

# SAMOA FIGHTING STOPS WHILE CONSULS WRANGLE.

## United States and English Representatives Stand Together and Demand an Apology from the German Consul—Stevenson's House Looted.

**AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 1.**—The following advices have been received here from Apia, Samoa Islands, under date of January 24, from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains since the last advices were forwarded, except that a party of Mataafa's followers was routed in the bush by Malletoans. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed, as Mataafa is re-arranging persons who have been already fined and released.

The work of pillage continues, among the houses looted being the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

The exiled Malletoan chiefs were landed at Pago Pago, on the Island of Tutuila, the schooner on which they were being unable to proceed to the Island of Manua, owing to the adverse winds. The Tutuilians gave them a hearty welcome and made an attempt to seize Mataafa's son, who was on board the schooner, but the captain put to sea.

There has been a collision of authority

between Chief Justice William L. Chambers, of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Johannes Raffel, the German President of the Municipality of Apia. Herr Grossmuhl, a German resident of Apia, who was arrested for smashing the windows of the Supreme Court chamber, was sentenced by the Chief Justice to imprisonment and to pay a fine. Dr. Raffel instructed the police authorities to release Herr Grossmuhl, whose fine was subsequently fixed at \$1,000.

The German Consul, Herr Rose, thereupon wrote to the American Consul, Mr. Lloyd W. Osbourne, and the British Consul, Mr. E. B. S. Maxse, protesting that the action of the Chief Justice in fining Herr Grossmuhl was an infringement of German Consular rights. Messrs. Osbourne and Maxse jointly replied in their official capacity that the proper tribunal having dealt with the matter, the Consuls could not interfere.

More than this they declined to have further intercourse with the German Consul or the German Municipal President except in writing, or to attend meetings, except to consider the acts of the Municipal Council of Apia, unless an apology, with full retraction, were offered for the behavior toward Chief Justice Chambers. At the same time the Supreme Court sum-

moned Dr. Raffel for contempt of court in releasing Herr Grossmuhl.

It was in 1888 that Robert Louis Stevenson went to Samoa, and he made his home there until his death, in 1894. Near the port of Apia he bought a tract of some 400 acres, which he named Vallima (in Samoan, "Fine Stream"), and he built first a small, temporary house, and within a year a larger one.

It stood at the foot of Mt. Vaea and was a roomy, comfortable structure, of frame, two stories in height, and with broad and comfortable verandas. The house stood in the midst of a clearing, and above it towered the mountain, covered from base to summit with thick-matted forest growth. Some of the rooms were almost elaborately furnished, and these he kept for the use of visitors. His own living rooms were simple to the verge of bareness.

His library was a beautiful room opening on the second floor veranda, and the walls were lined with books, arms and pictures. He complained, however, that it was almost impossible to work in it, so he usually worked in his "den," reached by a flying bridge between verandas.

It was a little room, with bare floor and unvarnished walls, and he usually curled himself up on a mat in the corner to write. While Stevenson lived there the house was looked after by the natives with the greatest veneration.



Lord Rosebery, Former Premier of England, Who Witnessed the Guillotine Execute a Murderer in Paris.

# ROSEBEY SEES THE GUILLOTINE.

## England's Former Premier a Witness of the First Execution in Paris by the Successor to the Famous M. Deibler.

**PARIS, Feb. 1.**—The first duty which the son and successor of the famous executioner, M. Deibler, now retired, has been called upon to perform was the execution of two remarkable criminals.

Young M. Deibler had hardly returned from Troyes, where he guillotined yesterday Francis Pierre Damoiseau, former Mayor of Rouilly Saint Loup, when to-day he publicly put to death in Paris a young man named Albert Peugeot, on the Place de la Roquette.

On account of the peculiar character of the condemned and in order to witness the first official acts of the young executioner, there were vast crowds on hand to witness both executions.

