

DEWEY IS COMING HOME

Will Not Wait for the Conclusion of Peace.

CAPT. BARKER PUT IN CHARGE.

Rear Admiral Watson Sails at Once for Manila—Americans Eager to Welcome the Naval Hero on His Return—Great Ovation Looked For on His Arrival.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"Send Olympia's mail to B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England," was the notice given out at the navy department today. This is the first formal indication that the famous flagship is coming home immediately. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Secretary Long had last evening cabled Admiral Dewey permission to return at once. He has been relieved of the obligation of remaining at Manila until the Philippine commission completes its work. He is not even required to await the cessation of hostilities, but may start homeward at once. The notice posted at the navy department indicates that the Olympia will not remain long enough to receive the next outward mail. Mr. Stevens referred to is the navy department's agent at London to distribute all of the mail for United States warships in European waters, so he will see to it that the Olympia receives its mail as soon as it passes the Suez canal.

It is estimated at the navy department that Dewey will reach the United States in time for a national demonstration on the Fourth of July next. The Olympia will not come under full steam, but nevertheless it should make the run to New York in about fifty-five days from Manila.

That it is to come to New York is nearly certain, as shown by the following response made by Secretary Long to the urgent message of invitation to Dewey from Mayor Van Wyck of New York. It may be stated that this was sent before the notice was sent to Dewey that he might come home at once:

"I am in receipt of your telegram with regard to the return of Admiral Dewey and expressing a desire that he arrive first in the country at New York. The time of his return has not been fixed and the department has taken no other action than to authorize his return whenever the condition of the peace commission shall permit.

As to the route he shall take in returning, the department is inclined to leave that to him. He has served with great ability and must necessarily feel so much the effect of his arduous labors in a trying climate and under trying circumstances that the department is disposed to let him govern himself in this respect largely by the consideration of his own personal convenience and wish. It is understood, however, that Admiral Dewey will elect to return to New York. Very respectfully, "JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

Moving Orders Received.

OMAHA, Neb., May 13.—Orders have been received here from Washington for the movement of the Sixteenth infantry, which is at present stationed in the department of the Missouri. The regiment is to start in time to reach San Francisco by May 29, the expectation being that it will sail on the transport Grant June 1. The movement will probably begin about May 25. Four companies of the Sixteenth are at Fort Crook, four at Fort Leavenworth and four at Jefferson Barracks. The transportation for the regiment was arranged for several weeks ago in anticipation of these orders. The Burlington and Rock Island will carry the troops from Fort Crook to Denver and there turn them over to the Union Pacific.

"Force the Fighting."

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special to the World from Hot Springs, Va., says: "Force the fighting. Penetrate far into the interior and capture or destroy every warring Filipino." That is the pith of a long eicher cablegram President McKinley sent to General Otis in Manila. It was prompted by several dispatches from General Otis, transmitted by Secretary Alger, which greatly encouraged the president.

Divided on Peace Question.

LONDON, May 13.—A special received here today from Manila says that the Filipino congress now sitting at San Isidro is composed of fifty-six members, of whom twenty favor peace and an equal number are irreconcilables. The others, holding the balance of power are ready to admit that absolute independence is hopeless of attainment, but demand better terms at the hands of the United States.

Fresh Troops to the Front.

MANILA, May 13.—Fresh troops are beginning to go to the front. Two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry (regulars) that had been holding the lines about the city of Manila will join Major General MacArthur's division at San Fernando tomorrow and one battalion of the same regiment will reinforce Major General Lawton's division near Bacolor. These troops will be replaced here by the Twenty-first infantry regiment, which arrived from the United States on board the transport Hancock yesterday.

NEBRASKA SOLDIERS

Will Go Back to the Fighting Line After Recuperation.

