killed. 'E's one of those blessed Christians!"

A New Firearm.

What seems to be a very formidable rival to the revolver is the light automatic carbine or pistol which has recently been put upon the market in three patterns, two of which come from Germany and the other from Belgium. The new weapon is only half the weight of a rifle: it is sighted to 500 yards; it will come to half for packing and its cost is less than ten pounds. Ten shots can be inserted in one second, and as many as eighty shots per minute have been fired from this compact weapon. The ammunition used is of the smokeless variety, and the cartridges are very light in weight. The weapon will doubtless prove of great use for sporting as well as for more serious purposes.—Chamber's Journal.

Filipinos Are Whipped. OTIS SAYS HE HAS SITUATION IN HAND.

Commissioners Will Issue Proclamation Demanding Entire Submission.

Manila April 3.—A cavalry reconnaissance north of Malolos to-day developed that a thousand of the enemy were at Kuings, five miles northeast. After a sharp skirmish the Filipinos retreated. Two heavy coast guns were discovered by MacArthur's men to-day buried in the streets of Malolos.

The situation is now clearly in American hands. The Philippine commission decided immediately to issue a proclamation to the natives which is not to contain a single word or suggestion of independence of the Filipinos, but will counsel complete submission to the will of the United States. It will be an eminently humane document, and will be sent broadcast through the Philippines. It will give the natives a choice of surrender or practical extinction.

Washington, 3.—The following cablegram was received at the war department early this morning:

Manila, April 3.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Present indications denote insurgent government in perilous condition; its army defeated, discouraged and scattered. Insurgents returning to their homes in cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos, which our reconnoitering parties have reached and desire protection of Americans. News from Visayan islands more encouraging every day.

The war department officials were pleased by the cheering dispatch from Gen. Otis received to-day. It contains a great deal of encouragement to them and those who know Gen. Otis will say he is not a man to take a roseate view of a situation unless there is reason for it. It is argued at the department that the Filipinos have never been used to the kind of warfare that the Americans have given them and for that reason they are now aware that it will be impossible for them to accomplish anything by fighting. While there is disappointment because the movement for the capture of a large force of the Filipinos was not successful, it is believed the pressing of the insurgents steadily toward the north, capturing their capital and driving them from place to place has had a very discouraging effect upon the natives who have been following Aguinaldo.

It is evident by the reference which Gen. Otis makes to reconnoitering parties that he is having the country thoroughly covered and that the information which they are giving him is the basis of the dispatch to-day. It is believed that desertions will soon deplete the army of Aguinaldo to little or nothing. It would not take long for an army of the kind he has gathered to melt away and disappear in the mountains and jungles of Luzon.

That portion of the dispatch relating to the Visayas refers to the operations of which Iloilo is the base. The group includes Panay, Cebu, Negros, Bohol and others of less importance in the some vicinity.

The rebellion against United States authority was not very serious in these islands, being stirred up by emissaries of Aguinaldo at Iloilo. The constant defeat of Aguinaldo's forces north of Manila has no doubt a depressing effect upon other insurrectionists.

Practical Rebuke To Imperialism.

Governor of Nebraska Vetoes Resolution Commending Soldiers for Conduct in Philippines.

Lincoln, Neb., April 1.—Governor Poynter to night sent a message to the legislature vetoing the senate bill which commends the First Nebraska regiment in the Philippines. The language in the bill objected by the governor says:

"That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt that the state owes them by reason of the honor conferred upon it by their valor while defending in the Philippines the principles of our government, and adding new glory to our flag."

The governor in this veto says: "I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of the thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official approval to the statement that the war of conquest now carried on in the Philippines is in defense of the principles of our government and is adding new glory to our flag."

The senate promptly passed the bill over the veto, but like effort failed in the house, Populists voting solidly to sustain the governor. The bill was passed several days ago and the veto followed shortly after an extended conference between Governor Poynter and W. J. Bryan, who returned home to-day.

