

TELLS STORY OF A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Amphibious and Capture of the
Yorktown Boat's Crew.

LIEUT. GILMORE RELATES IT

No Order Violated—Went in to Save
Two Men—Battle and Subse-
quent Experiences.

[Early Dispatches.]

Washington, March 30.—The navy department has just received from Admiral Watson a copy of the report made to him by Lieut. Gilmore of the circumstances attending the amphibious and capture of the Yorktown boat's crew commanded by him at Baler, April 12th last. The report is a concise, plain, yet thrilling account of the strategy at the mouth of the river which resulted in the loss of the lives of several sailors and the taking into an eight months' captivity of the remainder of the crew.

It appears for the first time from this report that Lieut. Gilmore did not violate his orders in entering the river, but did so for the sole purpose of protecting two of the Yorktown's officers whom he had been directed to land.

The Yorktown at the time was trying to relieve as much of the Spanish garrison as was beset by the Filipinos at a church at Baler, and two of the officers referred to had undertaken to make a reconnaissance.

Lieut. Gilmore's account of the tragedy which followed the attempt to execute the orders is given in the report as follows:

"United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station, Flagship Brooklyn, Manila, P. I., January 9, 1900.—Sir:—I have the honor to report the following in regard to the capture of the second cutter and crew of the Yorktown, of which I had charge, by Filipinos at Baler, April 12th, 1900. My diary and official correspondence with the Philippine officials were lost in the rapids of the Arbuququerque river.

"On the evening of April 11th the commanding officer of the Yorktown said he wished me the following morning to take charge of a boat to land Ensign W. H. Standley and a quartermaster, who were to make a reconnaissance to discover the whereabouts of the church defended by the Spanish prisoners in Baler.

"Mr. Standley and the quartermaster were to be landed at the small cove to the eastward of the river running past the town of Baler, province of Principe. The commanding officer said he would not hamper me with orders, but directed me not to land, but to sound at the mouth of the river and ascertain the distance of the ship from the mouth. If necessary, I was to make a demonstration to call the enemy's attention from the people landed.

"About 4:20 a. m. of April 12th, I left the ship with the second cutter, Ensign Standley, and the quartermaster as passengers. The boat was armed with a Colt automatic gun in the bow and crew with Lee rifles and belts filled with ammunition. The following are the names of the boat's crew: Chief Quartermaster, Walton, Sailmaker, Mate, Voudoit, Coxswain Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate, (first class) Nygard, Seaman Rynders, Seaman Woodbury, Ordinary Seaman Bristol, Ordinary Seaman McDonald, Landman, Dillon, Morrissey, Edwards and Anderson, Apprentice (first class) Van Vile, Apprentice (second class) Peterson.

"We pulled in under muffled oars and landed Mr. Standley and the quartermaster. It was just early in the daylight when we pulled out from the cove in the river's mouth. When near the river I saw that a sentry on one of the numerous stations on the beach had seen us. I thought probably that he also had seen us land Mr. Standley, so to let him think that I had been searching for the river, I pulled for it, sounding the bell, and ascertained the distance of the ship from the river's mouth and continued in for about 1,000 yards, sounding slowly and making a rough sketch. This I thought would make them believe that I had landed but was simply surveying the river.

"I knew we would have to sustain the fire of the enemy as we came out, but I trusted to the Colt to disarrange their aim, which at best is not good. I was quite sure that the sentry would put them off the idea of anyone landing in the cove, and I have every reason to believe now that it did. The left bank, the side toward the enemy, was covered by high marsh grass and swamp land, and I knew that no outposts could be there. The right bank was steep, too, and covered with a dense growth, and from observation I judged the enemy had only their stations on the left bank of the river.

"As we neared the end of the swamp land, I was about to give orders to return, when we rounded the bend, and came full on an outpost on solid ground. He hailed us and fired a rifle as a signal. Before I could answer the hail a volley was fired into us at close range—fifty or sixty yards. The effect of this volley was terrible. Morrissey was killed instantly, his brains being scattered over the boat and crew. Dillon was mortally wounded, never recovering consciousness, and dying shortly afterward in the boat. Seaman Rynders had his fingers cut off at the hand, but kept bravely to his starboard stroke oar. The starboard oars were riddled and most of them shattered; besides, the boat was pierced by the Remington balls and made water fast.

