

WAR IS TO BE PUSHED

GENERAL OTIS INSTRUCTED TO CRUSH FILIPINO FORCES.

British Papers Criticize American Troops Over Alleged Outrages to British Subjects.

New York, June 20.—According to a Washington correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser, two important decisions were made at the meeting of the cabinet held just before the president started for Holyoke, referring to the campaign in the Philippines.

First, that in view of the strength of Aguinaldo in the north as developed in a dispatch from General Otis, the aggressive campaign against the rebel chief must be renewed with vigor.

Second, that the army and navy must co-operate to maintain a tight blockade of Luzon in order to prevent the landing of supplies of any character for the rebel forces.

In renewing the campaign against Aguinaldo, the president is pursuing the same policy as that now in operation against the rebel forces in the south.

President McKinley expressed surprise that the insurgent forces should be able, apparently, to procure inexhaustible supplies of arms and ammunition, and directions were given to Admiral Watson to co-operate with General Otis in trying to prevent the landing of munitions of war on the island of Luzon.

A blockade of the island was reported established some time ago, but every encounter with the insurgents demonstrates that they still have abundant supplies.

Cabinet officers are of the opinion that if a strict blockade is maintained the insurgents will quickly exhaust their resources.

A point of importance to the many applicants for commissions in the volunteer service was decided at today's meeting. General Otis is to name officers for the three regiments of volunteers only in proportion to the number of men in the Philippines who enlist.

If only 3,000 should enlist there, General Otis would appoint only eighty or ninety of the total 150 officers that would be needed, the rest of the officers being appointed by the president from applications in the United States.

CRITICISE U. S. TROOPS.

British Papers are Bitter About Alleged Outrages.

London, June 20.—The alleged looting of English homes in Iloilo by the American troops, February 11, is made the subject of a bitter though belated complaint in the Outlook, an imperialist weekly, which says:

"For the sake of the good name of the republic, it is hoped that a proper sequel, the condign punishment of the leaders, will not be long delayed."

The accusation is based on an anonymous private letter for the accuracy of which the editor vouches. The writer quotes an eye witness of the alleged occurrences as saying:

After the shelling of this place February 11, a fire party landed from the American warships to try to save the burning houses, and the whole town was swarming with American regulars and volunteers, who commenced to loot right and left. Needless to say, Iloilo soon ran out of whisky and other alcoholic drinks. The looting was a disgusting sight for an Englishman to witness, but the Americans had got beyond control of their officers.

"One Englishman found a man wearing a pair of his best riding top boots who, on being remonstrated with, said 'Well, they are a better fit than those darned clothoppers,' pointing to his case off pair.

"Another Englishman found some American soldiers in his dining room swilling liquors from a bottle. He offered them some whisky and soda as a more suitable drink for that temperature. This was declined, but they parted friends, and with the usual 'Anglo-Saxon blood is thicker than water' salutation wished one another good luck. The Englishman then went into his bedroom to find that everything he had of any value had disappeared. The remnants lay in a mass on the floor.

"The worst feature of the affair is that as the firing from the Petrel commenced twelve hours before the armistice expired nobody had time to get out. So all this property was lost.

"Great indignation at the Americans arose in British breasts for the affair of the 11th, and a formal protest was sent in by the senior British officer. But the Yankees blame the rebels for digging trenches expressly against their orders.

"Everybody seems agreed that had the Americans come straight in when the Spanish went out, there would have been no fighting at all and everything would have gone peacefully. It will put Iloilo back five or six years. Many doubt whether prosperity will ever entirely revive."

Montevista, Colo.—The State bank, a private concern, has posted a notice "Closed till return of president." The bank also has offices at Hooper and Crowsville. Its nominal capital is \$50,000. The total liabilities given to the public of the last statement were \$25,354. The assets were \$14,449. The president of the bank is J. D. Mahony. The bank was incorporated August 11, 1890.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Both Sides Opposed to War and a Settlement Likely.