The one in Paris drew a great multitude of people, many of them of fashionable society. Lord Rosebery, former Premier of England, was a witness of the execution. Curiosity to see the guillotine, the Place de la Patrie, took Lord Rosebery to the Place de la Roquette.

**Last of a Famous Death Spot.**

Peugeot was the last criminal to be executed there, as the public guillotining in that place will be abandoned. His execution attracted attention, therefore, in addition to its own exceptional features.

Peugeot was a youth of twenty years. He murdered his benefactor, M. Bertrand, and his infant nephew, battering their skulls with a hammer. He stole \$250 of the widow's savings to spend in dissipation.

On the scaffold the youthful murderer was cool and unmoved. He refused to confess and seemed indifferent to his fate.

The case of ex-Mayor Damoiseau was directly opposite to that of Peugeot. Damoiseau was an old man, who had ruled his town with an iron hand for more than a score of years. The only man who dared to oppose his tyrannical regime was his son-in-law, Corlier.

Because the latter, on the death of Mme. Damoiseau, demanded his wife's share of the fortune, Damoiseau shot him and trampled the infant nephew to death. For hours he fortified himself in a barn against the police of his town, whom he

had himself appointed to office. He was captured finally by stratagem.

Damoiseau's execution was also witnessed by prominent persons who had come from the surrounding country. The condemned man, without a tremor in his voice, delivered a long speech. He proclaimed that he did not believe in the existence of God, that he never had done a dishonest deed in his life, and that his victim deserved the fate that awaited him.

Damoiseau maintained his sangfroid to the last. Calling his counsel, M. Magnin, the attorney, he said: "I have no chance. This is the finest day of my life."

To the Procureur-General, M. Marville, he remarked: "Well, now it is you who triumph; but there are still countless days in store for rascals."

"I do not need a stimulant," he told the warden, who offered him a glass of brandy. And to the priest, the Abbe Georges, "I do not need your counsel."

Before the knife dropped, he exclaimed: "Vive la Republique! A bas les Corliers!"

M. Deibler, Jr., it is said, did his work fully as well as his famous father. He returned to his home in Paris, prepared for his metropolitan debut to-day.

Dressed in frock coat and top hat, he conducted the execution of Peugeot without a flaw, and the crowd in the Place de la Roquette pronounced him a worthy successor of his father, though lamenting the end of public executions there.

**A Place of Bloodshed.**

On May 24, 1871, during the Commune's reign of terror, the Prison of La Roquette was the scene of the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Darboy, and other priests who had been seized by the Communards as hostages. On May 26 and 27 of the same year thirty-seven persons imprisoned there by the Commune under various pretexts, and during the night of May 26 twenty-eight gendarmes were taken from the Prison of La Roquette to the cemetery of Ivry-la-Bataille, where they were shot.

All the convicts confined in the Prison of La Roquette were liberated on the afternoon of May 27, 1871. Arms were placed in their hands and they were permitted to massacre the persons imprisoned by the Commune, including seventy gendarmes. The approach of the army from Versailles, however, saved many who would otherwise have fallen victims to the spirit of revenge.

The Place de la Roquette is situated between the Prison of La Roquette and the Prison for Young Offenders, on the Rue de la Roquette.

# IRELAND MEETS HIS HOLINESS.

## It Is Said the Pope Will Delay His Encyclical for Further Talks with Him.

**ROME, Feb. 1.**—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, has been received by the Pope and has had two conferences already with Rampoia, Cardinal Secretary of State.

When the Archbishop arrived in Rome he went at once to call upon the Cardinal. On hearing Mgr. Ireland's name announced, Rampoia opened the door of his private room and embraced the American visitor, exclaiming: "At last we meet again, my dear friend," and drew him into the room.

It is said in Vatican circles that the Pope will not issue his intended encyclical on American affairs until he fully hears what Archbishop Ireland has to say.

The Archbishop is to remain in Rome for two months, and his presence excites lively interest in high clerical circles.