"As soon as possible after recovering from the first shock we opened fire with the Colt and rifles. The ambush was so complete that we could not see at what to fire, not even the smoke. The Colt was thrown out of action before the second volley, shattering the ammunition box and cutting the binding tape. The order was given to back oars, but as only a few could be used—the others being shattered—Mr. Voudoit drifted us on a sandbank. Ellsworth, Edwards and Woodbury tried to swim the boat out but did not succeed. The volleys were poured in on us on the left bank in quick succession, wounding mortally McDonald and Nygard.

"At this time I was under the impression that most of the crew were either wounded or killed. The bodies of the men who had been killed had fallen on the slight rise of the bank who were struggling in the bottom of the boat. The boat was covered with blood and presented a fearful sight. The cries of the mortally wounded in the stern of the boat, asking me to shoot them and not allow them to fall into the hands of the savages, were heartrending.

"At the same time could be seen coming down the right bank of the river, a band of men armed with Remingtons, bows and arrows, bolos and spears. I gave the order to hoist the white flag, which was done by Rynders, who received a shot in the right wrist and dropped the flag. I thought the enemy intended to massacre all of us, so continued to fire, the fire of the enemy coming faster. We were now hailed from the left bank in Spanish, the officer saying that if we did not cease firing and surrender he would kill us. I then surrendered.

"Before the officer on the left bank

could get across, the savages on the right bank came up, took us off the boat, robbed us of rings, watches, and bags, and, in fact everything that they could get at short notice, tied our arms behind us with bamboo thongs and lined us up on the beach to be shot. Those who had rifles loaded them and had them already cocked when an officer came out of the brush and ordered otherwise. We were then sent on board the boat, and after plugging on the holes made by rifle balls, pulled up to the river.

"I regret to say that I now found the following casualties: "Morrissey and Dillon, dead; Nygard and McDonald, mortally wounded; "Seaman Rynders and Woodbury, seriously wounded. Myself slightly wounded in the knee by a ball which came through the side of the boat. The wound healed on arrival in San Ysidro. We were landed some distance up the river and were allowed to take the mortally wounded out of the boat and place them on shore and to arrange the tourniquets to the wounds.

"The seriously wounded were carried with us to the commandant's office about a mile and a half distance. We were under a strict guard. The officer in charge of us would not allow the mortally wounded to be taken with us. The officer said they had a medical officer and would send him down to attend the men. I never could ascertain whether this was done, as the next day all who could move were marched across the country to San Ysidro. At the commandant's office I requested to be allowed to write the commanding officer of the Yorktown to notify him of the facts, and request medical attendance. This was allowed but I found later that the letter was never sent.

"Before sending this report I will mention men whom I particularly noticed. All, however, behaved well.

"H. Walton, for his coolness in the bow of the boat with the Colt gun. He had the vision of his cap shot off and coolly pierced by balls in the first volley, but stood to his gun and worked it until it was thrown out of action.

"Paul Voudoit, who assisted at the bow with the gun and to whose knowledge of the Spanish language I am especially indebted. He was under fire of the enemy all of the time in the bow and I commend him for coolness and bravery.

"J. Ellsworth, who in his capacity of coxswain piloted the boat well, and was especially cool under fire, being in the exposed position of coxswain and only leaving the coxswain's box to assist in swimming the boat out.

"Rynders for staying at his oar, although seriously wounded in both arms, and doing everything to assist in backing the boat out. His coolness and bravery, although suffering from his wounds, cannot be too highly praised.

"Voudoit for his bravery and coolness under fire, endeavoring to get a clip out of a Lee rifle for me, and although wounded seriously four times, stayed in position. He is a young man of exemplary habits, only 17 years of age, and showed remarkable coolness and bravery.

"Edwards and Woodbury for coolness in trying to swim the boat out, and the former, with Peterson, for attending the wounded afterward.

"In conclusion I trust that my action in attempting to save Ensign Standley and the quartermaster from imprisonment, if not death, will amply justify the demands made to do this, and although the expedition turned out so disastrously I have suffered for it. My only regret is that my boat's crew should have suffered with me. I am, sir, very respectfully,

"J. C. GILMORE, "Lieutenant U. S. N. "The commander-in-chief naval forces on Asiatic station."

Russia and Japan.

