

# SPAIN GIVES IN

## Protocol Clause as to Cuba Will Form Part of Treaty.

### THE DEBT NOT ASSUMED.

#### Philippine Question to Come Up Next, the Remaining Topics of the Protocol Having Been Disposed Of—Spaniards Reserve Privilege of Throwing Overboard the Treaty if Our Policy Regarding the Philippines Are Not to Their Liking.

PARIS, (Special).—The Spanish Peace Commissioners have accepted the negative view of the United States Commissioners toward the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt.

The American Commissioners have finally but courteously declined to assume for the United States the entire or joint responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions. Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Commission, and his colleagues, with faithful assistants, sought another result. But they failed to obtain it, and have finally abandoned the effort, and have agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace. Though, through several sessions, the Spanish Commissioners have had before them the irrevocable presentation of their American colleagues, it was not until Monday that they became absolutely convinced that their means had, from the outset of their refusal to accept the Cuban debt, meant exactly what they said.

In spite of the fact that the Spanish Commissioners had, as a background of their efforts, doubt of succeeding, their hope of so doing has been so keen and their contention has been so vigorously prosecuted, that the final conviction of their inability to win their point brought to the Spaniards such a shock and depression that there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

In support of these statements is the fact that Senor Montero Rios, after Monday's session, and on Tuesday last, would have resigned the presidency of the Spanish Peace Commission, had he not believed that his so doing would have previously shaken, even if it had not shattered, Senor Sagasta's government. From this standpoint, if for no other reason, Senor Montero Rios retained his position, and acting under the persuasion arrived at on Monday, the Spaniards announced that they would forego further argument on the Cuban debt, and agreed that, practically in the terms and absolutely in the spirit of the protocol, the article about Cuba should go forward into the final treaty.

Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over and claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions.

All differences, if they existed, regarding Porto Rico and the selection of the island of Guam, were also arranged by a mutual understanding, and the Commissioners found themselves well-nigh touching the Philippine question, which will be taken up this week.

### MENACED BY REBEL TROOPS.

#### American Forces at Manila Take Precautionary Measures.

MANILA, (Special).—The attitude of the insurgent troops has become very menacing. Their supplies are growing scarce, and they are becoming desperate. Their leaders assure the troops, who have had no pay for months, that they will soon capture Manila.

The Filipino newspapers insist upon absolute independence, and denounce annexation to the United States or an American protectorate with equal energy.

The American authorities, naval and military, are taking precautionary measures, although no immediate trouble is anticipated.

The commission of Spaniards sent here recently by Gen. Rios, Spain's chief representative in the Philippines, and Governor General of the southern portions of the archipelago, arranged a temporary commercial convention. Accordingly, inter-island traffic was resumed, but it is now again interrupted, but this time by orders from Gen. Rios. The steamer San Nicholas, which left Manila, flying the American flag, was compelled to return by a Spanish gunboat, whose commander offered as a plea for his action that the crew consisted of Filipinos, who might smuggle contraband articles. The San Nicholas, after reporting her experiences, sailed again, followed by the United States gunboat McCulloch.

The insurgent force of Maestros entered Manila harbor flying the insurgent flag, which was promptly hauled down by the Americans.

The British Consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial deadlock. British capital to the amount of \$200,000,000 has been lying idle for six months. In the existing conditions business relations with the provinces have been in many cases entirely suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British government to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pending issues.

### AWFUL TRAGEDY OF A HUNT.

#### Gunner Accidentally Blows Off Top of Companion's Head.

HAGSTOWN, Md., (Special).—Information was received here of the accidental shooting and killing of W. L. Gittings by his companion, David Bingham, Jr., while they were out hunting rabbits near their homes in the southern part of this county. Young Gittings had stooped to tie his shoe and Bingham, who was some distance in the rear, saw a rabbit on the hill in front of Gittings. He raised his gun and fired, supposing the load would pass over Gittings' head. The bullet, however, struck Gittings in the forehead, pulled the trigger and received the entire load in his head. The top of his head was carried away and his brains were scattered about on the ground.

