

THE PLAGUE

DREADED DISEASE BREAKS OUT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SIX DEATHS REPORTED.

Chinatown Riots in Opposition to Prescribed Regulations and Stones Consulate.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.—The board of health has adopted a resolution declaring that the bubonic plague exists in San Francisco.

The health authorities say that while there are no living cases here, there have been six deaths during the past three months, and they have decided to take precautions against the development and spread of the disease.

When it became known in Chinatown that the board of health had determined to inoculate the residents of the Chinese sections, groups of Chinese gathered on every corner and denounced the action of the board as outrageous.

Some of the more wealthy of the indignant Chinese hurried their families into hacks and other vehicles, in the attempt to send them out of the district. Some succeeded in getting as far as the city limits, where they were stopped by the police. Others attempted to leave the city on trains.

Several merchants endeavored to obtain passage on the steamer America Maru, which sailed for the Orient, but there was no room for them on the steamer.

The doctors detailed to inoculate the Chinese are to have a very hard time of it, every possible obstacle being put in their way by the Chinese. The consul-general is co-operating with the board of health as much as possible, but several demonstrations among the Chinese have caused him to keep quiet in the matter. He has urged his people repeatedly to submit to the demands of the board.

Friday a small mob surrounded the consulate and stoned the buildings. This action has resulted in a detachment of police being detailed to protect the consulate.

Dr. Vincent P. Buckley, a member of the board of health, stated to an Associated Press reporter that there have been no deaths as a result of inoculations, bulletins posted in Chinatown by Chinese notwithstanding.

Dr. Buckley stated that unless the Chinese submit to the operation a corps of police or soldiers will surround Chinatown, and none but those supplied with a proper certificate will be allowed pass through the lines. Dr. Buckley stated that while the heads of the Six Companies seemed willing to co-operate with the board, so far their efforts to influence their countrymen had not proven a success.

The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the bubonic plague exists in the city and county of San Francisco, and that all necessary and already taken for the purpose of its spread be continued, together with such additional measures as may be required.

Saturday morning a corps of physicians went through Chinatown to treat the Chinese with haffkin prophylactic as a preventive against the plague.

The members of the board of health say that there is absolutely no danger of the spread of the disease at San Francisco, but at the same time they do not propose to take any chances and it is their duty to take precautions.

INDIGNANT AT RUSSIA'S ACT.

Taking of Korean Coaling Station Hurts Great Britain.

London, May 22.—The news that Russia had obtained a coaling station in Korea has raised a storm of indignation and many of the conservative organs have claimed that this is merely another unfortunate instance of the premier's utter incapacity to protect the British interests in the far east. Among those who study Chinese questions the belief obtains that Russia's latest move is a direct breach of contract with a blow against Great Britain and Japan which brings these nations face to face with a grave crisis which pusillanimous diplomacy will not mend.

The Globe, for instance, openly advocates immediately sending a powerful fleet to Korea and bluntly demanding that Russia forego the advantages it is alleged to have secured in contravention to the agreements of 1881. However, though the important organs are in a bad humor over the matter, it is said that Lord Salisbury has much to be said in appreciation of Great Britain's present troubles to take any alarming action in the immediate future, and that he only contemplates diplomatic inquiries and passive aid to Japan in the protests it will doubtless make.

The successful turn that affairs have taken in South Africa is the most fortunate for Lord Salisbury, as his weak point, his foreign administration, had threatened to become an all too prominent topic.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, \$162,434,630; gold, \$76,906,748.

TO BLOW UP ESQUIMAULT.

Another Fenian Plot Said To Have Been Discovered.

Chicago, May 22.—A special to the Times-Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says: Fenian sympathizers with the Boers have made an attempt to blow up the British fortifications at Esquimault. The big naval docks, where \$70,000,000 damage could have been done, was the objective point of the leaders in the plot, who barely escaped from the guard with their lives.

Major Bennett of the Duke of Connaught's Rifles, made a statement of the circumstances today. He says that three weeks ago the officer commanding at the Esquimault forts was advised to look out for the possibility of a Fenian outrage. The information came from the military authorities at San Francisco and with the description of three well known Fenians, who were a few days later recognized in Vancouver.

Orders were given to sentries to shoot after the failure to reply to a second challenge and to shoot to kill. On Wednesday night just at midnight four men were discovered by the sentries within the line of the first outposts and they were just abreast of the Fort McAuley works and within a short distance of the large marine docks of the North Pacific squadron, and two guards challenged almost simultaneously. There was no response and the dimly outlined figures crouched on the ground.

