SAMOA IS DISTURBED.

White Residents are Very Uneasy Regarding Future Events.

WARLIKE SPIRIT RAMPANT.

Lives of Settlers Have Been Threatened by the Natives, who Are Worked Up considerably.

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—The following letter has been received by the Associated press from its Samoan correspondent, and shows how alarming the situation was when the steamer Mariposa left Apia for this city. The letter, dater Apia, December 29th, follows:

"Events have moved very rapidly since the last mail left here. Civil war has been narrowly averted, and, for the first time in Samoan history, the lives of white residents have been threatened by the natives. Even now bloodshed is not far from probable. Armed guards protect the residences of Chief Justice Chambers, an American citizen, and that of Mr. Carr, the leading English lawyer of the town, who has taken a prominent part in supporting Malietoa Tanu's claim to the throne. If fighting once begins, the result will be serious, for each side has thousands of men in the field, and it will require energetic action on the part of the English and German warships to keep the conflict within bounds.

"The whole trouble has arisen through the injudicious action of the three treaty powers in bringing the deported Mataafa back to Samoa. By doing so they have thrown down a bone of contention and converted what might have otherwise been a peaceful election to an angry combat. Of course, at the time America, England and Germany agreed to Mataafa's return, Malietoa's death was not anticipated, otherwise the home-calling of the exiled king would certainly have been delayed.

GERMANS TAKE A HAND.

"For many years, ever since the unfortunate affair at Vailele, when so many Samoan soldiers lost their lives, the Germans have shown a feeling of uncompromising hostility towards Mataafa, under whose leadership the Tanimole defeat was accomplished. Latterly, for some unexplained reason, the German officials have changed their views and have tried to secure Mataafa's return. This course has brought the German consul, Dr. Knappe, into agreement with the British and American consuls and the chief justice, the native forces have been reduced to unbalance, and the lives of white residents have been endangered.

"The trouble began immediately upon Malietoa's return from Jaluit. Though he was nominally held as a prisoner, the consuls, who were opposed to such a course, gave him permission to reside on the royal demesne at Mulinuu and to take such of his adherents as he chose with him. This permission was interpreted literally, and Mataafa's people began crowding by the thousands into the limited space of the Mulinuu peninsula.

"At first the followers of Malietoa, chiefs who had followed the fortune of the late king for years, gave way courteously to overbearing; they pitched themselves drives entirely from their thatched houses, and were forced to take refuge in another quarter of the town.

"Fortunately, Malietoa's people preserved a friendly attitude, and obeyed the pacific counsels of the consuls, demanding that peace should be maintained at all hazards. But still the usurpers on Mulinuu grew aggressive and issued a proclamation declaring Mataafa king of Samoa. Further, they assumed the themselves the government and, secretly encouraged by the Germans, proceeded to depose public officers and appoint their own nominees. The climax was reached when Mataafa and his chiefs actually discharged the chief justice, who is appointed under the Berlin treaty by the three powers. Of course such action was purely farcical, and the chief justice speedily notified Mataafa that he must wait for the decision of the court before he could lawfully declare himself king.

CONSULS AT LOGGERHEADS.

"The most serious element in the whole affair is the disagreement between the consuls. The German consul has been playing double with his colleagues, and the English and American officials are naturally indignant. It was an understood thing that there was to be no foreign interference in the royal election, yet through it all an understanding or compact of intrigue has been at work with the Mataafa people, until they have been aroused to aggressive action. Resistance is declared against all white control and announced their intention of disregarding entirely the Berlin treaty.

"To show the extent of the feeling aroused Ruatoe, a religious fanatic, who is one of Mataafa's most prominent adherents, is quoted as saying: 'Samoans, you must fight strong, when you fight kill. When you meet a white man, cut him up; when you meet a missionary, cut him up; when you meet a deacon, cut him up; when you meet a Samoan, kill him up. I will not speak through the books of the treaty; we will have no municipality.'

"In speaking of missionaries Mataafa's people bring Catholics, refer of course, to the representatives of the London Missionary society, who are unsectarian Protestants. Only a few more speeches of this kind are required to incite the Samoans to open violence, and in this case the houses of missionaries and white residents will be the first objects of attack.

RIVAL CANDIDATES.

"Chief Justice Chambers commenced his examination in to the merits of the rival candidates for the throne on December 19th in the presence of a great crowd of natives and whites. Under the Berlin treaty the chief justice is the final referee in this matter, but on the previous day Mataafa's people entered a vigorous protest against the employment of attorneys in the case. This, however, the chief justice considering that he had a right to run his own court as he chose, refused to consider, and Mr. Carr appeared on behalf of Malietoa Tanus. Another lawyer, Mr. Cornthwaite, who had previously held a brief for Tamasese, announced that his client has retired from the contest, and that his influence would be thrown into Malietoa's scale.

