

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

Otis Declined an Armistice But Refrains Temporarily From Aggressive Action.

TO DEFEAT DECEPTION.

Lawton Still on Aguinaldo's Trail. Will Be Assisted by Kobbe and His Forces.

The Washington Administration expects news of an agreement with the Filipinos very soon—Military authorities think Lawton's flying advance has had demoralizing effect.

Manila, May 22.—Major General Otis has declined to recognize the rebels to the extent of agreeing to an armistice, but he has ordered the American commanders to refrain temporarily from aggressive action. Thus he is in a position to resume hostilities at any time. This will defeat any subterfuge to gain time on the part of the rebels, which would not be the case if the general agreed to an armistice. The Filipinos are said to be so deceptive that persons here hesitate to credit with good faith their latest overtures. But more attention is now paid to them than was paid to their previous advances.

The Filipino Commission is acting under instructions from Aguinaldo, and the Congress, but it is possible that if peace is arranged, Gen. Luna and Pio del Pilar and their followers will continue a guerrilla warfare.

Manila, May 22.—Aguinaldo's Commission has requested that an armistice be granted by the Americans until the people can be consulted upon the question of peace or a continuance of the war.

The Commissioners have also asked permission to confer with a commission representing the Filipinos living in Manila.

Gen. Otis refused to consider the first request, but has granted the second request upon the condition that the Commissioners act as representing the Filipinos generally.

Washington, May 22.—News of an agreement of peace with the Filipino insurgents is expected to reach the War Department very soon. Gen. Otis's latest despatch reports the capture of Candaba, to which place Aguinaldo fled on Thursday from the American forces under Gen. Lawton, at San Isidro. That Aguinaldo has again been forced to flee is particularly gratifying to War Department officers. It is evident, they say, that he is thoroughly frightened, and would gladly come to an agreement of peace. But if the latest profession of a desire for peace is merely a pretension to enable the Filipinos to recuperate after their many defeats, they will probably be disappointed, for it is certain Gen. Lawton will continue his advance until an understanding is reached.

Gen. Lawton is expected to continue his pursuit of Aguinaldo and his followers, and will be assisted in this by Col. Kobbe's forces. The natives succeeded a day or two ago in reaching Tarlac, nearly thirty miles from San Fernando, and it is believed that Aguinaldo will endeavor to effect a junction with them there, if he has not already done so. As Tarlac is on the Dagupan Railroad it is not improbable that Gen. MacArthur may decide to send a body of soldiers by rail from San Fernando and break up the Filipino headquarters later.

It is recognized by military authorities here that Gen. Lawton's flying advance through the insurgent country has done more than anything else to cause Aguinaldo and his adherents to desire peace. A few more such relentless sweeps will, it is believed, be followed by such complete demoralization in the Filipino ranks that they will throw down their arms and surrender without any idea of terms.

Washington, May 22.—A Manila newspaper, the American, which has been received here, under date of Sunday, April 16, contains news of an attempt to assassinate Gen. Wheaton, which seems to have either escaped

members—Buenavista and Colonel Arguelles—have been put under arrest at Tarlac, where Luna's government is established.

Four other commissioners were appointed, who came into General Lawton's lines at San Isidro. Their authority is limited to asking a cessation of hostilities. The new commission is headed by General Gregorio del Pilar.

Colonel French, with the Twenty-second Infantry was sent down the river three miles from San Isidro by General Lawton. He met the enemy, driving them out with the loss of four Americans.

Major Kobbe with the Seventeenth and Ninth regiments, is expected to meet Colonel French at Arayat.

The Rio Grande will then be clear of natives.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

News Notes From Every Part of the Civilized World.

Bridgeton (N. J.) fishermen report sighting a sea serpent with a tongue two feet long.

Mrs. Adela Beach, of Toledo, Ohio, sixty, and white haired, has been convicted of bigamy.

Troops have been ordered to the Miqui Pueblo Indian villages in Arizona, to enforce vaccination.

The salt palace directors at Salt Lake City have given orders for the immediate construction of the building.

An English inventor is perfecting a device by which vessels may be warned of the proximity of rocks despite fog.

David I. Field, a retired capitalist of St. Louis shot and killed Robert W. Stratford, a negro servant. Stratford attacked his employer, who had just discharged him.

Nine railroads that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company has been operating under leases for years have been bought outright by this corporation and hereafter they will be but parts of the big system.

