

OUR OFFER TO FILIPINOS.

President Schurman Has Submitted a Written Proposition.

ITS PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS.

A System of Government Proposed to the Rebel Commissioners Similar to That Now Existing in Cuba—Oils for Governor General.

MANILA, May 23.—Professor Schurman, head of the United States Philippine commission, has submitted the following written proposition to the Filipinos:

"While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of the Congress, the President, under his military powers, pending the action of Congress, stands ready to offer the following form of government:

"A governor general to be appointed by the President; a cabinet to be appointed by the governor general, all the judges to be appointed by the President; the departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both; and also a general advisory council, its members to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be hereafter carefully determined upon.

"The President earnestly desires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines at an early date enjoy the largest measure of self-government compatible with peace and order."

The United States commission prepared the scheme and the President called his approval of the form of the document.

The Filipinos have made no definite proposition except for a cessation of hostilities until they can present the question of peace to the people. Prof. Schurman told the Filipinos they had no means of gathering the people together as the Americans control most of the ports. He also reminded them that a liberal form of government was offered them and pointed out that it was better than the conditions existing under Spanish rule.

Gozzag, president of the Filipino commission, replied that nothing could be worse than Spanish rule and admitted that the form of government proposed was liberal.

The civilian members of the Filipino commission have declined to cooperate with the other members of that commission, as the former consider Aguinaldo's latest demand for time to consult the Filipino congress to be preposterous, after Major General Otis' refusal of an armistice.

After a conference to-morrow with the United States commissioners the Filipino commissioners will lunch with Prof. Schurman and will afterwards visit the vessels composing the American fleet.

The Filipino commissioners were apparently ignorant of the true condition of affairs here. Upon their arrival they were immediately sent invitations covering both day and night, and they express surprise at the condition of affairs within our lines. They had been led to believe that everything was chaotic.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The report from Manila that a form of government has been proposed to the Filipinos, including a governor general, cabinet and advisory council, is confirmed at the state department. The plan is the outgrowth of numerous cables and mail exchanges between President Schurman and the Philippine commission and Secretary Hay, as well as from advices from General Otis and Admiral Dewey. The proposition to have a governor general and cabinet appointed by the President is substantially the same as the system now in operation in Cuba. Like the Cuban system, the administration would be military in character at least while conditions are unsettled. The authorities here are acting upon the theory that as in the case of Porto Rico it will be for Congress to establish the permanent form of government for the islands.

It was understood at the time Major General Lawton went to Manila that General Otis would become governor general, while General Lawton assumed active direction of military affairs. It is not improbable that this plan might be carried out if the Filipinos accept the plan now proposed, thus making General Otis the first governor general, with General Lawton and General MacArthur occupying positions similar to those of General Ludlow and General Wood in Cuba. The proposed advisory council is also similar to that in Cuba, where Governor General Brooke has the advice of a native council as well as that of the military officers under him.

The main idea of the system proposed in the Philippines is to carry out the assurances given in the proclamation issued some time ago to maintain the sovereignty of the United States over the islands, and at the same time give the natives the largest measure of home rule.

Mother Smothers Her Twin Babies. GUTHRIE, Okla., May 23.—Mrs. William Adams, rolled during her sleep and smothered to death her twin babies.

Helena Mercedes at Home. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 23.—The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in tow of the Merritt wrecking company's tugs L. J. Merritt and Rescue. She is now at anchor nearly two miles off Old Point Comfort, where she will be held in quarantine for five days. The Mercedes left Santiago a week ago yesterday and reached Hampton Roads a good deal sooner than was expected. When she is released from quarantine she will go to Portsmouth navy yard for repairs.

PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS.

Facts Presented by a Government Report—Food Has to Be Imported.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A report on the plant products of the Philippine islands just issued by the agriculturists' department is authority for the statement that the Philippines, although an agricultural country, do not produce enough food for the consumption of the inhabitants. In order to supply the deficiency it is the custom to draw upon other rice producing countries, notably the French colony of Cochinchina.

