

THE NEWS.

A telegram received in Wytheville, Va., from Bishop Burton, of Kentucky, announces that Rev. H. S. Simmerman, of his Diocese, was drowned while bathing at Beautyville, Mr. Simmerman was a native of Wytheville, and for some years was rector of a church at Bloom, Accomac county. A sad death occurred in Portsmouth, Va., when Mrs. Bertha C. Shaw, wife of Robert S. Shaw, breathed her last. On April 10 Robert J. Shaw was shot and instantly killed by James Hutchins, then a county constable. The motive for the crime was alleged intimacy existing between Shaw and Mrs. Hutchins. Mrs. Shaw was prostrated at her husband's terrible death, and since then had grown steadily worse. She died of a broken heart. Five small children survive her.

The reports of subsistence officers at Manila show that the soldiers in the Philippines are well fed. They have fresh beef and bacon, fresh bread daily, canned tomatoes, salmon, rice, dried fruits and oatmeal. In addition they have canned corn beef, ham, canned milk and cream, fruits, preserves and a long list of delicacies, which are sold by the subsistence department at cost and are purchased by each organization with proceeds from the savings of subsistence stores.

The State Department has received from United States Consul Kennedy at Para, Brazil, an explanation of the reported trouble at Manaus, which make it clear that the state was of slight importance. It appears that the objection manifested to the progress up the Amazon river of the gunboat Wilmington was due to a feeling of local jealousy. The natives feared that the Wilmington's voyage up to Iquito, far beyond Manaus, would discover to the commercial world the advantages of the former, to the loss of Manaus. The demonstration that occurred was insignificant.

Arthur Tucker, an employe of the Norfolk and Western road, died from the effects of the heat.

The Southern Railway will erect a handsome new passenger station in Richmond, Va.

At Newport News, Va., William O'Boyle, charged with the murder of Alma Hamilton, his colored mistress, was held for the action of the grand jury.

The next annual meeting of the West Virginia Bankers' Association will be held at Fairmont.

The French Government has renewed negotiations for a reciprocity agreement and will extend its minimum tariff to the United States in return for concessions from this Government.

Nineteen naval officers have made application for retirement. Only 11 can be retired.

The cruiser Boston, Captain W. H. Whitlock, has sailed for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, with long-service officers and men from an American warship. The battleship Oregon will soon be stationed off Dauphin, in the Gulf of Lingayen, on blockade duty.

The United States gunboat Albany, one of the vessels purchased from the Spaniards and commanded by Ensign W. H. Standley, has captured three sailing vessels and one steamer off the island of Negros. Nine of these boats (of the Albany class) are now in commission and doing good service in the shallow waters of the Southern Islands.

Favorable reports are still being received from the party of 15 Americans, belonging to the gunboat Yorktown, headed by Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, that vessel, captured on April 12 by the Filipinos not far from Baler. The prisoners are all well and are receiving fair treatment.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Captured Vessels Were Probably Carrying Supplies.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The three sailing vessels and one steamer reported to have been captured by the United States gunboat Albany off the island of Negros, Philippine Islands, are supposed by naval officers here to be blockade-runners carrying supplies of food and ammunition to the islanders, who are threatening to rise in the interior.

These islanders have been powerfully influenced by Tagal emissaries to revolt, and in some cases have done so, attacking the people in seaside towns who stood for the United States.

The army already has taken steps to establish a garrison on the islands, and the War Department is gratified to learn that its efforts are being ably seconded by the navy.

AGUINALDO, DICTATOR.

Reported That He Has Dissolved His Congress.

HIS PROBABLE MOTIVE.

He May Want to be Rtd of Luna and Pinar—Four Vessels Captured—They Were Probably Taking Supplies to the Insurgents Tribes of Negros, Who Are Threatening to Rise.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—Special dispatches from Manila say it is reported there that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Filipino Congress and has proclaimed himself dictator.

AGUINALDO'S MOTIVE.

Speculation in Washington as to the New Move.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Officials here are in doubt as to whether Aguinaldo in declaring his dictatorship is animated by a desire to rid himself of his refractory generals, Luna and Pinar, or whether he aims to consolidate in his own hands the power to make terms of peace.