Yokohama, March 31.—The Japanese press asserts that the Russian squadron is still at Chemulpo and that it will probably proceed to Masanpo to enforce the demands made. It is believed that, in the event of Korea yielding, Japan will demand a similar concession on the Korean coast.

Pacific Commercial Museum.

San Francisco, March 31.—Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Pacific Commercial Museum, and William Harper, chief of the bureau of information of the same institution, have reached here from the East for the purpose of lending their advice and cooperation to the promoters of the Pacific Commercial Museum.

Dr. Wilcox and Mr. Harper are enthusiastic over the prospect of seeing a commercial museum started on the Pacific coast, and make the unusual prediction that with good management it will accomplish a world of good for the commerce of the country and divert much of the trade of Australia and the Orient to the Pacific coast.

Anti-Fusion Populists.

Chicago, March 31.—A special to the Record from Omaha says: "The executive committee of the anti-fusion Populist party issued an appeal to the people of the state to meet at a public meeting to be held at the State Fair national convention and notify all Populists that only those who recognize the 'incarnate' convention will be entertained in party councils during the campaign. The courts here today sustained the contention of the anti-fusion faction of the Peter Cooper Populist club to its sole right to that title.

Big Trees Sold.

San Andreas, Cal., March 31.—The sale of the Calaveras big trees has been consummated. Luther Whiteside has made good his bid of \$100,000. He and J. B. Sperry has transferred the property to the Big Trees Co. The government, which proposes to purchase a grove for a national park, will now have to deal with the new owners.

BIG STRIKE IS OVER.

Machinists Will Get Nine-Hour Day and Advance in Wages.

Chicago, March 30.—A settlement of the strike in the machine shops of Chicago was reached today. It is a settlement which is to be national in its scope and under its terms the general strike timed to involve the 150,000 machinists of the country about April 1st will be averted.

Work is to be resumed on Monday here and in Cleveland, Paterson, N. J., and in Philadelphia. At Columbus, the fifth city where a strike was in force, a settlement was reached on Thursday afternoon. In all these five cities the men agree to return to work pending arbitration of the issues in the controversy.

The number of workmen affected by the decision to resume work is estimated to be about 10,000. Of this total, 5,000 are Chicagoans, most of whom have been out of work since the issuance of the order for the strike that went into general effect here March 25th.

Although the final settlement is to be worked out in detail by a board of arbitration, it is claimed by the union officials and admitted by the manufacturers that assurances have been made that will guarantee the concessions of the nine-hour day or its equivalent in working hours and also will secure a slight increase in the average wages of the workmen.

The board of arbitration is to consist of the national president of the National Machinists union, the president of the Employers' Machinery Association, and the third person to be selected by these two.

Queen's Great-grandson.

London, March 31.—The duchess of York was accouched of a son this morning. The child was born at York Cottage, Sandringham, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The duchess and infant are doing well.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN GOOD HEALTH.

All Ready for the Royal Visit to Ireland on Monday.

POTS AND PANS ARE LANDED

Queen Says Kruger Will Not Kill Her—Shouting by Newsboys Stopped—Theatrical Gossip.

London, March 31.—(Special London Cable Letter. Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—The life guards, couriers, carriages, pots and pans, and other royal paraphernalia have already gone to the royal Isle, which eagerly waits for Queen Victoria to follow. How her majesty will be received and the prospects of her doings in Dublin have quite overshadowed all other topics, even in a week which has been marked by the annual inter-variety boat race, the resignation of the duke of Norfolk as postmaster general, the announcement of the Delagoa Bay railroad award, and the rumors of possible war in the far East. Great Britain's own war in South Africa has almost been forgotten, so uninteresting has been the progress of peace in the Orange and Vaal rivers, with the stirring accounts of battles which the British people had grown accustomed to read daily.

The queen is said to be in excellent health and well able to bear the strain of the trip to Ireland. She commences her journey April 2nd, and sleeps on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, landing at Kingsdown April 4th, in anticipation of her majesty's progress through the city, the streets of Dublin are already gay with flags and decorations.

ROYAL POTS AND PANS.

A curious feature of the preparations at the viceregal lodge, where the queen will stay, are the pots and pans already referred to. Her majesty is tremendously particular about her kitchen arrangements, and those at the viceregal lodge were found to be quite below the royal standard. Consequently, no less than 500 copper frying-pans, 48 sauce pans, 50 copper stock pots and many other varieties of cooking utensils have been sent to Dublin especially for the visit.

