

BEGINNING OF THE END

Signs of the Times Indicate a Breaking Down of the Rebellion.

INSURGENTS DESERT WITH ARMS.

Municipal Government Being Established and All is Working Admirably—Southern Parts of Luzon Being Opened to Trade—The Only Hope of Insurgent Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The state department yesterday received from the Philippine commission an important dispatch conveying these facts: By the co-operation of the military, municipal governments have been established in seven important towns in the provinces of Manila and Cavite. These are working admirably and one good effect of them is that considerable numbers of the insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in, some of them with arms. The system will soon be extended to other towns which are asking for it. Continued success in this direction will mean the beginning of the end. The commission states that the general situation as described in the message of General Otis, June 26, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte and other islands to the south have since been opened to trade. Dispatches from Dr. Schurman on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago were of the same purport. A disposition to accept American sovereignty and to welcome our troops was everywhere manifested.

The report of General Otis of the 26th of June referred to by Commissioner Denby in the above dispatch stated that as a consequence of the rainy season little island campaigning was now possible in Luzon. We occupy, said General Otis, a large portion of the Tagalog country. The lines stretch from Imus on the south to San Fernando on the north, nearly sixty miles, and eastward into the Laguna province. The insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered. The only large force which holds together is about 4,000 in Tarlac province and northern Pangasinan.

There are scattered forces in bands of fifty and 500 in other parts of Luzon, Cavite and Batangas provinces. They could possibly assemble 2,000. They are demoralized from recent defeat. The most of the people are terrorized by the insurgent soldiers, but desire peace and American protection. They no longer flee from our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines has become dense, taking up land cultivation chiefly. They are kept out of Manila as much as possible, as the city population was becoming too great to be cared for.

The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in aid from the United States. This in the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains. The trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of insurgent revenues, is now interdicted.

A Big Rush for Sheep Lands.

OMAHA, July 19.—The business of the Union Pacific land department has been largely increased within a short time past and the principal reason for this augmentation assigned by the officials of the department of the interior forbidding sheepmen permission to feed their flocks on the Utah, Wyoming, forest reserve, which, prior to this order, had furnished an abundance of grazing for the extensive sheep interests in that section of Wyoming. In order to furnish feed for their flocks now the sheep owners have of necessity been compelled to secure suitable range and the lands in the region of Summit, Weber, Morgan and Rich counties, Utah, and Uintah county, Wyoming, controlled by the Union Pacific land department, have been strictly in demand.

As to Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A cable from Colonel Denby, a member of the Philippine commission, was read at the cabinet meeting yesterday. It showed a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, one of the cabinet officers said, but it did not say that peace negotiations with Aguinaldo were in progress. Secretary Hay also had a cable from Ambassador Choate relative to the boundary line negotiations, but it was not encouraging.

Throwing off the Tagal Yoke.

MANILA, July 19.—The natives of the provinces of Albay, South Camarines and North Camarines are endeavoring to throw off the domination of the Tagals. It is reported that there has been fighting between the people of the provinces named and small bands of Tagals who were quartered upon them running the local governments.

In Pursuit of Train Robbers.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 19.—According to the latest advices from Springer the entire community has been aroused by the battle of yesterday with the train robbers. The pursuing posse has been swelled to the number of forty, and there is strong hope of gathering in the robbers.

Exploring Wyoming Geological Fields.

OMAHA, July 19.—The importance attached to scientific exploration into the geological fields of Wyoming, made possible by the courtesy of the Union Pacific railroad, is attested by the fact that sixty-two scientists, most of whom are connected with the geological departments of America's foremost colleges and universities, either have joined the specially prepared excursion which left Omaha for Laramie, Wyo., going round by the way of Kansas City, or will join the party at Kansas City this morning.

AMERICAN WRITERS SUSTAINED.

English Press With Newspaper Men and Against Otis and Alger.

LONDON, July 19.—The afternoon papers of this city generally, in commenting on the protest of the American correspondents in Manila against the censorship, denounce the conduct of the American Philippines campaign as it has been managed by Secretary Otis and Major General Ellwell S. Otis.

