

## PARIS RIPPED OPEN BY THE ROCKS.

### PASSENGERS ESCAPE.

Tugs Remove 350 Persons From the Steamer—A Short Distance Away Lies the Wreck of the Mohagan.

Three hundred and eighty passengers on the American Line steamer Paris trembled with terror last Sunday morning as the great steamer struck the rocks five miles from Falmouth, England. The accident occurred a short distance from where the wreck of the Mohagan lies, and the remembrance of the disaster did not make the passengers overconfident of escaping.

The Paris sailed from Southampton Saturday evening. In a dense fog and at high tide she ran ashore at 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

The first indication of the vessel's striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The lookout shouted that there was something looming ahead, but before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets, and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life-saving station for boats.

A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the stewards. On reaching the deck they found the ship's boats in perfect readiness for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm. Owing to the calmness of the sea the boats could be managed with entire safety.

Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Capt. Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders, and his perfect self-possession and calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. In accordance with instructions, the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking in single file to the boats.

All the passengers were transferred to the tug Dragon, but beyond the clothes they wore they took nothing with them. They were lodged at Falmouth, the local agents of the American line meeting them and providing them at the various hotels and the sailors' home.

Happily, the sea was smooth and there was no wind. Otherwise there would have been a different tale to tell.

Henry Wilding, managing agent of the line, who arrived from Southampton Monday by special train, to arrange for the transportation of the passengers, said: "I have had no opportunity to inquire as to the facts, and certainly have no theories as to the cause. Capt. Watkins is one of the most trustworthy officers on the Atlantic, and I must await the results of the investigation before passing any judgment."

Monday the Paris lies in much the same position as when she struck, her bow being about 150 yards from the shore and her stern about 300. Almost in a direct line and about a mile ahead lies the wreck of the Mohagan. Just outside the bows of the Paris is a great ragged rock, and a ridge of rocks projects into the water 20 yards ahead.

There is about 16 feet of water in the three forward compartments, but the engines are apparently unharmed. It has been decided to await special advice from the Admiralty regarding the vessel. It is hoped by means of the tide to set her afloat in a few days.

### BETTER THAN BANQUETS.

The Entire Nation May Subscribe to a Home for Admiral Dewey.

F. A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, who has accepted the chairmanship of the national committee to receive subscriptions for the erection of a fine residence here for Admiral Dewey, takes most enthusiastic interest in the movement. United States Treasurer Roberts will receive the funds. Many other prominent government officials are on the committee and governors of states will be asked likewise to serve.

The idea is that everyone subscribe who cares to, and when the property is eventually turned over to the hero of Manila the name of every subscriber, large and small, is to be placed in the deed of conveyance. Mr. Vanderlip suggests that it will be more appropriate for the admirers of Dewey to build him a home in Washington than to give him banquets and parades, the banquets as a rule producing headaches the next morning.

### President Will Welcome the Soldiers.

It is the intention of President McKinley to be in the western states at the time of the return of the volunteers who have done heroic service in the Philippines. It is expected that the necessity for the retention of the volunteers in the island of Luzon will not exist much longer, and when the volunteers reappear in the States, the president will greet them at the White House. Mr. McKinley hopes to be there to greet and honor them. If the trip to the West already planned should not occur when the volunteers are returning, another journey will be made to carry out this purpose.

### DISCOVERED ON A MOUNTAIN.

Explorer Witnesses Cannibalism by a Newly Discovered Race.

The steamship Empress of India arrived from the orient a few days ago, bringing news of the ascent for the first time of Mount Morrison, the highest mountain in Formosa, by Stoepel, the explorer of the peak of Orizaba, in Mexico. Many previous attempts had failed.

Stoepel says the heat was terrific and he narrowly escaped death from wild animals and men. He found on the mountain a strange tribe of cannibals hitherto unknown to exist. The people are apparently Malay in origin and distinct from any known race. They have never communicated with the Chinese. They are skull hunters, and cannibalism was actually witnessed by Stoepel, who saw the progress of a feast while hiding close by in the underbrush.

### American Firm Charged With Treason.

A Berlin dispatch to the New York Staats Zeitung says word has been received from Hong Kong that the members of the American firm of Spitzel & Co., at Hong Kong, have suddenly left the city upon it being discovered they were supplying Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition.

### Sinking Transport Ballyhoed.

With a serious leak and all her pumps going the United States transport Meade, with the Nineteenth United States Infantry on board, returned to Ponce, P. C., Wednesday morning for repairs.