The guards challenged again, and at this several other sentries immediately fired. By the time a search party had been formed there was much confusion and the men succeeded in running past the latter outposts. The latter claim they will be able to recognize two.

The commanding officers regard it as a certain attempt to destroy some part at least of the works. The guards have again been doubled.

WILL ALL ASK FOR PEACE.

The Hague Committee Will Now Come Forward.

Berne, May 22.—The subcommittee of the international peace bureau, in session here, has decided to address the twenty-five powers who are signatories of the Hague convention a last appeal for their assistance to secure peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. The appeal seeks to show that the clauses providing for the settlement of the international disputes apply not only to conflicts arising between the signatory powers, but to all international differences.

Therefore, it is claimed, the offer of mediation by the powers in the present conflict comes within the category of cases anticipated by the conference, and could not be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act. The committee further argues that a mediating power as defined at The Hague ought not only to take steps to conciliate the conflicting claims of the disputing states, but ought to suggest a means of conciliation, which has not yet been done in the present case.

The committee therefore begs the powers who have gained the respect of the world in signing The Hague convention to assist themselves whether the hour has not come to consider an offer of mediation on their part, as merely a fulfillment of the obligation to humanity, or, to use the expression employed at The Hague, the "fulfillment of the duty imposed upon them" by membership in the society of civilized states.

Finally, the committee expresses the opinion that the efforts of international diplomacy, if skillful, honest and authoritative, would secure the acceptance of proposals that would be advanced in the name of the civilized world, and they would quickly secure the conclusion of a peace honorable to all parties.

GHINESE DOWN THE UNIONS.

The Butte Court Issues Injunction Against Americans.

Butte, Mont., May 22.—Judge Knowles has handed down a decision in the United States court here, enjoining the labor unions now boycotting the Chinese.

The injunction is very sweeping. It restrains all people from combining or conspiring to injure or destroy the business of the Chinamen or from threatening, coercing or injuring those patronizing Chinamen. The defendants are forbidden to carry or haul transparencies or banners through the streets, intended to injure the Chinamen, and from remaining about the Chinese business houses and soliciting people not to deal there. It is said the Butte Chinamen will ask damages for the loss of business already sustained.

STRIKE IN BERLIN.

Berlin, May 21.—A general strike of the employees of the street tramways has been inaugurated here. The men demand higher wages. A few non-unionists were engaged and it is claimed they caused a collision of cars. The strikers unhitched the horses from the cars with the result that all the cars were withdrawn.

There is considerable rioting and the populace is evidently in sympathy with the strikers, who number about 6,000. The omnibuses are packed with people.

BRADLEY MAKES STATEMENT.

Frankfort, Ky., May 21.—Ex-Governor W. O. Bradley gave a statement on Saturday that he will not be a candidate for governor in the event the supreme court decides in favor of the democrats in the contest cases, necessitating an election this fall.

"I would not be eligible," said he "but even if I were I would not accept the nomination."

END OF WAR

BOERS ARE ABOUT READY TO ACCEPT PEACE.

MESSAGE TO ROBERTS

A Growing Faction Urging the Government To Accept the Best Terms Obtainable.

Lorenzo Marquez, May 22.—The Transvaal government has decided to send a message to Roberts requesting a cessation of hostilities, demanding a guarantee that the lives of all colonials fighting with the Boers be spared, and stating that unless these terms are granted the mines will be blown up and Johannesburg destroyed.

London.—The Mafeking celebration is the only matter to which nine-tenths of the British nation will pay the slightest attention. The mooted question of the intended admission of the Boer republics, which is of vastly greater practical importance, scarcely attracts the notice of the shouting millions, who still fill the streets of this and other British cities.

It is very un-English, according to the commonly accepted ideas of the British character, that the nation should go wild over an event chiefly of sentimental value and ignore the subject of African development of a great crisis which confronts the other states as well as this. The truth is, Englishmen are sentimental. Next week they will turn with liveliest interest to the important developments of the war as a whole, and to the significant reports of proposed peace negotiations which are coming from Pretoria.

In regard to the latter, the situation is somewhat difficult to understand, but certain things are clear. It is undeniable that a section of the Boers, specially the Free Staters, are now urging the authorities to make peace on the best terms obtainable. This section has grown rapidly in strength and influence during the past few days.

PEACE SENTIMENT IS STRONG.

Information on the point and in regard to the probable policy of the Transvaal government comes in two ways, first in the ordinary press dispatches, which are subject to the censorship of both the Boer and the British governments; and second, by a private code, which was arranged early in the war. The latter is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but is necessarily inelastic and incapable of conveying shades of meaning.