The earl of Denbigh, who goes to Ireland as chief of the royal entourage, and lord-in-waiting, holds three Irish titles and was formerly aide-de-camp to the lord lieutenant.

However, though the queen is said to be full of excitement and enthusiasm in regard to her approaching visit, she is not forgetful of South Africa. A story is going the rounds that the queen remarked that she was aware many people imagined her anxiety about the war would cause her death. "I may die," added her majesty, "but it will be from some other cause, I do not mean to let Mr. Kruger kill me."

London, or rather that great residential part of it, which is outside the city proper, has been relieved this week from a grievance almost as great as the war itself. For months yelling newsboys have been in the habit of making the quiet streets hideous at all hours of the day and night, endeavoring to hawk "extras," often with nothing in them. The London county council has now stopped this nuisance, and any newsboy shouting his wares is liable to arrest.

The almost unprecedented matter of a cabinet minister giving up his office to go to fight for his country, results in giving South Africa not only English but also Irish blood. The holders of the highest rank in the peerage, namely, the duke of Marlborough, the duke of Roxburgh and the duke of Westminster, ranging from 52 years old to the case of the duke of Norfolk, to the duke of Westminster's 21.

U. S. CRUISER ALBANY.

The United States cruiser Albany remains at Newcastle, though her officers expected she would have sailed long before this. Several weeks will probably elapse before she leaves England, no opportunity having yet been secured for testing her guns, and several minor changes are being made. In the meantime, the Albany will probably be having a dreary time at Newcastle. Captain Craig managed to get steam heat put in for the crews but the officers' quarters are merely warmed by a couple of stoves, which are not very comfortable in the bitter cold weather. The added to the happiness of their existence.

Commander Clover relieves Lieut. Commodore Culver April 2 as United States naval attaché here. The incumbent has been the recipient during the last few weeks of many valentines, and on all sides there are expressions of regret that he is leaving the naval and social circles here. Both he and Mrs. Culver are very popular. The Spanish war devoted upon him more important duties than ever fell to the lot of an American attaché. During his three years' tenure over \$15,000,000 passed through Lieut. Commander Culver's hands.

PUZZLES MILITARY CIRCLES.

Colonel Cary Sanger is busy in London collecting facts regarding the war and is sending a special report to the war department at Washington regarding the lessons learned from the transport and kindred matters. Colonel Sanger makes the United States embassy his headquarters.

Military circles here are somewhat puzzled by the appearance of a volunteer officer specially commissioned by the United States war department to do what is generally considered to be the peculiar function of the military attaché, which post Colonel Sumner still formally holds.

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

Mr. Charles Frohman has made good use of the few days he has been in London. He has made a contract with Arthur Collins whereby he gets the annual Drury Lane melodrama for the next five years for Frohman. He made a contract with D'Oyly Carte to produce "The Rose of Persia," now playing at the Savoy, in America in September. The cast will be made up from the present company, and will number sixty-three persons in all. They will sail

at the end of August. Mr. Frohman further arranged to produce Belasco's "Madame Butterfly," at the Duke of York's theater, with "Miss Hobbs" April 22, with Evelyn Millard as Madame Butterfly, and, finally, he fixed the date of Mrs. Leslie Carter's appearance in "Zaza" for Easter Monday.

Mr. Frohman goes to Paris Sunday. It is not known whether George Edwards will appear against the decision of Justice Kekewich, who, on March 20, delivered judgment in the suit of the late Augustin Daly against Edwards, giving the plaintiff possession of Daly's theater. He has until April 14 to do so. The decision, as it stands, gives Mr. Daly's heirs absolute possession and they propose to run the theater and to transfer the lease to Edna May is announced to reappear here in April and the papers are taking up the New York story of the alleged heroisms of famous English families which are said to have been presented to her. The Star says:

"If they are legally heroisms, the gifted youth who have thus adorned Miss May are likely to have the family lawyers after them."

An interview concerning his appearance on the stage, Sir Robert Peel says the £100 a week which he is to receive in no way influences his decision, adding that his efforts point to a settlement by which he will have £1,200 yearly. He asserts he is merely "going on the stage to fill time," as he is going to parliament at the next election, three constituencies having asked him to do so.

