TELEGRAPHIC.

ADMIRES WILHELM.

The Captain of the New York Speaks Most Germans's Emperor.

NEVER SAW ANYBODY LIKE HIM.

His Knowledge of a Man-of-War Simply Marvelous—Naval Administration.

NEW YORK, July 25.—After an absence of nearly two weeks, the United states cruiser New York arrived here today and anchored in North river. Captain Evans, when seen by the reporter of the Associated Press, expressed himself as being highly pleased with the ship, and said with no little show of pride that she was the boss of her class. Of the voyage Captain Evans said:

"We had moderate to fresh gales nearly all the time, and although we had only three-quarters boiler power we had better power for three days, so made the trip from Lamb's Knoll to Sandy Hook in the excellent time of nine days and four hours. I gave the ship full speed trial of eight hours duration in a head sea, and with 165 pounds of steam the engines developed 170 revolutions per minute under natural draught, and the cruiser crowded a speed of 17½ knots an hour, with 1,800 tons displacement. Her behavior was unvexed with the consumption of 187 pounds of coal, which is the lowest on record.

"I have got a good fair trial in a gale with a speed of 14 knots, and I can say not one moment during that time when we could not have brought the guns on the quarterdeck and all hands on the gun deck, with the exception of the two forward guns, into action."

"How about the visit of the German emperor?" asked the reporter, "and what do you think about the skipper?"

"Well, now," said the captain, laughing, "I didn't propose to tell the German emperor's secrets, but I can say that I never saw a man like him in my life. He seems to know a great deal about everything. His knowledge of naval architecture particularly surprised me very much, and you can't help being in a single detail from the keel to the truck. The night he left the ship I was aboard he gave me a sample of his technical knowledge about a modern man-of-war.

"About 1 o'clock in the morning, although he had been already shown all the ship, he expressed a desire to see the engine room and dynamo. After going through the engine room, where he made a close examination of the machinery, he asked me how long it would take to investigate an engine. I informed him I did not exactly know, but I would have it done for him. To content to please him very much and taking his watch in his hand, he said, 'Very well, I will time you.' The men set to work with a will, and when the task was completed the emperor looked at his watch and said, '27 seconds.' He expressed himself as being very well satisfied with the quickness of the Americans, and then he tried the reversing gear to see that it was in proper shape.

"When he came on deck again the ship was almost perfectly still, and most of the men, with the exception of the watch, had turned in. It was then nearly 2 a.m., and while passing through from the engine room to where he stood on the quarter deck, he saw two men curled up in their hammocks. Turning quickly to me, he said 'How long will it take to close your water-tight doors?'

"The men did it in ninety seconds after the signal was given. He said that was wonderfully quick work considering the fact that the men were really all asleep when the order was issued, and that he had no doubt as to not being able to do the same work in twenty of the time in the daylight when everything was in readiness.

"When the emperor was leaving us he stood on the quarterdeck and in telling me good-bye said: 'I have been imagined that a vessel of war could be in the condition of the New York.'"

SILVER GOOD ENOUGH.

Mexico Not Likely to Adopt the Gold Standard.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 25.—There is no the slightest likelihood that the government will adopt the gold standard, as has been advocated in the last six weeks by bankers, who are now urging their opinion and advocate the retention of the silver standard, which is hinging on with great tenacity.

President Diaz overlooks the ambition to place Mexican credit on a level with that of Chile, and there is little doubt but here that within three years Mexico will be able to refund her foreign gold debt at 7 per cent, saving 3 per cent. German bankers who have visited the town are feeling entirely satisfied with the condition of Mexican finances, and have made money on the rise in the bonds of this government.

TO HEAR HOKE SMITH.

The Opera House Packed to Its Utmost Capacity.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 25.—Tonight the opera house was packed to its utmost capacity to hear Hoke Smith's speech in advocacy of a sound currency. He spoke over two hours, being interrupted occasionally by applause. Referring to the panic of 1893, he said the extraordinary run upon the treasury was created during the panic of the treasury for payment. The government did not have the money then, and it was necessary for it to borrow the money. This it did by issuing bonds.

