

LONDON, Dr. Joseph Parker's Pulpit Curse. PARIS, Esterhazy's Wife Asks for Divorce. MANILA, John Barrett Tells of German Admiral's Conduct. PORTO RICO, Relief for the Starving Thousands. IRELAND, Operation of the Local Government Law.

GOMEZ'S ADDRESS TO CUBAN PEOPLE.

Harmony Among All the Generals of the Consulting Committee.

AMERICAN POLICEMEN.

Discharged Soldiers on the Force at Havana—The Marriage Laws to be Amended.

HAVANA.

April 25.—Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, of the staff of General Gomez, who was recently sent to Santiago to make an estimate of the number of Cuban soldiers in the province, called upon the Governor-General to-day and reported that there were 20,000 there—half the whole number in the island.

General Gomez this afternoon received at Quinta de los Molinos five Generals of the Consulting Committee appointed to consider with him the army's future and the details of the arrangements with the United States military authorities. Dr. Cespedes was present. The conference agreed as to the precise form of the manifesto to be issued to-morrow by General Gomez to the Cuban people and army.

General Pedro Betancourt, the new Civil Governor of Matanzas, who is a vigorous anti-annexationist, has written to General Gomez, placing the command of his corps and his own services at the disposition of Gomez. In concluding his letter he says: "We are now commencing the most difficult epoch in the long struggle to secure our ideal. The reconstruction of the country imposes duties upon us which we must fulfill with the same faithfulness as the obligations of war."

General Gomez has received a request from a body of so-called "retired" employes of the Cuban republic that they may be included in the distribution of the \$5,000,000. To-day General Brooke and the Advisory Cabinet spent three hours in considering the names of representative Cuban lawyers who have been suggested as members of the newly constituted supreme court. Already two who have been offered positions in the tribunal—Senor Smita, of Matanzas, and Senor Ricardo, of Puerto Principe—have declined.

General Brooke is considering the issuance of a decree making marriages by Protestant clergymen in Cuba legal and legalizing the marriages of Cuban soldiers in the field by military chiefs, provided these are recorded as the civil law requires.

Mrs. Brooke has accepted the honorary presidency of the Board of Directors of the Casa Beneficencia Orphanage.

General Miguel Gomez, Civil Governor of Santa Clara, has issued a decree declaring that all persons are equal before the law, regardless of race or color.

Forty-five former American soldiers are now enrolled in the Havana police force. Senor Antonio Duarte has instituted legal proceedings against the Banco Espanol to compel the redemption of bank notes to the face value of \$365,000. The matter will come before the Supreme Court.

CANADA OBJECTS TO HIGHER DUTIES ON WINE.

A Protest from the Colonies to the Budget That Will Increase the Customs Tax.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

London, April 26.—Canada and other colonies have protested against that part of the budget that proposes to increase the duty on wine.

NOW BOULOGNE HAS A GULDENSUPPE MYSTERY.

Headless Trunk of a Young Sewing Woman Found in a Valise on the Seine's Banks.

Paris, April 25.—The cities of Boulogne and Soissons are wrought up over the discovery of what seems to be a sort of "Guldensuppe" murder. Three bargemen on the Seine found a portmanteau on the bank of the river which contained the headless and legless body of a woman.

THE SAMOAN STATUS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

No Action to Be Taken on Throne Filling Until the Joint Commission is Heard From.

London, April 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Right Hon. William St. John Brodric, replied to James F. Hegon, Anti-Parnellite, representing the Middle Division of Tipperary, on the Samoan question.

He said the question of the succession to the throne of Samoa would be reported upon by the Joint Commission, whose report would be considered by their respective governments before action was taken.

San Francisco, April 25.—The members of the Samoan Commission have arrived and will go to Asia on the transport Badger, which will sail on Wednesday. Judge Tripp, the American representative, says that the Commissioners are in thorough harmony in their desire to solve international complications, and are in accord on the main issues.

Assault Got the Worst of It. Paris, April 25.—Mr. Strong, the Paris correspondent of the London Observer, was yesterday attacked on the street by an English journalist named Sutherland. Mr. Strong broke his walking stick across his assailant's back and punched him severely about the head.