John W. Jorgensen, "Jack, the Hair Clipper," died in Chicago from a self-inflicted bullet wound. Jorgensen was captured several months ago while he was in the act of clipping the tresses from a young girl on a downtown street. He confessed to a number of other hair clippings and declared that he had a mania for despoiling girls of their tresses.

In the United States Court at Muscogee, I. T. Nelson N. Jones was found guilty as accessory to the kidnapping of Lincoln McGilsey and Palmer Sampson, Seminole Indian boys, who were kidnapped in the Indian Territory by a mob and afterward burned to death at the stake near Maud, Oklahoma. Jones, at the time of the burning, was a deputy United States Marshal and had a writ for McGilsey, but instead of arresting him and taking him from the hands of the mob, assisted in the kidnapping. This is the first of thirty-six similar cases.

Senator L. J. Rose, of California, a former multi-millionaire, poisoned himself.

The Berlin police have suppressed a play written to exploit the cruelties of vivisection.

The first annual reunion of the Rough Riders will be held at Las Vegas, N. M., June 24.

The American schooner Leila Smith is a wreck of the Columbian coast. All hands were saved.

Brazil is to be called on to make amends for the mobbing of our consular officer at Manaus.

Latest reports from Cape Nome say that the gold strikes rival those of the Klondike for richness.

The Bethlehem Steel Company filed notice at Harrisburg of an increase in its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Gov. Roosevelt has arranged to come to New York for Sunday to consult Senator Platt and others about the franchise tax bill amendments.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen re-elected Grand Master Morrissey and other officers, and selected Milwaukee as the next meeting place.

The trial of Michael Emil Rollinger, for wife murder, has begun. The case has many features resembling the famous Luetger case. Like Luetger, Rollinger is a butcher. He is accused of strangling his wife and cremating her body.

The directors of Wittenberg College, one of the oldest Lutheran educational institutions in the country, have decided to admit women to the theological seminary and upon completion of the course to confer the degree of B. D. upon them, the same as the men.

The Missouri Senate has passed and sent to the Governor a bill placing a license tax of \$10 on all foreign corporations which desire to do business in the State, in addition to the present tax. It does not effect corporations now authorized to do business in the State.

The United States transport Portland has arrived here, twenty-four days from Manila. She has on board twenty discharged soldiers of various regiments. Private Jeremiah Shea, of the California Heavy Artillery, died and was buried at sea off the island of Formosa.

By the purchase of the Bell Telephone interests in the State of Wisconsin, the Cleveland Telephone Company becomes the largest concern of the kind in the world. It now operates 115,734 miles of wire and serves 75,000 subscribers. Aside from Wisconsin the company owns and operates all the Bell telephone interests in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan and the city of Cleveland.

The 111th annual session of the Presbyterian Church is being held at Minneapolis.

Dr. Howard Ayres, Professor of biology in the University of Missouri, has accepted the presidency of the University of Cincinnati.

Gov. Voorhees, of New Jersey, denied the report that he had been requested to appoint an arbitration committee to settle difficulties between officials and employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The Governor of Missouri has signed the Department Store bill. It applies only to stores in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, which employ fifteen persons or more and taxes heavily all classes of goods handled except one of the seventy-three classes.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco has handed down an opinion in the case of Lillian B. Beck vs. The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias. The plaintiff is the widow of Frank E. Beck, a member of the endowment rank, who blew out his brains. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane and the widow brought suit and got judgment for \$2,000, which the Circuit Court of Appeals upholds because the defendant failed to show suicidal intent or Beck's part.

All Negroes Must Quit Panama. Panama, Ill., May 20.—As the result of a conference of coal mine operators, the State Board of Arbitration and the United Mine Workers' officials, an agreement was signed formally settling the long-drawn-out struggle here between union miners and operators. The agreement gives the union recognition and declares that all negroes shall leave the city, and only union men be employed.

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members—Buenavista and Colonel Arguelles—have been put under arrest at Tarlac, where Luna's government is established.

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ROMANCE OF A DIAMOND.

Slaying of Men Directly Due to the Pope's Precious Gem.

Pope Leo is the owner of what is believed to be the largest diamond in the world. It has a most romantic history, having been the cause of the assassination of a king, numerous other crimes, and of a small war, in which several thousand men were killed.

Memela, an aged South African negro, has told the secret which links him in history with Pope Leo and President Oom Paul Kruger of the Transvaal.

