

A PEACE COMPACT.

Signed by Steel Workers and Their Employers.

The Trouble in Dewees Wood Mill at McKeesport, Pa., Is Settled and the Discharged Men Will be Re-instated in Their Former Positions.

Pittsburg, April 19.—There will be no strike in the plants of the American Sheet Steel Co. The trouble that broke out in the Dewees Wood plant in McKeesport last week, and which for a time threatened to cause a general strike of all union iron and steel workers in the country, has been settled in an amicable manner. The members of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers held a long session yesterday. It started out with a general feeling that a strike would come, as the workers would not concede the only point in dispute (reinstatement of the men discharged for joining the union) and the officials of the Sheet Steel Co. were equally determined.

During the morning session of the executive board John Jarrett, acting for the American Sheet Steel Co., appeared with a proposition for the members to consider regarding a settlement of the difficulty. In general this proposition was that all the men discharged from the Wood plant should be reinstated, including Holloway, and that all but Holloway should return to work at once, Holloway to be returned within ten days. The board insisted that Holloway should be treated in the same manner as the others, and finally Mr. Jarrett changed his proposition to include Holloway after three days' suspension, and an agreement was drawn up and signed last evening.

In explanation of this agreement it was stated that the matter will remain in exactly the same position as before the trouble broke out. The organization of the local union of the Amalgamated association among the employees of the mill will be continued, though the company will not recognize it in any way in dealing with the men. The Amalgamated association men stated that they did not wish the company to recognize their organization at present, and simply asked the company to allow the men to do as they pleased and act with freedom when outside of the mill.

The company officials, on the other hand, say that so long as the local union does not try to force recognition and the men work under the personal agreement with them they would not allow any feeling against the men. Both sides are satisfied and the strike that has existed for a week has in reality, according to the officers on both sides, been due entirely to a misunderstanding between the two sides to the dispute.

The settlement will bring the matter to an issue, it is said, when the scale for the coming year is brought up for settlement. The union men will seek at that time to have the Wood plant included in the next scale agreement and the company, it is believed, will oppose this part of the agreement emphatically.

The Commercial Gazette in its treatment of the McKeesport strike says: President Schwab, of the United Steel Corporation, spent an hour Wednesday in conference with Col. Watson French, vice president of the Republic Iron and Steel Co., and the result is that the threatened strike against the big Morgan company is off.

When Col. French left the meeting of the advisory board of the Amalgamated association on Wednesday afternoon he did so promising to use his endeavor to put an end to the strike issue without forcing a back-down from either side. He went directly to the Carnegie building, President Schwab was there.

It took time to convince the president of the Morgan company that he should act promptly to stop the McKeesport trouble and what would subsequently have involved all of the organized mills of the big company.

President Schwab practically passed the word to Mr. Jarrett to settle the strike differences on terms he saw fit. A feature of the transaction is that Mr. Schwab had never in years before had conciliatory dealings with the Amalgamated association.

A DEADLY AVALANCHE.

Two Locomotives Struck by a Snow-slide—Four Men Killed.

Boulder, Col., April 19.—A terrible accident occurred Thursday on the Colorado & Northwestern railroad near this city. Two big engines attached to a passenger train coming from Ward to Boulder were struck by a huge snowslide and hurled into the chasm below. Four trainmen were killed. They are: Engineers Hannon and Fitzgerald, Fireman Miller and Conductor Bair.

The bodies have not been recovered. The passenger train left Ward for Boulder drawn by two engines. When the train reached Boomerville the engines were uncoupled and started up the hill to buck the snow, which was deep on the tracks. A sharp curve occurred near the apex of the mountain and just as the engines started to round the curve a vast avalanche of snow and earth was loosened from above. It came down with terrible force and gained momentum every second. It is said that the train, which was heavily loaded with passengers, was not touched by the slide, which was 100 feet wide and six feet deep.

Here's Another Combine.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 19.—The Sentinel says: The five largest stationary engine manufacturing companies in the United States are to be consolidated into one gigantic combine with a capital of \$25,000,000. The E. P. Allis Co., of this city, will head the list. The companies which are expected to be included in the new corporation are the E. P. Allis Co., of Philadelphia; the Gates Iron Works Co., of Chicago; the Fraser & Chambers Co., of Chicago; and the Dixon Manufacturing Co., of Scranton, Pa.