The Russian envoy to the Vatican has presented to Cardinal Rampoia the programme of the Czar's disarmament conference. There is no reason to suppose that the Italian Government will now oppose the presence of a papal delegate at the conference.

# SZECHUAN MINES BECOME MORGAN'S.

## The Welsh M. P. and an American Syndicate Acquire a Big Contract.

**PEKIN, Feb. 1.**—The final contract of the mining concession of William Pritchard Morgan, M. P., in the province of Szechuan, has been signed. It is understood that the contract secures for Mr. Morgan, in partnership with an American syndicate and the Chinese authorities, control of all the mines and oil fields in the province. The Americans, it is added, provide 25 per cent of the capital, the Chinese provide 30 per cent, and Mr. Morgan, it is said, intends to start with a capital of \$5,000,000, and to administer Szechuan on the same lines as followed by Cecil Rhodes in South Africa.

William Pritchard Morgan is a lawyer. He was born in South Wales in 1844 and went to Queensland, Australia, in 1867, where he interested himself in mining in addition to practicing his profession. He returned to England in 1885, and, discovering gold at Dolgelly, North Wales, formed a company for turning the discovery to account. He is a strong Liberal in politics.

Szechuan, or Se-Chuen, is a province of China, mostly between latitude 26 and 33 north and longitude 101 and 110 east, having Tibet, which, it is said, the British intend to annex, on its western side. Its area is 126,880 square miles and its population is about 21,500,000. Its western part is a maze of mountains and the province is traversed by the great Yang-tse-Kiang River, into which all its other rivers fall. Szechuan produces sugar, silk and oranges, but its chief products are metal, drugs and opium. The chief city is Chungking. The province is probably the richest in China.

# KAISER RAIDING ARMY GAMBLERS.

## Reichstag Hears That the Emperor Means to Bring Them to Time.

**BERLIN, Feb. 1.**—In the Reichstag to-day there was a discussion of the recent gambling scandals in Berlin and Hanover, in which a number of army officers are implicated.

The Minister of War, General von Gesser, expressed regret at the occurrence and said the Emperor was proceeding unsparingly against those who were concerned in the scandals in order to uphold the law. As a matter of fact, he added, gambling in the army had decreased, and the expediency was being considered of compelling officers to inform the authorities in the event of their receiving offers of money, which were often of a shameful character and even emanating from abroad, which were made in view of inducing them to gamble.

The authorities also intended that the military cadets should be seriously enlightened regarding the dangers besetting them.

# LITTLE HOPE NOW TO SAVE DREYFUS.

## His Most Ardent Supporters in France Losing Heart in Face of the Latest Agitation Against the Court of Cassation.

**PARIS, Feb. 1.**—The most ardent supporters of the theory that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned now admit that there is no longer the least hope that justice will be done.

A prominent member of the University of Paris, who from the first has been a militant champion of a revision of the trial, says:

"For ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen, the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus is a matter of sentiment. All the reasoning in the world would not induce them to change their attitude. There are millions of Frenchmen who will insist upon Dreyfus's guilt in spite of any proof to the contrary."

"A terrible feature of the situation is that the attitude of this majority is dictated by motives which they believe to be deserving of the highest respect. I admit that some of the Dreyfusards are much to blame for this. The best cause may be ruined by disreputable adherents, and there are men on the Dreyfus side of whom every patriotic Frenchman is the natural enemy. While the majority of us have been merely

# NEW YORK RULES WORLD'S FINANCE.

## London Bankers Hope We Will Not Upset the Foreign Monetary Situation.

**LONDON, Feb. 1.**—The sum of \$1,000,000 in gold is now being shipped to New York. This is a portion of the Acton parcel which was disposed of some days ago. It is not a fresh purchase.

The question of the likelihood of further withdrawals of gold is much discussed. But the prevalent opinion is that there will be no withdrawals, as the New York bankers do not desire to upset the monetary situation here.