It doesn't matter anything what it is—you want to buy and a Journal "Want" ad will find him without much trouble. You advertise for 50 cents.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER'S LURID PULPIT CURSE.

"God Damn the Sultan," He Cried in the Middle of a Sermon.

ATTACKS PRINCE OF WALES.

Censures Royalty for Horse Racing and Card Playing and Slaps at the Established Church.

LONDON.

April 25.—A startling address was delivered to-day in the City Temple by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, the principal pulpit orator of England among the Dissenters. In his discourse he gave a slap at the Prince of Wales, and in the boldest language cursed the Sultan.

The occasion was the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell, who was born April 25, 1599. The anniversary brought out biographers, appreciative articles, portraits in all the papers and celebrations in various parts of the country, in honor of the Lord Protector of the British Commonwealth.

Dr. Joseph Parker took the subject as the theme for his sermon this afternoon and delivered his extraordinary oration to a large congregation. He spoke of the Prince of Wales as "a certain card-playing Prince."

After exhorting Cromwell, Dr. Parker said: "When the Prince falls, then let the country mourn. We look to princes for noble deeds and not for idle games. When I see my Prince and Premier on a race course I don't like it."

These remarks were cheered by the audience, and Dr. Parker turned his attention to the Sultan of Turkey, saying: "Empereur William may call him his friend, but in the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost I say God damn the Sultan!"

The preacher concluded with a passionate denunciation of the Church of England for accepting Protestant money for performing Popish rites.

Then, drawing from his Bible the undertaker's bill for his wife's burial, he read the word on top of the bill, "Unconscionable!" "Shame!" shouted Dr. Parker, and the



The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.

congregation loudly echoed the word. "When I read the word it meant vitriol poured into a red, gaping wound," he said. "It is a knavish trick! A Popish, detestable blasphemy! It made me still more faithful to Non-Confession, which made England possible to live in."

Dr. Joseph Parker, the pastor of the London City Temple, is to the British capital what Dr. T. W. Witt Talmage was to Brooklyn a few years ago.

There is not a more popular clergyman in all England. He is a man of the people, thoroughly democratic in life and demeanor. His career is identified with the Free Church movement in England.

Dr. Parker was born in 1830, near Banbury, a quiet old town. His father was a stonemason, and as the son seemed hungry for learning sent him to Jersey College, London. As a boy, however, he showed a predilection for the pulpit, and when he was fifteen years of age preached his first sermon among the miners of Northumberland.

He was ordained in 1852, and when only twenty-three was made pastor of a Congregational chapel at Banbury.

Dr. Parker's eloquence led the little chapel on Sunday and weekdays. His fame spread rapidly, and he was called to the wealthy Wesleyan Church in Manchester in 1857. The next chapel was taken to its utmost to hear the new apostle of liberal religion. After ten years' service he was called to London.

After the death of Henry Ward Beecher Dr. Parker was called to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. In London there was talk among Dissenters of dipping the Mansion House in mourning should he accept.

RELIEF OF STARVING PORTO RICANS.

A Plan to Contribute Products of the Island and Sell Them Here.

Washington, April 25.—General Roy Stone and the members of the Executive Committee of the National Red Cross called upon the President to-day to lay before him a plan for the relief of destitution in Porto Rico. More than 100,000 of the natives, according to Doctor Reina, have been without bread and meat for six weeks and are on the verge of starvation. General Fred D. Grant has reported thirty-nine deaths from starvation in a single province.

The aid the military authorities in Porto Rico gave the natives in rations and employment on the roads has been greatly reduced since the free distribution of rations was suspended, and some of the Porto Rican planters and merchants have devised a scheme which they believe will afford much relief to the destitute, and at the same time serve them, by introducing Porto Rican goods in American markets.

The price of coffee in Porto Rico is very low on account of the large crop in Brazil. The merchants and planters offer to contribute a large amount to be sold in this country through the agency of the Red Cross, the proceeds to go toward the relief of the distressed upon the island. The Porto Rican Steamship Company has offered to carry these contributions free. They also offer to contribute crystal sugar, fruits, preserves, cigars, cigarettes, etc., and suggest the sale of these products at the principal cities by the Red Cross. They desire that these supplies shall be admitted to this country free of duty. The contributors of these articles hope to profit later by the introduction of their products in the American markets.