The St. James Gazette says: "The American people have been hoodwinked by its general and its administration, who have kept up a series of suppressions of the truth and suggestions of the false of Russian ingenuity and thoroughness."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The correspondents have done their duty to the public as journalists and gentlemen should."

The Times in its leading editorial article today says: "Alger has run the war office as a political machine. Military posts have been bestowed upon political friends without regard to fitness or the interests of the country. Dishonesty and corruption have been rampant wherever there was public money to be handled. American soldiers were killed by thousands as embalmers and by such agencies as neglected elementary sanitation. As the head is, so we expect subordinates to be. They were chosen without regard to fitness, but with every regard to political service. Naturally, they act as the politicians they are, rather than as soldiers and administrators, which they are not. The new imperial policy of the United States is thus discredited by association with a system more than common, corruptness. McKinley, for some reason or other, is incapable of ridding himself of the incubus of his secretary, who, evidently regarding himself as having the president in his pocket, serenely defies the public indignation that has been aroused by his mismanagement."

No Pay Struck at Koyukuk.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—H. S. Sherman and F. F. Stoddard, who were members of a party of thirteen organized at Syracuse, N. Y., returned from Alaska on the Roanoke last night. The spent the winter in the Koyukuk district. Mr. Sherman, in speaking of one country, said that colors could be found almost anywhere, but there was no pay struck that they could find. No nuggets could be found of the size of a pinhead. There was a great amount of prospecting done in every direction by the thousand men who spent the winter on that river.

Sherman thinks that the gold dust must be somewhere in that country, though they could not find it. Out of a large number of men in and about Bergman and New Arctic City only sixty remained behind to prospect through the summer.

As soon as the season opened the disappointed miners began to scatter and most of them headed for the outside. Provisions and supplies being offered for sale on all sides, became almost worthless. Flour was sold as low as \$2 per 100 pounds around Bergman, and as to clothing and other supplies the miners could scarcely give them away. They traded them to the Indians and the few miners who concluded to stay for anything they could get.

The remains of F. Chubb of Fulton, N. Y., who died last winter on the Roanoke, were brought down on the Roanoke.

Death Report From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following has been received at the war department from General Brooke: HAVANA, July 19.—Death report 14th: Quemados, Farrier William Neary, company B, Seventh cavalry, typhoid, died 15th; Puerto Principe, Sergeant William Lapple, company F, Fifteenth infantry, died at Ciego de Avila, 14th, pernicious malarial fever; unnamed recruit, John Fitz, Fifteenth infantry, died 14th, yellow fever.

New Machine Guns for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The navy department has received the first half of an order for 100 new machine guns of a new type, the most powerful in the possession of any government. They are one-pounders, carry an explosive shell and can fire 25 shots a minute. They are cooled by a water jacket and it is said that they can put fifty shots into the head of a barrel at half a mile in a quarter of a minute.

Acting as Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Miles was very busy yesterday in the discharge of the full duties of the secretary of war, in addition to those which fall upon him as commanding general of the army. He received frequent communications from the bureau chiefs and also had personal conferences with Adjutant General Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington, Surgeon General Sternberg and the chief of ordnance.

Imported Negroes Stamped.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—The Georgia negroes imported to Ishkooda mines to take the places of strikers have stamped as the result of the assassination of one of their number and the wounding of four others Saturday night. Another lot of Georgia negroes, about 200 in number, arrived last night and were taken to Ishkooda, but when they were informed of what had happened, they, too, commenced to leave.

Consuls Will Report on Trusts.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Ralph M. Easley of Chicago, secretary of the Civic federation, today called at the state department and secured its assent to a suggestion that our consuls in Europe be asked to respond to a series of questions regarding trusts and combinations. The questions to be propounded have been made public by the promoters of the trust conference to be held at Chicago September 13. Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor and Chairman Knapp of the Interstate commerce commission, have agreed to address the conference.

PLENTY OF RECRUITS

Over Two Thousand Names Since the 10th of July.

A STATEMENT FROM COL. WARD.

Gen. Corbin is Much Gratified With the Progress thus Far Made—The Ten Regiments Will Be Complete by the 15th of August.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Colonel Ward, chief of the recruiting station, has prepared a statement showing that since recruiting began, July 10, for the Philippine volunteer service, the total enlistment to date has been 2,268 men of whom 504 were recruited yesterday. The statement does not include any of today's recruiting.