London, June 20.—The South African situation is not developing in the direction of war. Not only do Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and other leading members of the cabinet desire to avoid war, but public opinion at present gives war no countenance.

The jingo never was so powerless in a great crisis as now, and but for Secretary Chamberlain's leadership they would be of no account. Secretary Chamberlain deliberately published dispatches with the object of forcing the government's hand by inflaming public opinion. But instead of achieving that purpose he has merely convinced the bulk of his own people as well as the liberals that if Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner at the Cape, wrote the dispatches contained therein for publication, he is as poor a diplomat as is Chamberlain himself.

There is a violent party at the Cape in favor of intervention, and the most sensational accounts of the state of feeling there are daily cabled here. But Cecil Rhodes is against extreme measures. At the same time, although the Tories now in power have resisted the claim of their countrymen to the franchise for forty years, they are impelled by deep-seated, conscientious convictions that unless Kruger grants the franchise to the Uitlanders after five years' residence warlike intervention must come. But any such intervention is distant and negotiations will be prosecuted in every form before desperate measures are resorted to.

CANTEEN KNOCKED OUT.

Pennsylvania Judge Decides the Army Liquor Traffic Illegal.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20.—Judge Simonon today in the county court decided that an army canteen for the sale of liquor to soldiers cannot be carried on without a regular license from the courts. The decision was made in the case of two men who were arrested on complaint of the anti-saloon league of the state for maintaining a canteen at Camp Meade. Counsel for the defendants argued that they were acting under instructions of the commandant of the camp, who was acting under authority of military law. Judge Simonon said that he did not recognize such a law when in conflict with the law of the state; that the United States had no authority to issue a license to sell liquor in the states. He directed the jury to find a verdict of guilty and then suspended sentence. At the same time he notified all concerned that if there were any more violations of the law he would sentence them all.

The commandant of the camp promised that the canteen would be suppressed.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

People who know the least are apt to assume the most.

A great many men owe their success to the failure of others.

It's a poor sign painter that can't make a name for himself.

It's sometimes difficult to get information from a bank teller.

Time and silence occasionally succeed when all other agencies fail.

The small amount a creditor duns you for is often a big sum to you.

Any man may deceive other men, but it takes a genius to fool a woman.

It is easy for a man to follow advice that coincides with his own views.

When the flying machine refuses to soar it makes the inventor sore.

Shallow-brained people bow to the clothes rather than to the wearer.

A man's failure to accumulate a fortune is seldom due to his liberality.

After marriage it's sometimes a case of two fools with but a single thought.

The more work a man is willing to do the more others are willing he should have.

Some married men are glad that they have the privilege of thinking as they please.

A man will invariably smile at your jokes if you invite him to smile at your expense.

When a woman can't find any place else to put a thing she holds it in her mouth.

Rumors of war are less interesting to landladies than roomers who pay in advance.

Some young wives love old husbands because of their ability to transform them into rich widows.

There are some glass blowers in the country who can work only when the glass has foam on it.

A woman may have a face like an open book, but a man always finds it difficult to read between the lines.

A great many soldiers in the army of the unemployed seem to think it dishonorable to desert and go to work.

For every dollar a woman spends on her dress she gets about 90 cents worth of show and 10 cents worth of comfort.

HERE AND THERE.

The world's herring catch every year is \$30,000,000, which is all consumed before the next season.

FIREMEN FACE DEATH

EXPLOSION OF POWDER AT AN OMAHA FIRE.

Seven Firemen are Blown Into the Air and Seriously Injured—A Dangerous Blaze.

Omaha, Neb., June 20.—Allen Bros.' wholesale grocery establishment, corner of Ninth and Jones streets, was partly destroyed by a fire, which started shortly before midnight Saturday. The two upper stories of the five-story brick building were completely gutted by the flames and the goods in stock on the lower floors were drenched by the torrents of water thrown by firemen onto the conflagration above. A conservative estimate of the loss to the building and its contents is about \$100,000. It is covered by insurance.

