

GERMAN-AMERICANS KICK.

THEY PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

A MEETING IS HELD IN CHICAGO.

Former Subjects of Kaiser Express Their Opinions In Strongest of Terms. Newspapers Are Blamed.

A Chicago special says: The Auditorium was filled Monday evening with German-Americans called together to protest against an Anglo-American alliance and the alleged false assertions made against Germany in connection with the recent Spanish-American war.

Ex-Congressman William Voike presided and delivered the opening address. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and the following declaration was unanimously adopted:

"With profound indignation we have noticed the persistent efforts of English-American newspapers not only to incite among our people vicious prejudices against Germany and to defame the character of the German-Americans, but also to drag the United States into an alliance with England."

"As loyal citizens of this republic, it is our right, as well as our duty, to resist these wicked practices with all due firmness."

"The immigrants from Germany have brought with them to this land achievements of a civilization as high as it is old. Upon every field of the intellectual life of our nation, as well as in commerce, industry and agriculture, their efforts have redounded to the wealth of our people and in peace as well as in war they have at all times faithfully fulfilled their duty. No part of the American people has done more for the cultivation of music, sociability, the arts, the sciences, the churches and the schools, than the Germans. As good citizens of this country we cheerfully hand over the achievements of German culture to our youthful American people still in a state of development."

"We emphatically object, therefore, to the attempt to stamp our people as Anglo-Saxons and to make it subservient to English guile. Not England, but the whole of Europe, is the mother country of the white inhabitants of the United States."

"We demand that not only friendly relations be maintained with Germany, that has been a faithful friend of our people for more than 120 years, but that peace and harmony be cultivated with all nations, and we will therefore, Washington, at all times firmly oppose the formation of entangling alliances with England as well as with any other country, whereby our country may be involved in unnecessary war."

"We denounce the defamers who have not only instigated public ill will against Germany, but who have by their gross slanders also sown the seeds of discord among our own people, and we solemnly protest against the proposed alliance with England."

"We further declare that with all lawful means at our disposal, especially in political campaigns, we will at all times strenuously oppose all those who favor the wicked attacks made upon friendly nations and who labor to entangle our country into an alliance with England. We call upon the committee that has had in charge arrangements for these meetings to invite all German-American churches, societies and orders in this city to send a delegate to a convention to be held at an early date for the purpose of forming a permanent organization that the German citizens may be called to action whenever it shall become necessary to protect the blessing of our American institution against wicked and evil politicians."

"We call upon the committee to send copies of these declarations to the president of the United States, to his secretaries and the senators and representatives in congress."

PRESIDENT LEAVES GEORGIA.

The Goodbye Were Said Most Regretfully By Everyone.

President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Dr. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and Stenographer Barnes left Thomasville, Ga., at 3:12 o'clock Monday afternoon for Washington.

The special train was run just outside the station so the people could gather around the rear platform, upon which the president, Mrs. McKinley and Vice President Hobart appeared and bowed their acknowledgments.

Some one called for three cheers for McKinley, and then the president made a few remarks, saying:

"We would rather be coming to Thomasville than departing from it. We have had a most restful and enjoyable time, and thank you all over and over again for your kind courtesies and your considerate hospitality. We bid you goodbye most regretfully."

QUAY'S FRIENDS TO CONFER.

Their Chief Says He Feels Too Badly To Meet With Them.

There were rumors in Harrisburg, Pa., Monday night that a conference of Senator Quay's friends throughout the state will be held at the executive mansion to discuss the senatorial contest.

The story is that Mr. Quay has notified his friends that he is feeling too badly to leave Harrisburg at this time, and will leave his candidacy in their hands.

EVIDENCE AGAINST QUAY.

Scrubby Investigating Committee Hears Some Interesting Testimony.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says: The legislative committee investigating the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the consideration by the house of the McCarrall jury bill and the balloting for United States senator held sessions Tuesday afternoon and evening and some interesting testimony was presented.