The secretary stated he was satisfied there of timidness should exist on account of the very small demand made upon the treasury since. Speaking for the payment of additional demand notes. He was confident that this was the result of a bankers' fight in New York, and business men might feel secured that no run would be made upon the treasury is equivalent to cause any trouble.

He called attention to the fact that the national democratic platform in 1876, on which Tilden and Hendricks were nominated, denounced the failure of the Republican party to issue and the promise of the legal tender notes (demand notes), and declared that their non-payment was regarded as a breach of faith of the nation. He declared that every democratic platform recognized the principle that the government must absolutely maintain its credit and meet these demand notes whenever they were presented, and the present administration simply did what was absolutely necessary, and what was thoroughly Democratic when it borrowed money to pay these notes. He showed that by paying off all the demand notes and by using the funds in the treasury now maintained as gold reserve, the burden would not be heavy upon the treasury, and that it would not forever all rails upon the treasury for gold and disturbance consequent thereto.

Secretary Smith said that a prominent railroad president, interviewed in a Mexican railroad, declared to him a few days ago that his reason for favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver was due to the fact that in Mexico his railroad hands received in Mexican dollars about the same number of dollars that he had to pay for similar work on the United States, that the Mexican dollars were worth only half as much as the dollar in the United States, and that, therefore, by the silver he was enabled to get his labor for half what it would cost in the United States. This same railroad president added that with the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 in the United States, the pay of employes in industries and railroads would really be reduced one-half, because the dollar would only be worth half as much.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

Collision Between Roosevelt and the Revenue Collector.

NEW YORK, July 25.—President Roosevelt, of the police board, and Revenue Collector Edward Grosse, tonight for the second time came into collision at a discussion of the excise question, which they view from opposite standpoints.

The meeting took place at the headquarters of the Columbia club. President Roosevelt said: "We stand for the enforcement of all laws, and where it is impossible to attend to all, we will attend to the chief offenders first and deal with the others in due time. We won last year on the platform of common honesty, which means the enforcement of laws.

"You read that interview with the editor of the Wine and Spirit Gazette, where he stated that under the old regime the bookmaker of the police became so heavy that a delegation called on the president of the police board, and he agreed to stop it, on condition that the saloon-keepers supported Tammany Hall, and he actually accomplished it. This revelation, because everybody knows it to be true.

"Take excise law never was a dead law. It has always been enforced, but it is said to have been enforced only against those who had no pull. In 1894 there 9,000 arrests were made for violating the excise law—a pretty good record for a dead law. The difference between then and now is not one of severity, but one of common honesty. I've been told that we jeopardized reform by daring to stand up against the united interests of the brewers and liquor dealers. I would fail a thousand times rather than succeed at the cost of official connivance at thievery, dishonesty, blackmail and corruption."

Internal Revenue Collector Grosse said in reply: "The German-American Reform Union has been deceived by Roosevelt. Mayor Strong promised that the laws would be interpreted in a liberal manner. We have been losers. We were down on Tammany because of its infamous enforcement of the excise law. Now we are worse off than before."

Revolution in Bulgaria.

LONDON, July 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says there are rumors there of a revolutionary uprising in Bulgaria with hostile demonstrations at Sofia and elsewhere against Prince Ferdinand and M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian premier.

The Durrant Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A number of young women struggled with other curiosity-seekers to obtain admission to the trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont today. Judge Murphy denied the defendant's application for a change of venue, giving Durrant the right to renew the motion later on.

The court announced that the sealed play, based upon the Emmanuel church murders, could not be produced during the trial, or while the action was pending in the superior court. The impaneling of jurors then commenced. Fifty of the jurors offered excuses which were accepted by the court. From the other hundred jurors, who had been summoned, an attempt was then made to secure twelve talesmen.

ADVICES FROM HAWAII.