While the flames were raging fiercest seven firemen engaged in hoisting the water tower were badly injured by a terrific explosion of powder that broke windows for blocks around and knocked down all the men within a radius of 100 feet.

Four hundred pounds of the explosive were ignited by falling brands as the road was being dragged past the working firemen. The injured men were carried to places of safety and later five of them were taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. The others were carried to their homes.

The injured firemen are Thomas Ruane, dangerously burned about the head and back; Frank Hardy, J. J. Sullivan, Joseph Hoffman, Harry Redell, Martin Range and John McCumbert. Ruane's injuries are possibly fatal.

HOW THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

The firemen were injured by the explosion of 400 pounds of gunpowder which stood on the first floor near the open elevator. The powder was contained in two large iron tanks and was separately encased in ten-pound cans. The firemen were warned by employees who arrived early of the existence of the explosive, and with admirable coolness went about the task of getting the dangerous tanks to a place of safety.

One tank was dragged across the street and out of harm. The second tank was attached to a rope and a number of men seized the other end. As the cumbersome load was being cautiously pulled from the platform it tilted and the iron lid fell back, exposing the round tin cans piled in tiers within. At the same time the fourth and fifth floors were a raging furnace and hundreds of burning splinters were borne into the street below.

One long glowing splinter fell directly into the open tank and drove its fiery end into the explosive. The concussion which followed shattered windows blocks from the scene. The heroes firemen were lifted bodily and hurled to the pavement. Their clothing was blown from their bodies and kindled to a blaze. Horses of the department plunged madly and two teams broke from their drivers and dragged heavy engines through the crowd at a gallop.

The horses stopped of their own accord a few blocks from the scene and were overtaken by their drivers.

The prostrate firemen scrambled to their feet, several of them enveloped in flames, and ran blindly into the crowd. Ready hands threw them to the ground and the fire was smothered by a dozen coats. They were carried to a neighboring hotel and later taken to different hospitals.

DEATHS AT NEW RICHMOND.

Fatalities Not Less Than One Hundred and Twenty-Five.

New Richmond, Wis., June 21.—Today—five days after the New Richmond tornado—it is possible to give a summary of the deaths and destruction with fair accurateness. The official list of known dead contains 102 names; five unidentified bodies have been buried, besides others in parts. A conservative estimate of the bodies still in the ruins, of people not reported missing, would be fifteen. This brings the loss of life to about 125.

The best estimate on the loss of property in the city of New Richmond, compiled from a list of individual property owners who lost everything, reaches a total of \$550,000. To this may be added about \$200,000 for household goods and other property destroyed in this immediate vicinity, not included in the buildings totally demolished.

The relief fund is growing rapidly, having reached \$35,000.

Thousands at Funeral.

Lebanon, Mo., June 21.—Congressman Richard Parks Hinson was laid to rest here with honors befitting his life with thousands of his friends who lustrous career. The town was crowded to honor his memory. The funeral services were participated in by the ministers of all denominations represented in Lebanon.

The discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. W. K. Collins of the M. E. church and was followed by the ritual of the Knights Templar and Masonic fraternities.

Hon. William J. Bryan had a seat on the stage, but delivered no eulogy.

The funeral procession to the Catholic cemetery was the longest and most impressive ever seen in southeastern Missouri.

President McKinley wired Captain Farris: "It is with the deepest regret I hear of Mr. Bland's death. He was a man of honest convictions and a monument to the growing nation. Express my sympathy to Mrs. Bland and the family."

GERMANS RESENT IT.

Do Not Like to Be Credited With a Warlike Attitude.

Berlin, June 20.—The recent developments at the peace conference are generally commented upon here and the statements of the foreign papers, particularly the English, that the German representatives at The Hague are opposed to arbitration have been noted with deep displeasure. Almost the entire press of Germany gives indignant voice to what the papers term "English intrigues in order to prejudice the world against Germany's pacific intentions."