Gittings was aged 30 years and unmarried. Bingham is crazed with grief and it is feared he will lose his mind.

### Another Spanish Grawl.

The Madrid Imparcial today says:—"No victor ever treated the vanquished as the United States is treating Spain. The government has received a grave despatch from Porto Rico, announcing that the American general there is acting toward Spain as the European nations have treated China. He ordered a Spanish steamer to embark the remainder of the Spanish troops at Porto Rico, in spite of the protests of her captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our government will probably protest against such action."

# THE NEWS.

The Illinois Supreme Court has sustained the legality of State proceedings to compel the Pullman Company to give up many of its enterprises and stick to the business of making, leasing and selling cars.

The war investigating commission heard much testimony about bad conditions at Chickamauga from officers at Anniston, Ala., and then went to Huntsville.

Governor Russell, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation alleging political outrages in some counties and calling upon armed men who have entered the State to leave at once.

In a storm at Chicago the wind blew so strongly as to vibrate tall office buildings to such an extent that clocks inside were stopped.

The schooner St. Peter was sunk during a storm on Lake Ontario just as help was drawing near. The captain was picked up from the water, but nine others, including his wife, were drowned.

The will of Miss Winnie Davis was filed for probate in New Orleans. It leaves everything to her mother.

The National Council of Women, in session at Omaha, determined to issue a statement showing that its purposes were different from the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A mob of negroes killed a white officer near Forest, Miss., and were pursued by a posse, which killed a number of the colored men.

At Ashpole, N. C., a band of a hundred negroes made several attacks on the village and wounded three white men.

W. E. M. Grube, an architect, was shot and killed at Greenville, S. C., by John G. Chaffin, a builder, in a dispute over a business matter.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, discussed imperialism in an address at the 152d anniversary of Princeton University.

The war investigating commission inspected Camp Shiloh at Anniston, Ala., and then went to Chickamauga.

The Superior Court of California has decided that Mrs. Botkin cannot be extradited to Delaware to be tried for murder, as she has never been in the sense of the law a fugitive from justice.

The sheriff's posse in Scott county, Miss., succeeded in arresting and carrying off some of the negroes engaged in Sunday's bloody riot, but the whites are still hunting down others and shooting them.

The war investigating commission heard many complaints of Chickamauga camp from testimony given by officers at Anniston, Alabama.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad has just received from the Baldwin Locomotive Works ten new freight locomotives for use on the Ohio division from Cincinnati to Parkersburg. This portion of the road has some heavy grades, and these are the first heavy engines to be used on the line. It is expected they will increase the train haul about 40 per cent. The simple locomotives have 21x28 inch cylinders and the compound 15 1/2 and 26x28 inch cylinders. The locomotives were built from designs furnished by Superintendent of Motive Power Neuffer. Eight are simple and two are compound.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Eleven lives were lost by the burning of the British ship Blenheim, bound from New York for London, which occurred off Margate, England.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany arrived at Constantinople.

Herr Gruenenthal, superintendent of the German imperial printing office, who was charged with theft and forgery, committed suicide.

France is putting armored cruisers on a war footing, and rumor connects the preparation with the Fashoda dispute.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on a train bound for Calais, France, lost a satchel containing \$150,000 worth of jewels.

The bodies of 16 victims of the Mohagan disaster were buried in a pit at Palmouth, England.

Thirteen persons were drowned by the wrecking of the Norwegian vessel near Leith, Scotland.

There are reports in Paris that Russia will help France in the Fashoda dispute.

The physician attached to the French legation at Peking visited the Emperor of China to make a medical examination on him.

France has demanded reparation from China for the murder of Christians.

The report that Li Hwang Chang has married the Empress Dowager of China, turns out to be a joke.

Halp Dirsvelt, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, is dead, in his 89th year. For a long time he was deputy clerk of the Parliaments.

It is reported that Captain Dreyfus has been taken back to Paris.

All the Chilean cabinet ministers, except the minister of industries, have withdrawn their resignations.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech at North Shields, England, intimated that Great Britain could fight if France insisted on holding Fashoda.