One of the most important food products of the islands is rice, which forms the staple food of not only the native population, but also of the numerous Chinese inhabitants. More than one hundred varieties are grown, and by planting varieties an early and a late variety, two crops a year can be secured. The ordinary price of rice in the husk is from 63 to 65 cents per bushel, while shelled rice brings from 90 to 95 cents per bushel. The annual production of this commodity is about 35,000,000 bushels, an amount far below the actual requirements of the population, even when supplemented by maize, sweet potatoes, bananas, and other native fruits and tubers. In some years the quantity of rice imported into Manila from Saigon has exceeded 3,200,000 bushels, with a value of nearly \$2,000,000. Maize, next to rice, is the most important of the grain products of the Philippines, the report stating that in several provinces it is the chief subsistence of the natives.

Tuberous roots also constitute a valuable source of food. Among these the sweet potato occupies first rank, with an annual production of about 95,000,000 pounds. The common, or white potato, although of a rather inferior quality, comes next in importance. Then follows the camote, or manihot.

Fruits grow in great abundance, bananas heading the list, while other varieties are the mango, pineapple, tamarind, orange, melons, plums, bread fruit and pawpaw.

Large quantities of sugar cane are grown, but owing to crude methods of manufacture, the sugar made in the Philippines is inferior in quality and consequently brings a low price. About 5,000,000 pounds a year are exported, exceeding in importance all other exports except those of Manila hemp, of which nearly the entire crop is marketed abroad. The average yearly shipments amount to nearly 100,000 long tons. Cotton has recently lost much of its former importance, partly because of excessive taxation, but principally because of the successful competition of British fabrics.

Years ago indigo was one of the important products of the islands and there are many other kinds of dye plants grown. Coffee is grown successfully in the Philippine archipelago, but the plantations are not nearly so well managed as they might be. As a general rule Philippine coffee is not of the best quality.

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TO MUSTER OUT IN 'FRISCO.

The Twentieth Kansas Not to Come Home as a Regiment.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 23.—The Twentieth Kansas and all other volunteer regiments will be mustered out at San Francisco. This is an order of the War department and was communicated to Governor Stanley by mail to-day. Governor Stanley addressed Secretary Alger on the subject, hoping to avoid a controversy between Kansas towns, and the Secretary replied as follows:

"WASHINGTON, May 19.—My Dear Sir: I have your letter of May 15. The plans for mustering out the troops in the Philippines is to land them in San Francisco, where they will be placed in camp to turn over their arms and muster out. This will give to each of the soldiers travel pay from San Francisco to Kansas—a large sum to each man which could not be given these soldiers under law if they were sent direct to Kansas to be mustered out. They will, therefore, go to Kansas as private citizens. I hope, however, that this gallant regiment will keep together and go home in a body in order that Kansas may give it a reception so richly deserved. Very truly yours—R. A. Alger, Secretary of War. To the Hon. W. E. Stanley, governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kan."

The secretary of war has informed Governor Stanley that, owing to the objection of General Otis, no more bodies of Kansas or other soldiers killed in the Philippines will be forwarded to the United States until cooler weather sets in. The governor had asked that the body of Lieutenant McTaggart be sent home.

The secretary has also informed the governor that there is no hope of an appointment in the regular army of any more Kansas men unless Captain Fred Buchanan fails to pass an examination for a second lieutenant. Kansas is allowed two places of that rank. One has been filled by an appointment of Major Chase Doster, formerly of the Twenty-second Kansas, and Buchanan is slated for the other. Governor Stanley wrote in behalf of Corporal John D. Elliott of the Twentieth Kansas, son of Captain D. S. Elliott of Coffeyville, who was killed in battle.

Train Wrecked by a Cow. DE SOTO, Mo., May 23.—The engine of the Iron Mountain & Southern Texas express, which left St. Louis at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, struck a cow at Tip Top, Mo., on Hogan's mountain, a few miles from here, at 6 o'clock last evening, and jumped the track, turning completely over. Fireman Fred Parker was killed and Engineer H. E. Walter severely injured, but not fatally. The abrupt stopping of the train caused several of the passengers to sustain bruises, but no one was badly injured.

ARE LIONIZING THE REBELS.

Army Men Disapprove of the Attitude Towards Filipino Envoys.