It is known from the reports of President Schurman, of the American Philippine Commission, that these two generals own only faint allegiance to Aguinaldo, and their attitude toward the peace negotiations has made these negotiations ineffectual, the civilian members on the Filipino side of the joint commission being completely overawed and dominated by the military element controlled by these generals.

It is believed here that if Aguinaldo can bend these men to his will and assume supreme control, he will at once make for peace, being able to secure better terms for himself than he would otherwise.

WIFE'S DESPERATE DEED.

After a Quarrel With Her Husband, She Apophized Herself and Daughters.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—Mrs. Johanna Schilling, thirty-five years of age, and her two young daughters, Gertrude, aged ten, and Edna, aged eight, were found dead in their home, in a tenement. All had been asphyxiated by gas, doubtless turned on by the mother with the idea of murdering her two children and then committing suicide. The tragedy evidently grew out of a quarrel between the woman and her husband, Otto Schilling, a tailor. A week ago they had a misunderstanding, and the husband left the flat. Mrs. Schilling had a warrant issued for his arrest. Schilling returned, but when a policeman attempted to arrest him, Schilling escaped over the roof of the tenement. After his second disappearance Mrs. Schilling kept her children in her apartments.

Neighbors in the same tenement detected the odor of gas, and traced it to the Schilling home. Breaking in the door, the neighbors found the body of Mrs. Schilling lying on the bed. Beside her, and clasped in the mother's arms, was Edna. Gertrude had evidently tried to get out of the room. Her body was lying near the door.

Several letters were found on the floor. They were addressed to relatives and friends. One was to the husband. It read: "We have been too hasty, and it was so needless here. I take all the blame. I was always your good wife, Otto, and I love you dearly. God forgive us. Good-by."

"Your loving wife," "JOHANNA."

OLD TIES RESTORED.

Intercourse With Spain Formally Renewed.

CEREMONY IN MADRID.

Duke D'Acros, the Recently-Appointed Spanish Minister, Presents His Credentials to President McKinley in Exchange of Expressions of Good Will and Friendly Feeling.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Diplomatic relations with Spain, broken off April 21, 1898, were formally resumed at eleven o'clock Saturday, when President McKinley greeted Duke D'Acros, the newly-accredited minister to the United States in the Blue Parlor of the White House. Simultaneously, in Madrid, Bellamy Storer, the United States minister to Spain, was being presented to Christina, the Queen Regent, during the legal minority of his Catholic Majesty Alphonso XIII.

It was a notable occasion in the world's history—the resumption of friendly relations between two nations which had been at war, and in a brief struggle had changed the map of the world.

The ceremony was exceedingly simple. Promptly at eleven o'clock, the hour set, the two carriages containing the Duke D'Acros, Secretary Haas and the secretaries of the new Spanish minister, Senora Riano and Pastor, reached the White House. Quite a crowd had collected to catch a glimpse of the new minister. The party was immediately ushered into the Blue Parlor. The President was cordial, but dignified, in his greeting. Duke D'Acros then read his address in Spanish. He stood a little in advance of his aids, facing the President, who a little to the rear and right of the President stood Secretary Haas, Colonel Bingham and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou stood upon the left. The minister said:

Duke D'Acros' Speech.

"Mr. President, I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the royal letter by which Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII, accredits me near this government in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. It has been our desire to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from old times between Spain and the United States, and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace, which Spain has signed, put an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this republic may be as friendly as they were in times past, and from the days in which this country was struggling to gain its independence. It is my desire to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them, and to draw them closer, and, in the discharge of it, I hope to be aided by the kindness and co-operation of your Excellency and of your government."

The President's Response.

The President responded as follows: "Mr. Minister: I receive with the greatest gratification the letter by which Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Alfonso XIII, has accredited you near this government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in this country, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during your former residence, but from all our people, who rejoice, as I do, at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than one hundred years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both peoples, is my earnest wish, and I can assure that every member of this government will heartily co-operate with you to that desirable end."

At the conclusion of the address the President stepped forward and shook hands cordially with the new minister, and they engaged in conversation in a low tone for a minute or two.

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, called on Secretary Haas, and formally surrendered the representation of Spanish interests, which he has conducted for some time. This step followed the presentation of Duke D'Acros as Spanish minister and the assumption by him of the duties thus far performed by the ambassador.