## TERSE TELEGRAMS.

\$400,000 worth of lumber was destroyed by fire at Chicago last Thursday.

An expedition left the coast of Greenland last Sunday in search of Prof. Andree.

Small shells in large quantities fell during a storm at McKeesport, Pa., last Wednesday.

An unknown Pittsburger has presented the American University at Washington with \$60,000.

The Cumberland Presbyterian General assembly has decided to meet next year at Chattanooga.

Police Sergeant Passau, of Washington, was shot and killed last Thursday by a negro whom he was trying to arrest.

Robert Woodbridge, who was secretary to President McKinley while he was in congress died at Denver last Thursday.

Rev. Robert F. Sample, of New York, was elected moderator of the Presbyterian assembly now in session at Minneapolis.

The capital of the new Carnegie company will be \$250,000,000. It will be a Pennsylvania concern, using a Pennsylvania charter.

There are indications of a fight on the anti-Roberts resolution to be reported to the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

The schooner Ganges was sunk in Lake Erie by a collision with the steamer Presque Isle. The crew of eight men was taken off.

Frank Campbell, residing at West Alexandria, near Dayton, O., last Thursday, killed his wife and sister-in-law and then committed suicide.

Women held a mass-meeting at Boston a few days ago to protest against Southern lynching. They favored military protection for the negroes.

Edward Oswald, in jail at Camden, N. J. for wife murder, failed in an attempt at suicide by piercing about the region of the heart with a needle.

Admiral Dewey says that if he were 20 years younger and had political aspirations he would return by way of San Francisco and cross the continent.

During a storm at Pittsburgh last Wednesday, lightning upset the bed in which Peter Lotowski and wife were sleeping. Their child was not awakened.

After a pastorate of 43 years Dr. Edward Everett Hale resigned the pulpit of the South Congregational Church of Boston, saying he is too old for active service.

Wilson Waddingham, who died suddenly in New York Thursday was the largest landowner in the United States, owning in Mexico alone nearly 2,000,000 acres.

The Texas limited southbound on the Iron Mountain & Southern was derailed at Tip Top, Mo., Monday. The fireman was killed and several persons injured.

Several hundred Baptists spent Sunday at Salt Lake City on their way to attend the anniversaries of the various missionary societies on the Pacific coast at San Francisco.

Seventeen companies to operate automobiles in as many different States were incorporated in New Jersey last week. They are backed by the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders, led by Colonel Roosevelt in person, may be one of the features of the parade at the laying of the corner stone of Chicago's new postoffice building on October 2.

Dr. Charles S. Murray, of Sewickley, Pa., who shot his father's negro butler, John Jennings, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Edward Selleck lost his position as tax collector in the office of collector of New York two months ago. He brooded over his loss and Sunday committed suicide. For thirteen years not one penny of the \$19,000,000 that had passed through his hands had been lost. He was removed by jealous politicians.

In a letter to the Presbyterian general assembly meeting at Minneapolis, Prof. A. C. McGiffert, the alleged heretic, declared he would not withdraw from the church, and repudiated what he termed the false construction put upon passages in his book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age."

### OLD AGE CHALLENGED.

Lymphatic Fluid of Goats Said to Preserve Youth.

A discovery which, it is claimed, solves the problem of circumventing old age has just been made public by Prof. Joseph R. Hawley and Alex C. Wiener, of the Chicago clinic school. The return to youth, it is asserted, is produced by the mineral injections of the lymphatic fluid of animals, particularly young goats. The discovery was made a year ago and subsequent secret demonstrations of its efficacy are asserted.

The general theory of the discovery is that, if the mineral deposits which accumulate in the bones in the process of life can be replaced with the "life cells" contained in the lymphatic glands of goats, deterioration of the bones will be prevented and elasticity and youth will be retained in the system much longer.

### Represent the Preacher.

Calumet, Mich., is excited over a sermon delivered by Rev. H. C. Hunter at the First Congregational church Sunday. Rev. Hunter took occasion to criticize the national administration for its Philippine policy and its course during the Spanish war.

Charles Tommas, a volunteer in the Thirty-fourth Michigan, was in the audience and he interrupted the pastor, saying: "Any man who talks like that is a traitor to his country and to his flag, and I refuse to listen to him." He then left the church.

### Watson Sails to Relieve Dewey.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who will relieve Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic station, Wednesday retired from command of the Mare Island navy yard, which he formally turned over to Rear Admiral Kempff, Admiral Watson sailed the same day for the Orient on the City of Peking, accompanied by his personal staff, Lieutenants Snowden and Marble.