The recruiting by regiments is as follows: Twenty-sixth infantry, total to date, 345; Twenty-seventh infantry, 240; Twenty-eighth infantry, 358; Twenty-ninth infantry, 78; Thirtieth infantry, 291; Thirty-first infantry, 468; Thirty-second infantry, 220; Thirty-third infantry, 57; Thirty-fourth infantry, 97; Thirty-fifth infantry, 24.

The Thirty-first infantry, commanded by Colonel Pettit, with headquarters at Fort Thomas Ky., leads in the recruiting, with the Twenty-seventh infantry, Colonel Bell commanding, headquarters at Camp Meade, a close second.

General Corbin and other officials of the war department say that they are very much gratified with the progress made, especially when it is considered the work already performed was done at the regular army stations and before the special volunteer stations had been put into active operation. General Corbin says that the number of volunteers already obtained satisfies him that the ten volunteer regiments will be completely organized by August 15.

Martinelli Has Not Been Recalled.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At the apostolic delegation today denial was given to the dispatches stating that Mr. Martinelli, the papal delegate here, had been recalled to Rome and that he would hereafter be chief secretary of propaganda. The fact is cited that information has recently come of the appointment of Mr. Luigi Vecchia as chief secretary of the propaganda.

Franco-American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The negotiations of the Franco-American treaty were resumed at the state department today between Mr. Kasson, Ambassador Cambon and M. Charpentier, special reciprocity delegate from France. A distinct advance is being made and it is considered settled that a treaty will result from the negotiations.

Kansas City Strike Still On.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—There was but slight change in the situation today at the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger packing plant, where 1,000 men have been locked out since last week. The carpenters' union today decided to sign the company's agreement, but the remaining 5 per cent of the employees holding out are still defiant. The local force was dismissed today and the firm continues to send its cattle to its New York house for slaughter.

One Killed, Four Injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The southern-bound flyer on the Illinois Central railroad, which left here at 9 a. m. yesterday, was wrecked at Lenzburg, Ill., thirty-three miles from here, resulting in the death of Fireman Thomas Jones and injury to four passengers, one of whom was fatally hurt. A. J. Eilstein of St. Louis who is not expected to live, was badly bruised and internally hurt.

Mail for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Director of Posts Vallie has called the attention of the postoffice department to the constant growth of the advertised list of undelivered letters for men in the service in the Philippines and advising the public that mail for them include in the address whenever possible the names of the company and regiment to which the soldier belongs.

\$1,000 Check for Boston College.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., July 19.—Mrs. C. B. Hoffman, wife of the populist politician, has just sent a check for \$1,000 to Prof. Thomas E. Will's college of social science to be opened soon in Boston. Mrs. Hoffman is a great admirer of Prof. Will's theories and her two sons attended the Kansas state agricultural college when Prof. Will was its president.

Convention of Railway Agents.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Over 200 railway agents from all parts of the country arrived today to attend the convention of the National Association of Railway Agents, which will continue three days. The convention opened at 2:30 this afternoon. Mayor Rose welcomed the railway men to the city, and ex-Governor Peck also spoke.

Repairs for the Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The cruiser Philadelphia, which was recently returned to Mare Island from Samoa, is to undergo general repairs at a cost of \$12,000 and then will have electric ammunition hoists installed.

Sign the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Special Plenipotentiary Kasson for the United States, and Secretary in Charge Tower for Great Britain today signed at the state department the reciprocity treaties made under the terms of section 4 of the Dingley tariff act with Bermuda and the other British West Indian colonies. The treaties were concluded some weeks ago and sent to the British foreign office and to the colonies for approval. The approval having been given, the formal signature to the several instruments occurred today.

EVENING UP RATES ON GRAIN.

Commerce Commission Makes Decision Affecting Shippers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The interstate commerce commission in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty today announced its decision in the case of the Grain Shippers' association of northwest Iowa against the Illinois Central Railroad company and others. The commission finds that the transportation of grain eastward from Kansas City and from Sioux City and other points in the territory adjacent to Sioux City is subject to competition between the carriers, but while reduced rates have resulted from the competition at Kansas City, the competition in northwest Iowa has been more effectively restrained by an agreement formerly in effect and since that agreement was canceled by continuation of rates with substantial reduction.