Representative Kendall, of Somerset, testified that a resident of Bedford county not a member of the legislature had told him if he could see his way clear to vote for Quay for United States senator he would receive \$5,000. He declined to name the man.

Representative Laubach, of Philadelphia, testified that a man named Frank Jones, of Philadelphia, asked him to vote for Quay and he refused. Later Jones told him if he voted for Quay he (Laubach) could have the chief clerkship of the mint or the custom house.

Representative Brown, of Union, swore that a man had offered him \$200 to remain away on that day of the first joint ballot for United States senator. When he refused the offer was raised to \$300 and he was told if he would go into the convention and vote for Quay the price would be "altogether different." All these offers were refused.

Mr. Brown declined to give the name of the man to the committee, but after much urging named ex-Congressman Monroe H. Culp, of Shamokin. Mr. Culp represented the seventeenth Pennsylvania district in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses.

The first important break in the balloting for United States senator took place in the legislature during the day, when all the anti-Quay republicans deserted "favorites" and cast their ballots solidly for Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh.

SHERMAN AN INVALID.

Disease Leaves Statesman a Physical Wreck—Cruiser Reaches Norfolk.

The cruiser which left Hampton Roads March 13th under orders to overtake the American liner Paris and transfer from that ship ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, who had been taken seriously ill, arrived at Old Point Comfort shortly after the noon hour Tuesday with the distinguished invalid on board.

The Chicago, after taking Mr. Sherman on board, sailed from Santiago last Friday morning, proceeding direct to Newport News. The party that returned with the ex-secretary on the Chicago was composed of his nephew, Mr. Frank Wiborg, of Cincinnati; Dr. McGill, of Duluth, the physician who has been in constant attendance upon the sick man, and Mrs. Danizer, the nurse, who leaves the patient.

The patient, who is a man of about 60 years of age, with his features entirely concealed beneath a heavy black veil, was placed in a steam launch and removed to the pier. Two officers and four men from the ship accompanied Mr. Sherman and his attendants. He was borne in a litter to the hotel on the broad shoulders of four marines.

A gust of wind, lifting the veil, disclosed the face of the invalid. It was wan, pinched and of a deathly pallor. A crowd of several hundred people witnessed the removal of the sick man to the hotel.

At 6 o'clock p. m. he was again placed on the litter and taken on board the Washington boat.

That Mr. Sherman is a very sick man, no one who got a glimpse of the invalid's ghastly pallid features can doubt. He has lost flesh until little remains of the active and vigorous man but a frame, and he is obviously far advanced in general infirmity.

CUBANS REACH WASHINGTON.

They Represent the So-Called Assembly and Are After More Money.

Senors Jeter Villalon and Hevia, who were appointed by the Cuban assembly to present to the Washington authorities the resolutions of that body, have arrived in Washington. Their mission, in addition to the presentation of the resolutions, is to explain in detail the situation with reference to the insurgent army.

While the assembly did not reject the \$3,000,000 which General Gomez arranged with Mr. Robert P. Porter to receive and pay off the Cuban troops, they believed it to be entirely inadequate to meet the situation. They desire at least \$10,000,000, and as much more as can be obtained.

FAYNE MOORE RELEASED.

A Bond Is Required of Her, However, On Charge of Larceny.

A New York dispatch says: Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore was discharged Monday upon her own recognizance by Justice Fursman in the supreme court under the charge of "badgering" Martin Mahon.

She was, however, held in \$1,000 bail on the charge of stealing silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. She said she would furnish the bond.

Mahon, the complaining witness in the badger case, has remained out of the city, and the prosecution has been unable to secure his attendance at the proceedings.

FIVE BODIES RECOVERED.

From the Ruins of Burned Armour Felt Works In Chicago.

A Chicago dispatch says: Five bodies were recovered Tuesday from the ruins of the Armour curled hair and felt works, which were burned Monday night. The recovered bodies are: William Rickesacker, John B. George, James Flanagan, John Smith, unidentified man, burned beyond recognition.

BIG VICTORY OVER REBELS

AGUINALDO'S ARMY WAS BADLY ROUTED BY AMERICANS.