The North German Gazette says that Baron von Rotesman, German minister to Sweden, has been chosen to represent Germany at the Vatican, in succession to Baron von Bulow, who was recalled.

The Chinese Emperor is reported to be weak, but in no immediate danger of death.

Herold Frederic, newspaper correspondent and novelist, died at Henley, England.

The Paris foreign office has issued a "yellow book" on the Fashoda question, in answer to Great Britain's "blue book."

Warlike preparations by both Great Britain and France continue.

Another victim of the bubonic plague died in Vienna.

### CHINESE EMPEROR'S AILMENT.

Officially Reported to Be Kidney Trouble, With Incipient Phthisis.

The Peking correspondent of the London Times says:—"The French physician who recently examined the Emperor has reported to the Tsung Li Yamen that his majesty is suffering from albuminuria, with incipient phthisis and great debility."

The honorary president of the Dundee (Scotland) Factory Worker's Union is Rev. Henry Williamson. This organization has gained 400 members during the past year.

### PORTO RICO EVACUATED.

Last of the Spanish Soldiers Have Sailed From the Island.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, Washington: "Ponce, Oct. 24.—General Ortega and the last of the Spanish soldiers sailed for Spain Monday evening."

# RUSH OF WAR ORDERS.

## England and France Preparing for Conflict.

### GREAT NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Salisbury Denies Recently Published Statements—British Papers Scout the Reported Surrender of Bah-el-Ghazal—Troops Sent to Toulon—North Atlantic Fleet Receives Instructions.

LONDON, (Special).—The newspapers here discuss the report of the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, on the subject of the conversation he had with the Marquis of Salisbury, regarding the proposed French outlet on the Nile, as being the leading feature of the yellow book on the Fashoda question issued by the French Government.

The conservative organs question the idea of the Marquis of Salisbury entertaining the surrender of the Bah-el-Ghazal Valley to the French, and the Pall Mall Gazette and the Globe suggest that the Ambassador misunderstood the Premier, and called upon the latter to make some explanation.

The Liberal and Radical papers are not displeased at the prospect of a compromise being arrived at, and they believe, provided Major Marchand is recalled, the dispute is susceptible to an arrangement by which France will receive some satisfaction in the Bah-el-Ghazal district.

Significant Orders.

The British admiralty issued a number of significant orders. The dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham have each received instructions to prepare six 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers for commissioning, so that they will be able to put to sea in 24 hours.

Overtime has been ordered begun on the first-class cruisers Europa and Astrea, so as to hurry them to sea service. Several gunboats in the different dockyards have been ordered to postpone unnecessary refitting.

Finally, it is said, although this is officially denied, the Cunard Line and White Star Line have received from the Admiralty an intimation to hold their subsidized steamers in readiness for turning over to the navy officials.

Preparations of France.

In spite of the news of warlike mobilizations which came from France and different parts of England, with the decline in rent and consols, there is a distinctly better feeling in diplomatic circles, and a growing belief that the Fashoda dispute will be arranged.

The drop in the price of consols was largely due to important withdrawals of gold by Scotch and Irish banks, which, however, is usual at this time of the year.

The French Ambassador to Great Britain, Baron de Courcel, will arrive from Paris, and there is good authority for the statement that he is the bearer of a proposition to the Marquis of Salisbury which may satisfy both Governments.

The Finest Railroad Cars Ever Turned Out by Pullman Car Co.

Some time ago Pullman's Palace Car Company built three parlor cars for the B. & O. New York trains and the radical departure from other cars of this character lay in the toilet room for ladies which was eight feet in length.

Recently the same company has built eight new sleepers for the New York-St. Louis line of the B. & O., and the designer of the cars has evidently been impelled by the popularity of the ladies retiring room in the parlor cars to give to the ladies a vast deal more space than they ever had before in sleeping cars.