The security and money markets of the world are now absolutely dominated by New York. Wall Street has a strangle hold on the gold holdings of Europe, which it can pull at any moment. The balance of trade in favor of this country during 1898 swelled to the total of \$621,200,535. This balance was paid in part by expenditures of American travelers in Europe, and by payment of freight and insurance charges to foreign steamship companies. Europe has also cancelled a portion of the balance against it by selling American securities in New York.

The balance of exchange, however, still exists, and could only be met by borrowing money from New York bankers.

New York, it is estimated, is loaning at least \$100,000,000 to London, Berlin and Paris.

By calling in loans at any moment New York could force gold imports to the full amount of the loans advanced abroad. In other words, New York stands in position to bankrupt the European money centers. For that reason the European bankers watch the American market with a nervous interest, and any great movement of stocks would cause a rush of gold to New York and create a panic abroad.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures show that for the month of January the receipts amounted to \$1,774,000, and the expenditures \$1,770,700, leaving an excess of expenditures of \$9,347,800.

To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available gold, \$274,584,675; gold reserve, \$228,652,340; net silver, \$10,369,476; United States notes, \$1,847,558; Treasury notes of 1890, \$1,068,527.

# WILL REMAIN TWO MONTHS

## The Long Visit of the American Archbishop Greatly Excites the Vatican.

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# A CHINESE PARTNERSHIP.

## Province Is the Richest in Metals, Especially in Metals and Oil Fields.

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# MILITARY CADETS WARNED.

## Authorities Take Steps to Prevent Them from Falling Prey to the Great Evil.

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# FRENCH AND GERMANS ENCROACH ON LIBERIA.

## The Former by Settlement and the Latter with Money Increase Their Hold.

**LONDON, Feb. 1.**—An American missionary, the Rev. W. M. Beck, has arrived here on his way to the United States, after spending two years in Liberia. He says there is considerable unrest and dissatisfaction with President Coleman, and that the neighboring tribes are encroaching and inciting to rebellion.

Mr. Beck added that the French are reported to have encroached upon the frontier from the Hinterland, and that the Germans are continually lending money to the Liberian Government in return for concessions, thus increasing their influence and hold on the country. Though the Liberians would prefer an American or a British protectorate.

# AGITATION TOWARD TYRANNY.

## Senator Teller Criticises the Filipino Leader.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.**—There was an especially large attendance of Republicans in the Senate to-day in anticipation of a vote being taken on the resolutions pending resolutions declaratory of the future policy of the United States toward the Philippines. Senator Teller, of Colorado, was the first to rise and was summoned by the President to order to vote, but the day passed without an opportunity being presented. There is little doubt that the vote will be taken to-morrow, and there is no doubt that the result will be defeat or reference to the committee of all the resolutions with the exception of that of Mr. Sullivan, of Mississippi. At its meeting this morning the Committee on Foreign Relations decided to permit the Sullivan resolution to pass, because it is the least objectionable of any of those offered. It is the only one which does nothing, simply declaring that the Peace Treaty does not bind the United States to a colonial policy nor prevent the establishment of an independent government in the Philippines whenever such action shall seem desirable.

To-day an attempt was made to secure an agreement as to the date when the vote should be taken. It was suggested that the vote could be had at 12:30 to-morrow. To this Mr. Teller objected, saying that Mr. Spooner had given notice that he would speak on the resolutions and it would be an unfair vote on them before he had an opportunity to be heard.

Senator Spooner is sick and is not likely to be present to-morrow, so that there will probably be no further obstacle to a vote. Mr. Sullivan said to-day that his talks among Senators, he was convinced that the adoption of his resolution would satisfy a majority of those who are ready to vote for the treaty, if some such declaration were passed. Its adoption insures the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

The executive session this afternoon was spent in listening to the speech of Mr. Teller and a short reply by Mr. Hoar. Mr. Teller's speech was a criticism of the Peace Treaty, and his remarks were in line with his previous pronouncements, with their leaning toward autonomy, were in themselves sufficient proof that he had no intention of withdrawing from the position that he was in honor of the principles of liberty.