MANILA, May 13.—The First regiment Nebraska volunteer infantry is taking the annual step of respectfully petitioning the division commander, Major General MacArthur, to temporarily relieve them from duty at the front. The regiment is badly exhausted by the campaign in which it has taken an active part and not many more than 300 men of the organization are at present fit for duty. On Sunday last 160 men of this regiment responded to the sick call. The men, in view of the facts, have prepared a respectful memorial to General MacArthur asking that their regiment be withdrawn for a short time from the fighting line, in order that they may recuperate. The memorial states that the men are willing to fight, but are in no condition to do so owing to the strain of long marching, continued fighting and outpost duty in which they have been engaged. It is added that many of the men have been unable to have their clothing washed for months past, having been compelled during all that time to sleep in their uniforms to be in readiness for fighting. The memorial adds that since February 2 the regiment has lost 225 men in killed and wounded, and fifty-nine since the battle of Malolos.

The officers of the regiment propose to present a similar memorial on behalf of the men. The splendid record of the First Nebraska in the entire campaign and the tone of the memorial prepared by the men is such that no imputation of insubordination can be brought against them. Officers of the regiment said to the correspondent of the Associated Press here today that they thought the men had been worked beyond endurance and should be given a rest and some of the regular regiments which are now guarding the city be sent to the front.

Five volunteer regiments and the Utah battery of artillery are at San Fernando. They muster in all about 2,500 men. Many of the soldiers are in the hospital suffering from heat or other causes. The wounded were all suffering acutely and showed the effects of exposure to the sun when they arrived. Three days' rest has already worked wonders.

Since the army entered Malolos the soldiers have had little water to drink except that which was brought on railway trains from Manila, and that was of poor quality. The artesian wells at San Fernando are doing much toward making them feel contented.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—No dispatch received recently from Manila has been read with deeper interest at the war department than that which was sent by the Associated Press via Hong Kong. War department officials and army officers did not care to be quoted upon the subject, but the comment generally among army officers was that the troops which had been fighting so long and continuously are exhausted and were really in need of rest. It is explained that the men did not fear fighting, but after fighting and marching and constant picket duty they were no doubt much exhausted. Some army officers suggested that the action of the Nebraska regiment was like a town meeting and that the army could not be conducted upon such lines. Comment was made to the effect that the dispatches were on duty constantly and that there was no reserve to relieve them when they reached the limit of endurance.

It was stated by an officer in the department that one reason why it had been impossible to relieve the volunteers with the regulars now at Manila was because the regulars recently sent to the Philippines were at least two-thirds recruits and were necessarily untrained and lacked the discipline of the volunteers, who are now veterans. It is believed that General Otis does not care to risk the hard fighting to untired men that he desires the volunteers to remain at the front because he is sure of them in any emergency.

Disastrous Rear End Collision.

READING, Pa., May 13.—A collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Exeter, about six miles south of this city, tonight, and a great number of people were killed and injured. There is no telegraph at Exeter, and details, therefore, are difficult to obtain at this writing. The number killed is variously stated to be from fifteen to twenty-five. Fully fifty others are injured.

The regular express train from Pottsville for Philadelphia connected at the station in Reading with a train from Harrisburg, which was crowded with excursionists who had been to the state capital to witness the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Hartranft monument. Many of the Harrisburg passengers at Reading went aboard the Philadelphia express, but it being found that all could not be accommodated, it was decided to send an extra train to Philadelphia to run as the second section of the express. The extra train left twenty minutes later than the express. At Exeter the express stopped for orders and while standing still the extra train crashed into it while moving at great speed.

Three of the rear cars of the express were telescoped and the first car of the extra train was also wrecked. The passengers in these cars were terribly mangled, many being killed outright, while others had limbs and bodies maimed. Word was at once sent to Reading and a special train, with physicians and nurses, was sent to the scene as quickly as it could possibly be put in readiness.

Time for Americans to Strike.

MANILA, May 12.—Mr. Higgins, manager of the Manila-Dagupan railroad, and two of his assistants who had remained inside the insurgent lines to protect the property of the railway company, arrived at San Fernando yesterday. They had been informed by the insurgents that they would be no longer responsible for their safety if they remained within their lines. Mr. Higgins corroborated the stories that have been told of the demoralization of the Filipinos and says that the rebels are looting all the natives' property.