It has been made entirely clear, however, that the peace sentiment is so strong that the Transvaal authorities are ready to open negotiations. It is also a fact that they are anxious to induce the United States to act as an intermediary, as France did in the Spanish-American war. They have been informed that the American government regards the situation as essentially different, inasmuch as France acted as a go-between for the sovereign powers, while Great Britain refused to recognize the South African republics as sovereign, and insists that they shall make direct communication on the question of peace or any other subject, as was actually done earlier in the war when telegrams passed between Secretaries Reitz and Salisbury in regard to the embargo of food at Delagoa Bay.

Furthermore, the Transvaal authorities are convinced, and it is safe to say with good reasons, that the only conditions for a cessation of hostilities which Great Britain will accept, are complete submission, to be made either to London direct or to Roberts in the field. These terms a belligerent section of the Boers will never accept. The crucial point is, has the peace party among the Boers acquired a majority of the dominating influence on this question?

As regards the Free Staters, there is good reason to believe it must be answered in the affirmative. Steyn, whatever his personal wishes may be, no longer controls his fellow Boers whose country is now virtually in the possession of the British. The indications are, according to all information, that he has gone to make his last appeal to his countrymen in the field.

It cannot be doubted, however, according to the stern military facts of the situation, that the seat of operations will now be speedily transferred to the Transvaal and the Free Staters who elect to throw their lot with the northerners, must leave their homes. The Transvaalers are of sterner stuff, and there is a certain portion—not a small one—which will never submit to British domination, whatever the government may do. It is generally believed that Kruger will be one of these irreconcilables and Secretary Reitz also.

It is not improbable that Great Britain will perhaps be willing to show magnanimity in the peace negotiations, except, of course, upon the matter of annexation, for it is conceded that even a few thousand Boers withdraw to the northern hills, it will be a matter of months, perhaps years, before they are subdued.

It is almost the universal opinion on the continent, as well as in England, that the events of the past few days have brought the end of the war almost in sight. It is felt by the friends of the Boers as well as by their enemies, that the Boers will fall into the possession of the British within a few weeks.

HORRORS OF INDIA'S FAMINE.

Pathetic Tales Told in the Brief Official Dispatches.

London, May 22.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has granted the Associated Press permission to inspect the unpublished official correspondence received up to date in his department dealing with the Indian famine. The mass of reports that came in by the last mail will show that the efforts to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life of India almost baffles condensation.

Yet now and again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of terse verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos and world of suffering which columns of vivid description could not convey. What, for instance, could better tell the tale of sorrow than the following report of the commissioner of Kherwara, in Rajapootana? With careful regard for the regulations governing communications, he abruptly commences:

"Kherwara—Crops—Practically nil. Water—Hardly any. Cattle—All dead. Fodder—Nil. People—Thrifty class dead. People with small means at end of their resources and either or relief works of dying. Crime—Abnormal."

With a pathetic frankness found in few of these gruesome documents, he continues:

"I have tried to keep the Kherwara bazaar open to all, but as I have only 6,500 rupees, lent me by the merwar at Dabar, with which to purchase grain. I have miserably failed and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy and have to be refused."

From all the commissioners of the native states the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering are more severe than in any other part of India, yet the native states, by virtue of the constitution, are dependent on the British relief system and are not entitled to a share of government charity, as they pay no taxes for imperial support. However, Sir Charles Barnard, head of the India office bureau of revenue, tells the press that the British are advancing to the states loans wherever feasible, and says they will come in for their full share of the relief sent from the United States.

TO STAND AT JOHANNESBURG.

Consuls of Neutral Powers Told To Look After Citizens.

Pretoria, May 22.—It is officially announced that Johannesburg will be defended. The consuls of the neutral powers have been advised to look after their citizens, as the government will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or damage to property.

General Botha, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, reports that the burghers are joining in great numbers.

The government has suggested to the British commander an exchange of prisoners on parole.

Verede has been proclaimed the capital of the free state.

Owing to the run on the coin of the national bank a gazette extraordinary has been issued with the notification that under article 27 concession notes of this bank are legal tender of the republic and do not fluctuate from their face value.

The Associated Press special western border correspondent reports that the relief column entered Mafeking Wednesday night. General Delarey engaged it successfully the whole of Wednesday, but in the night one of his officers withdrew without the general's knowledge, thus leaving a way clear for the column to enter.

THE CLARK CASE GOES OVER.

The Senate Will Decide His Case This Week.

Washington, May 19.—At 1 o'clock the resolution in the Montana senatorial case was laid before the senate and on motion of Chandler went over to Monday.