# REICHSRATH OUT OF BUSINESS.

## Austro-Hungarian Disputes Will Be Settled by Imperial Decree.

**VIENNA, Feb. 1.**—The Reichsrath was prorogued to-day, and it is understood, will not meet again until Autumn.

In the meanwhile the Ausgleich, or agreement between Austria and Hungary as to the cost of the administration of their common affairs and the proportion to be borne by the two halves of the dual monarchy, will be decreed in accordance with paragraph 14 of the constitution.

# THE DELAGOA BAY DISPUTE TO END.

## If There is Not a Report by June There Will Be a Protest from the United States.

**Berne, Feb. 1.**—The decision of the Swiss arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay dispute may be expected no later than June.

The United States threaten, in the event of further unreasonable delay, to make grave representations to the Federal Council, which appointed the arbitrators, and Great Britain will join in these representations.

The interest of the United States in the Delagoa Bay Railroad arbitration is due to the fact that the late Colonel McMurdo, an American, built the road, which was seized. In the course of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal for control of Delagoa Bay, the claims of the railway company for compensation for the seizure of the line by Portugal, on June 29, 1880, were brought forward.

Eventually it was decided that the Swiss Federal Council should appoint arbitrators in the matter, and the case has been before them ever since. The delay is due largely to the fact that the Government of Portugal presented a counter claim, to which the company sent a reply, and Portugal then made a further claim.

The McMurdo claim amounts to about \$3,000,000, which Portugal is trying to avoid paying. Great Britain has done so much to ruin the cultivation of cane sugar in the island that the Government of Portugal would doubtless help her interests. Therefore Great Britain will support the United States in any protest against further delay.

# CHARITY BAZAAR PLANS.

## The Building Erected by the Countess Castellane Nearly Finished.

**PARIS, Feb. 1.**—The new Charity Bazaar, which is being built by the Countess de Castellane, will be finished the early part of May. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has consented to be present at the opening and to pronounce the dedicatory blessing on the new institution.

The present distress in Cuba calls to mind the fact that the present year marks the centenary of the discovery of sugar, which has done so much to ruin the cultivation of cane sugar in the West Indies. The discovery was made by Ponce de Leon, who discovered the Florida Academy, who announced the discovery to Emperor Ferdinand VII on January 11, 1499.

# FILIPINOS RELEASE.

## Those Held on the Island of Negros Are Now Awaiting Transportation Home.

**MADRID, Feb. 1.**—A dispatch received from General Ries, the Spanish officer in command of the troops of Spain in the Philippine Islands, says the troops which were imprisoned on the Island of Negros have been released by the insurgents and have arrived at Zamboanga, the town on the southwest extremity of the Island of Mindanao, of the Philippine group.

# ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SEES THE POPE.

## After an Audience with His Holiness He Presented Two Ecclesiastics of His Diocese.

**ROME, Feb. 1.**—The Pope received Archbishop Ireland at noon to-day. At the end of the audience the Archbishop presented to the Pontiff two ecclesiastics of his diocese.

**Baronne Otard Dead.**

**PARIS, Feb. 1.**—Baronne de la Grange Otard, daughter of M. Oudry, former French Minister to Washington, died to-day.

# IT BEATS THE BAND.

## The Newest and Most Inspiring Piece of Sheet Music, Arranged for Piano, Is "The Pioneer Limited March," Composed by Capt. Frederick Phinney.

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# HUNGARIANS BURNED IN THEIR HOMES.

## Budapest, Feb. 1.—A fire last night in the village of Nagypobozs, in the Lipitz District, destroyed three hundred houses. Many lives were lost during the conflagration.