THE REBELS ARE COWED

Otis Reports Forces of the Enemy Disintegrating Daily

THE GUNBOATS JOYFULLY RECEIVED

Expedition Up River Meets with Friendly Demonstration of Natives—Troops show Their Loyalty by Patiently Enduring Delay—All Possible Dispatch Will Be Used to Hurry Them Home.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Otis has cabled the war department concerning the situation in the Philippines. He says that it is very encouraging. The tone of the dispatch leads the officials here to believe that the end of the Filipino insurrection is near at hand. Following is the text of the dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Succeeded in passing army gunboats to Calumpit for the use in Rio Grande; railway connections with that point secured this week; passage of gunboats through Macabebe country hailed with joyful demonstration by inhabitants. * * * In country passed over by troops temporary civil administration inaugurated and protection to inhabitants against insurrection abuses given as far as possible. Signs of insurgent disintegration daily manifested. Obstacles which natural features of country present can be overcome. OTIS.

In reply to the cable of the adjutant general last night regarding return of volunteers, General Otis cabled this morning:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Volunteer organizations first to return now at Negros and forty-five miles from Manila at front. Expected that transports now arriving will take returning volunteers. Volunteers understand they will begin to leave for the United States the latter part of month; know importance of their presence here at this time and accept the sacrifice which the United States' interests make imperative. Hancock now entering harbor. Transports returning this week carry sick and wounded men. Pennsylvania and St. Paul not needed longer in southern waters, where they have been retained, hence dispatch; transports Nelson and Cleveland brought freight; return without cargo. OTIS.

The Hancock which General Otis reports entering the harbor sailed from San Francisco April 18, carrying the Twenty-first infantry and Light Battery E, first artillery, thirty-nine officers and 1,451 enlisted men, Colonel Kline, Twenty-first infantry, commanding. A later dispatch from Gen. Otis says:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Health condition troops arrived on Hancock excellent; two deaths enroute, Private Deo E. Jones and Elmer H. Chevalier, companies L and E, Twenty-first infantry, April 24 and 26. OTIS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The cables from General Otis today were gratifying to the officials of the war department. Portions of the dispatch regarding the situation were not made public, relating, it is understood, to prospective movements. The cable regarding the return of the volunteers indicates that the troops are making no clamor to be sent home, but see the necessity of remaining until they can be relieved of the regulars now on the way and to be sent to Manila as soon as they can be shipped. General Otis says the troops to be sent first are in the island of Negros and at the front. This no doubt means the California regiment, which is probably in Negros, and it is known that the Oregon regiment is with General Lawton somewhere in the vicinity of Maasin.

Regulars Going to Manila.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The war department is preparing to send four regiments of regulars to Manila by way of New York city and the Suez canal, utilizing for the purpose the transports Thomas, Meade and Logan, which are to be permanently transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific fleet. These vessels will, it is thought, transport the Seventh and Nineteenth regiments of infantry and the First and Seventh regiments of artillery, although some other command may be substituted for one of these before their sailing dates. On the Pacific coast two more regiments, the Sixth and Sixteenth infantry, will start for Manila this month. The former will leave San Francisco on the Sherman on May 22 and the latter on the Grant a week later. Within a week it is believed that General Otis will be in position to begin sending home the volunteers from the Philippines by every available steamer, as important reinforcements which left San Francisco April 18 and 29 are about due to reach him.

Third Nebraska Homeward Bound.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12.—The Third Nebraska was mustered out here yesterday. The regiment started homeward in special trains over the Georgia railroad. At Atlanta the regiment will be turned over to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road. Only three regiments now remain at Camp Onward, the Forty-ninth Iowa, the Third Kentucky and the Thirty-first Michigan. The Iowa regiment will be mustered out next Saturday.