A HUMAN PIN CUSHION.

Dozens of Needles are Extracted from a Girl Living in a French Town.

Paris, April 17.—A dispatch from St. Germain, near this city, describes the extraordinary case of Julienne Landrieux, a servant girl, from whose body dozens of needles are being extracted. The girl complained of considerable irritation of the skin, and last Thursday went to a local druggist, who found a number of needles emerging from various parts of her body. He extracted them with pincers. The girl has returned several times a day since and up to Tuesday morning the druggist had drawn out 120 needles from her arms, hands, feet, breast, the lobe of her ear, her eyelids and the corner of her right eye. The girl experiences no pain until she feels the needle piercing the epidermis. The needles always emerge thick-end first, and disappear again.

Two reputable newspapers, the *Matin* and the *Temps*, have investigated the matter and vouch for the authenticity of the story. Mlle. Landrieux says that five years ago, when she was 11 years old, she amused herself, with other children, by swallowing quantities of needles. She swallowed 49 in one day and never felt any inconvenience until recently. While relating the foregoing to the reporter of the *Temps*, who saw her at the druggist's, she explained: "I feel one in my eye now." The druggist then captured her right eyelid and with a magnet drew out four fragments of needles. A surgeon of the hospital of La Salpêtrière said in an interview that the case was quite unprecedented. Needles inserted under the skin were known to have been borne through the muscles, but there was no record of a needle introduced into the stomach emerging from the lobe of the ear.

FAIR FROM PROSPEROUS.

Finances of Japan are in a Much Demoralized Condition.

Washington, April 17.—The financial condition of Japan at present is far from encouraging and her bankers, statesmen and business men are exerting every effort to avert a pending panic. This statement is conveyed to the state department in a communication from United States Consul Gen. Bellows, at Yokohama. The situation, as analyzed by the shrewdest financiers and statesmen of the empire, shows that the Chinese indemnity secured at the close of the Japan-China war, together with large national loans, led to the exploiting of many public and private undertakings which caused money to be unusually plentiful among the laboring classes. This induced extravagant methods of living and is assigned as a potent factor in the large increase of imports. The amount of indemnity paid by China proved insufficient for the enterprises projected and many millions were diverted from the customary channels of trade to carry forward these undertakings.

Foreign capital decline to enter the Japanese market, although tempted by flattering rates of interest. Living expenses have increased during the past few years over 75 per cent, which causes the scarcity of money for commercial and industrial purposes to be all the more keenly felt.

OVER A BRIDGE.

Two Cars and Six Men Drop 30 Feet—Two Men Killed.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 17.—A derrick car and a derrick topped over a bridge over Eighteen Mile creek, 18 miles from Buffalo on the Nickel Plate road, Tuesday afternoon. Six men went with them to the rocky bed 30 feet below. Two of the men died within half an hour after the accident. Four others were brought to a hospital in this city. At midnight the surgeons said it was doubtful if two of them would live. The dead men are: William Dohlgreen, 41 years, of Silver Creek.

Nicholas Wagner, 38 years of age, of Silver Creek.

Injured: Wesley Eddy, 34 years old, of Cleveland, may die.

A. L. Cameron, 41 years, of Dunkirk, severe internal injuries.

Robert Jones, 35, of Gowanda.

John Brogan, 35 years old. Brogan's home is unknown.

A LUCKY VETERAN.

Inmate of a Soldiers' Home Is Benefited by a Fortune by a Lady Whose Life He Saved Years Ago.

Dayton, O., April 17.—Henry H. Hawthorne, one of the invalid soldiers in the soldiers' home here, has just received notice that he has been made the beneficiary to the amount of from \$200,000 to \$500,000, left him by a woman out of gratitude for having saved her life many years ago. The woman is Mrs. Josephine Fairfax, who recently died in the south of France.

Hawthorne was born in England and came to the United States when a boy. Later he went to England on a visit. While at Kent bathing in the sea he saw a boat capsized with Mrs. Fairfax and her son.

Hawthorne, being an expert swimmer, succeeded in rescuing the woman, but the son was drowned. He returned to the United States and served in the army during the civil war. A few years ago he met Mrs. Fairfax in England and refused a reward which she urged him to take.