THE MOST POWERFUL CRUISER IN THE WORLD.

The First Keel Plate of the Drake, a 30,000 Horse Power Ship, Laid at Pembroke.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

London, April 26, 12:25 a. m.—The first keel plate of the cruiser Drake, designed to be the most powerful war ship of her class in the world, was laid yesterday at Pembroke. The keel plate of the Drake will be 500 feet long, 7 feet beam and the engines will develop 30,000 horse power.

FINNS TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The Governor Has the Czar's Authority to Expel All the Suspects Hostile to Russia.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The Governor of Finland has obtained authority from the Czar to expel all people suspected of hostility to Russia and to the work now in progress of "Russifying" Finland. The order affects thousands of people.

Invalids from Dewey's Squadron.

Gibraltar, April 25.—The United States armed transport Buffalo, which arrived here this morning from Manila, on her way to New York with officers and men from Admiral Dewey's squadron whose time has expired, and with a number of invalids, called during the day and sailed this evening. The condition of all on board was reported satisfactory.

The Mikado's Delegates to Peace Conference.

Victoria, B. C., April 25.—The delegates of Japan to the Peace Conference at the Hague have arrived here on the Empress of China. The delegation consists of Captains Sakemoto and Iyehora and a lawyer named Inagata.

HARRISON CABLES JOY TO IRELAND.

It Is in Reply to a Dispatch Announcing Local Government.

CHICAGO.

April 25.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison received the following telegram to-day, relating to the establishment of local government in Ireland in accordance with a recent act of Parliament: "Local government happily established. Ireland waits your message on her march to home rule."

"EDITOR IRISH INDEPENDENT, DUBLIN, IRELAND." The reply of the Mayor was as follows: "Rejoice in Ireland's triumph. Full freedom must follow."

"CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor."

THE PAUNCEFOTES SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

French, German and Russian Ambassadors Call and Offer Congratulations and Adieux.

Washington, April 25.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Paunceforte, leaves to-day for the Hague, where he will be the Senior British Delegate to the Czar's disarmament congress. He will be accompanied to London by Lady Paunceforte and their four daughters, with a large household retinue. They sail to-morrow on the New York, of the American line. Sir Julian made a parting call on the President and Secretary Hay to-day.

The Ambassadors of France, Germany and Russia called together at the British Embassy, and offered hearty congratulations to Sir Julian on the honor conferred on him and expressed their wish for the success not only of his mission, but also of the Czar's international congress.

Julian thanked the Ambassadors for their exceptional courtesy and through them conveyed his regards to the Diplomatic Corps, of which he has been dean.

After landing at Southampton, Sir Julian and his family will go to London, where Lady Paunceforte and the Misses Paunceforte will remain for the season. Mr. Beal Tower arrives to-morrow to become British Charge d'Affaires during the Ambassador's absence.

GERMANY FIGHTS SHY OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Her Manufacturers Say Commercial Travellers Are of Much Greater Value.

Paris, April 25.—The Messenger, in an exhaustive article on the participation of the various countries in the exposition of 1900, states that Germany will be comparatively least represented.

Dispatches from Berlin show that the strenuous efforts of the German Government to induce many leaders of commerce and industry to send exhibits have not been successful.

All the manufacturers of leather and textile goods have declined to take part in the exhibition. They say that a few experienced commercial travellers render more profitable service to their trades than any exhibition, that the value of their goods can be seen from samples quite as well as in exhibitions, and that new goods are liable to imitation when exhibited in foreign countries.

QUEEN TO RETURN ON MAY 5.

Celebration of Her Eightieth Birthday Postponed to May 27.

London, April 25.—It is now definitely announced that the Queen will return to Windsor Castle from the Continent on Friday, May 5.

As May 24, the eightieth anniversary of the Queen's birthday, comes in the middle of the Watsonian recess, the public celebration has been postponed to Saturday, May 27.

"THE WHOLE FLEET WAS IRRITATED."

—John Barrett.

The Journal's Former Correspondent Praises Dewey's Tact.

GERMANS' STRANGE ACTS. Captain Coghlan's Reprimand or Punishment in the President's Hands.

HIS REPLY TO LONG'S LETTER. It Is Said His Defence Is That He Was Speaking in a Private Club and Had No Intention of Ridding the Kaiser.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LONDON.