Good Feeling in Third Nebraska.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12.—In the muster-out of the Third Nebraska the feeling that existed between the officers and men was exceptionally fine. They all seemed to be on the best of terms. Colonel Viquain goes out of the service very highly thought of as a colonel of volunteers. His men all love him. Colonel Viquain has at all times been very strict, but the men and officers were repaid for this, as when the time of muster out came, their books, records, etc., were in the best of shape. The regiment was very highly complimented on this feature by the mustering officer.

Reservatives Are Harmful.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The senatorial pure food investigating committee heard testimony today regarding the use of preservatives and antiseptics by manufacturers in preparing food. Dr. Albert B. Prescott, agricultural chemist and professor of chemistry in the University of Michigan, and Victor Vaughan, professor of hygiene of the same institution, were the principal witnesses and both agreed that the use of preservatives in the manufacture of foods was injurious to the public health. The substitution of any food for another, the witness said, should be made known to the consumer, because certain kinds of adulterated foods or drink, while harmless in some cases, are extremely injurious in others.

Michigan Anti-Trust Bill.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—A bill passed the senate today practically shutting trusts out of Michigan and its friends claim votes enough in the house to pass it. It prevents trusts and monopolies of capital, skill or arts, from creating or carrying on increase or reducing the price of merchandise or any commodity, or fixing any standard or figure whereby the price to the public consumer of any article or commodity of merchandise shall be in any manner controlled or established.

CUBAN SITUATION.

Brighter Days Evidently in Store for the Island.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Among the passengers who came in on the Havana, which was released from quarantine today, was General H. O. Ernst who has been in Cuba since January. He has been stationed in Havana as inspector on General Brooke's staff.

"The situation in Cuba today," said he, "is bright and the condition of the island is improving. One hears very little about annexation down there, though there is a sentiment tending that way among the people. Those who have money and business interests are generally in favor of annexation. Many, however, are willing that the island should come in as a state after independence has been declared.

"The government was surprised when the roll was found to contain the names of 40,000 soldiers. Both Gomez and General Porter had calculated that it would contain the names of only 30,000 men, who would get about \$100 apiece. When it became apparent that there were so many names on the list it was decided to strike off the names of commissioned officers, those who enlisted since July last and those in the employ of the government. After these names had been dropped there were left about 38,000. These will probably be sifted down more, for on the new pay roll blanks issued to the paymasters there is a certificate attached which must be filled out by the company commander for the man who will receive the money and give up his arms. There has been a little feeling over this order for the men to give up their arms, but I do not believe it will amount to much.

General Ernst said that in his opinion there was one man in Cuba whom he thought was qualified to be elected president. He said that he did not think Gomez would ever fill that position. "Gomez is a good man, but he has many enemies. Then, again, I do not believe he is qualified to hold that office. Should the sentiment for annexation increase I believe Gomez would cause trouble. He keeps quiet as long as they dangle 'Cuba Libre' before him."

No Travel Pay in the Contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The crew of the transport Grant has been paid off and discharged. Including all hands, there were upward of 150 men. They shipped at New York for the trip to Manila, thence to San Francisco, and understood that they were to receive transportation back to New York. Every man of the crew declares that the articles were read to him with the transportation clause in them when he shipped from New York. The articles were read to the crew at the time of their discharge, but in them was nothing about transportation to New York. The crew of the Sherman will come out of quarantine next week with a similar story and the men of the transport Sheridan, now on its way from Manila, will probably have a similar tale to tell. The crew of the Grant realize that for their fare home they are dependent entirely on the government's generosity.

McMillan vs. Alger.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Senator McMillan arrived from Washington today. Asked whether he had read General Alger's announcement of his senatorial candidacy and his statement that McMillan had told him he would be a candidate. Senator McMillan said he had seen the announcement, but that General Alger must take the responsibility of having made it.

"During the entire time for over a year at Washington," said the senator, "and during the very many casual conversations I have had with General Alger, we have not mentioned the senatorial matter; at least, not in regard to his candidacy and my stepping out. There is the very strongest feeling among Michigan republicans that I should seek re-election."

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IS IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Session of Filipino Congress Advised Capitulation.