Hon. O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture, states that the sales of guano in Georgia this year cannot possibly amount to more than 75 per cent of last year's sales and he considers this a rather liberal estimate.

Lake City's Many Alleged Lynchers.

THEIR TRIAL TO BEGIN IN CHARLESTON THIS WEEK.

Charleston, April 1.—Fifteen prominent citizens of Lake City will be put on trial here in the United States Circuit court next week to answer the charge of having lynched Postmaster Frazier B. Baker, more than a year ago. Besides killing the postmaster, who was a negro, the alleged lynchers will have to answer for killing Baker's infant child and for burning the Lake City postoffice with all its effects. It is said here that other arrests will be made before the case is taken up. The indictment will go to the grand jury and the hearing will begin at once. Eighty witnesses for the government have been summoned and there is a great array of witnesses for the defense. This is the first time on record that the federal government has come into the south to take up a lynching trial. The murder of Baker was probably the most brutal crime known in the history of the State. Baker was appointed postmaster at Lake City and before he took charge of the office he was warned to keep away. He refused, and an attempt was made to kill him soon after his commission was received. This failed and then a regular band was organized to put him out of the way.

The defendants in this celebrated case are Ezra McKnight, W. A. Webster, M. V. Ward, Moultrie Epps, H. C. Godwin, C. J. Joiner, Oscar Kelly, Edwin Rogers, Alonzo Rogers, Henry Stokes, Allen Belk, Van Somerford, Early P. Lee, J. B. Newnam and Marion Clark. They are representative business men from the Lake City section. Marion Clark was formerly the editor of a newspaper in that town. Stokes was a deputy United States marshal some years ago and the other prisoners are merchants, druggists and farmers.

According to the testimony given at the preliminary hearing by Newnam and Lee, who turned states evidence, the Lake City band of lynchers was organized for the special purpose of killing Baker. The negro had refused to leave town and give up the office and the white people rebelled at the idea of a colored postmaster.

SOUTHERN FLOUR MILLS.

The wheat and grist mill, said to be the largest in South Carolina, began operations last week at Greenville. As described in the Columbia State, the mill which is four stories high, is situated convenient for the reception of grain and the shipment of the finest product, a railroad track running up to the door and an elevator of 15,000 bushels capacity being used to unload grain from the cars. In the mill are six double stands of roller machines of the best pattern of the Wolf system, cleaning and scouring machine, gyrators and refineries, bins, etc. A corn mill is included in the plant, all the machinery of which is operated by an 80 horsepower engine. This mill is but one of the number of flour mills which have been erected recently in the farther south and equipped with modern machinery. There has been a considerable change from the old neighborhood mills of simple construction, operated by waterpower, since the time when they lost their influence with the incoming of the modern mills in the west. But recently older mills have been equipped with new machinery, and particularly within the last few months there has been a decided revival in the building of modern mills in the south.

This movement may be regarded as at once a preparation for increasing wheat-growing in the south, and also an encouragement of it. The establishment of the mill at Greenville ought to be of great benefit to the farmers of that locality, as giving them a market for another crop than cotton, and also should increase the local trade of Greenville.—Manufacturers Record.

New York City had more fire losses in February last than in any month in its history it is said.

Paris, April 2.—Agonized, the agent of Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview published to day in La Patrie, says: "The capture of Malolos is not an important as the Americans are trying to make it appear. The Philippine government had already determined upon removal to San Fernando and a small detachment of troops was left to burn the town and thus to draw the Americans inland.

"Two months of rain and fever will save the Filipinos their ammunition and a good deal of trouble, and the war will not end while a single Filipino remains to bear arms."

He charges Maj. Otis with opening the hostilities and holds that the Americans are responsible for the transfer of the Spanish prisoners and for preventing the Filipinos negotiating a treaty with Spain.

Richmond, Va., March 31.—By a decision handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals to-day, the postal Telegraph company obtains the right of condemnation of right of way along the Southern railway in North Carolina.

THE CONSTABLE CRAWFORD TRIAL.

Grand Jury Brought in a True Bill Against Him.