"The next day the Germans brought forward a lawyer named Van Bulow, and asked that he be sworn in as a solicitor of the court. This was done, but to hail on hour the chief justice had to rebuke Van Bulow for his disrespectful conduct toward the court and threaten him with disbarment.

"On the following day it was reported that Ruatoe and other fanatical adherents of Mataafa had formed a plot to murder the chief justice, Mr. Carr, and other whites concerned in the case. The chief justice immediately called a meeting of the consuls and both the English and American representatives agreed to hoist their flags over the threatened houses. The German consul however, reported that he was that he would have rest to commit the captain of the warship Bussard.

BRITAIN'S PROMPT ACTION.

"Fortunately the captain of the English warship Porpoise is a man of energy and daring. Through his influence violence was averted. He promptly cleared his ship for action, and declared in favor of the English-speaking consuls. Meanwhile native guards patrolled the roads and the streets of Apia, and Mataafa's fanatical adherents was averted.

"The most sensational scene in the drama occurred, however, on December 24th when all the evidence in the case was been heard, and Carr, as consul for Malietoa was pressing for a decision. It was discovered that Mataafa came from a race of princes, which had been cut off by an ancestral curse from the line of succession. A tremendous scene ensued. Natives burst out crying in court and were promptly ejected. Outside, the crowd of Samoans raised a great tumult, and their leaders could scarcely with difficulty restrain them from coming to blows.

"The captains of both the German and English warships were up in court. When the row was at its height the German captain invited the English captain to withdraw with him to consult. But the Englishman did not see it in that light. He told the German that he would remain where he was, and that the Englishman did not see it in that light. He told the German that he would remain where he was, and that he would be ready in three minutes to rub it into any one who talked fight. There is a general feeling here that the whole scene was prearranged, in order to bring on a tumult, and thus give the German officials an excuse for armed interference. The prompt action of the captain of the Porpoise, however, defeated the plot.

"The row is expected to close about the end of December, and then there may be serious trouble. Mataafa people threaten that if the decision is against them they will attack the forts. No attack is likely, however, because Mataafa has only about 1,200 armed adherents, whilst Malietoa, who has declared in favor of them has over 5,000 followers.

"American citizens here greatly regret that no American man-of-war has arrived. The display of the Stars and Stripes at this junction would have a splendid effect. Americans are treated by the Samoans as brothers, and recently encouraged by the Germans, proceeded to depose public officers and appoint their own nominees. The climax was reached when Mataafa and his chiefs actually discharged the chief justice, who is appointed under the Berlin treaty by the three powers. Of course such action was purely farcical, and the chief justice speedily notified Mataafa that he must wait for the decision of the court before he could lawfully declare himself king.

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"On the following day it was reported

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance, or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham, and secure the best of medical advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MAMIE F. JOHNSON, Centrella, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends thought I was going to consumption. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

GOOD NEWS FROM MANILA.

General Otis Cables that Conditions are on the Improve.

He Says the City is Quiet, Business is Active, and Natives are Returning Home.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The secretary of war was much gratified this morning by the receipt of the following cablegram at 7:20 o'clock:

"Manila, Jan. 12.—Adjutant General, Washington:—Conditions apparently improving. Business more and more secure. Many natives reckoning. City quiet and business active.

OTIS."

Manila, Jan. 12.—The situation at Iloilo is unchanged. The Filipinos are unceasingly active day and night. On Saturday they landed some fighters with rifle guns with them at the entrance of the river, blocking the channel for all vessels with the exception of launches. The lights have been extinguished. Order, however, is maintained with severity and offenders are promptly shot.

On Sunday one of the Arizona's boats, manned by soldiers, was carried on by the ebb-tide to Quinquera island, and while attempting to land three native natives swimming to the boat and completed the American to arrive.

The Filipinos refuse to have any dealings with the Americans. Vegetables and fruit are not obtainable, business is suspended and the warehouses are filled with rotting sugar.

At Manila the situation is critical, but pacification is possible in spite of the obstacles to Quinquera island, and the opposition of the Filipinos.

It is reported that the rebel government at Malolos is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate on the condition that they withdraw in time allow the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will recognize official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble and it is hoped that the spiritual Filipinos will recede before wiser counsel. In the meantime the tension is extreme on

RELIGION IN PORTO RICO.

Church and State Have Been Inseparable in the Past.

PRIESTS PREACHED SPAIN.