MACABEBES WANT TO FIGHT TAGALS

No Move Now Being Made by Gen. MacArthur, as He is Waiting for Regulars to Give the Volunteers a Rest—The Situation at the Front.

MANILA, May 11.—Reports received from the insurgent line, which, however, have not been confirmed, say that a meeting of the Filipino congress has been held at San Pedro. There was no quorum present, but in spite of the fact that some business was transacted. The reports add that although those who attended were mostly partisans of Aguinaldo, a strong desire for peace was expressed.

Major General MacArthur will probably remain at San Fernando until fresh troops can be forwarded to him from this city to replace some of the volunteers, who have become exhausted from the long campaign. Filipino riflemen to the number of 8,000 are entrenched on three sides of Bacolor. The Americans, however, are fully able to hold the city if Monday's attack was a specimen of the enemy's fighting ability.

The United States Philippine commission has been considering a provisional constitution for the island of Negros, which was framed by Colonel Smith and leading natives. It is largely modeled after the constitution of California. This constitution, it is intended, will give the natives self-government, co-operating with the military regime. Work on the constitution has been apportioned to the several members of the Philippine commission. The report of President Schurmann will give special attention to national, provincial and municipal government; Colonel Charles Denby will consider the organization of courts and Prof. E. C. Worcester will investigate tribal, physical and commercial features in the islands. All the members of the commission are consulting with resident experts.

The army "tinclad" gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavedonga, under command of Captain Grant, steamed up the Rio Grande to Calumpit today, clearing the entire country of rebels from the bay upward.

When the vessels reached Macabebe about 1,000 of the inhabitants of the place assembled upon the banks of the river, cheering the expedition lustily. Captain Grant was given an ovation when he went ashore.

Many of the Macabebes expressed themselves as being anxious to enter the service of the American army for the campaign against the Tagals.

The United States transports Puebla and Pennsylvania sailed for home today by way of Nagasaki. The transports Charles Nelson and Cleveland will leave on Thursday and Friday.

10:15 a. m.—The Filipino army of General Mascardo, inspired by wine taken from the storehouses of Bacolor and by the general's oratory, on Monday evening attacked San Fernando. There was tremendous yelling and a great expenditure of cartridges by the rebels, but very little result. General Mascardo holds the outskirts of Bacolor west of the railroad. In front of his positions are the Kansas and Montana regiments, which occupy trenches that the Filipinos built in anticipation of an attack from the direction of the sea.

During the afternoon of Monday General Mascardo, with a large retinue of officers, rode along the lines, frequently stopping to harangue his warriors. At dusk a detachment of rebels rushed toward the outposts of the Montana regiment, but were met by a hot fire from the Montana line. The insurgents, from trenches nearly three miles long, responded.

After an hour's firing, during which one private soldier of the Montana regiment was wounded, the insurgents subsided, although they kept up a scattering fire throughout the night. Prisoners who were brought into the American lines said that General Mascardo distributed barrels of wine among his soldiers, telling them that he expected to capture the city of San Fernando. The trenches undoubtedly saved the Americans from heavy loss, the bullets falling thick about them during the engagement.

General Luna is massing his army east of the railway, bringing up troops by trainloads in sight of the American lines. The country between San Fernando and Calumpit is filling up with natives, who profess great friendship toward the Americans, but who are suspected by many of sympathy with the insurrection.

A Filipino connected with the American hospital corps was killed, it is supposed, by amigos.

Flags for Porto Rico

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Every postoffice in the island of Porto Rico, about eighty in number, soon will be flying a United States flag. The war department today was asked by Acting Postmaster General Heath to furnish the service sufficient flags for this purpose and postal officials expect the response will be favorable. Otherwise flags will be bought by the post-office department and forwarded to Director of Posts Elliott.

Michigan Anti-Trust Bill.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—A bill passed the senate today practically shutting trusts out of Michigan and its friends claim votes enough in the house to pass it. It prevents trusts and monopolies of capital, skill or arts, from creating or carrying on increase or reducing the price of merchandise or any commodity, or fixing any standard or figure whereby the price to the public consumer of any article or commodity of merchandise shall be in any manner controlled or established.