KILLED BY A BLIND MAN.

Mrs. Minerva Monaghan Stabbed While Protecting Her Daughter.

Uniontown, Pa., (Special).—Mrs. Minerva Monaghan was murdered in her home on Jefferson street shortly after midnight while trying to protect her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude McCormick, from the attacks of Councilman W. C. McCormick. Mrs. Monaghan was stabbed in the neck by some sharp instrument, which severed the jugular vein and produced death in a few minutes.

McCormick, who is blind, has been paying attention to Mrs. McCormick, and found her in the company of a young man named Diefenderfer. This so enraged McCormick that he assaulted her with a water picher. Mrs. Monaghan, her mother, came to her rescue, and McCormick attacked her. Young Diefenderfer was under arrest, and will be held as a witness.

Triops Ordered to Alaska.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—Under directions from the War Department, Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has ordered Company E, Seventh United States Infantry, to Alaska. The company is stationed at Fort Sheridan, Captain C. S. Farnsworth is in command. The soldiers are to be garrison duty in the company of the Fourthteenth Infantry, which has been withdrawn and sent to Alaska.

Finland Will Employ Bricklayers.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—Finland will employ bricklayers, masons and letter-carriers. The new ships will have a displacement of about 8,400 tons. They are to have a coal capacity of 700 tons and a speed of not less than 16 knots, which will make them the superior of any warships of their class afloat.

Diplomat's Daughter Killed.

The Hague, (By Cable).—Miss Roth, daughter of Dr. S. Roth, Swiss Minister at the Court of Berlin and chief of the Swiss delegation to the Peace Conference, was killed in a railroad accident at Foshing, on the south side of the Island of Waikere, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt.

Died of His Injuries.

Toledo, Ohio, (Special).—George Bartlett, who was struck on the head by Thomas Coyle, a member of the Sixth Ohio Regiment, on the night of May 6, after his return from Cuba, died at the Toledo Hospital from his injuries. Coyle is in jail, and states the affair was an accident.

Blown Up by Dynamite.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., (Special).—The store and residence of Joseph Schenck, at Edwardville, was destroyed by dynamite, and Schenck, his wife and four children were slightly injured.

BOSTON COMING HOME.

The Cruiser to Leave Manila Bay—The Tinclads Doing Good Service.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—The United States cruiser Boston, Capt. W. H. Whitlock, has sailed for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, with long service officers and men from the various American warships.

The battleship Oregon will soon be stationed off Dauphin, in the Gulf of Lingayen, on blockade duty.

The United States gunboat Albany, one of the vessels purchased from the Spaniards and commanded by Ensign W. H. Standley, has captured three sailing vessels and one steamer off the island of Negros. Nine of these boats (of the Albany class) are now in commission and doing good service in the shallow waters of the Southern Islands.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

House Turned Bottom Upward—Several Buildings Blown Over.

Rock Rapids, Ia., (Special).—A tornado struck a house occupied by Adolph Juegenack and family, turned it bottom upward and entirely demolished it. The family miraculously escaped with only a few painful bruises. The storm blew down barns and scooped up earth in several places as it passed on North into Minnesota. The path was only a few rods wide.

Buildings Blown Over.

Dubuque, Ia., (Special).—A tornado swept the country west of Dyerville. At some points the path of the storm was a mile wide. The operator at Tropis, Ia., reports buildings and cars being blown over. The neighborhood of Kellough, Ia., also suffered.

PRESS CENSOR IN SANTIAGO.

Seditious Newspaper Articles Necessitate the Appointment of Gen. Brooke.

Santiago de Cuba, (By Cable).—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press, Governor General Brooke has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago. The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased.

The seditious articles have not been in any sense an expression of the general opinion. Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officers threatening an uprising at an early date, unless certain concessions, essentially preposterous, are granted. One of these communications names June 20 as the date fixed for an outbreak.

RIVAL TOWN BOUGHT OUT.

Oklahoma Boomers Now Moving It On Wheels to Their Own Territory.