These new cars are said by the Pullman people to be the finest they ever turned out and the ladies retiring room is exceedingly commodious and contains, besides other toilet necessities, a dresser with a long pier glass. The cars are finished in vermilion wood decorated with inlaid marquetry work and the upholstery on the backs and seats is entirely new and different from any heretofore used, being a sort of a moquette with a dark green border and a center pattern of bright color. A similar design of ornamentation has been applied to the ceiling, giving the car an arched effect. They are also supplied with all the modern appliances, such as wide vestibules, anti-telescoping device, air pressure water system, and are lighted with Pintsch gas. A very pleasing effect is obtained by the oval windows of opalescent glass, the first that has been used in the construction of sleeping cars.

### COMFORT FOR WOMEN.

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The widow of Millet, the French artist, is a simple peasant woman and is living on a sum raised for her by the admirers of her husband's work.

The historic house in City road, London, in which the founder of Methodism lived and died, is to be formally opened next month as a museum for Wesley relics.

Monsieur Weld, who died the other day, was a well-known English Roman Catholic priest, a domestic prelate to the Pope, an uncle to Cardinal Vaughan, and a member of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England.

Miss Alice Longfellow says she never heard her father pronounce the name Evadne with the long I. Some of his friends have been saying that he used it.

Miss Flora Shaw, who is now in the Klondike, is the woman connected with the London Times who was said to have engineered the London end of the Jamson raid.

Sir Herbert Kitchener is something more than a soldier. He has made thorough surveys of Palestine and his reports on his work are accepted as final authority.

J. M. Barrie, the novelist, whose moek renunciation of tobacco made his "My Lady Nicotine" so popular, has had to give up smoking in reality because of delicate health.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, who has just been elected a member of the American Board, being the first woman to be so honored, is principal of Carleton College, Minnesota, and has been president of the Congregational Woman's Board of Domestic Missions for 15 years. She has studied at Oxford, Berlin and Heidelberg.

People who have been led to regard Colonel Roosevelt as a millionaire will have to revise their ideas. His father's estate of \$1,600,000 was divided equally among four children, and some portion of the Colonel's share of \$250,000 was spent in the West. He has also spent a considerable amount in the organization of his regiment, so that he is probably not as well off as he was in 1878, when his father died.

# CRISIS IN FRANCE.

## Defeat and Downfall of the Brisson Ministry.

### RIOT IN THE CHAMBER.

Failure of a Vote of Confidence in the Government—Fight on the Floor—Military and Republican Guards Needed to Keep Order on the Street—Four Hundred Arrests.

PARIS, (Special).—The French capital is in a state of intense political excitement. The army scandals have caused the downfall of the ministry headed by Premier Brisson. The ministry was defeated by a vote in the Chamber of Deputies upon a resolution offered by M. de Moiray, calling upon the government to "end the campaign of insult against the army."

Strong bodies of police were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon and the Place de la Concorde to prevent the projected demonstrations at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Cabinet met and the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, announced that he would shortly introduce a scheme for the administrative and financial reorganization of the navy.

A meeting of Progressives and Republicans decided not to support the government's internal policy, but to uphold to the fullest extent its foreign policy.

There was considerable disorder about the approaches of the Palais Bourbon when MM. Drouleud, Milivojevic and other deputies arrived, accompanied by a crowd of supporters. Members of the League of Patriots, who were crossing the Place de la Concorde, shouted: "Vive l'Armee" and the Republican guards were obliged to clear a passage.

A conflict with the police ensued. A band of anti-Semites attacked and injured a commissary of police with loaded sticks. The ringleader, M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semitic League, was arrested.

When M. Drumont, the anti-Semite leader, arrived, there were further disturbances, with cries of "Down with the Jews," and cheering for France. A detachment of cuirassiers charged and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies had no sooner opened than M. Drouleud made a violent attack upon the Minister of War, General Chanoiné, whereupon the latter arose and explained the conditions under which he had accepted the portfolio. In so doing he declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, evidently referring to the question of reopening the Dreyfus case, a remark which was greeted with cheers and protests, the uproar lasting five minutes.

When General Chanoiné was able to resume speaking he asserted that he was the guardian of the honor of the army, and concluded with saying angrily: "I place in your hands the trust I received, and tender my resignation to this tribune."

The announcement was received with loud cheering.