ENJOYING A SWELL OUTING.

Aguinaldo's Commission, in Gaudy Uniforms, Overwhelmed With Attention in Manila—Their Opportunity to Strengthen the Insurrection.

MANILA, May 24.—The Filipino commissioners spent the day at the residence of the American commissioners. They discussed every point of the scheme of government and the peace proclamation details, asking for information as to what personal rights would be guaranteed them. Colonel Charles Denby of the American commission explained that they would be the same as under the United States constitution. The Filipinos also desired information as to the school system to be established, and approved of the American policy of the separation of church and state. They chiefly objected to the scheme on the ground that it gave them personal liberty, which they know they would have, but did not give them political liberty.

Finally the Filipinos said they were personally pleased with the plan, but could not endorse it officially. During the day the Filipino commissioners called upon Major-General Otis, and they will repeat their call to-morrow.

There is much comment here on the outing the Filipino envoys are enjoying. They are arrayed in blue coats, scarlet trousers and gold lace, and drive about the city revelling in the attentions bestowed on them. They are the centers of continual levees at Filipino houses, where they have been entertained and have had every opportunity to advance the interests of the insurrection. Military sentiment disapproves of the Filipinos being lionized by their civilian element.

General Otis, from antebellum experience and owing to the Filipinos' fondness of discussion, has maintained the attitude he assumed with the first commission. He has had no offer to make the Filipinos save that they lay down their arms without terms. The army believes that if the United States intends to remain in the Philippine islands it will be cheaper to whip the insurgents so thoroughly that they will be glad of the opportunity to surrender, rather than parley with them and make terms which they would construe as a compromise. The army is also of the opinion that while the first course may cost more money and more money in the beginning than the latter, it will prove an effective damper upon future insurrections, whereas, if the war is ended by a compromise the professional revolutionists among the Tagals may be encouraged to try again in a few years.

Prof. Schurman, speaking of the commission's policy, said: "I believe force was necessary because they thought us weaklings and cowards; but I believe also that conciliation should accompany force. My endeavor has been ever since I came here to exercise conciliation."

Prof. Schurman is most hopeful as to the results of the negotiations and believes the scheme of government proposed by the United States commission will ultimately be adopted.

HONG KONG GREET'S DEWEY.

Not Well Enough to Attend Queen's Anniversary Dinner.

HONG KONG, May 21.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here from Manila early this morning. She was saluted by the ships of all nationalities.

Admiral Dewey, Captain Lambertson, Lieutenant Brumby and United States Consul Wildman were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welch Fusiliers when they landed to visit the governor of Hong Kong, Sir Henry A. Blake, Major General Gascoigne, in command of the troops, and Commodore Powell, commanding the naval forces. The visit was afterwards returned by the officials.

Admiral Dewey is in bad health. He was too ill to attend the dinner on the anniversary of the queen's birthday.

The Olympia is going to dock here and will remain ten days at this port.

The Buffalo Strike Ended.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 24.—The grain strike was settled at 3:45 o'clock this morning when an agreement was signed by Contractor Connors to withdraw all men now employed by him as grain shovellers, and to submit the names of his old men to a committee of five, composed of two members each from old and new local unions 51, with President Keefer of the Long shovellers' association as chairman, who shall decide the eligibility of such members to join new local union 51. This was accepted by President Keefer and the Rev. Mr. Albertson, representing the striking shovellers.

NO UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

The North and South Branches Still Far Apart.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24.—So far as official action is concerned, union between the Presbyterian church, North and South, is as far off as ever. Taking up the proposition for the beginning of negotiations with a view to reconciliation favored by many overtures, the committees on bills and overtures reported adversely to the general assembly to-day. It was held inexpedient to take any action this year.

HIGH HOPES AT THE HAGUE.

Foee Delegates Believe They Will Accomplish Something.

THE HAGUE, May 24.—The disarmament committee of the peace conference meets at 10 o'clock this morning. The committee on the laws of warfare meets during the afternoon of the same day and the committee on arbitration meets on Wednesday. The first session of each committee will be devoted to the election of officers.