SAMOA COMMISSION

Will Have Supreme Power From Time of its Arrival.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The United States naval transport Badger with the Samoan commission aboard was due to arrive at Apia, yesterday, and there is much interest among officials in the important changes of conditions which will be brought about when the commission assumes charge of affairs. It will involve a practical suspension of the treaty of Berlin and the system of administration by which the islands have been governed for the last ten years, and the temporary rule of the commission with supreme executive and administrative authority.

By arrangements made before the Badger sailed, it will enter the harbor of Apia with the flags of the United States, Great Britain and Germany displayed. The war ships of the three countries will fire the salute accorded to ministers and there will be an exchange of calls between the naval commanders, the commission and the consuls of the three governments, Herr Rose and Messrs. Maxse and Osborne, will suspend their functions, as all the authority heretofore exercised by the consuls and other officials for the time being will be in the hands of the joint commission. The same suspension of functions will occur as to Chief Justice Chambers and the president of the municipal council. The cable advises that all is quiet in Samoa gives renewed assurance to officials that the work of the commission will be productive of good results, as it will enable them to begin their labors free from the excitement of open hostilities.

In view of the Berlin press reports that a number of German claims would be pressed, growing out of the recent bombardment, it is stated in an authoritative quarter that no such claims have been presented and that if any claims are made by individual Germans they will be passed upon by the joint commission, their functions having been made broad enough to permit them to pass on all such questions. Their report, however, would be confined to the merits of the claims, amounts and the parties liable, and it would remain for the respective governments to carry out the recommendations by making the necessary appropriations.

Damage Claims Rejected.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major General Otis has virtually decided against the legality of claims for indemnity filed by residents of Iloilo whose property was destroyed during the operations incident to the capture of that city on February 11. Claimants who reside in other countries are advised to present their claims through the governments of their respective countries.

The claims, according to information received here, are held by persons of various nationalities, including Filipinos, and amount to several millions of dollars. German subjects resident at Iloilo are said to be among the principal claimants. In response to these claimants General Otis has addressed to them a circular letter, a copy of which reached the War department yesterday. This letter calls attention to the outset to the fact that the claims presented vary greatly in their statements, and offer no proof of actual ownership by the claimant of property destroyed, so that even if liability of the United States were conceded, no conclusions could be reached on the facts as presented.

The general further says that the liability of the United States to indemnify owners of the property even if destroyed in rebellion against this country would not exist. The only valid basis for claims would be the charge that the destruction resulted from neglect by the United States authorities, and General Otis adds: "Such neglect is not charged, nor can it be truthfully alleged."

Talk of an Extra Session.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The revival of talk of an extra session of congress has more behind it than idle gossip. The contingency of such a session has been discussed at a cabinet meeting, and a member of that body who was present at the time is authority for the statement that the president's mind is strongly inclined toward such a move. Two reasons chiefly control the president in this matter. He wishes the policy of the government with respect to the Philippines defined and the currency question disposed of before the party enters the campaign of 1900. The president has declared his belief in his advisers that peace will be established within the next thirty or sixty days and that the ownership and possession of those islands will no longer be disputed. This subject coming to him so soon he does not care to formulate a policy with respect to their government without the aid of congress.

Gold Strikes in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The Examiner prints a story regarding the new gold discoveries at Point Nome in Alaska, which its advisers declare to exceed in richness those of the Klondike. The strike is on the Snake river and its tributaries, about twenty miles back from Cape Nome and 120 miles from St. Michael—just outside the St. Michael military reservation of the United States government. The mines are all in American territory.

Stone Still For Bryan.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Former Governor William J. Stone of Missouri said in an interview last night: "William J. Bryan will be the next democratic nominee for the presidency. As to the platform, I do not know what better we could do than reaffirm that of Chicago. Nothing can be gained by a change. If the silver plank is left out, away go the populists and the silver republicans who backed Bryan, and in their stead would come the gold democrats of the east, whose number is inconsiderable."