GEN. OTIS' LOSSES WERE HEAVY

The Onslaught Was Fierce and Furious and Rebel Losses Reached Into the Hundreds.

The New York World prints the following Manila cable under date of March 24th:

"A sweeping victory over Aguinaldo's forces has just been won by the United States troops."

"The total American loss is estimated at about 100, including both the killed and wounded."

"The Filipino loss is between 300 and 400."

A dispatch received at Washington from Manila states that the enemy are extremely active in the vicinity of Malabon preparing defenses, evidently anticipating an attack. They keep well under cover. A small body of rebels, however, emerged from the jungle on the extreme left Friday and fired upon the Kansas troops in the trenches, fatally wounding Private Cohen, of company B, and Private Muser, of company E.

The Oregon volunteers and the Twenty-second regulars marched to the front Friday. The Third and Seventeenth regiments have disembarked from the Sherman. General H. G. Otis's brigade struck their tents Friday morning, and an early move is probable.

Sixteen English refugees arrived from Dagupan, the railroad terminus, on board the steamer Saturnus. They report that the natives are generally friendly, and the officers invariably courteous.

Mr. Higgins, manager of the railroad, and about a dozen unmarried men in charge of various business interests declined to take advantage of the opportunity to leave. Nothing has been heard from the two American planters at Calumpit since hostilities began.

According to Filipino accounts, a thousand Americans have been killed, the fatalities being especially heavy at Calocoon, where the United States troops "rushed like madmen against a storm of bullets."

Two Spanish prisoners, who have escaped from Polo to the lines of the Kansas regiment, report that the Filipinos have concentrated their forces at Malabon and Polo. They add that only Aguinaldo's body guard is left, and that the rebel leaders apparently intend to stake their fortunes on a fight at Malabon, where it was expected an engagement would take place Friday. If defeated, it is further asserted, the rebels intend to disperse to the swamps and mountains.

The rebels were putting their bolos in front, believing that the bolomen's charms will avert the bullets. The bolos of the Filipinos greatly outnumber the rifles in their hands. The rebels are further said to have admitted that they could not stand the American shells and bayonet charges.

The escaped Spaniards corroborated the stories told of food shortage among the rebels, and they added that their hospitals are short of supplies.

TO CRUSH AGUINALDO.

Otis Is Preparing for His Final Advance Upon Filipinos.

It is understood at Washington that General Otis has so far matured his plans of campaign that within a week or ten days he will be able to begin the movement which is expected to mark the destruction of Aguinaldo's army.

Although stragglers and fugitives may infest the army of Luzon for some time, it is believed that after Otis has delivered his next blow the insurgent army, as an organization, will have ceased to exist.

The new movement will be, it is understood, by a combined land and water attack, though it is not expected that the navy's part in the program will be particularly prominent.

Otis has procured thirteen of the Spanish gunboats formerly owned by the Spanish government, and these are to play an important part in the development of the campaign.

TO INSPECT CANAL ROUTES.

Commission of Senators and Representatives Will Soon Start Out.

On the Panama liner Alliance, which is to take a delegation of United States senators and representatives to Central America to view the proposed Nicaragua and Panama canal routes, elaborate preparations are being made. The vessel probably will start from New York within a week.

After viewing the canal routes the senators and congressmen, on the homeward trip, will view the scene of Cervera's defeat at Santiago and stops will be made at other points in Cuba. The expenses of the trip will be paid by the new Panama canal company.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Purpose Is Abolition of the Sub-Contracting System.

The executive committee of the Garment Workers' Union at Philadelphia ordered a strike of the 6,000 garment makers of the city, beginning Saturday at noon.

The purpose of the strike is principally to secure the abolition of sub-contracting as well as higher wages and increased rates for government work.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER

THE BARTOW PHILOSOPHER TALKS OF ASTRONOMY.

REV. CADMAN RILES WILLIAM.

Disagreement Between the Sun and Moon Producing a Great Host of Lunatics.