El Reno, O. T., (Special).—Mountain View, Okla., that was organized in 1897, broke across a road. There has existed a rival town a mile and a half west, and it was deemed advisable to consolidate them. Oakland, the rival, was purchased outright for \$34,380, and now is on wheels and strung out on the road to Mountain View. This is probably the first case of buying a whole town that the annals of the West record.

RIOS SAILS FOR SPAIN.

Spanish General and His Troops Leave Manila.

Madrid, (By Cable).—A despatch from Manila received here announces that Gen. Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, has sailed for Spain.

Molesty of Some Cuban Officers.

Havana, (By Cable).—There is much comment here over the fact that Cuban officers have been demanding \$5 as a penalty for identifying Cubans who have been applicants for the \$75 allowed by the United States authorities to former soldiers of the Cuban army who surrender their arms. A majority of the Cubans here do not believe the statement, thinking the story was prepared to injure them in public opinion, but facts prove the story to be true.

Designs For Six New Cruisers.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Tentative designs have been completed for the six new cruisers authorized by the last Congress, and a circular letter has been prepared for distribution among shipbuilders outlining the Department's idea of the type of vessel desired. The new ships will have a displacement of about 8,400 tons. They are to have a coal capacity of 700 tons and a speed of not less than 16 knots, which will make them the superior of any warships of their class afloat.

Blown Up by Dynamite.

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AGUSTA SUFFERS FROM FIRE.

Started in a Drug Store and Burned Property in the Business Section.

Augusta, Ga., (Special).—The largest fire in Augusta's history in many years burned in the same district that was swept several years ago, when the Augusta Chronicle was burned. Several buildings which escaped at the time are now ruins.

The fire started in the drug store of Davenport & Phinizy. A colored man was mixing a pot of venous turpentine, which is hard rosin melted and mixed with turpentine. Fire got in the pot, and the flames spread so rapidly that employes in the front part of the store barely escaped. Smoke issued in dense volumes from back and front of the store. Owing to the oil, paint and chemicals in the stock, it was seen from the beginning that firemen would be fortunate if the fire was confined to this building. The flames made quick headway, and in a short while the following stocks were burned out:

Leas & Co., five and ten-cent store. Loss \$10,000; insurance, \$7,000.

Larkin & Co., grocers. Loss \$7,000; insurance, \$5,000.

Thomas & Barton, musical instruments, bicycles and furniture. Loss \$24,000; insurance \$24,000.

Alexander Drug Company. Loss \$17,000; insurance \$12,000.

Davenport & Phinizy. Loss \$24,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Stutts & Co., liquor dealers. Loss about \$5,000; insurance about \$3,000.

Smyth's china store. Loss about \$7,000; insurance \$7,000.

Wm. Schweitzer, jeweler. Loss slight, fully covered by insurance.

The buildings were valued in the aggregate at about \$150,000; insurance about \$75,000. Besides these were a number of small losses as the upper stories of the buildings were used as offices, making the total loss in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

Three cotton warehouses were on fire at various times, but fortunately, were saved before the flames got headway.

AUGUSTIN DALY DEAD.

End of the Life of the Prince of American Managers.

Paris, (By Cable).—Mr. Augustin Daly died suddenly at the Hotel Continental. His death was due to heart failure. Mr. Daly came to Paris last week.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—The first news of Mr. Daly's death reached Manager Dorney at the theatre about one o'clock in the afternoon. It came in the form of a telegram from Ada Rehan, and read:

"Mr. Daly died at two o'clock. Heart failure. Break the news to his brother and to Mrs. Duff."

(Signed) ADA REHAN.

Mrs. Duff is Mrs. Daly's mother. Manager Dorney was shocked at the news. He sent a telegram at once to Mr. Daly's brother, the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, late justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Daly hurried to Mr. Dorney's office and held a long consultation with him. There was nothing to do except to cable full particulars. The theatre had been closed Saturday, and they decided that no announcement of the plans could be made until Mr. Daly's private papers were examined.

Justice Daly said his brother sailed on May 13, and when two days out was attacked with pneumonia. He had recovered, however, and was supposed to be in excellent health. The last heard of him he was in Paris with Mrs. Daly and Mrs. Rehan, and all were well and happy. The news of his death was altogether unexpected, and, naturally, much of a shock.