It was Memela who owned the diamond for many years. As an act of gratitude to Kruger for freeing him many years ago, from the Boers, who had captured him, he gave him this precious stone, which he had carried concealed on his body through strange and terrible hardships and adventures.

For a century before that it had been a sacred talisman of savage chiefs. It belonged first to Meshesh the powerful chief of the Basutu nation, who gave it as a friendly offering to the great king of the Zulul Chaka.

The envy that it excited in his brother led to Chaka's assassination. Then followed a long line of plotting and hideous crimes for its possessor among rival chiefs.

White men, seeing it, finally attempted to secure it, but failed. The native chief's suspicions being aroused, a war against the whites was begun, which resulted in the killing of 1,000 Boers and many times that number of blacks.

When many chiefs were dead Memela came into power and got possession of the wonderful gem.

His capture, slavery and escape, and his gift of the talisman to Kruger in gratitude complete the history of what is believed to be the largest and most precious diamond in the world.

When to Bow.

A young lady would be right in bowing to a gentleman by whom she had been taken to dinner.

She should bow to him on meeting him again after an introduction by a mutual friend.

She should not bow if she has merely talked when casually meeting at a friend's house, when no introduction took place.

In England a lady bows first.

Around this is reversed, and care should be taken to follow the custom which prevails.

Women generally bow to each other simultaneously, but, as a matter of fact, a married lady should bow first to an unmarried one; and a lady of higher rank should take the initiative.

If a lady bowed to a gentleman of her acquaintance who was accompanied by a friend no acknowledgment need be made to the stranger; though both men would raise their hats.

Above the Clouds.

Airships have not yet been invented, yet it is possible to sail for a day and a night in a fairly comfortable steamboat at a height of over two miles above the sea. The water on which you accomplish this remarkable feat is Lake Titicaca, which lies between Peru and Bolivia. It is a huge lake, 120 miles long and nearly 60 wide, and is over 1,000 feet deep. It is away up. Nine rivers flow into it, besides a vast amount of snow water, yet it has no visible outlet.

The 600-ton steamers which sail on Lake Titicaca were built in Scotland, carried over the passes in sections, and put together on the spot. The fuel is Australian coal, brought from 7,000 miles away. In the lake are many beautiful islands, and the cliffs which line the shores are magnificently rugged. In no place can a ship anchor. The water, even sixty feet from shore, is hundreds of feet deep. The native boats on Lake Titicaca have straw sails.

A Fellow Feeling.

Little Edgar, on seeing his mother approaching with a stick in her hand to punish him, immediately crawls under the bed; whereupon his mother informs the father, who gets down on his knees and pokes his head under the bed, saying:

"Are you there, Edgar?"

Edgar—Yes, papa, is she after you.

New York Markets.

Grain—Conflicting advices from abroad were largely responsible for sharp fluctuations in domestic markets. Advices from Buffalo intimated that the strike was about settled. No. 2 red, 81½¢ spot and 80½¢ to arrive f. o. b. aboat.

Corn—Corn occupied a firm position with little pressure to sell; 40 ¾¢ f. o. b. aboat.

Oats—The market was dull and unchanged. No. 2 oats closed 31½¢; No. 3 white, 34¢.

Rye—Market dull. No. 2 Western 66¢; f. o. b. aboat; State rye, 62¢ c. l. f. New York car lots.

Barley—Market slow. Feeding, 41a 42c; and malting, 47 a 50 c, both c. l. f. Buffalo.

Beans—Beans, marrow, 1898, choice, per bushel, \$1.52½; do; medium, choice, 1898 \$1.55a1.37½; do, pea, choice, \$1.32½a1.35.

Butter—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb., 18c; do; firsts, 17a17½¢; do, thirds to seconds, 15a16½¢; do, State extras, 17½a18c; do, firsts 17c; do, thirds to seconds, 15a16½¢. State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 16½a17c, do, firsts, 15½a16c.

Cheese—New Cheese—State, full, cream, large, white, choice, 9½¢; do; colored, choice, 9a9½¢. Old cheese—State, full cream, choice 11½¢.

Eggs—Jersey and nearby, fancy, per dozen, 15c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, average prime 14½a14¾¢; Kentucky, 12½a13.

Potatoes—Domestic old per 180 lbs. \$1.08a1.15.

Beef—Feeling steady.

Cattle—The market active. Poor to prime veals sold at \$4.00a\$6.50; country dressed, 7a9c; little calves, 5a7c.