The rate on corn to Chicago from most points in western cities is 17 cents per 100 pounds. An examination of the rates and rate conditions for a period of years indicates to the satisfaction of the commission that a rate of 15 cents on corn from Kansas City to Chicago should be applied at all Missouri river points, but it concludes that the evidence is not sufficient to enable a definite conclusion. It does not appear, they say, however, that the rates on grain from Sioux City and other points in a limited section of northwest Iowa are too high.

The commission decides that the 19-cent rate on corn from Sioux City and other points in adjacent territory should be reduced, that the 17-cent rate on corn now in effect from most points in western Iowa should be extended to Sioux City and points in Iowa east of the Sioux City & St. Paul, now part of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha, and that a corresponding reduction should be made from other points in southwestern Iowa. The commission further held that no opinion is expressed as to what is the proper relation of rates on wheat and corn from Sioux City and adjacent territory, the difference of 4 cents which now prevails from most shipping points in that section should not be exceeded.

The complaints also demanded reparation, but this was denied upon the ground that there is no proof that the rates were unreasonable at the time they were presented. Incidentally, the commission in passing upon the case decided that the capitalization of a railroad to prove consideration in a case involving the readjustment of rates, should be accompanied by a history of the capital account, the value of the stock and various securities and the actual cost and value of the property itself. They hold that to make the capital account of railroads the measure of legitimate earnings would place, as a result, the corporation which has been honestly managed from the outset under enormous disadvantages.

NEBRASKA IS ALL RIGHT.

The Outlook for Coming Crops Highly Encouraging.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 19.—Frank H. Peavey, who left Minneapolis a week ago by special train, on an inspection trip through Nebraska and Kansas, intended to cover an examination of the crops and his elevator properties in those states and in Kansas City, returned today. He said: "Our trip covered the Union Pacific line in Nebraska and Kansas. We went west to North Platte, Neb., and from Manhattan and Salina in Kansas to Kansas City. I found wheat better than I expected to in Nebraska, and in Kansas about 50 per cent of last year's yield on the Union Pacific system, which makes a better showing than on lines further south, however. With no accident to corn Kansas will break all her records as a corn-producing state. "In Nebraska the corn looks better than in Kansas, if that is possible. The farmers are improving their lands and buildings substantially and also their dwellings."

Mr. Peavey said that the prospect was so encouraging that he should build a new line of elevators in Nebraska, and would probably add to his system in Kansas. As to northwest prospects, Mr. Peavey said: "Our private reports suggest a splendid wheat harvest for the northwest. It looks to me as if good fortune is again to shine upon us."

Business in Venezuela Depressed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Frank B. Loomis, the American minister to Venezuela, was at the state department today, having recently arrived in the United States from his post. Mr. Loomis says that business in Venezuela is considerably depressed owing to the low price of coffee. The people of the country, he says, are very hopeful that the result of the boundary line arbitration will confirm Venezuela's right to the territory, which proves to be fabulously rich in gold, silver, copper and other minerals. Mr. Loomis says that the project for a huge canal system to connect the waters of the Orinoco, Amazon and Platte is being discussed, but that the vast sum necessary to construct it, estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000, staggers the projectors.

Young Baptists Call on McKinley.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—About 300 delegates to the Baptist Young People's union which has just finished its annual meeting at Richmond, Va., were received by the president in the east parlor today. They were presented by President John Chapman of Chicago.

Yellow Fever Situation Improves.

SANTIAGO, July 19.—The yellow fever situation continues to improve. One death was reported yesterday. The victim was a soldier in the hospital at Boniato camp. Only one new case is reported for the day. This is a volunteer nurse in the yellow fever hospital who was supposed to be an immune.

Number of New Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The number of enlistments for the new regiments yesterday was 504, making a total of 2,268.

GEN. FUNSTON'S IDEAS

He Would Employ Less Gunpowder and More Diplomacy.