The chiefs of the delegations have had frequent conferences with the view of arriving at an agreement in regard to the choice of officers of the committees. But apparently many difficulties have arisen, as nothing has been finally settled.

Many false and exaggerated reports have been circulated regarding these hitches. For instance, it has been said that Count von Munster, the German ambassador at Paris, and the head of the German delegation, would withdraw from the conference.

Such stories must be received with caution as persons hostile to the aims of the conference have been busily engaged in spreading distrust. The story about Count von Munster probably arose from the fact that his name does not appear as a member of any of the committees, while all the other chiefs of delegations have joined one or more committees. But, it is pointed out, delegates, although not members of a committee, are privileged to attend its sessions and participate in the discussions.

Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador at Berlin and head of the American delegation, said he regarded the situation as promising and that the first work of organization will be well done. He added: "I think we may arrive at some result on the subject of mediation and arbitration, although it is undoubtedly impossible to make such action obligatory. It can be rendered at least optional, and I believe after the conference the powers will recognize that they have at their disposal a means of settling their differences otherwise than at war. That will be an immense advantage."

"I am also confident that important improvements are achievable in the laws and usages of war, to humanize war, especially in extending to the naval battles the Geneva convention of 1864 and increasing the protection of private property in naval wars."

"Relative to the reduction of armaments, I am not in a position to speak on the subject."

PORTO RICAN SITUATION.

The Only Colony That Has Given Us No Trouble.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Speaking before the Colonial Aid society General Guy V. Henry, late governor general of Porto Rico, compared the Porto Ricans to the North American Indians, saying that nothing was done for the Indians until they began to cause the government trouble. He said in part: "Porto Rico is the only one of our acquired possessions which has given us no trouble—coming to us willingly, anxious to be rid of the Spanish yoke of oppression. We should aid them in every possible way to become Americanized, which can only be by adoption of our laws and methods and being educated. Upon the latter depends the success of the island. As only 14 per cent can read and write, it will be easily seen how much there is in this direction to be done and the great responsibility put upon us to change this ignorance into intelligence. We must work with the children; they are bright and anxious to learn. The system of schools, on paper, is good—in practice poor, owing to the method of teaching."

"There are no schoolhouses, children being taught in rooms where the teachers live. The latter are more than poorly paid, for the general complaint was of non-payment by municipalities. The island is divided into districts, with an American in charge. At San Juan a part of the day's lesson is in English. At Ponce there is a school of some 300 children, taught by American ladies, but this is not a drop in the bucket when we think of an island of nearly a million souls upon whom education would not be wasted, and is of vital importance. To put it practically, they need teachers, paid by Americans for they are poor, and the island's moneys, as long as available, are needed badly for building roads, giving employment to the laborers, improving jails, hospitals, etc., and introducing necessary sanitary reforms."

"The characteristic of the Porto Rican is most patient, uncomplaining suffering. I have never seen a beggar. They are proud and high spirited; but they ask for work, never for alms. They have their faults, and we have ours, but under similar masters such as they have had for hundreds of years we would be worse, or at least no better."

Nodaway on a Rampage.

MARVILLE, Mo., May 24.—The 102 river is falling but the Nodaway, which runs through the western part of the county, is on a great rampage. It has overflowed the bottom through which it flows and is causing great losses to farmers living near.

Shells Exploited in Filling.

COPENHAGEN, May 24.—Seven men were killed in an explosion at the military laboratory here. While some workmen were engaged in filling shells some of the shells exploded. Besides killing seven men the explosion severely injured a 200-commissioned officer and two workmen. The laboratory was destroyed.

Auditor Drew Resigns.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 24.—John G. Drew, auditor of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, has resigned to go to the Great Northern.

HIS CLAIM IS VALID.

Supt. Abott Wins His Salary Suit.

Judge Holmes of the Lancaster County District Court Holds That the Superintendent is Entitled to the Additional \$500—Can't Go Behind Enrolled Bill.