The Princess Gets No Pension—Financial Statements.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The steamer City of Peking arrived today from China and Japan, via Honolulu, bringing the following advices:

HONOLULU, July 18.—Princess Kaiulani will not get her pension. The case was practically decided on the 16th inst., when the senate referred all petitions and permanent settlements to the regular session. The item was $4,000 per annum, to commence with April last. When this matter was discussed in the senate Mr Candless said a long argument against the passage of the measure. In his opinion, $4,000 given to Kaiulani was $4,000 paid out to assist in the overthrow of the government, and he asked his colleagues to mind the actions and expressions of Kaiulani and her guardian, and their evident desire for a restoration of the monarchy.

Minister Hatch and Smith made strong arguments in support of the item, on the ground that it was a moral debt which the country owed, and that unless the item would accompany the bill, representing the intelligence of the community, would look on allowance to Kaiulani. Minister Smith's remarks about the queen are construed to mean that she will soon be liberated. President Dole will sign another batch of pardons, the men to be liberated on Thanksgiving day.

Minister Damon's financial statement shows the bonded indebtedness of Hawaii one year ago was $3,318,000; this year it is $3,708,000. The minister said he saw a way out of the difficulty, and that was by asking people to whom money was due to have a little patience, as the government would be able to meet all its obligations, it having passed the critical point, and its credit being well established.

The steamer Lehua left port on the 9th instant bound for French Frigate shoals, an island not far from Necker, and actually a part of the group. The vessel returned today, after planting the Hawaiian flag upon the island. It has been understood for many years that the French Frigate Shoals were Hawaiian territory.

Protest Against England.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—A hostile crowd made a demonstration or protest against the occupation of the island of Trinidad by the British, in front of the British consulate at Sao Paulo today. The police patrols have been increased on account of the demonstrations here.

Spain's Retaliation.

TAMPA, Fla., July 25.—Among the passengers of the Plant steamship from Cuba tonight was a planter, who stated that the American press has done more injury to Cuba than all the insurgents. He further said that Tampa was a hotbed of Cuban patriots, and Spain, in order to retaliate, will pass a law prohibiting the exportation of leaf tobacco. This is intended as a death blow to the cigar industry here, and would throw thousands of Cubans out of employment, who weekly make large contributions to the revolution. The manufacturers here have discussed the matter. They calculate that they will still be able to purchase the Cuban product on account of the advance price, which has already advanced $20 per bale. The manufacturers are prepared to use domestic tobacco.

English Election Returns.

LONDON, July 25.—Returns of voting, which have been received up to date, leave the state of the parties as follows: Conservatives, 329; liberal-unionists, 69; total unionists, 398; Liberals, 158; McCarthyites, 42; Parnellites, 10; labor, 2; total opposition, 212. The net gains of the government party up to date number eighty-two.

Canned Meat Sales.

PORTLAND, Or., July 25.—A special rate on canned and pickled meat, as a result of the horse meat industry established in this city, has been made to eastern points by the railroads. The O. R. & N. company, in connection with the Union Pacific system, the Northern railway and the Northern Pacific has issued an announcement to the eastbound North Pacific coast tariff for this purpose. The new tariff applies equally to all eastern points. The rate established is 21 per 100 pounds in carloads of 24,000 pounds minimum weight. A natural reduction of nearly 100 per cent.

FREDERICKS TO DIE.

The Last Day of the Notorious Criminal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—William Fredericks, who murdered Cashier Wm. A. Herrick in an attempt to rob the San Francisco Savings Union bank in March, 1893, will be hanged at San Quentin today. Fredericks is one of the most daring desperadoes in California. As an associate of Evans and Sontag, the train robbers, he took part in some of the most sensational crimes that were ever committed in the state. He is known to have murdered three men. While serving a term in the penitentiary at Folsom he conspired with a number of other desperadoes to lead a jail break. At the ringleaders of his sentence Fredericks managed a number of weapons into the prison and in the outbreak that followed three convicts were killed. A few months later Fredericks killed a workman in Nevada county who attempted to rob him of a freight train, and when Sheriff Paine tried to capture him, Fredericks killed him. After he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Cashier Herrick, Fredericks feigned insanity but a few weeks ago he gave up hope of a commutation of sentence and since then has discussed his fate stoically.

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