In consequence of hearing that Kralffy intended to have a beautiful woman competition with money prizes, Lady Henry Somerset withdrew her name from the list of participants of the women's exhibition, at Earl's court, but peace was patched up by Kralffy withdrawing the projected feature.

Why Green Suicided.

New York, March 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long has received the report of the board appointed by Rear Admiral Schley to investigate the suicide of Lieut. Com. F. E. Green, late executive officer of the cruiser Montgomery.

Loss of Appetite! Loss of Energy! Loss of Strength!



Did you ever experience these? Do you notice any such feeling now? If you do, then be cured. HUYDAN will cure you.

Have you headaches or dizzy spells, as designated by Fig. 1? Are you pale or emaciated, as in Fig. 1? Have you a heavy tongue or offensive breath, as in Fig. 2? Do you observe these symptoms, then take HUYDAN, for HUYDAN will at once relieve you.

Perhaps you notice fluttering or palpitation of heart, Fig. 3? Blasting or pain in stomach, Fig. 4? Indigestion or torpidity of liver, as indicated by Fig. 5? All these symptoms and the foregoing ones indicate dyspepsia. It is cured by HUYDAN, for HUYDAN never fails in these cases.

Do you not know that dyspepsia and indigestion are forerunners of Ulceration of the stomach, of Heart complication, of Inflammation of liver and bowels? You can avert these serious and dangerous complications, for if you take HUYDAN now, you will soon be entirely cured.

HUYDAN was never known to fail in diseases of this nature, for HUYDAN strengthens all the glands that are concerned in the digestion of your food, and stimulates them to perfect activity.

HUYDAN is for sale by druggists—do a package or six packages for \$2.50.

In an emergency, however, keep HUYDAN, send direct to the HUYDAN REMEDY CO., corner Broadway, Ellis and Market sts., San Francisco.

Consult Free the
Huydan Doctors. Call
or write to them.

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Lieut. Com. Green's experience on board the Montgomery had not been wholly satisfactory and his commanding officer, Com. Morrill, finally deemed it advisable to bring the habits of his subordinate to the attention of the commander-in-chief. This action was taken shortly after the arrival of Rear Admiral Schley at Montevideo.

Desiring to talk with Lieut. Com. Green, Admiral Schley directed Com. Morrill to send the executive officer aboard the flagship. Com. Morrill personally gave the order to Lieut. Com. Green. The latter retired to his state-room, apparently for the purpose of preparing for the interview with Rear Admiral Schley, and there shot himself through the head.

Department officials say they have received no complaints as to the discipline on board the Montgomery, and that the desertions from her have been no greater than from other vessels of Admiral Schley's command. The desertions are said to be due to the high wages paid to sailors by merchant steamers conveying supplies to the British troops in South Africa.

Arrested for Counterfeiting.

San Francisco, March 31.—Robert Bradley, alias Barclay, a would-be counterfeiter, has been arrested in this city by United States Secret Service Agent Hazen. The man was apprehended in a room at 622 Clay street, and a display of revolvers was necessary to induce him to surrender. Bradley was armed and told the officials frankly that they were lucky in having secured the "dron." Agent Hazen captured with his prisoner a complete outfit for the manufacture of counterfeit dollars. The dies were of steel and are pronounced by Hazen to be among the best he has ever seen. He was well supplied with metal, including Mexican dollars which he had intended to melt and transform into coin of the United States. At the time of the arrest was made, Bradley had a fire in full blast, and had his crucibles and metals in readiness to proceed with the process of manufacture.

The prisoner came here from Montana, where he is said to have an interest in several silver mines.

Of Course.

New York, March 31.—According to advice received here, Fayne Moore, who was the central figure in a celebrated trial here a few months ago, charges being preferred against her by Martin Mahon, a hotel proprietor, since deceased, is now the center of attraction in George Edwards' "The Messenger Boy," now appearing at the Gaiety theater in London.

AMOUNTS TO WHITE SLAVERY.

Plan of New York Juvenile Asylum in Indenturing Children.

CASE OF BILLOTTI FAMILY.

Father Put Children in Asylum, and They Were Farmed Out in Illinois.

New York, March 31.—The Herald says:

"Demands will be made on the state board of charities for an investigation of the New York Juvenile asylum's methods of indenturing children left temporarily in its charge. Three cases have been discovered where children who have been surrendered to the asylum for two years have been indentured to western farmers for the entire period of their minority."