Judge Holmes of the Lancaster district court has decided the matter of the appeal from the decision of the state auditor rejecting the claim of Dr. L. J. Abott, ex-superintendent of the Lincoln insane asylum, who claims that for the last term of his incumbency he should have received a salary at the rate of \$2,500 a year, whereas he was paid only \$2,000. The court holds that the full sum of \$2,500 should be paid. This, if sustained by the supreme court, will compel the state to pay additional salary claims to the superintendents of the three insane hospitals of the state, the present suit being in the nature of a test case for all three.

As introduced in the house by the committee on finance, ways and means the bill provided for a salary of \$2,500 per year for these superintendents. An amendment offered by R. A. Clark of Richardson county was offered and adopted cutting the salary to \$2,000 a year. The house journal and also the journal of the senate do not state anything further in connection with the bill after this in this regard except that the bill as a whole passed as amended. While the engrossed bill or the copy used by the clerks of the two houses before the bill is enrolled for presentation to the governor shows that the change to \$2,000 was made, the enrolled bill was in some way changed to \$2,500. The question argued in the case was therefore whether the enrolled bill stood as the bill passed by the legislature or whether the court, in deciding the points at issue, could go behind the enrolled bill and thus ascertain the intent of the legislature. In his decision, Judge Holmes held that the court could not go behind the enrolled bill, and that it stood as the law.

SCHLEY AND BUSINESS MEN.

Commercial Men of Omaha Meet the Naval Commander.

The business men of Omaha met Admiral Schley at the Commercial club rooms and extended him a cordial welcome to the city. While the whole affair was limited to an hour it is safe to say that it will rank as one of the most pleasant receptions which the admiral will attend during his trip through the west. On behalf of the club President Euclid Martin introduced the guest of honor in a short speech. Admiral Schley responded briefly and gracefully and General Manderson made one of his characteristic addresses. After the speeches the business men had an opportunity to meet the admiral and to give him personal assurance of his welcome to the metropolis of the west.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

Hastings Man's Remains Found in River By Small Boys.

The body of a man was found in the Medicine river about half a mile from Stockville. The body was first discovered by two boys who were fishing in the creek. They saw the back of a coat in the water, but could see nothing of the body and thought nothing of the occurrence until they returned to town and found that a shoemaker, who had lately come there, was missing. Then they went back to investigate and found the body of a man. The corner of Frontier county, Dr. E. S. Case, was then notified and an inquest was held. The body was that of John Z. Martin, a shoemaker, lately of Hastings.

Blake & Co. Get Contract.

Blake & Co. of Lincoln were awarded the contract for building a boiler house and setting boilers at the institute for the deaf and dumb at Omaha. There were several bidders. One week ago the bids were first opened, but on account of the indefinite specifications in regard to the setting of boilers bids were called for again. The first specifications did not require the boilers to be set with brick and some of the bidders did not include the brick work in the bids. The bid of Blake & Co., was \$6,941. The legislature appropriated \$7,700 for the work.

New Appointments.

The state board of irrigation, composed of Governor Poynter, Land Commissioner Wolfe and Attorney General Smyth, has reappointed Secretary Wilson. Mr. Wilson is known as secretary of the board and as state engineer. Captain Adams of Chadron was removed from the position of under secretary and in his place the board appointed T. J. O'Keefe, editor of the Hemmingford Herald. This appointment is to go into effect at once. The board also removed H. H. Pickens of McCook, another under secretary, and appointed E. D. Johnson of Lexington, to take effect in July.

Moisture Gauge for Incubators.

J. H. Abram of Tekamah has perfected a moisture gauge for incubators which will interest poultry raisers everywhere. His gauge has been attached to several machines, and numerous tests have been made with the most satisfactory results. The gauge supplies the requisite amount of moisture through the hatch without any attention from the operator.

It's only married women that say all men are alike. Every girl knows at least one man who is superior to all others.

Safe Blowers Failed.

An attempt was made recently to blow open the safe in the office of the Omaha News company on Davenport street. The handle and combination was knocked off and dynamite exploded in the lock, but without effect. The would-be burglars were evidently amateurs and not thoroughly schooled in that particular line of industry.

Crop Prospects Good.

Prospects for a large small grain crop in Burt county were never better than at the present time. There is comparatively but a small amount of corn now planted.

MUSTER OUT AT HOME.