Columbia, April 3.—The grand jury of Richland county yesterday found a "true bill" in the case of the State against W. R. Crawford, charged with murder. This is the beginning of the trial of the sensational case which six weeks ago appalled the community.

Solicitor Thurmond has not pressed the indictment of murder against J. B. Dorn, J. M. Coleman and J. B. Cooley, charged with being accessories to the killing of Mrs. Jno. H. Stuart on February 25. However he did not nolle prosequi the case against W. R. Crawford, who is indicted as being the principal in the case.

The indictment was given to the grand jury yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and it lost no time in bringing in a true bill. The grand jury is an excellent and very intelligent body, the majority of the members being well known business men of Columbia. Judge Watts in handing the indictment to the grand jury made no remarks, but simply defined the duties of the grand jury in the premises.

Mr. John M. Stewart was there to appear before the jury. This was his first appearance on the streets since that awful Saturday night. His face was bound up, but he was able to talk a little to his friends who were glad to see him out again. His little girl, Alice, also appeared before the grand jury, as did Israel Harris, the deformed negro who worked for Mr. Stewart.

There was no demonstration or display of any kind when the case was called. The solicitor, the judge and the grand jury went to work on the case in a very business like way.—The State

How Doctors Differ.

"For ten solid years," said a New Orleans broker, "I lived in perpetual apprehension of sudden death. A doctor in Texas told me—confound his picture—that I had valvular heart disease, and if I wanted to stay on earth I must avoid every species of excitement. I did my best to follow his advice, but that miserable specter was at my elbow day and night and embittered my whole existence. I don't believe I am a coward, but the thought preyed on me until I began to fear for my sanity.

"At last, after all these years of infinite precaution, I went to a first class specialist to find out how much longer I'd last and was assured that I hadn't one single symptom of the malady. Talk about removing a mountain from a man! That assurance knocked off an entire range. It changed the color of the universe in a twinkling, and I was so happy I wanted to just throw up my hat and yell.

"That was a couple of years ago, and I have enjoyed myself tiptop ever since up to one day last week, when I happened to be chatting with the specialist and remarked that I'd like to murder that sawbones in Texas. 'I don't blame you,' he said. 'That man had no right to tell you that you had heart disease. If I had found you right at death's door, I certainly would never have let you know it.' Now, by Jove, I don't know who or what to believe and am drifting back to the old state of uncertainty. I wish I lived in a cannibal island and had never heard of doctors."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Milk and Mathematics.

When Thomas drove up to deliver the usual quart of white mixture, the gentleman of the house kindly inquired, "Thomas, how many quarts of milk do you deliver daily to your customers?"

"Ninety-one, sir."

"And how many cows have you?"

"Nine, sir."

The gentleman made some remarks about an early winter and the state of the roads and then asked, "Thomas, how much milk per day do your cows average?"

"Seven quarts, sir."

"Ah, um!" said the gentleman, as he moved off.

Thomas looked after him, scratched his head, and all at once grew pale as he pulled out a short pencil and began to figure on the wagon cover: "Nine cows is nine, and I set down seven quarts under the cows and multiply. That's 63 quarts of milk. I told him I sold 91 quarts per day. Sixty-three from 91 leaves 28 and none to carry. Now, where do I get the rest of the milk? I'll be hanged if I haven't given myself away to one of my best customers by leaving a big cavity in these figures to be filled with water!"—London Sketch.

Making It Clear.

Somebody has discovered that a Bermuda onion eaten raw will clear the head. A Bermuda onion eaten raw will do more than that. It will clear an entire room. An active Bermuda onion is a complete clearing house all by itself. Take one Bermuda onion—only one—and let the lips of beauty close upon it, and love will turn to hatred and honey to gall and bitterness.

Clear the head? Why, a Bermuda onion in fairly good health will clear the head of navigation!—Exchange.

The Germans have introduced what amounts to slave labor in their east African colonies. Each native village must furnish a certain number of inhabitants to labor for the imperial government, on plantations or elsewhere, without pay.