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**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.** Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Australia via California and the Union Pacific Railroad. For through rates of fare, steamer accommodations, etc., of information regarding trip, apply to R. Tenbroeck, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York City.

# BRITISH MUSEUM NOT VICTIMIZED.

## Experts Did Not Buy Manufactured Antiquities Purporting to Come from Mexico.

**LONDON, Feb. 1.**—A rumor recently became quite prevalent here that the archaeological experts of the British Museum had been duped by the purchase of some bogus neolithic and palaeolithic curiosities. It was well known that some remarkably clever imitations of Mexican masks, flints, medallions, miniature vases and other examples of prehistoric art had been made, hence the story that the museum authorities had been imposed upon was accepted, even if with disturbed feelings.

Investigation has shown, however, that the British Museum was still able to tell which of its curiosities were real and which imitations. Many of the bogus specimens are remarkably well done, but the makers frequently betray themselves in palpably stupid fashion. One enterprising mechanic, who, in his Shadwell home, made palaeolithic things at prices within the reach of all, made a peculiar blunder. He had used Arabic numerals on an article bearing a date long anterior to the employment of those figures. This trifling error exposed the fraud, and his trade in medallions has slumped, notwithstanding the moderate prices.

These bogus curiosities are usually turned out by itinerant people in the East End of this city and in the country. Some of these articles have been accepted as real, but Britons have no fear as yet of their great museum being taken in.

# TENNYSON'S SON GIVEN AN OFFICE.

## Queen Appoints Lord Hallam Tennyson to Be Governor of South Australia.

**LONDON, Feb. 1.**—Lord Hallam Tennyson, son of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, has been appointed Governor of South Australia.

It is said that this place was offered to the Duke of Marlborough, but that he declined it.

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# CHARCOT'S RIVAL DEAD.

## One of the Greatest Experts in Nervous Diseases in Paris.

**PARIS, Feb. 1.**—The greatest French authority since Charcot on nervous diseases has just died here in the person of Dr. Dumontpallier. Charcot and Dumontpallier were great rivals, and their methods of work were decidedly different. Charcot often slung his patients in midair by cords attached to the shoulders, and even to the neck, though in a general way he relied more on his personal influence and magnetic powers. Dumontpallier believed more especially in the virtue of rays of light.

His operating room was made entirely dark, with the exception of a shaft of light let in through a crevice. These rays were allowed to play upon the paralyzed limbs of the patients, with the strange result that the limbs began in many cases to twitch, and after prolonged treatment the patient not infrequently recovered the use of the member affected.

# ENGLAND WILL FOLLOW US.

## Warned That Germany and the United States Are Outstripping Her.

**PARIS, Feb. 1.**—In connection with the discussion regarding the competition in trade between Great Britain and the United States, the English and American Gazette says:

"There is hardly a branch of trade in which America does not now compete with Great Britain. Protection has developed her native talent, which now finds abundant outlets at home and abroad. In every single manufactured article that the States produce, England can not compete with us. That she does not do so is solely owing to her not attempting to do so. Her sons, badly educated, are fonder of play than of study, and her schools are in their infancy, where in the States and in Germany they are flourishing and of long standing. Her property is subdivided. Until England adapts herself to the times, until trade strikes cease, or until other nations are involved in a war, so long will British goods be replaced in former markets by more of her competitors."

# TRANSPORT GRANT AT GIBRALTAR.

## Gibraltar, Feb. 1.—The United States transport Grant, which left New York on January 19, having on board Major-General Lawton, the Fourth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, bound for Manila, arrived here this morning.

# SAGASTA CALL THE CORTES.

## Madrid, Feb. 1.—The Cabinet Council to-day, after a long deliberation, decided to authorize the Premier, Senor Sagasta, to fix the date for assembling the Cortes, and to present to the Cortes the constitutional amendments which were also considered, but no decision was arrived at.

# BIG RESULTS.

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