### Germans Were Treated With Respect.

Advices have been received at Washington from Apia, by way of Germany, proving that Kautz, the American admiral, and the Americans in general, have acted with marked consideration and courtesy toward the Germans in Samoa. The Americans readily granted passports to every reputable German, as far as the American lines were concerned. Admiral Kautz caused an order to let all German officials and men in uniform pass the lines at any time without subjecting them to any molestation.

## FEAR THREATENERS WILL BE SHOT.

### PROTECTION DEMANDED.

Philippines Willing to Surrender but no Harm Must Come to Their Commanders.

The End in View.

In an interview with General Gregorio del Pilar, in the presence of Dr. Robair, a staunch friend of Aguinaldo, and another peace commissioner, Colonel Zincha, who approved the sentiments expressed, General del Pilar said:

"The insurgents are anxious to surrender, but want the assurance first that there will be no putting to death of the leaders in the rebellion, and some proof that the Americans will carry out the generous offers made in their proclamation."

"We have been acquainted with the Americans only a short time. If they are sincere we will agree to unconditional surrender."

In negotiations entered into with authority by the chief officers of the previous rebellion similar promises were made but not carried out. Ruiz and others were put to death in spite of these promises.

"If we give up our arms, we are at the complete mercy of the Americans. We realize the hopelessness of the Philippine republic, for the people are now impoverished, and a continuance of hostilities would only increase the suffering."

### ALGER IN DISFAVOR.

The Distribution of the \$3,000,000 and the Disposal of Arms Causing No End of Trouble.

Cuba is in a ferment again over the idea that the Washington Administration has determined to take the arms of the Cuban troops and to retain them in military possession. The view of the latest news from Washington had been telegraphed to the various cities.

The war general Brooke is thus far unwavering in his position. He has expressed his dissatisfaction on the part of General Alger, Secretary of War, with his (General Brooke's) plan to have the arms deposited in the care of the Mayors of the municipalities. His attitude received any other inkling of the Secretary's purpose to lay the matter before President McKinley. Consequently, unless instructions to the contrary are received from the Washington Administration the Governor General's order respecting the distribution of the \$3,000,000 as modified will be issued. The Secretary of War has been informed as to the substance of this order in the usual course of business.

Cuba's mid-day papers published the Washington news, some of them commenting editorially upon it. As the point about where the arms are to be kept appears to be thought of vital importance in Washington, the conviction announced there that the United States cannot be trusted with them is a cause of fresh discontent just at the moment when the various complications appeared to be unraveled.

La Discussion says: "Secretary Alger appears to wish to provoke a conflict. His attitude is not distinguished in the United States as a business man, but as a politician, and his relations with certain syndicates are well known. He opposes everything that Cuba wants, and favors everything that would cause feeling and provoke excitement. What does he want? Does he desire a war here similar to that in the Philippines? We are forced to believe that he only approves what is unsatisfactory to Cuba."

### BY A DRUNKEN WOMEN.

The Greater Portion of Dawson City Destroyed by Fire.

The main portion of the city of Dawson was destroyed by fire on April 26, causing a loss of \$4,000,000. It all 111 buildings, including the bank of British North America, were burned. The news was brought down by L. S. Hume, a son of Mayor Hume, of Seattle; J. Tokias and a third party, who had been in Dawson April 27 and made their way out by canoe to Lake Laberge and then over the ice, having a most perilous trip.

The fire was caused by a drunken woman upsetting a lamp in a notorious house. None of the big warehouses of the Alaskan Commercial Company, or the North American Trading and Transportation Company were touched by the fire, so there will be no shortage of provisions, even if the lakes should not open before the middle of June, which is now predicted.

A rough estimate places the loss in gold and paper money alone at \$2,000,000. Altogether the burned area comprises quite three-quarters of the area of Dawson. On their trip out the three couriers were forced to every expedient—walking, running with the dogs, swimming for life on two occasions, and breaking through the ice repeatedly. They passed the river steamer Flora cutting her way through the ice with her steel prow at Hootalinqua, and found the telegraph wire to Skaguay completed at Cariboo Crossing, seventy-five miles inland.

### LIFTED FROM THE CELLAR.

Cyclone Takes an Iowa Man From His Place of Refuge.