DEWEY SAILS FOR HOME.

No Salutes Were Fired, but Bands on the Warships Played in His Honor.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia sailed for Hong Kong for Singapore, returning to the United States.

Consul Wildman remained on the Olympia until the last minute, with a few friends of the Admiral, who went on board to bid him farewell.

At 4 o'clock sharp the ensign was run up to the peak and a large admiral's flag was hoisted at the main.

The Olympia moved off with a marine guard drawn up on her poop.

While passing the British cruiser Powerful the band of the Olympia played the British national anthem and gave a bugle salute. There was no firing. The Powerful replied with a similar salute and her band played "Hail Columbia."

As the Olympia passed the Italian admiral's ship, the Olympia's band played the Italian national anthem and gave an admiral's salute, which compliments were returned.

Then the Olympia's band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the band of the Powerful played "Home, Sweet Home." Admiral Dewey is apparently anxious to avoid all demonstrations.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The United States Court of Appeals Makes an Important Decision About It.

Milwaukee, Wis., (Special).—The United States Court of Appeals, holding court in this city, handed down an important decision affecting the Alien Labor Law. The decision interprets the law as to apply solely to common laborers, exempting clerks and all kinds of skilled artists. Judges Woods, Jenkins and Brown, constituting the entire court, concur in the decision, which holds it was the intent of Congress solely to shut out the importation of common laborers under contract to work in mines, in lumbering camps and on railroads. The decision is in the case of George H. Gay, of Indianapolis, who brought a clerk from Scotland under contract.

KIDNAPPED HIS WIFE.

Curious Charge to be Brought Against a Man.

Huntington, W. Va., (Special).—Last week Lillian Beckner, aged sixteen, eloped with Simeon Flowers, aged thirty-five, and was married at Gallipolis. Flowers was placed under arrest on a charge of kidnaping, and the preliminary trial will cause great interest from the fact that it is the first case of the kind ever known in this state. Flowers is now in jail, and his young bride is lying prostrate at home, ten miles south of here.

Captured and Lynched.

Huntsville, Ala., (Special).—Will Hill, brother of Alex. Hill, the negro who killed Mrs. Hester Hubbard near Eolia, was captured near McCullley's Mill, taken near the scene of his crime and killed. His head was sent into a shapeless mass. He confessed he was with Alexander Hill at the time Mrs. Hubbard was killed, and that he and Alexander went to Hubbard's for the purpose of killing Mrs. Hubbard. They had heard her husband was absent, and she had a large sum of money in the house. The mob first hanged him to a limb, and then cut his head off. He was then tied to a tree, and a volley fired into his head. The husband of the murdered woman was present.

AGUINALDO BEGGING.

Making a Final Attempt to Secure the Support of Foreign Powers.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—President McKinley is aware, through official and unofficial channels, that Aguinaldo is begging the Powers in Europe and Asia to recognize the belligerency of the Filipinos.

Definite information on this matter was received by the President from Manila and was the subject of discussion by him with Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock, the diplomatic members of his Cabinet.

The utmost secrecy as to the meeting of the President with those members of the Cabinet was preserved.

Later, when the news of the failure of the movement to capture General Peñar's army in the Morong cul de sac was received, the President hastily summoned Acting Secretary of War Melkjohn and Adjutant-General Cortin to a midnight conference, at which Aguinaldo's scheme was again but incidentally discussed.

It is nevertheless learned that both Departments and the White House know that the Hong-Kong, Paris, London and Berlin agents of Aguinaldo are sounding these Governments on the question of recognizing the Filipinos as belligerents. Instructions have accordingly been sent to American Consular agents to ascertain and report progress of these efforts of the various juntas.

State Department officials are, of course, aware that Aguinaldo and his agents are not received officially at any foreign office, but they know that these agents are at least as active as Agonilla was in this country. It is learned that Aguinaldo's plans in brief are these:

First—To protect the campaign in the Philippines.

Second—That his claim to belligerent status is based upon the alleged gallantry of the Filipinos in their so-called fight for freedom.

Third—That an early recognition of belligerency will be his only hope for food supply and munitions of war, without which he must surrender before the close of the rainy season.