Dr. Baker says that all these late disturbances of the elements are owing to the moon, and that we haven't had a left-handed moon before in forty years. The moon has been passing through a cycle of years, and is just turning back to go the other way, sorter like the sun, when it crosses the line and makes the equinoctial gales. "And that's the reason," says he, "why everything is out of joint, both in the heavens above and the earth beneath, for the moon is pulling one way and the sun is pulling another. And that accounts for the extraordinary weather and the storms and floods and cyclones; and this left-handed moon seems to effect the people too, and so we are having a hullabaloo about the jug and whiskey business, and they have got it down so fine now that if a rattlesnake was to bite a man he would die before they could get a drink of whiskey to save him. And here is all this devilment going on about mobs killing up the niggers, and to my opinion it's all owing to this left-handed moon, for you know that when a man goes crazy they call him a lunatic, and that word came from Luna, the moon, and so I reckon that about this time we are all crazy, more or less, and don't know it; I am, I know or else I would have sold my cotton when it was at the high-water mark, and I didn't."

Dr. Baker is an old-fashioned philosopher and has his opinions and some superstition about the moon, and also about screech owls and graveyard rabbits, and the like; but he is wrong about the cycle of forty years. It takes the moon only eighteen years to complete its cycle, and I remember that eighteen years ago we had a very late spring, and never got a chance to break up the land at all, but had to list it in April and plant anyhow. We made a good crop, though, and so we will trust in the Lord, who said that seed time and harvest should not fail.

This moon business has perplexed me all my life. I can't keep up with it—I can't foretell whether the next new moon will set flat and hold water or set up and down and spill it, nor whether it will ride high in the zenith or come low down in the southern sky. It is the most mysterious orb in the heavens, and its movements the most complicated, but to the astronomer it is the regularity of irregularities. It revolves around the earth in twenty-seven days, but as the earth is speeding around the sun it takes the moon twenty-nine days to keep up with it and make the circuit. Its orbit is an ellipse, and sometimes it is near us and sometimes more remote. It wobbles and has a new path around the earth every time for nine years, and then gets back again in nine years more. It has its librations on latitude and longitude and its nodes and apses, and with all these complications, no wonder the people have their signs and superstitions, and believe in a wet moon and a dry moon and a left-handed moon, and see bad luck in looking at the new moon over your left shoulder or through a bushy tree top, and almost everybody has a theory about planting in the light or dark of the moon.

But if the moon ever does make lunatics it is making them nowadays, and we are deeply concerned about those northern Methodist preachers—we see from the New York papers that 400 of them recently held a convention with Bishop Andrews at their head, and listened with approval to the utterances of Rev. Mr. Cadman, of the Metropolitan church, who declared that the time had come when the only test of religious faith should be Christ and His teachings, and that all the miracles of the Old Testament should be discarded as fables and as contrary to human reason. "We must cease to believe," said he, "that Moses opened a way through the sea for the children of Israel to pass over, or that he made water to gush from the rock, or that Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt, or the tower of Babel story, or that Daniel went into the lions' den, or that Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego walked through the fiery furnace, or that the sun stood still at the command of Joshua, or that the whale swallowed Jonah," and so forth. The papers say that there "as almost unanimous applause when he closed, and no one replied to or controverted the argument of the reverend gentleman."

What does all this mean? The press says it looked like a perfect upheaving and overturning of the very foundations of Methodism and orthodox Christianity, and that this was the most representative body of clergymen that ever met in America. Can this be possible? Have they ignored Moses and the prophets of whom this same Christ whom they pretend to believe quoted and indorsed time and again to His disciples? Didnt He say to the Pharisees: "Remember Lot's wife?" Didnt He say in one of His parables: "If they will not believe Moses and the prophets neither would they believe though one rose from the dead?" Didnt Paul preach a sermon on faith and quote Moses and Elijah and speak of the very miracles they performed?