A Combine Against Union Labor.

Newport, Ky., April 17.—A notice was posted yesterday on the doors of the factory of the Wadsworth Watch Case Co., where a strike has been in progress, that hereafter no union labor would be employed by that concern. An additional notice stated that the same action had been taken by the following leading companies: The Keystone Co., of Philadelphia; the Fahig, of Sag Harbor, and the Crescent of Newark, N. J. Notice was given that the companies had formed a combine against the employment of union labor.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Boiler of a River Steamer Explodes, Killing Four People and Probably Fatally Injuring Seven Others.

Vancouver, B. C., April 18.—Four people are dead and seven probably fatally injured as the result of an explosion Wednesday afternoon on the steamer *Ramona*. One of the plates in the rear of the boiler blew out, tearing away the whole front of the vessel and knocking into the water all of those in that part of the steamer. The accident happened when the boat was in midstream opposite Fort Langley, 30 miles from Vancouver.

Two women, Mrs. Harry Morrison and Mrs. J. Bailey, were standing on the front deck and were knocked into the water and drowned. Two deck hands named James Mack and Andrew Phipps, were struck by one of the flying boiler plates and instantly killed, being so horribly burned by the escaping steam as to be unrecognizable. A. Power, the purser; J. Maynard, the mate, and Victor Nowell, the fireman, who had gone on that day for the first time, were burned so badly that they cannot possibly recover.

Four Indians were dreadfully scalded and only one of these is expected to recover. One Indian baby is at the point of death. Capt. Seymour and John Oliver, the engineer, who owned the larger interest in the vessel, were unhurt. Both Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Bailey had left their babies up-stairs and had come on deck for fresh air. The babies were unhurt. Power, the purser, has gone insane and the others are in such a condition that no hope is held out for their recovery.

The *Ramona* is a stern-wheel river steamer of about 300 tons. She is 17 years old, but her boiler was comparatively new, having been put in last summer. On her fatal trip she had only five passengers, the two women who were drowned and the Indians who were burned. The steamer was valued at about \$25,000.

HALF A BILLION IN GOLD.

That's the Amount Now Possessed by the United States Treasury.

New York, April 18.—The Evening Post says: "Wednesday's summary of the United States treasury report for Tuesday shows that the government's aggregate gold holdings, for the first time in history, have passed the half billion dollar mark. The total was \$509,278,506, of which \$252,078,559 was held against certificates in the hands of the outside public, and \$150,000,000 as a reserve against outstanding United States notes; the balance being free assets.

"This is the largest amount of gold now held by any single financial institution in the world, and it is the largest ever held by any institution—with one exception—the Imperial Bank of Russia, which in February, 1898, raised its total holdings to \$590,300,000. At present, however, the Russian bank holds only \$371,500,000.

"The Bank of France now holds \$472,271,000, its high record being \$479,244,000 on the 4th of this month. Most of this gold is held against outstanding notes. The Bank of England holds \$169,100,000 gold and the high record of its history was \$245,500,000, in February, 1895. The present gold holdings of the Imperial Bank of Germany are \$130,000,000 and its total of gold and silver combined never ran above \$222,500,000.

"The United States treasury's gross gold holdings have increased \$76,439,000 within the past 12 months. In April, 1899, they hardly exceeded \$278,000,000, as against the \$500,000,000 now held. On February 10, 1896, they reached the low level of \$94,239,542."

A BATTLE IN A PRISON.

Three Convicts are Shot While Trying to Escape from a Penitentiary.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 18.—An attempt of three convicts at the penitentiary to effect their escape yesterday resulted in the killing of Convict George Stephenson, the mortal wounding of Convict Simmons, the wounding of Convict Sena, Captain of the Guard Felipe Armijo and Guard Pedro Sandoval. George Stephenson, a murderer, had in some manner armed himself with a revolver. William Simmons and Frank Carper, both sentenced for cattle stealing, were in the conspiracy to break out. Stephenson attacked the guard, who was in the dining room, unarmed. He shot Pedro Sandoval, Capt. Armijo ran for a shotgun and on his return exchanged shots with Stephenson, each being wounded. Superintendent Burson came upon the scene with a Winchester rifle and sent two bullets through Stephenson's heart. A moment later Armijo, though seriously wounded, shot Simmons, fatally wounding him. Carper weakened when he saw his partners down and surrendered.