Order to Disband the Twentieth in San Francisco Causes Dissatisfaction.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 24.—The war department's order that the Twentieth Kansas be mustered out in San Francisco has caused widespread dissatisfaction in Kansas, and in some quarters wild indignation is expressed. Very many men, especially men who are familiar with the methods of the government in recruiting soldiers for the regular army, believe that the order is simply part of a plan to induce the returning veterans to re-enlist in the regular army for a protracted and indefinite service in the Philippines.

If the Twentieth Kansas regiment is mustered out at San Francisco enlisted members of the regiment will be given as travel pay one day's pay for each 20 miles necessary to reach their homes, and commutation of rations. The distance from San Francisco to the Missouri river is 2,000 miles, and the lowest paid private in the regiment would receive 50 cents a day, amounting to about \$60. Out of this he would have to pay his railroad fare in addition to sleeping car and meal charges. In any case the fare would be \$50 at least. If the government transported the regiment to Fort Leavenworth or any other Kansas point, and mustered out there the men would receive pay and rations for the actual time required to transport them between the two points named.

THE HAGUE COMMITTEES.

Officers of Committees Agreed On—A Place for Ambassador White.

THE HAGUE, May 24.—The chiefs of the delegations to the peace conference held a private meeting this morning at the "House in the Woods" and afterwards informed their colleagues of the arrangements made for a choice of presidents of the various committees as agreed upon last night. The delegates approved of the selections made. The conference held a sitting at noon and the selections were then officially ratified without incident.

The following is a list of the members of the first committee: Honorary presidents, Count Von Munster, head of the German delegation, and Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation; effective president, A. P. C. Van Karnebeck, head of the delegation of The Netherlands. It is divided into two sections, war and marine. The vice presidents of the war section are: Lieutenant General Abdullah Pasha of the Turkish delegation, Major General Ardagh of the British delegation and Brigadier General Monnier of the French delegation. The vice presidents of the marine section are: Vice Admiral Fisher of the British delegation, Vice Admiral Pethan of the French delegation and Captain Siegel of the German delegation.

HOME MISSIONS GOT \$313,462.

The Congregational Society Finishes the Year With a Debt of \$133,469.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.—At the seventy-third annual meeting of the National Congregational Home Missionary society here to-day, the number of missionary laborers in the service last year, together with those engaged in superintending the work, was stated at 1,846.

The society began the year with a net debt of \$106,500. The receipts of the National society during the year from contributions, legacies and other sources were \$294,670. The expenditures of the National society for missionary labor and expenses during the year have been \$313,462, and the auxiliaries have expended \$221,375 in their various fields. The net debt of the society at the close of the fiscal year is \$133,469, an increase in the debt during the year of \$26,969.

In Missouri and Arkansas forty missionaries were employed in forty-five churches. Thirty-nine Sunday schools report a membership of 4,181. The Rev. A. K. Wray, of Kansas City, superintendent of the district, reports that the loss of the fruit crop last year hurt the missionary work.

TO SELL THE TOWN IN 5 YEARS.

A Time Limit for the Disposal of the Pullman Side Interests.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The final decree in the quo warranto proceedings against Pullman's Palace Car company has been entered in the circuit court by Judge Baker. By its terms the Pullman Palace Car company has five years in which to dispose of the 1,200 residences in the model town, the sixteen acres of vacant lots in the town, the fifty acres of streets, alleys and parks, the gas, water and sewerage works, the hotel Florence, two churches, the theater, the Arcade building and the market hall. The company is given one year in which to cease to exercise all municipal functions, that is, the operating of water, gas, steam and sewerage plants. Within one year also it must dispose of the Pullman Iron and Steel company. The company will retain its car shops and surrounding 110 acres of ground.

Stole the Statue's Head Also.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 24.—The discovery was made Sunday that the famous shrine of Neustra Señora Carida, at El Cobre, had been robbed of jewels valued at \$25,000 and that the head of the statue had been broken off and removed. The report caused great excitement in the town, where the shrine has long been the principal attraction. It is supposed to have marvelous healing powers and is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Cuba, from Mexico and even from Europe, who have loaded the image with rich gifts.