Gospel Teachings at a Discount—Father Thomas Sherman Reports on Schools and Morals.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Assistant Secretary Melkejohn made public today through the division of customs and insular affairs, Father Thomas Sherman's interesting and instructive report to General Brooke of his recent tours through the island of Porto Rico. He traveled on horseback and with-out witnessing any disorder. Father Sherman says that he found the people of Porto Rico gentle, docile and amiable, and that the Residencia living theory, and the other officials were friends to the change of sovereignty. The absolutely normal is a small number in the second generation. There is some timidity expressed on the part of property-holders, but this is largely due to the natural fears with which they have become accustomed. He said that a liberal public policy on the one hand and on the other as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

PEACE DOCUMENT DEBATE.

Prolonged Argument in the Senate Regarding the Treaty.

Senator Hoar Wants Discussion to be Public—Members of the Commission Advocate Secrecy.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Little business was transacted by the senate in open session today. Hitchcock bills on the private pension calendar were passed, and a joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and other officials of the Red Cross society for their beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba, was adopted. At 1:30 p. m. the senate went into executive session in which the supporters and opponents of the peace treaty in the senate had their first contest over that document.

While the debate, technically, was upon Senator Berry's motion providing for the consideration of the question of ratification in open session, the private question at issue was gone over to a considerable extent. The discussion continued from a few minutes past 1 o'clock until 6. When the senate adjourned for the day without reaching a vote upon the Berry resolution.

It is with curiosity, chiefly, to which senators Berry, White, Hale, Hoar, Vest and others in opposition to the treaty were urged to speak, that Gray, Teller and other in advocacy of it. Probably twenty senators spoke. There were also a few executive session, and for a time an exceptional degree of frating was shown.

It was argued by those favoring the motion that no harm could be done by taking the public into the senate's confidence, that the opposition stated that international questions were involved which could be considered in a far more judicial manner if discussion behind closed doors than with the whole world invited to listen. Suppose it was important that the matter be kept private, said Senator Vest, on the contrary for a moment that this result could be secured. The senate's executive secrets are called in question publicly all over the world. Senator White thought it safe to assert that the important points, at least, would all get into the press.

The senators who had acted as members of the Paris commission, Messrs. Davis, Frye and Gray, all of whom are antagonized the motion for open doors. They stated that from their experience in the senate, in the advice of the senatorial caucus of the ratification of treaties, many questions involving grave controversies were liable to be raised, and all around the precedents of the senatorial custom of closed doors. Senator Teller sustained them in this argument. He said that for the object of the first time in his life, advocated

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for P.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a dull or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen, it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous lining of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do secure it. The catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Pepsin, Nux, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores, under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and certainty of results. Healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. W. J. Hall, of 2,710 Dearborn St., Chicago, writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head. The poisonous breathing membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge falls into the throat, causing sore throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medicines may be prescribed, but after three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, I was induced to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express how much they have done for me. I have gained flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the natural preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free on stomach troubles by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

spell sessions, declaring that no fact could be developed in connection with the treaty too important for the American public to know.

It is the people's affair, said Senator White, and the people should be invited at least to listen to the discussion of the question. If they could not be given any more exalted privileges in connection with it. He then proceeded to say if the commissioners were not present in the senate had any great secrets, they should give them to the Senate forthwith, in order that all the members of that body should have equal light with those highly favored gentlemen.

These circumstances led to the discussion of the wisdom and good policy of admitting the public as members of the peace commission, and there was a general passage-at-arms over this question. Nobody, not even Senator Gray, Frye and Teller, talked upon these matters.

Senator Hoar announced himself as a supporter of the treaty, adding, however, that at the beginning he had some misgivings as to the policy involved. Still there could be no fair opinion on the general question of surrendering the islands back to Spain, and with this conclusion he ran into the senatorial debate. Senator Hoar's speech was a most interesting one. He said that there was a theoretical difference about the sovereignty of the islands, and was a serious one for the recognition of our title to them. This difference emphasized, and to hold the country when he was would award the natives fair treatment. So far, said Senator Hoar, from their minds, or the minds of any one else, that they were subjects of the United States, or that the United States had any right to their allegiance, or even to dictate their form of government, which is to be framed and original part of our agreement as a people.

An interesting point to arise was the question as to a vote for ratification of the policy of acquiring title to the islands. Senator Hoar announced that he would vote for ratification of the treaty, but would not vote for the acquisition of territory. Senator Gray suggested that the resolution giving it was urged, because it was desired that Gen. Whitney should go to the Philippines at once, and he should proceed there as soon as practicable.

This remark was acted upon by the opposition senators as a test for criticism of the policy of sending troops to the Philippines, and Senator Hoar took fire at the insinuation. They had assumed, they said, that the president would not use the strength of the regular army of the United States to further his own political ends. Some of the senators seemed to be so to suppress free discussion of the policy of the administration in the matter of the Philippines. The senate was not a court of justice over a question of treaty ratification. By defeating the resolution they would be taking much excitement from the country, they would be taking much excitement from the country, they would be taking much excitement from the country,