A South African Blue Book.

London, April 18.—The South African blue book, containing recent dispatches from Sir Alfred Milner and other official correspondence, was issued last night. The dispatches reveal the fact that the government went further in the direction of endeavoring to conciliate the Boers than Milner and Kitchener were in favor of going; and, discouraging as the former's estimate of the position of affairs in February was, his extremely sanguine views for the future of South Africa will tend to reconcile the country to whatever sacrifices it may still be called upon to make.

A River with Golden Sands.

Seattle, Wash., April 18.—The *Nome News Letter*, of January 19, received here Wednesday, says the weather at Nome was then mild, with prospectors en route for the hills. Prospectors who have arrived at Nome ahead of a large party from the Arctic circle, crossing the divide on the frozen tundra from Good Hope and Kroguek rivers, report the discovery of a new river which empties into the Arctic ocean. The tributaries of the Good Hope, according to the prospectors, are full of precious metal.

OTHER PEOPLE'S CASH.

Cashier of an Iowa Bank Took \$300,000 of It Before He Skipped—The Bank Is Closed.

Sioux City, Ia., April 18.—The Lemars national bank at Lemars, Ia., did not open for business yesterday. Thomas F. Ward, vice president and manager of the institution, is a self-confessed embezzler to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000. He has also absconded. It is alleged he took \$30,000 with him or lost it during the past few days in speculation, as it is missing from the vault of the bank. Ward departed Monday night, and on Tuesday Cashier Frank Koob received a letter from Ward beginning:

"Dear Frank: I leave to-night for God Almighty knows where. This board of trade business has ruined me. Save me from indictment if you can. I will pay back every cent I can."

Then the writer explained the funds from which he had been stealing to cover his losses. The officers of the bank are: President, V. G. P. MacLagan, who is in Scotland; vice president, T. F. Ward; cashier, Frank Koob, the only officer in town. Cashier Koob, in the absence of advice, closed the doors and posted a notice that an examiner would be placed in charge.

The defunct bank was organized a number of years ago by William H. Dent. He left the state after closing of the institution, Ward coming from Pringhar, Ia., to be manager. The bank was capitalized for \$100,000, and at the date of the last statement, February 15, showed \$108,000 deposits.

Ward was a member of the democratic state central committee. His wife is dangerously ill at home, having given birth to a child a week ago. News of her husband's disgrace is withheld from her.

A RAID ON POOL ROOMS.

New York Police Descended on Seven Places and Arrested Gamblers.

New York, April 18.—The committee of fifteen raided seven alleged pool rooms Wednesday afternoon. The raids were made on warrants issued by Justice Jerome and upon evidence obtained by the staff of detectives working for the committee under the direction of Superintendent John McCullagh. The raids in each case were personally conducted by individual members of the committee, assisted by their own detectives and policemen of the regular force from the precinct in which the raid was made.

In only one place did the raiders fail to make any arrests, and C. C. Brewster, of the committee, says the inmates of the place received a tip from the police that the place was about to be raided.

A feature of the raiding was an effort made by at least two of the police officials to prove that the places raided were not pool rooms, but orderly and well conducted clubs.

Twenty persons in all were arrested. At a room at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, no prisoners were captured and no evidence obtained. It was in connection with the latter place that Mr. Brewster accused the police of warning the pool room proprietor. He said the police moved so slowly that he urged them to hurry, but met with a rebuff. When Mr. Brewster reached the place ahead of the police his agents told him some one had come to the place a few minutes after he went into the station and given a tip to 40 or 50 men within. They were still coming out when he got there. When the police got there the place was empty.

LI DELAYS JUSTICE.

China's Aged Statesman Prevents the Execution of Murderers of Christians.

Pekin, April 18.—A missionary named Killie has returned from San-Ho, where Christians were burned to death in December. Mr. Killie reports to Gen. Chaffee that some time ago several of his converts were killed. He had the guilty parties tried in the Chinese courts, where they were convicted and sentenced to death, subject to Li Hung Chang's signature. Mr. Killie came to Peking and saw Li Hung Chang, who said the men should be executed immediately.