Senator Chandler, the chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, has received the following message from Governor Smith of Montana:

"To Hon. W. E. Chandler, Chairman, Etc., United States Senate: Sir—I have this day disregarded and revoked the appointment of Hon. W. A. Clark made by the lieutenant governor of this state on the 16th inst., as being tainted with collusion and fraud, and I have this day appointed Hon. Martin Maginnis of Montana United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. A. Clark. Credentials will follow in due course."

Senator Chandler also has received a protest against Clark being seated, signed by Speaker Stiff of the Montana house of representatives and a number of other county officials, dated at Missoula, Mont., May 18.

SIX THOUSAND OUT.

Worcester, Mass., May 19.—On account of slack orders, three local plants of the Washburn and Moen, a branch of the American Steel Wire company, will go on nine hours' time Monday. The order affects 6,000 operatives. The cut in hours will soon be followed by a reduction in help. Almost 500 men will be laid off.

WHY TOMMY IS KEEPING SOBER.

London, May 22.—Roberts' testimony to the astonishing sobriety of his army has caused considerable amusement, seeing that every letter Tommy Atkins sends home contains a complaint that liquor is unobtainable except at a price only the wealthy officers can pay. If Tommy gets four biscuits and two cans of cocoa per diem in the Free State campaign he considers himself lucky.

COME HOME.

AMERICAN OFFICERS WANT TO COME HOME.

THEY WANT TO RESIGN

None Are Accepted Yet Because of the Lack of Fighting Force in the Islands.

Hong Kong, British China, May 22.—Over 300 United States volunteer officers have handed in their resignations to escape the arduous campaigning in the rainy season in the Philippines. All these applications were refused.

If all the officers who desired to be permitted to resign there would not be fifteen officers left to a regiment. Some of the general officers, however, favor the letting of political appointees, who got commissions for holiday purposes, go home and appointing men of merit from the ranks to take their places. There is not a brigadier in the field who does not want reinforcements. The one bright spot in the situation is the army's delight in the ascension of General MacArthur to the supreme command and the reforms he is bound to inaugurate in the administration.

General Otis left affairs in a state calculated to embarrass his successor, including a list of dead which should have been sent to Washington in his last report. He did nothing towards scotching the native rising in Manila which had been long incubating. It was planned by active native leaders to set fire simultaneously with the arrival of the Philippine commission to all public buildings and to attack the soldiers in all parts of the city.

By the prompt measures of General MacArthur and the reinforcing of the city garrison the trouble has been averted. The feeling in Manila is, however, shown by the fact that some prominent Americans tried to organize a little demonstration of friendly natives to welcome the commission, but could not get a dozen to consent and gave up the project.

Tremendous heat has prevailed for the last two weeks. It has made operations in the field almost impossible and has greatly increased the sick list.

GRANT STATUE IS UNVEILED.

Occupies An Honored Place in the Capitol Rotunda.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—The statue of General Grant, presented by the Grand Army of the Republic to the nation, was unveiled in the great rotunda of the capitol today and elaborate ceremonies commemorative of the event were held in the hall of representatives in the presence of a vast crowd of people who included the widow, daughter and descendants of the hero of Appomattox, hundreds of his comrades in arms, the officers and committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and many persons distinguished in military, political and social circles.

The statue of the pre-eminent chief of the civil war represents the contributions of thousands of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, none of whom was allowed to subscribe more than 15 cents, and is the result of a movement started shortly after General Grant's death at Mount McGregor in July, 1885.

It is the work of Franklin Simmons, an American sculptor, or marble, of heroic size. It stands on a granite pedestal emblazoned with a bronze seal, representing the old hero in the full uniform of a general equipped for the field, with top boots and gauntlets, his cloak over his left arm, his right hand resting on the hilt of the sword. The statues of the statesmen, soldiers and pioneers in marble and bronze adorn the old house of representatives chamber of the capitol, now statutory hall, but these are gifts of the individual states. Grant's statue was unveiled in the rotunda as befitting the statue of one whose valiant service was for the whole nation. There it will remain with the statues of Jefferson, Hamilton and Lincoln, which also are in the rotunda, an example and an inspiration to future generations.

The hero of Appomattox stands near the western entrance, flanked on each side by the famous paintings of the "Surrender of Cornwallis" and "The Surrender of Burgoyne."

BOXERS MURDER.

Shanghai, May 22.—The Christian village of Lai-Shun, seventy miles from Peking, with the French mission, has been destroyed by the "Boxers." Seventy-three converts were massacred. The measures taken by the government to suppress the boxers have intensified the movement, as it is rumored that the dowager empress secretly approves of it.