THUS WIN PHELIPINO'S CONFIDENCE

Thinks the Backbone of the Insurrection is Broken and that Now We Should Consider the Rebels as Children—Almost a Peace at Any Price Man.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says:

Rouseville Wildman, consul at Hong Kong, during a visit to Manila, interviewed Brigadier General Funston of the Twentieth Kansas. General Funston is reported as follows, referring to subjugation of Philippines:

"I believe at present that there should be a little less gunpowder and more diplomacy. Filipinos are no doubt impressed by the former in a manner they will remember. I think that we should consider them as children and treat with them accordingly. Grant them some concessions, which are seemingly of great importance to them. Give them some assurance and actual demonstration of our good will and friendship for them and their welfare, win them into our confidence. It can be done. And in such a way that never again will there be rebellion against us in the island. "To win confidence of people misgoverned as these people have been under Spanish regime we must give them better government. A civil government should be established at once, backed up with strong military not less than the strength of the military forces now here. The military should be independent and separate from civil government, but standing ready to carry into execution edicts and laws of the civil authorities, should it be necessary they be called upon to do so. "I believe the backbone in this insurrection is broken; in fact, we have given the insurgents such a sound whipping that with any other people the insurrection would be ended. "If the Filipinos do not give up by the end of the rainy season I am in favor of the government bringing 100,000 men here and make short work of ending any further resistance. Though I believe a little diplomacy at this time would go a long way toward settling the trouble and bringing peace and consequent prosperity to these unfortunate islands. "Strange as it may seem, I am almost 'a peace at any price' man. When life and property can be saved it is almost crime not to follow that rule, whatever circumstances be arguing against it. I am a republican, but I am an anti-expansionist, though not a bitter one—more of a mild one. I think the acquisition of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies will be valuable in the future development of our country. I think well of the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. I believe they make good outposts, but when we consider the Philippines I believe it to be a mistake. "Big syndicates and capitalists will be greatly benefited by the retention of these islands, but outside of a few exceptional individual cases I can see no advantage in their possession by the United States. The islands are so thickly populated and labor so cheap there certainly is no inducement for the American laborer to move up there. "There will probably be large sugar, hemp, rice and tobacco plantations, which will greatly increase the extent of exports, but with all these is the underlying feeling that is irrepressible to a soldier who has fought over any territory, foot by foot, and resists the thought of ever giving it up and hauling down his flag. I have fought in Cuba for independence of Cubans, but somehow I want to see Cuba part of America. "I am pleased with the Philippine country. It is fertile, and the further we have advanced into the interior the more beautiful and productive has appeared the land. The soil is rich and capable of the best productions. I have no doubt there are valleys among the mountains that are the richest possibilities in the world."

FOR ENDING HOSTILITIES.

Insurgent Leaders Are Said to Have Made Proposals.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Important cablesgrams have been received by the state department from the Philippine commission and at the war department from General Otis concerning a new move in the direction of peace. The dispatches have been in the hands of the president for several days, but he has declined to make them public because the ultra-optimistic views heretofore received from the same source have not been borne out by subsequent events. The dispatches from General Otis are more encouraging, but the president wishes to have some positive results before making them public. All that can be learned about them is that direct overtures for peace have been made to General Otis by Aguinaldo and some of his principal leaders. It is said by a cabinet official today that if the promises are fulfilled the volunteers now being enlisted will not be needed.

NEGROES FLEE FROM THE MINES.

BIRMINGHAM, July 18.—The Georgia negroes imported to Ishkooda mine to take the places of strikers have stamped from that place as the result of the assassination of one of their number and the wounding of four others Saturday night. Another lot of Georgia negroes, about 200 in number, arrived last night and were taken to Ishkooda, but when they were informed of what had happened they, too, commenced to leave.

MINNEAPOLIS MAKES A GAIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—The population of this city, based on the new directory, is 220,000. The directory contains 97,800 names, an increase of 1,050 over last year. The multiple used is 24. The directory people have exercised unusual care and claim to have the names of none but bona fide residents. The gain in population is about 2,500.

THE AUTO IS ON THE WAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis Rapidly Moving Westward.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis arrived here in their automobile this evening after the most successful day's run since they started from Herald square on their way to San Francisco.

Starting from Albany at 2 o'clock this afternoon, two stops of forty minutes each were made, and this place was reached at a quarter before 7 o'clock.