Sheep and Lambs—Feeling firm all around, and lambs were rated 5a10c higher. Prime clipped sheep sold at \$5.50; fair to good unshorn lambs, \$6.50a7.12½; fair to prime clipped, \$6.40a6.70; spring lambs nominal; country dressed \$3.00a3.00.

Hogs—Quoted firm at \$4.20a4.40; country dressed, steady at 4a4½¢, heavy to light weights.

THE CONQUERED NATION ALMOST INVARIABLY COMES FIRST—MANY CASES.

The conflict between the United States and Spain has passed into history as the "Spanish-American" war. At first glance there is nothing strange in this fact. Nobody has ever found out the real source of the names of the millions of objects and events.

Ordinarily it might almost seem the names were given by accident or chance. The matter of naming wars, however, seems to follow a set rule. Examination reveals the fact that in almost every case the designation of a war by a certain popularly accepted name shows at once the victor and the vanquished, and that in such cases the first name, if two be given, or the one name, if there be only one, is the name of the conquered nation.

The two that will at once occur to anyone's memory are the "Franco-Prussian" war, in which the French were defeated, and our own "Spanish-American" war.

But—there are others. In the Trojan war, so-called, the Trojans were defeated by the Greeks and Troy was besieged and captured. The Macedonian wars were named by the Romans. In the two Punic wars (Punics: Phoenician; Carthaginian, because Carthage was a Phoenician colony) the Carthaginians were defeated and Carthage was seized by the Romans. In modern times the "Napoleonic" wars, so called, ended in the destruction of the armies of Napoleon and the capture and imprisonment of the emperor.

The "Indian" war of 1841 resulted in the establishment by Great Britain of its power over the Indian empire. The "Crimean" war was significant of the defeat of Russia by the allied armies (1856). The "Austro-Italian" war (1859-1866) ended with the defeat of Austria and the independence of Italy. In the "Schleswig-Holstein" war (1864) the Danes were defeated and forced to cede Holstein and Schleswig to the victorious Austro-Prussian coalition.

It was of this war about a very complicated situation that Disraeli said, when asked to explain it, that only two men, of whom he was one, in the whole United Kingdom had ever understood what it was all about; the other man was dead, and he had forgotten. Next comes the "Austro-Prussian" war, in which Prussia, by winning the decisive battle of Sadowa, defeated the Austrians. Then we have the "Franco-Prussian" war, ending at Sedan (1870) with the annihilation of the French. The "China-Japan" war, in which the Japanese were conquerors; the "Graeco-Turkish" war, resulting in victory to the Turks, and our own "Spanish-American" war completes the series, and seems to sustain the contention that wars are named from the conquered and not from the conquerors.

What? "What?" inquired the psychological student, "do you regard as the chief end of man?"

"Well," answered Mr. Blykins, "it depends on what you want the man for. If you want him to do brain work it's his head, and if you want him to run errands it's his feet."

A Wonderful Shawl.

A wonderful shawl is possessed by the duchess of Northumberland. It once belonged to Charles X of France and was made entirely from the fur of Persian cats. Although the shawl is eight feet square, it is of such fine texture that it can be compressed into an ordinary coffee cup.

Such a Brute.

Wife of His Shirt Bosom—Are these your new collars.

Husband—Yes, dearest.

W. H. S. B. (in a tone of grievous astonishment)—But these are 16's and I wear 14's; and those last neckties you bought didn't match a single gown I've got.

Largest Room.

The largest room in the world is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. It has been used for military displays, and a whole battalion can completely manoeuvre it.

A Daughter of Eve.

Mother—Why didn't you scream when he kissed you?

The Girl—His mustache was in the way, and when it was all over I saw that screaming wouldn't better the situation.

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GENERAL LLOYD WHEATON.

The attention of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila or to have attracted the blue pencil of the censor. This item reads: "Last Friday evening Brig-Gen. Wheaton, while away from headquarters, was attacked by one of his native servants, who made an attempt upon his life. After attacking him, stones and other missiles were thrown at him. The general was brought to the city last night for medical attention, and it was discovered that he had three ribs broken. He, however, refused to go to the hospital, but returned to his command an hour later on the North Line."

The same newspaper contains a curious story of the arrest and imprisonment at Manila of the noted insurgent leader, Gen. Pio del Pilar. The department has no official advice of this character, nor has been mentioned heretofore in press despatches.

Luna Breaks With Aguinaldo.

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members—Buenavista and Colonel Arguelles—have been put under arrest at Tarlac, where Luna's government is established.