The cyclone which passed over Manchester, Ia., Thursday night killed four people. Three others are fatally injured. The dead are Walter Sheppard and 13-year-old son; J. B. Jacobs, George Lang. The fatally injured are Mrs. Walter Sheppard and two sons 3 and 8 years old; George Sharkey, Tony Sheppard, 10 years old, Tony Fritz, Mrs. A. Bigelow, Ed. Krumple and wife, Mrs. William McKinne, Emanuel Ridenour and wife, Miss Ridenour and C. Nielsen are seriously injured.

The storm started north of Greeley, taking a direction due east for four miles, demolishing everything in its course. A young babe was torn from the mother's arms and carried twenty-five rods without injury. The Ridenour family took refuge in a cellar. Ridenour was lifted bodily out. Two of the Sheppard boys were carried 400 yards and one killed.

### His Head Opened With a Bat.

In the presence of several hundred people, who were watching a ball game on the hillside by the West Shore railroad between Hoboken and Jersey City, on Monday, John Moretta, a stock cutter, 49 years of age, murdered his wife, Gavnina, 35 years of age.

Moretta had been separated from his wife for many months, and when he discovered her he asked her to return to him. She refused in spite of threats to kill her. Moretta drew a knife and stabbed his wife three times while the crowd looked on. Moretta fled, but a baseball player laid his scalp open with a blow from a bat.

## INVESTIGATING THE STANDARD.

Attorney General Monnett Testifies Before the Industrial Commission—Railroad Charters Should Be Revoked.

Interesting and startling information concerning the method of Standard Oil Company was presented before the Industrial investigating committee at Washington last Wednesday.

Attorney General Frank S. Monnett, of Ohio, was the witness in the trust investigation. His testimony related almost exclusively to the Standard Oil trust against which he had been proceeding in his official capacity. He said the companies comprising the trust even own its own telegraph system. Referring to this telegraph line, Mr. Monnett said it had been developed so that it was exchanging business with the Western Union company, acting as a common carrier and making a cheaper rate to the constituent members of the trust than to other customers, functions which were outside the corporate authority of the trust. He also complained of the discrimination in railroad rates in favor of the Standard Oil company, saying that it was equal to 400 per cent. against the ordinary citizen.

Mr. Monnett gave figures showing that the capitalization of the 20 companies comprising the trust amounted to \$102,223,000 and the valuation \$121,820,000. He said the trust could make its dividends whatever it desired as it controlled completely the retail price of oil. The trustees hold 466,290 of the 700,000 shares, he said, and John D. Rockefeller as chairman of the trustees holds a majority of the stock thus distributed, giving him the balance of power. Mr. Monnett said the original value of the plants of the trust was \$7,250,000, but the figure should now be multiplied by five.

Mr. Monnett testified that the way to control the trusts was to control the transportation companies, which, he thought, the courts could do, and if the courts could not do this the charter of the roads should be taken from them.

Mr. Monnett estimated that the gross receipts were \$120,000,000 on the Ohio product alone, and he said that all was profit over four cents a gallon on refined oil. He placed the value of the earnings of the company per year at \$25,000,000, but the figure should now be multiplied by five.

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### THE KLONDIKE MAIL.

Postmaster Worked Nearly to Death Handling It.

A case unprecedented in postal history is shown at Skaguay, Alaska, in a report just received at the postoffice department. The office as established January 1, 1898, and W. B. Sampson was appointed postmaster. With the rush into the Yukon and the Klondike Skaguay's postal business developed with a rapidity unprecedented. The postoffice has now 8,000 to 10,000 letters. Postmaster Sampson was a man of education and intelligence and great physical endurance, and in handling the business he worked 20 hours a day, and frequently, when the mail was late, he worked 24 hours. He had become completely exhausted by laboring late in the night, he would throw himself upon the mail bags, using the empty one for covering, and sleep for a few hours, then get up and go to work again.

But there was a limit to physical endurance, and he was finally stricken ill. It was published that he was dead, but after months of languishing he recovered. Skaguay has now become presidential, and Mr. Sampson has been reappointed.

Spanish Cruiser Floats the American Flag.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., Monday by way of the Merrimack and Roanoke Company's tug, I. J. Merritt and Rescue, and accompanied by the steamer St. Morgan. She is now at anchor two miles off Old Point Comfort, where she will be held in quarantine for five days.

When she came into the roads she had a total of two flags, one representing the country to which she now belongs and the other representing the company which saved her from the briny deep. On her bow there appears the only thing to indicate that she ever sailed under any other flag than the one which saved her captors. She carries a Spanish ensign.

### Victoria is Almost Blind.

Queen Victoria is almost blind. She has completely lost sight of her left eye, and the sight of her right one is almost obscured by a cataract.