"White slavery," that is what it amounts to," declared Michael J. Scanlan, counsel for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who is investigating the case of Joseph Billozzi, whose three children—two girls and a boy—have been apprenticed in Illinois until they become of age, despite the father's protests.

Mr. Scanlan says he has learned it is a common thing for the asylum authorities to disregard temporary surrenders and the protests of parents in sending children out of the State to work on farms until they become of age.

The case of the Billozzi children has been brought before Judge Lawrence in the supreme court, in the shape of habeas corpus proceedings. The asylum officials, when asked by Judge Lawrence why they did not produce the children in court, answered that they were powerless to do so, as they had placed the children beyond their reach until they were 21 years old. They knew of no way in which they could restore the children to Billozzi, although they admitted they had made a mistake.

Joseph Billozzi is a cheese dealer in this city. Billozzi was dumfounded in the supreme court, in the shape of habeas corpus proceedings. The asylum officials, when asked by Judge Lawrence why they did not produce the children in court, answered that they were powerless to do so, as they had placed the children beyond their reach until they were 21 years old. They knew of no way in which they could restore the children to Billozzi, although they admitted they had made a mistake.

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He appealed to Father Bonaventura Piccoppe, head of the American-Italian protection. Father Piccoppe went to the asylum authorities and demanded that the children be returned to their father.

Poscocco, a nephew of Billozzi, alleges that on the day the Billozzi children were sent away about thirty other children were turned over to guardians, despite the protests of parents.

CLEVELAND FAVORS CANAL.

Tells Why He Wants the Nicaragua Waterway Built.

His Little Joke About No Money—Grabbing—Has Got Two Speeches Prepared.

New York, March 31.—Former President Cleveland, in an interview with the correspondent of the Herald at Princeton, N. J., last night, said:

"I have always been an enthusiastic supporter of the furtherment of the construction of the canal. My position has not changed since my reference to it in my first message, which has been recently quoted to a large extent. I appreciate more than I can express, the importance of the project of the Nicaragua canal. I am most heartily in favor of its consummation."

"Any right minded man should have no hesitation whatever in coming out strong on the side of Mr. Hay. It seems to me that the only debatable questions are the details relating to the consummation of the canal, the subsequent management and the general policy of the nation."

"To me this is a most agreeable and attractive sentiment that the United States should occupy the unique position among the nations of the earth of being the altruistic and unselfish brother of all countries. It is especially fitting, in view of the ideals upon which our government was founded, that the whole position of the administration should be that the canal is in the nature of a gift to the world, and a contribution to advancing civilization."

Mr. Cleveland said that he stood upon the doctrine of the German philosopher Hegel—that of unselfishness and

even-handed justice to all, even to the lowest.

"Our nation," he said, "is not to be either a land grabber or a money grabber. Our ideal must be to bring about a higher development of the human race. The opening of the canal to all nations could not help but diffuse a spirit of unselfishness abroad over the world, along with the commercial expansion resulting. A beautiful continent of altruism would be diffused from this great country as the light from a sun in its celestial system."

"I wish to emphasize this point. I understand the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to be modeled in accordance with the general idea of absolute and unselfish neutralization, which is beyond all question essential to the consummation of this great project and that consummation of civilization. The United States must insist upon a policy of disarmament. There must be no fortifications. Everything must be along the lines of universal peace."

"Our nation must better its political life. Unless that commercialism which is rampant in American politics at this hour is very soon checked and crushed under foot, the future will wrap the coils of darkness around our cherished life, and we will settle down to the same dwarfed standards common among the imperial nations of the past before absolute disintegration occurred."

"What is urging on the United States at this moment to the possession of new lands, but the grasping spirit for economic plunder—the curse of every nation which has gone down to the yawning gulf of oblivion? Therefore, I am in favor of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the construction of the canal, and its maintenance as a free highway to all the nations."

"The views I held in 1888 and gave forth in my message to Congress on free trade are in principle what I believe at this time. The same larger political expansion and politics at this time I believe ought to be proclaimed today in even more clarion tones. America is the floral garden of the world to sweeten the world with the carried from our shores the dearest darkest spots of the earth. We have enough in the way of benefits to go

around the globe. Like the five loaves and two fishes of the world's greatest Teacher, I am convinced the nation that confers benefits grows larger in direction.