Speed of twenty miles an hour was made on smooth stretches of road, and an average of twelve to fifteen miles was made on fair roads.

Leaving Albany over the North Boulevard the automobile was paced by a large number of wheelmen, many of whom tired after going a few miles and dropped back. Others kept the tourists company for a longer distance and over the finely macadamized road attained a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Some of the pacemakers led Mr. Davis astray by taking him on the Latham Corners road, and the error was not discovered until two and one-half miles had been traversed. The automobile was at once turned about and soon regained the lost road, but this little side trip caused a delay of twenty-five minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis took luncheon at a farm house, occupying forty minutes. They were also delayed forty minutes by a heated piston.

The automobile is running nicely now, there having been no mishaps. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis are feeling well, although Mr. Davis is a trifle stiff from a recent fall and the constant operation of the carriage.

He said: "We will remain here tonight, and start for Utica early in the morning."

A LONG LIST OF DEAD.

Quite a Number of Fatalities, All but Two From Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The war department has received the following from General Otis:

MANILA, July 18.—Adjutant General, Washington: Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery, July 8, James J. Higgins, corporal Thirteenth regiment infantry, Company H; George W. Warrington, Company L, First Colorado; Ernst Wolfold, Company I, Third regiment; July 13, Ludwig P. Mohlin, Company B, Twelfth regiment; July 14, Harry J. Reising, Company M, First Colorado. Drowned, accidental, June 24, Michael Sullivan, Company M, Ninth infantry; July 4, George J. Wilson, Company E, Sixth regiment infantry. Death from typhoid fever, July 7, August Nolte, Company A, Fourth infantry; nephritis, John Quinlan, sergeant, band, Eighteenth infantry; hemiplegia, July 13, William Hodge, Company C, Fourteenth infantry. From wounds in action, June 28, Frank A. Duval, Company F, First Colorado; death occurred on Relief, Nagasaki.

THE WORST IS YET TO COME.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—The Times tomorrow will say: According to H. Haskerville Mason of London, who is now at the West hotel, the worst is yet to come in the Philippines. Mr. Mason has spent considerable time during the last five years at Manila. "At the most conservative estimate," he said, "I think that we will not see an end of the fighting out there in less than four years. There were not enough regulars or trained troops to fight with. It takes at least a year's service to make regulars cut of volunteers. "I think it will take at least 100,000 men to accomplish what this country set out to do in the Philippines. General Otis has about 40,000 soldiers and I doubt if over 12,000 are fit for active service. Opposed to these Aguinaldo has about 26,000 men, and they are well supplied with 25,000 guns."

RECIPROcity NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The present week closes the period of two years prescribed by the Dingley tariff law within which reciprocity treaties may be negotiated, and as a result there is much activity in those foreign quarters having reciprocity negotiations pending. The most important negotiation is that on the Franco-American treaty. Last week the negotiations had reached a rather critical stage, as neither side was quite satisfied with what had been given. But today the prospects have been brightened materially and it is said in high official quarters that there is every prospect of a final and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations. Three treaties with Great Britain relating to the West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Bermuda and Guiana also remain to be signed.

THE PRESS WILL WIN OUT.

LONDON, July 18.—Most of the papers comment on the joint statement of the American correspondents in Manila regarding the censorship there. The Times says: "General Otis cannot conceal or explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

THE DAILY NEWS SAYS: "THE MORAL OF IT IS THAT THE CORRESPONDENT WILL TURN WHEN YOU READ TOO HARD UPON HIM, AND THAT HIS DETERMINATION TO LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG MAY STILL PROVE A BLESSING TO MODERN STATES."

Says Mrs. Rich is Insane.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 18.—A special from Corsicana, Tex., says Dr. P. S. Jenkins, who lived at El Paso at one time, knows intimately Mrs. Ric, who is to be surrendered to the Mexican government for trial on a charge of murdering her husband. He says the woman is undoubtedly insane. He has treated both Mrs. Rich and her husband professionally.

MILES VISITS McKinLEY.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Major General Miles called on the president for about fifteen minutes this afternoon. The visit, it was stated, was occasioned by General Miles' position as acting secretary of war. The matters under discussion related merely to routine business of the War department.