The queen's condition was discovered by the German oculist, Dr. Pagenelecher, who was summoned to make an examination. He has proposed an operation as the only means of preventing total blindness. The queen wears spectacles Wednesday on her arrival in London, which is considered very unusual.

### Negro Miners Cause Trouble.

Forty strikers attacked 25 negro coal miners behind a stockade at mine No. 53 near Huntington, Kan., Wednesday, firing volley after volley at them. Men on guard at the stockade returned the fire, killing one of the strikers. John Wright, one of the guards, was killed and another, James Campbell, seriously wounded. The negro miners had been imported from Illinois.

### AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

It is doubted that Speaker Reed has resigned and his friends say that he may again be a candidate for speaker.

The Anglo-American joint high commission will reassemble this summer, and the Arabian boundary question may be submitted to arbitration.

Governor General Brooke was authorized by the president to allow the Cubans to surrender their arms to the mayors of the Cuban cities and the payment of the \$3,000,000 will begin at once.

## THE PEACE CONGRESS IN SESSION.

### COMMISSIONS APPOINTED.

Restriction of Armaments, Laws Governing Warfare and Arbitration are the Questions to be Discussed.

The Peace Congress, called by the czar for the purpose of permanent disarmament of the civilized nations of the world is now in session at The Hague, Holland.

The permanent president of the conference will be M. de Staal, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, and the head of the Russian delegation.

The honorary chairman, who will open the proceedings, will be M. de Beaufort, president of the council and minister of affairs to the government of the Netherlands.

The reporters will be admitted only to hear the inaugural address of M. de Beaufort, who is excluded from opening the discussion of the czar's proposals to arrange programs for discussion. The first relates to restrictions of armaments and military expenditures. The second deals with the laws governing civilized warfare and the third with mediation and arbitration.

A great mass of diplomatic documents will be submitted on these subjects. Documents including the memoranda in 1816, regarding the suggestions of the prince regent of England supported by Alexander I. of Russia, for an international peace conference; the declaration of David Dudley Field in the United States as to fixing a permanent limit to military forces; the argument of M. Merignhac, in favor of simultaneous disarmament; the proposals of Napoleon III. to convoke a European peace conference at Paris in 1863, and the declarations of the congress of similar papers.

The second commission will consider Paris 1850, and the Geneva convention 1864, the unratified clauses of the Geneva convention of 1868; the acts of the St. Petersburg convention prohibiting the use of certain projectiles by civilized nations; the minute alliance of the congress of 1854; the suggestions of the Oxford manual regarding the laws and observances of war; the rules for the bombardment of cities adopted by the institute of international law in Venice in 1864; the declaration of France and Great Britain regarding the unadopted rules of the Geneva convention; the views of the Amsterdam chamber of commerce, approved by successive Netherlands foreign ministers urging the adoption of the minutes of the Brussels conference of 1874; dealing with the laws and observances of war which did not lead to a conclusion of any convention, and the circular of the Dutch minister of foreign affairs in 1871, relating to the adoption of the principle of inviolability of private property, and urging a clearer definition of the term "Contraband of war."

The third commission will consider the proposals of Lord Clarendon at the Paris congress in 1856 for the intermediation of a friendly state previous to a recourse to force; the motion of Signor Mancini in the Italian chamber of deputies in 1875 in favor of arbitration; the acts of the Berlin and Zurich conferences on compromise and mediation; David Dudley Field's plan for an arbitration tribunal; the proposals for an arbitration tribunal for the North, Central and South American states adopted in Washington in 1889; the Marquis of Salisbury's letters to Sir Julian Pauncefote in 1890 relating to the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and the terms of the ratified Anglo-American treaty, and many similar documents.

The London Daily News publishes a dispatch from The Hague, supposed to be inspired by William T. Stead, which says in part:

"Regarding arbitration, the present position of the delegates seem to be this: 'Germany and the other two powers of the triple alliance are entirely against it and Turkey follows in their wake. Great Britain and the United States are entirely in favor of it. Prof. von Stengel of the German delegation said to-day: 'Arbitration is impracticable when two nations are divided by a vital issue, while in less important questions it exists already.' 'France is hesitating and will probably agree with Russia. Several delegates confess that they came to the conference unprepared and have already learned much.'"

### DETROIT IN A FIGHT.

Removed That She Sunk a Nicaraguan Gunboat.