April 25.—After much persuasion John Barrett, former Minister of the United States to Siam, who was correspondent of the Journal at Manila, gave valuable information upon the relations of the German naval officers in the Philippines with Admiral Dewey, the matter described in Captain Coghlan's speech.

"From what I saw at Manila," said Mr. Barrett, "a feeling of great irritation existed in the American fleet from Admiral to sailors, on account of the attitude and manoeuvres of the German vessels. Only the rare forbearance and tact of Admiral Dewey prevented serious consequences."

"In his supreme desire to avert friction Admiral Dewey asked the newspaper correspondents at Manila to refrain from sending to their papers the news of events that happened. The Admiral feared that popular feeling in the United States might be overexcited by the relation of the happenings."

"It has always been difficult for me to understand the purpose of the German Admiral in acting as he did. It is noteworthy that leading German merchants of Hong Kong, Singapore and Manila did not sympathize with the conduct of the German Admiral."

"I know that the greatest good feeling prevails between the Germans and the Americans in the far East."

Mr. Barrett will speak on Monday before the London Chamber of Commerce upon the possibilities of trade in the far East.

CAPTAIN COGHLAN MUST NOT BE PUNISHED.

The Cabinet Unanimous in Its Decision That the Matter Needs No Action by the State Department.

Washington, April 25.—To President McKinley is left the responsibility of fixing the punishment that Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, shall receive for his indiscreet but indisputably truthful statements of the conduct of the Germans in Manila Bay.

Secretary Long took with him to the Cabinet meeting to-day the reply of Captain Coghlan to the inquiry asking him in his speech at the Union League Club banquet last Friday had been correctly reported in the newspapers.

The case was discussed at the Cabinet session, and the members unanimously concurred in the position taken by Secretary Hay that the incident was not one for disciplinary consideration, and that he do not wish to see him punished severely.

Secretary Long declined to say what measure of reprimand or punishment would be meted out to Captain Coghlan, and beyond saying that nothing would be done for two or three days would not discuss the matter. The fact that Captain Coghlan was allowed to take his ship to Philadelphia leads to the belief that nothing more severe than an oral reprimand may be administered, but as the President has not yet made up his mind the outcome cannot be definitely forecast.

Secretary Long left the letter with the President and the latter will decide what should be done between now and Friday, when he is to inspect the delegates at Philadelphia. The letter of Captain Coghlan is not to be made public for the present, but it is said that he makes these points:

1. That his remarks before the Union League Club and the Army and Navy Club were exaggerated and distorted.

2. That the actual occurrences do not justify the conclusions which appear to have been drawn by the public.

3. That his remarks concerning the conduct of the German naval officers at Manila were made in the privacy of a club, among gentlemen, and no idea that they would be spread broadcast to the newspapers.

In his letter Captain Coghlan disclaims any intention of ridiculing the German Emperor or of insulting the German naval officers. The German Ambassador is said to regard the incident as closed, so far as he is concerned, and it now remains for the President and Secretary Long to end it.

The German Ambassador has received many letters expressing regret and disapproval of the Coghlan incident. These come not only from German-Americans, but from representatives of the American press and the straining of international relations by comparatively trivial acts of individuals.

MR. CHOATE SEES DURKIN AND JAGGERS.

LONDON. April 25.—Ambassador Choate received at the Embassy to-day the London messenger, Jagers, who took Richard Harding Davis's tender message and sparkling gift to Chicago, and the Chicago messenger, Durkin, who took a message from the Chicago Tribune to the London Mail. A crowd cheered the youngsters as they entered the Embassy. Durkin was affable, treating Mr. Choate as quite his equal.

GAY ESTERHAZY SUED FOR DIVORCE.



Count Esterhazy Sued for Divorce. The conduct of the disgraced officer in London provoked his wife to seek release.

PARIS.

April 25.—The Matin this morning announces that the Countess Esterhazy Nicholas Esterhazy is now the head. The will to-day begin proceedings for absolute divorce from her husband, Commandant Esterhazy.

Ever since his connection with the Dreyfus scandal became known and after the flight of Count Esterhazy from Paris it has been rumored that his wife would seek a divorce, though she denied these assertions in a number of interviews printed in the Paris papers.