I confess that I was shocked when I read the Rev. Cadman's new departure from the faith of the fathers and still

more shocked when the 400 cheered him. It seems that they were not surprised, for Cadman had been for some time delivering himself on this same line, and had made many converts among them. "Our belief must conform to human reason," said he, and yet the idiot can't tell how his will raises his hand, nor how he winks his eye, nor how the leaves of the tree expand and grow and all conform to the same shape and size, nor how the rose takes on its beautiful colors.

All nature is a miracle and gives evidence of the existence of a Supreme Being, and it is only the fool who saith in his heart there is no God, or that there is no truth in the Old Testament. So far as I am concerned, I feel as if I was nothing, and less than nothing in the scale of existence, for I do not know whence I came nor where I am going, nor by what power I think, nor what makes my heart to beat while I am sleeping. If I did not put my trust in a great and good Creator in whom I live and move and have my being I would be most miserable. He made me and He will take care of me. The Bible has stood as the bulwark and foundation of the Christian's faith for nineteen centuries and now the Rev. Cadman and these 400 propose to strike down and annihilate the Old Testament. Moses and the prophets and the ten commandments must go, for they cannot strike out the miracles and leave the rest to stand. As yet, we have seen no reply to or explanation of this astounding departure from the faith of the fathers. Are the times out of joint in the closing of this century? Are wars to continue? Are mobs to administer the law? Are negro soldiers to tramp through this goodly land and outrage the people and make them desperate?

This reminds me of a letter that Bishop Turner wrote to us in kind remembrance of our late wedding. I have known this eminent negro preacher for thirty-five years and never knew anything but good of him. In 1865 he was at Rome and used his talents and eloquence in pleading for peace between the races and in giving his people good counsel. I remember his public address there on one occasion, during reconstruction times, when he and Albert Bierne both threw themselves within the breach, and how they counseled the insolent Spanish captain and provost marshal, De La Mesa, to stop arresting the white people on every trivial complaint of the negroes. They had good influence over that conceited and revengeful officer and alarmed him into milder treatment of the rebel traitors, as he called us. There is something very touching and pathetic in this long-continued devotion of Bishop Turner to his people. He has lived to see them all free and many of them to prosper, but his discouragement has at times almost driven him to despair.

He sees the alienation between the races is growing wider and deeper and that it has arisen more from political factors than from political purposes than from race, color or condition. He sees not less than 4,000 of them in the chain-gangs of Georgia and a like proportion in the other southern states, when there was not one in slavery days, and all this in the face of a degree of education that the African never had before, for it is a fact of record that 75 per cent of these convicts can read and but few of them are old enough to have known what slavery was before the war. He has lived to read of a thousand outrages and a thousand lynchings when there was not one in slavery days. No wonder he is begging and pleading with his people to go to Africa.

Here is part of his letter to us:

"BILL ARP, ESQ.—DEAR DOCTOR: Please permit a member of the junior race, or as you are pleased to call it, the inferior race, to tender you and your distinguished consort his sincere and unfeigned congratulations upon reaching your golden wedding and being able, through the providence of God, to celebrate your fiftieth marriage anniversary. The privilege of spending fifty years with a devoted companion is an exalted honor and should call for a reorganization of time and talents to the service of God and the betterment of mankind. Once in a while you have hurled some heavy blows at the degraded portion of my race, but you have ever been charitable and always conceded the fact that there are some good, honest and Christian negroes. I pray God that the remainder of your days and the days of your loving companion may be pleasant and felicitous, and finally terminate amid the smiles and sunshine of our common Father. Your wide reading, your bright intellect, your wit and humor and wisdom, and your ceaseless industry will rank you among the great and notable men of Georgia. Again I tender you my congratulations. Next July I will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of my connection with the Methodist church at Abbeville, S. C."

Yours with high esteem,

HENRY M. TURNER.

We are pleased to place this good letter in our wedding scrapbook with all the rest.—BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Baptist Minister Bound Over By a Justice of the Peace.

Rev. C. C. Childress was arrested by Sheriff Land at Fairmont, Gordon county, Ga., upon a warrant charging him with burglary. Dr. W. B. Vaughn, a prominent physician, alleges his house was burglarized and \$800 taken. He charges Rev. Childress with the crime and claims to have recognized him when the burglary was committed.