The President has no reason to believe or fear that France, Germany, England, Russia, China or Japan will compromise herself with Aguinaldo's guerilla band.

His own judgment and that of his advisers are that there is no parallel between the case of the Cubans and the Filipinos, and that consequently the President of the United States in the case of Cuba cannot be argued by Aguinaldo's Commissioners even so effectively as in foreign courts. The President was further advised by Professor Schurman and by General Otis that Aguinaldo has no substantial hope of foreign interference, but is holding out and talking about his hope of recognition in order to force such terms of surrender as will assist him to high political preference, under the American administration of the Philippines.

After the conference held by the President with Secretary Melkjohn and Adjutant-General Cortin, Aguinaldo's plans were explained by the President. There was no criticism of the failure to flank and capture General Peñar.

General Otis was called that he would receive 2,400 troops at the earliest possible moment. In accordance with this estimate General Ward, Assistant Adjutant-General, will dispatch from the Presidio at San Francisco 2,400 recruits which have been organized and well drilled as companies.

Colonel Ward said that these troops would be moved this week or early next week. The President, in the meanwhile, is selecting from the regulars at home the balance of the 6,000 reinforcements asked for by General Otis.

WEYLER'S AGENT LYNCHED.

Suffers the Penalty of His Crimes at the Hands of Relatives of Victims.

Havana, (By Cable).—A dispatch from San Antonio de Bonos says that Jose Labreau, a notorious agent of General Weyler, who outraged defenseless women and killed children, had arrived there. His appearance was the signal for a gathering of the relatives and friends of those whom he formerly persecuted. The excitement continued throughout the day and night. About midnight a crowd surrounded the house where he was and began to threaten him. He attempted to escape, and on meeting the demonstrators, emptied his revolver, wounding two persons. The crowd closed in and captured him, and he was lynched in the public square.

The anxiety following the excitement caused a commission of Spaniards to come to Havana to ask the interference of General Brooke. He could not receive them before a late hour of the evening, but he readily offered to send a detachment of American soldiers to the town. The commission, which left San Antonio before the lynching, returned to find Labreau dead.

Guns For Governors.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The War Department has solved the question as to the disposition of the artillery captured from Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico, by turning the whole matter over to the Governors of the States.

Very many applications have been received at the department for the gift or loan of these guns, and the pressure has been renewed since the Navy Department made known the fact that all of its guns had been disposed of.

The law under which these guns can be distributed provides that they may go only to the Soldiers' Monument Associations, Grand Army posts and municipal corporations.

The Fate of the Paris.

London, (By Cable).—The American Line steamship Paris, now on the Rocks near the Manoeuvres, has been handed over to the underwriters and salvagers, who are preparing to make another attempt to float her.

There has been no change in her position since the last attempt to tug her off.

THE SAMOANS DISARMING.

Matafa Has Surrendered Eighteen Hundred Guns—Peace Seems Assured.

Apia, Samoan Islands, via Auckland, N. Z., (By Cable).—Both native factions, the Maitotao and the Matafaans, are disarming. Matafa has surrendered 1,800 guns.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

General Lawton has been put in command of the defense of Manila, and General MacArthur continues in command at the front.

A cablegram from General Otis states that General Smith's troops have "published" the Filipinos who killed Captain Tilly.

Anonymous letters have been sent to the United States authorities at Santiago threatening an outbreak by Cubans.

On account of European quarantines against the plague at Hong Kong, the home coming of Admiral Dewey from Manila may be delayed.

Great Cave Discovered.

Victoria, B. C., (Special).—The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which has held the record heretofore as the world's greatest cave, must hereafter, it is believed, give precedence to a cave in New Zealand, discovered on April 27, by Horace Johnston, near Port Walker, and but 10 or 12 miles from the city of Wellington. Johnston explored the cave for miles, but found no end.

Railway to Dawson.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special).—The tracks of the White Pass Railway will be completed to Lake Bennett by July 1. The schedule time from Paget Sound ports to Dawson will then be about eight days.

French Found Guilty of Hobbery.

Haville, Mo., (Special).—Jacob Hagley, a farmer, who has been a justice of the peace, chairman of the Populist County Committee and preacher, was found guilty of complicity in the robbery of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Missouri train at McComb last January and was sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

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