The President discussed Monday with Secretary of State Hay a report that the Detroit had been fired upon in Nicaraguan waters by a war vessel, said to be a Nicaraguan gunboat, and the Detroit promptly responded and sank the Nicaraguan vessel. Secretary Hay had not heard of the report officially and could not throw any light on the rumor.

It is believed that if the story is correct that it is due to some high-handed action on the advice of General Torres, growing out of the dissatisfaction of that general with the plan of settlement of the double customs demanded at Bluefields by Zelaya, of the Nicaraguan government. It was understood by Secretary Hay and the President, Zelaya had agreed that the second payment of customs be held in trust by the British consul at Bluefields, pending Nicaragua's proof to the state department that such payment was just, which the state department denies.

### CABLE FLASHES.

The Phoenixia landed at Halifax Monday 1,208 Galicians for the Canadian Northwest.

Baron Hirschheim, of Berlin, has donated \$3,000,000 marks towards a tuberculosis asylum.

It is announced that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is betrothed to the Princess Matilda.

In a terrible storm off the north coast of Queensland 86 vessels were wrecked and 355 lives lost.

Andrew Carnegie arrived at Skibo castle, his Scotch residence, Sunday, and was given a royal welcome by his tenants.

Queen Victoria was 80 years old May 24, and the event was celebrated all over the civilized world.

Archbishop Ireland has dined with the King of Belgium, and has received much attention in Brussels.

Consideration of the meat inspection bill will be postponed by the German reichstag until next session.

## ADVICE FROM GOMEZ.

Difficulty of Distributing the \$3,000,000 Among the Cuban Soldiers.

The manifesto which Gen. Maximo Gomez is preparing to issue will not only review his own position as to the payment of the Cuban army, but probably will direct the forces to disband. Col. Carlos Céspedes, who is engaged in the supervision of copying the manifesto, declines to give any information as to its contents further than to say that Gomez recounts his faithful labors for Cuba; asserts that he has no ambition other than to free Cuba, and calls upon all loyal Cubans to accept the money given by the United States and to return to work. In order to show by building up the country that they are citizens in the trust sense.

The manifesto will also allude to the difficulty regarding the surrender of the arms, and will say that Gen. Brooke has arranged with General Brooke that the mayors of the various cities shall be repositories for the arms. The manifesto will call upon all Cubans to display real patriotism by laying down their arms and taking up agricultural implements.

Following its publication Gov. Brooke will issue a modified order eliminating the necessity for the participation of any Cuban commander in the distribution of the \$3,000,000.

The governor general regards Gomez as having acted sincerely throughout, and believes that his withdrawal from the question of the distribution to an attitude of neutrality is inevitable. He has been forced upon him by the desertion of those generals upon whom he had relied.

Gov.-Gen. Brooke will go ahead as inoffensively as possible in the disbursement of the \$3,000,000 appropriated for the Cuban troops. This cannot be done, however, until next week if the Cubans wish to surrender their arms to the municipalities all will be well. The American authorities will raise no objection.

### THEIR CAPITAL TAKEN.

Philippines Now Caught Between the Mountains and the Sea.

The following dispatch has been received at the war department from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, May 18:

"Situation as follows: Lawton, with tact and ability, has covered Bulacan province with his column and driven insurgent troops northward into San Isidro, second insurgent capital, which he captured this morning; is now driving enemy northward into mountains. He has captured several towns, inflicting heavy losses and suffering few casualties; appearance of his troops on flanks of the enemy, behind entrenchments thrown up at every strategic point, very demoralizing to the insurgents, and has given them no opportunity to reconstitute the scattering forces. Kobes' column with gunboats proceeding up Rio Grande."

It will soon be the mountains or the sea for the insurgents. As our troops could be transported by sea to the mouth of the Agno, and a new base of operations established there, it would be folly for them to take that course. Scattered, demoralized and disheartened, it is almost certain that the rebels in desperation will retreat into fastnesses of the mountains, where they would be safe from pursuit, and where they could keep up a guerrilla warfare indefinitely, until their leaders came to their senses.

Although all the past efforts of our troops to get into the rear of the insurgents have failed up to this time by sheer force of the battering ram, the enemy has been driven back step by step into the mountains, where nothing will be left for them but surrender or the mountains. Over 55 miles, as the crow flies, the rebels have been forced back.

### GUILTY OF TREASON.

Victoria's Soldiers Arrested Charged With Inciting Rebellion.

The arrest at Johannesburg Wednesday morning of eight former British officers on the charge of high treason has caused intense excitement in London.

The men are Captain Patterson, formerly of the Lancers; Colonel R. F. Nicholls,