Upon going to San-Ho three weeks later the missionary found the men alive. He spoke to a judge of the Chinese court on the matter, who thereupon showed him a letter from Li Hung Chang giving explicit instructions that the men must not be executed, as they had only been convicted on the testimony of Christians, consequently the evidence was untrustworthy. In the meantime the French consul found the same men guilty of incendiarism and other outrages and demanded their execution, whereupon the judge again showed his orders from Li Hung Chang. The French authorities replied that if the men were not executed within eight days they would take the law into their own hands and punish the Chinese officials likewise.

A Doctor Is Assassinated.

Memphis, Tenn., April 18.—Dr. H. S. Scruggs, who resided at Aulona, a suburb of this city, was found sitting upright in his buggy near his home early yesterday. A bullet hole behind the left ear showed that he had been assassinated by some person who climbed upon the back of the vehicle as the physician was returning from visiting a patient.

Gamblers are Robbed of \$3,000.

Memphis, Tenn., April 18.—Two men, with drawn revolvers, robbed Ben Marsh's gambling house early Wednesday morning. They spent three minutes in the place and secured over \$3,000. Marsh and his assistants were balancing the cash after the night's play when the robbers rushed in the room. A purse on the table contained \$2,500, while Marsh held \$500 in his hands. The four men in the room were ordered to lie on the floor or be killed. They obeyed and the robbers snatched the money.

BECAUSE OF THE BOER WAR.

England Must Borrow Nearly \$300,000,000 and Increase the Burden of Taxation—A Remarkable Statement.

London, April 19.—The exceptional interest taken in this year's budget statement was evidenced by the crowded condition of the house of commons when it reassembled yesterday. The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Beach, rose at 4:18 p. m. and commenced the budget statement.

He said the country had reached a point when it was necessary to widen the scope of taxation, but direct taxpayers must bear their share of the burden. "I propose that two pence shall be added to the income tax, making one shilling and two pence in the pound. The extra two pence will realize £3,500,000. There will be no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits or tobacco duties.

"I propose a duty on refined sugar, of four shillings and two pence a hundred weight. My next proposal is a novel one, unknown in this country for 45 years. It is an export duty of a shilling a ton on coal.

"My final balance sheet will show from taxation a total revenue of £143,255,000. I propose to reduce the expenditure by again suspending the sinking fund to £182,962,000. This shows a deficit of £39,707,000, to which must be added £1,250,000 for the fresh debt I have to borrow. I must ask the house to give me borrowing powers considerably in excess of this deficit of £41,000,000. In order to finance the exchequer I ask power to borrow £60,000,000.

"The war has brought the country to the verge of ruin. The war has cost us £151,000,000, double the cost of the Crimean war. There was £57,000,000 of the unfunded debt redeemable within the next ten years. I have tried to put before the house a true account of our finances for the present and immediate future. In our time no chancellor of the exchequer has had so difficult a task."

At 1:40 this morning Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said it was necessary to pass resolutions at once, whereupon the house divided on the sugar duty, which was adopted by a vote of 183 to 125.

On the resolution to authorize the war loans being put before the house, John Redmond moved to report progress. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach assented and the house adjourned.

The liberals in the lobby declared that the budget proposals afforded them the best electioneering weapon they had had for twenty years. One liberal figured out that the war had cost £1,000 for every Boer killed.

There is little doubt that, in raising new taxes, instead of increasing old ones, Sir Michael has courted much hostility and given the liberals an opportunity to close their ranks and to attack the government on its financial policy.

William Abram, radical member, who is president of the Welsh Miners' Federation, said that he was extremely surprised at the proposal for a coal tax, adding:

"The ultimate result will probably be the closing down of scores of Welsh collieries and the throwing of thousands out of employment. Such a tax is wrong in principle and will inevitably cause the overthrow of the government."

The shipping interests, which are very powerful in the house of commons, are also strongly opposed to the coal duty.

VETERANS FROM MICHIGAN.

They Plan to Come by Thousands to the G. A. R. Encampment at Cleveland.