The strength of the Boxers is increasing around Peking and a general outbreak is expected. German troops from Kio Chow are protecting the American missionaries at Shan Tung.

LONG LIFE DID NOT FOLLOW.

Paris, May 22.—A renowned physician—Rastineuf—after long experimenting with a certain variety of "long life elixir," concluded it was perfectly safe and injected a dose into his aged mother's arm two days in succession. She died in horrible suffering on the third day. The doctor, who had taken a hypodermic dose simultaneously in order to prove to his mother how harmless the stuff was, survived his mother only twenty-four hours.

FEDERAL COURT STEPS IN.

St. Louis Strikers Enjoined From Molesting Cars.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special.)—For one week, at least, the striking employees of the St. Louis Transit company will be face to face with federal authority, which, speaking today through Judge Elmer B. Adams of the United States circuit court, in the form of an injunction, has commanded them to abstain from interfering in any manner with the running of mail cars on the various street car lines of the city owned by the transit company.

The writ of injunction issued at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon by Judge Adams, is sweeping in its nature, and is made returnable May 26. It commands the strikers to refrain from doing anything whatever that will delay or obstruct the operating of mail cars, or the gathering and distribution of the mails. Everything prayed for in the petition for an injunction presented last Saturday evening to Judge Adams by United States District Attorney Rosier was granted. The only point not covered in the injunction which the company could possibly have asked is that the strikers be enjoined from all interference with the running of passenger cars.

President Mahon of the street railway employees' association said tonight, after being informed of the issuance of the injunction, that the strikers had violated no law and had no intention of so doing.

The conduct of the strike today was in marked contrast to that of yesterday, there being no rioting and nobody was injured during the day. This was perhaps due to the fact that the company made no effort to run cars during the afternoon, having been advised to refrain from doing so by Chief of Police Campbell. The union men who endorse the strike and are in favor of declaring a sympathetic strike had decided to hold a parade late in the afternoon, Campbell, being fearful of trouble if the cars and the parade should happen to collide, requested the company to keep the cars in the barn.

The parade was a success in point of numbers and enthusiasm, about 7,000 men being in line. Banners and transparencies endorsing the strike and pronouncing in favor of a sympathetic movement were numerous throughout the column, which marched through many of the down town streets between 4 and 6 o'clock.

There was not the slightest evidence of disorder. The crowd along the line of march was small and undemonstrative.

No additional deputy marshals will be sworn in. It is demonstrated that the present deputies in St. Louis are unable to handle the situation a demand will be made upon the government and for federal troops. None of the officials seen yesterday believed that this measure would become necessary.

If it should, however, troops are within easy call, two squadrons of the Fifth cavalry and a strong detachment of recruits being at Jefferson barracks, twelve miles away. The troops, all told, number about 1,000 men.

No progress was made today toward a settlement of the strike and no move was made on either side looking toward a conference.

TO BLOW UP AMERICAN SHIPS.

The Powers Won't Let Uncle Sam Press Turkey Hard.

London, May 22.—"However much Turkey may wrong the United States, American ships are not to pass the straits in order to exact redress from Constantinople, under penalty of being blown out of the water by Russian, German and Austrian ships."

This is the deduction drawn by the Spectator, which, in the course of a lengthy article, based on the anti-American utterances of the Listok of Odessa, deals with the alleged hatred of America by the continental powers, especially Russia.

"The main cause of this," continues the Spectator, "no doubt is fear of the enormous resources of the people of the United States and the willingness the people have revealed, as the Listok affirms, to use them for forcible expansion of trade and territory."

"The statesmen of Europe do not exactly know what course America will pursue in her new greatness, and besides recognizing clearly that she is still greater than any single state on the continent, they doubt in their hearts whether if all who speak English stood together, it would be possible for any coalition, even if it covered all the other civilized states, to raise up sufficient obstacles to American designs. They conceive that she has a mass of power that can ever be used for selfish ends. Therefore they are alarmed. The Listok actually speaks of a combination on the continent to resist them."

SISTER ALPHONSO'S DEATH.

Lafayette, Ind.—Sister Alphonsa, the mother provincial of the sisterhood of Saint Francis, for the United States, died tonight at St. Elizabeth hospital of heart trouble. She was one of the original six sisters that came to this country in 1875. Her business ability made the sisterhood successful through the west. St. Elizabeth hospital, Lafayette, and Creighton hospital, Omaha, are the results of her work.

HEARST ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs Saturday elected William R. Hearst of New York president of the association to succeed Governor McMillan of Tennessee, who has resigned.