Mme. Esterhazy clung to her husband even after the Tribunal of the Seine threatened to forbid him to use the name of the old Hungarian family of which Prince Nicholas Esterhazy is now the head. The Prince submitted evidence that the two divorce from her husband, Commandant Esterhazy, who "lately attained the most deplorable notoriety," do not belong to the Hungarian family, and he asked the court to compel them to change their name.

But when Mme. Esterhazy learned of the dashing Commandant's exploits in the West End music halls of London, that Mme. Pays, the queen of the Moulin Rouge, of Paris, was smuggled over to London and that the envious pair were constantly seen together, she would no longer have anything to do with him, and since then she has not answered his letters.

Serious Strike in Belgium.

Brussels, April 25.—On the application of the Governor of the Province of Hainault, three squadrons of cavalry have been dispatched to Charleroi and Louviers to maintain order among the strikers in those cities.

Colonel Stotsenberg's Successor.

Lincoln, Neb., April 25.—Governor Payne appointed Lieutenant Colonel Colton to be colonel of the First Nebraska, in place of Stotsenberg, killed in battle. The appointment was called to Manila.

Berlin, April 25.—Kaiser Wilhelm is busily engaged with plans for the repairing and embellishment of the villa of Cadzand, the vast estate of a loyal Prussian subject, which was gifted to His Majesty last Fall. The imperial couple will spend part of the Summer in their new castle.

HOW FILIPINOS GET AMMUNITION.

The Truth Appears Through a Suit Filed in Tien Tsin.

500 MAUSERS FOR LUZON.

A Pretence That a Shipment of Rifles and Cartridges Was Intended for Singapore.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 25.

Advices from the Orient by the steamer Empress of China report that on April 1 letters were received at V. P. Silvester, of the firm of Louis Spitzer & Co., of Tien-Tsin, by an officer of the United States Consulate on board the steamer Calcutta.

The writ was in a suit filed with the United States Consular Court March 27 by E. B. Drew, who seeks to recover from Silvester the sum of 15,000 taels, alleged to be due under a bond given by Drew, which provided that the steamer Abbey should convey direct to Singapore five hundred Mauser rifles and half a million cartridges.

On the strength of the bond a customs permit was granted. The shipment was not landed at Singapore, but on the island of Luzon. The steamer Abbey was afterward seized, and at present is in the hands of the United States naval authorities.

Applied for defense, and dispatched a large consignment of quick-firing field pieces and machine guns, together with modern rifles. The captain's boat was picked up by the Flamingo March 31. All the passengers were saved.

H. M. S. Archer, at Singapore, reports that the Palawan natives hoisted a British flag. The Archer's crew compelled them to lower it.

Washington, April 25.—Army officials have learned that since Manila fell the Filipinos have been obtaining supplies of ammunition from Hong Kong and Singapore, as well as from Europe. A strict naval patrol of the island of Luzon has been established and the belief is expressed that the supply of ammunition will now be cut off. It is positively stated that the Filipinos have no factory for the manufacture of smokeless powder and Mauser cartridges which they are using.

WILHELM'S NEW CASTLE.

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more striking and pleasing to look upon than the hearty, ruddy faces of honest laborers. The millions of toilers of both sexes struggling for daily bread are the saving of the nation.

Pure blood makes them strong and more able to keep up the daily round of duty whether at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down "tired" feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, for purifying the blood.

It is the Best Made Anywhere By Anybody and Everybody Knows It.

Leg Sores—"Sores on my wife's limb were so bad she could not walk. Physicians' aid of no value and she used crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, she laid them aside and walked freely." Fred A. Hoyle, Reynolds Bridge, Conn.

Bad Blood—"Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over \$60 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle." Mrs. Louisa Mason, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dyspepsia—"For twelve years I was dyspeptic and broken in health, had terrible pains in my back and was unable to work. When I had taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I recovered my health. I always recommend it." J. F. Manor, 362 8th St., Oswego, N. Y.

Grip—"Was in very bad condition after an attack of grip. Nothing helped me and I almost gave up hope. I am strong and feel better now than in twenty years, all because I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made my blood rich and pure." John O. Duncan, 649 Russell Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Acts promptly for both sexes and all ages. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.