Cleveland, April 19.—A visitor in Cleveland on Thursday was Col. C. V. R. Pond, assistant adjutant general of the department of Michigan of the Grand Army. His errand was to secure quarters for the department during the national encampment to be held in Cleveland September 9 to 14 next. Col. Pond was enthusiastic concerning the attendance from Michigan which will characterize the occasion. Said he:

"The Michigan comrades at their camp fires which I visited all over the state are a unit in their intention to attend the encampment. I anticipate that Michigan will have the banner attendance, except that of Ohio, in Cleveland. The distance is so short and the railroad rates are so reasonable that nearly everybody is coming.

"The department of Michigan will bring with it Gov. Bliss as its guest of honor. This is always done by our department, but we have an added joy this year in extending the courtesy, as Gov. Bliss is a Grand Army comrade himself and popular throughout the order in the state."

Other visitors were Capt. T. J. Hamilton, Capt. D. E. Lyon and Mr. George Sands, of Pittsburg, representing Gen. Alexander Hays post No. 3, of the Grand Army. These gentlemen were a committee from the post to find quarters. The post will attend the encampment 100 strong.

Bank Failure Caused Insanity.

Chicago, April 19.—As a result of the failure of the Niles (Mich.) bank a few weeks ago John Prunyn, of Grand Rapids, who lost \$40,000 through the suspension, has become insane. Prunyn, who came here a few weeks ago, was taken into custody on the request of a relative. He was examined in court yesterday and was ordered sent to an asylum.

Will Build a Steel Plant.

Washington, Pa., April 19.—W. Jessop & Sons, steel manufacturers of Sheffield, England, will erect a mammoth steel plant in this city. The English firm has purchased 37 acres of land on the Gordon farm north-west of town, on which site the plant will be erected. In a few days ground will be broken for the erection of the plant, and it is expected that by the close of the present year it will be in operation. The deal was closed last night by Sidney J. Robinson, managing director, and Col. Hugbee, English attorney for the firm.

HE HEEDS THE CRY.

Agninaldo Listens to Voices Pleading for Peace.

AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE

He Says It Compels Filipinos to Cease Hostilities.

HE ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

In This Address to the People of the Islands He Says that Under the Rule of the United States They Will Find Liberty and Happiness.

Manila, April 20.—The following is Agninaldo's address to the Filipino people, made public last evening:

"I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me, is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning and which have recently come to my knowledge, suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine islands.

"The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and belief that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The country has declared unambiguously in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation.

"By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine."

To signalize this important step in the pacification of the country Gen. MacArthur orders the release, on swearing allegiance to the United States, of 1,000 insurgent prisoners.

Washington, April 20.—It is believed by the administration that the manifesto of Agninaldo will have a good effect both in the Philippines and in this country. It will take some time for its dissemination among the Filipinos, but it is expected to be of considerable service and to make more rapid the improvement in the situation which set in some time ago and has become quite marked of late.

Especial gratification is felt at the unreserved tone of the document and the full acceptance it indicates of American rule. This it is felt will bring to the support of the government many Filipinos who, while wishing for peace, have hesitated to assist the Taft commission.

In this country it is expected to reduce the criticism of the administration and to cause less discussion of the general policy of the war in the island and more consideration of the important matter of the best administration to be evolved for their government. It is to this work that the Taft commission is now lending its energies. Agninaldo, now that he has accepted American sovereignty, probably will be given considerably more liberty than he has enjoyed hitherto. His services will be used as far as possible in the pacification of the islands. The extent, however, to which he will be permitted his freedom is for Gen. MacArthur to determine, with the assistance of the Taft commission.

The Cereal Makers' Combine.

Akron, April 20.—The consummation of the project to consolidate all the independent cereal plants of the country is now assured. The various properties, ten in number, will be turned over to the Great Western Cereal Co., at Chicago next Thursday. The new company will compete with the American Cereal Co., better known as the "oatmeal trust."

Six People Injured.

Florence, Col., April 20.—A head-on collision between a passenger train and a light engine occurred on the Florence & Cripple Creek road yesterday near Russell, seven miles north of this city. Six persons were injured. Both engines were demolished.

Heaviest Rainfall in Ten Years.

Pittsburg, April 20.—The rainfall of the past 24 hours in Pittsburg was the heaviest recorded for a similar period during the past ten years. The report of the weather bureau showed a fall of 1.52 inches.