At the commitment trial a large number of witnesses testified. There was no direct evidence produced of Childress' guilt, but Squire Tinsley, before whom the case was tried, saw enough in the evidence to bind the defendant over for appearance at the August term of the superior court and placed his bond at \$500, which was readily made.

AMERICANIZATION OF SANTIAGO.

Our Ideas Take a Strong Hold on Men, Women and Children.

I was greatly interested in seeing how rapidly the town of Santiago de Cuba is becoming Americanized, writes George Kennan, in the Outlook. A ragged Cuban bootblack shouted at me, "Shine? Shine 'em up?" How these Santiago street arabs have acquired precisely the words, voice, tone and pronunciation of the ferryboat bootblacks in New York I don't know; but they have. Many of them can also count in English, and I am sorry to say, swear fluently in the same language. Half the street boys in the city can whistle our bugle calls, "After the Ball" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

I happened, a night or two ago, just before sunset, to be standing on the edge of the parade ground in front of the Fifth Infantry barracks when "Retreat" was sounded and the national colors were slowly lowered to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner." A large number of dirty, ragged street urchins, of all ages, sizes and complexions, had assembled to watch the drill and the dress parade. The instant that the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the flag began to descend slowly from its staff every boy who wore a hat or a cap promptly took it off and stood bareheaded in respectful silence until the ceremony ended. I don't know what they thought nor how much they understood, but I am told that they began this practice months ago of their own accord, when they first noticed that American bystanders followed it, and that they have strictly observed the custom ever since.

There can be no doubt, I think, that American customs, American ideas and American methods are beginning already to influence not only the boys, but the men and women of this city. In dress, in social habits, in commercial transactions and in a growing regard for neatness and cleanliness, one sees everywhere the slow but sure working of the leaven of civilization and enlightenment.

One year ago, under the Spanish regime, there was not a public schoolhouse in the city—that is, a building originally intended for educational purposes—nor was there anything like a system of free public instruction. Now there are seventeen elementary and grammar schools and a high school, with an average number of 1,922 pupils, and the private houses rented for temporary use as school buildings are wholly inadequate to accommodate the number of children who have applied for admission. Major Baccardi, who is ex-officio president of the Board of Public Instruction, has just recommended that thirty more schools, with accommodations for 1,500 more scholars, be established within the limits of the municipality, as soon as there is money available.

Knows Better.

"What is your idea of a humorist?" "A real humorist is a man who gets mad when he hears a pun."

Days of the Horse Numbered.

The greatest electrician in the world declares that the days of the horse are numbered, and that in a short time electricity will completely supplant man's most useful animal. In 30 years, he asserts, the horse will be a curiosity. Diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood would also be a curiosity if all sufferers would take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There would then be practically no dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, constipation, malarial fever or ague.

At Plymouth, Mass., a man was killed by lightning while ringing a church bell.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascara Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The true Christian can be trusted as far as God can see him.—Ran's Horn.

"Peace Hath Her Victories

No less renowned than war," said Milton, and now, in the Spring, is the time to get a peaceful victory over the impurities which have been accumulating in the blood during Winter's hearty eating. The banner of peace is borne aloft by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It brings rest and comfort to the weary body racked by pains of all sorts and kinds. Its beneficial effects prove it to be the great specific to be relied upon for victory. Hood's never disappoints.

Sole Rheum.—My mother was seriously afflicted with sciatic rheum and painful running sores. No medicine helped her until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which made her entirely well. E. E. MAPLESTONE, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tired Feeling.—"I had that tired, dull feeling, dyspepsia, headaches and sinking spells, but Hood's Sarsaparilla made me a new man. I never was better than now." JOHN MACK, Okaloosa, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Spalding's Trade-Mark Means "Standard of Quality" on Athletic Goods Insist upon Spalding's

Handsome Catalogue Free. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., New York, Chicago, Denver.

WANTED—Case of bad health that RIFANS will not benefit. Send 6 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 100 testimonials.