General Chanoiné then left the chamber, and the premier, M. Brisson, succeeded the tribune. There he was greeted with shouts of "Bisnon" while the Leftists cheered him lustily.

M. Brisson said General Chanoiné's declaration was a complete surprise to him, as the general had been present at the Cabinet meeting which decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. The general, M. Brisson continued, did not then raise any objection.

Continuing, the premier said that the government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military, and he asked for a suspension of the business of the chamber, which was granted.

During the suspension M. Brisson went to the Elysee Palace in order to communicate to President Faure the resignation of Gen. Chanoiné.

During M. Drouleud's speech two of the deputies, M. Basily and Paulmier engaged in a personal encounter, which caused intense excitement among the members of the house and the crowds of spectators in the galleries. Finally, the deputies arose in a body and protested against the conduct of the fighters.

During the suspension of the business of the house the discussion in the lobbies was animated by General Chanoiné's unprecedented course in resigning in the midst of a session and without giving a previous hint of his intention to his colleagues.

The moderate Republicans maintained that in view of General Chanoiné's act, all political differences disappear, and that Republicans of all shades must unite and face the situation. Committees representing the Radical Left, the Extreme Radicals and the Progressive met and agreed to support the order of the day, affirming the resolution of the chamber to have respected, under all circumstances, the supremacy of civil power. The Socialists also promised to support the above resolution. The Senate, after a brief session, adjourned.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

At the instance of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Carpenters' District Council of the Building Trades Council appointed a committee to interest capitalists in modern tenement houses. The Tin, Metal and State-workers' Union submitted a protest against work on Engine House No. 8 being done by members of the Department. The Fire Commissioners will be appealed to.

After the great fire of 1871, says the New York Tribune, 60 homeless citizens of Chicago held a meeting among his smoking ruins to plan reconstruction. They were nearly despairing, but for the hopeful speech of a young man, Lyman J. Gage.

Fighting in China.

The Peking correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says:—"Chinese soldiers attacked a party of English engineers Sunday at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Two engineers were injured and a railway coolie was killed. The situation there is serious. The telegraph wires have been cut at Rao-Ting-Pu, in the Province of Pechili."

Inspired, no doubt, by what she had heard of Hall Caine's desire to talk about the results of the war, Lolo Fuller, after giving her serpentine dance before the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris, a day or two ago, insisted on making a speech in English. The speech proved to be an original poem pleading for peace.

# SPAIN CEDES GUAM.

## Our Coaling Station in the Spanish Ladrone Islands.

PARIS, (Special).—The American peace commissioners were in session Monday from 10 A. M. to almost 2 P. M.

The consideration by the commissions of the Porto Rican and Ladrone questions has not been merged with the Cuban question, and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion. When this has been arrived at, the Philippine question will be taken up. Of course, there is a possibility of a disagreement, and the Spaniards, if the American commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness, may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol.

The Cortes may then be asked to endorse their action. In fact, Spaniards may even prefer a resumption of hostilities to acquiescence in the American refusal to share their financial burden. The Americans, however, have intimated to the Spaniards the possibility that Spain may at some future period be able to deal with an independent Cuban government regarding the assumption of the provincial and municipal debts of the Cuban debt, which is estimated to have been \$150,000,000 before the last rebellion in Cuba broke out, and \$500,000,000 contracted since 1895. But, should independent Cuba, as she doubtless would, refuse to assume more than her proportion of the debt, based on actual betterments in Cuba, and only, even in this case, of obligations contracted previous to 1895, Spain would be compelled to appeal to her people and confront them with practically seven-eighths of the debt contracted since 1895. Spain would also be compelled to declare her inability to meet her obligations, and this, at present, seems to the Spaniards a more bitter alternative than to accept the United States' refusal to share the Cuban debt, with all that this means, the idea being that the Spaniards would be able to call the attention of their creditors to their unyielding, though fruitless, efforts, in their behalf.

Finally, it is said that there are persons high in the Spanish councils who claim to believe that Spain would rather submit dumbly and helplessly to devaluation or dismemberment than confront this continued financial burden.

Spain, however, will not break off the present negotiations before having proposed that the United States share half the insular debt, which, in such a proposition, may be placed at \$700,000,000, the interest rate to be reduced to two per cent., which Spain may hold, practically reduces the debt to \$115,000,000, the portion proposed to be borne by the United States or guaranteed thereby.

Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish Commission. Details of minor importance alone remain to be decided upon in connection with the cession of Porto Rico, the formal transfer of which is practically accomplished.

### FIELD OF LABOR.

Boston tanners will reorganize. Frisco has a United Labor Party. Frisco has a printer's political club.

A Japanese Admiral gets \$5,000 a year. Boston has a co-operative printing office. English meat traders held a convention.

Gov. Powers, of Maine, is a druggist. New York has 600 union photo-engravers. Manila cigarmakers demand a four-day week.

There is a cigar factory in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary. Laborers on Cincinnati municipal work must not be paid less than \$1.50 a day.

The new Plasterers' Union, of Brooklyn Borough, has increased its initiation fee to five dollars.

Ninety-five per cent. of the members of a Boston building laborers' union are employed.

Three more Boston printing offices have applied for and received the Allied Printers' label.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has paid out over \$4,000,000 in death and other benefits.

Eugene V. Debs will visit the New England States during the political campaign in the interest of the new organization, entitled "The Social Democrats."

Hawaii is no land for poor men. Shop clerks get about the wages of a good American servant girl. Chinese and Japs do the work of the land, and Hawaii is only a happy hunting ground for trusts.

There is some talk of the Boston postmen resolving themselves into a trade union and affiliating with the central body.

The New York Postoffice Clerk's Association has decided to form plans for pushing the Gorman salary bill in the next session of Congress. The bill grants the wages to those who start at \$600 a year per an annual increase of \$100 until \$1,400 is reached.

Delegate McCormick, who was Secretary of the Citizens' Committee which was looking after the employment of returned District of Columbia Volunteers, has made a report to the Central Labor Union, giving a long list of merchants who had given work to those who were referred to them.

The Brooklyn Brewery Engineers' Union has decided to rejoin the National Union of United Brewery Workmen.

The Master Horsehoes' convention at Cincinnati represented 120 cities in the United States and Canada.

The fight which has been waging so long between the Lafayette and Baltimore factions of the Painters' and Decorators' Union has at last been brought into the Springfield (Mass.) court. A bill of complaint filed in the Clerk of Court's office asks for an injunction in favor of the Lafayette men against the Baltimore men, that the latter may be restrained from alleged illegal interference with the business of the plaintiffs.

### AGUINALDO AND HIS RIVALS.

A Filipino General Arrested for Disregarding His Authority.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (Special).—General Pio Del Pilar, who is looked upon as being the foremost rival of Aguinaldo for the leadership of the Philippine insurgents, has been summoned to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters, and arrested. The charge against him is disregarding Aguinaldo's authority, and attempting to defy the Americans. Aguinaldo has tried to remove several of the insurgent officers who are uneducated and unfit for their positions, but he has been compelled to reinstate them.

Aguinaldo is desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of appearing before the peace commissioners, but he is prevented from so doing by the jealousies existing between the insurgent leaders.

### Sunk in the North Sea.

It has just developed that the German bark Salsledon, of 450 tons, sailing from Nemes, sunk during the recent gales in the North Sea, and the captain, his wife and the crew of nine were drowned, being all on board, except a boy, who was saved.

# RACE WAR.

## Nine Blacks and a White Officer Killed in Mississippi.

### WHITES UNDER ARMS.

Sheriff's Aid Summoned and a Body of Men 500 Strong Began Scouring the Country for Colored Men—Nine Were Discovered and Shot, Four Captured and the Remainder are Fugitives.

Forest, Miss., (Special).—As the result of attempt to arrest a colored man near Harpersville, Scott County, in the eastern part of the State, one white deputy was killed, three wounded, and according to the latest report, nine colored men have been killed by the citizens of Harpersville and neighborhood and the sheriff's posse combined.