An important foreign office official said to the correspondent here of the Associated Press:

"The incomplete and usually distorted partisan reports of the doings of our representatives at The Hague which have appeared for weeks in the foreign press, notably the English and French press, are calculated to create false impressions. It was on account of this that Count Munster proposed that full reports of the transactions from day to day be given out officially. The fact that such a proposition was made by Germany shows that we have nothing to hide and that we have no fear of correct and full reports."

"As regards England's proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, this goes beyond Russia's proposal. Aside from that we miss several seemingly essential features, such as rules providing for absolute impartiality. As soon as guarantees of such impartiality are given Germany will be able to assent to propositions going beyond the scope of the original Russian proposition."

"Some method will probably be found to improve on the incomplete and unfair reports of the meetings of the conference now in vogue, even if complete reports have to be printed in the official organ of the German government."

ENGLISH PRESS MALICIOUS.

This statement is borne out by the utterances of the semi-official press. The Berlin Post this week has a series of editorials bitterly commenting on the "false and malicious reports of the English press regarding Germany's attitude at The Hague," and asks why, if Great Britain wishes to found courts of arbitration, it has not appealed to such a court in the Transvaal matter or in the Alaskan difficulty.

The Cologne Gazette expressed the belief that the whole conference will soon "end in smoke." This view is supported by a score of other influential papers.

The National Zeitung said it hoped the government would soon establish a method of regular and reliably daily reports of the doings of the conference.

The Berlin Tageblatt says: "If the report is correct we must assume Dr. Zorn misunderstood his instructions."

It now seems certain that the anti-strike bill will not find a majority in the reichstag. According to the government program the bill will come up this week, but strong pressure is being exerted on the government to postpone it until the autumn, as during the past fortnight the opposition has been gaining ground. Beside the radicals, the socialists, the national liberals, and the larger part of the center oppose the measure. It seems if the government insists on the first reading before adjournment, that the bill will be tabled without the honor of a reference to a committee. The government would thus meet severe defeat.

Boston Celebrates.

Boston, June 21.—The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated here. The center of the demonstration was at Charlestown. Marines and sailors from the North Atlantic squadron participated. Thousands of sightseers witnessed the parade and the marines received an ovation.

Headed by a band, two full battalions of four companies of marines from the New York, Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Wabash and Lancaster, under command of Colonel H. C. Cochrane, participated. Then followed four companies of "the men behind the guns" from the squadron, under command of Captain C. J. Train of the Massachusetts. The men were greeted with cheers, mingled with the blasts of horns and the sounds of firearms on all sides.

Goes to the Penitentiary.

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—Baron and Baroness de Bara, who were recently found guilty of using the United States mails to conduct a fraudulent business, received sentences in the federal district court after motions for a new trial had been denied. Baron de Bara was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary at Joliet, while Baroness de Bara received a sentence of one year in the Du Page county jail at Wheaton. Previous to the pronouncement of sentences Baron de Bara made a strong appeal to the court to be merciful to his wife, and that he be permitted to bear all the punishment. Both parties bore their sentences with complaisance.

Runs into Open Switch.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 21.—Mail train No. 5 on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ran into an open switch near Guffey's Station, twenty-five miles east of Pittsburg, at 9 o'clock this morning, derailing the engine, baggage and postal cars. William Wilson, an employe of the Bell Coal company, was seriously hurt. James Doris, a tippie man, Engineer Thomas Newman and Fireman R. W. Hill were slightly injured. The passengers escaped with a good shaking up.

STANDARD OIL INQUIRY

INDEPENDENT REFINER TELLS OF THEIR METHODS.

Says the Trust is Unscrupulous and That the Railroads are Accomplices.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The industrial commission has heard a statement from L. M. Lockwood, an oil producer at Zelnople, Pa., in opposition to the Standard Oil trust. Mr. Lockwood declared that this company had driven the independent refiners into bankruptcy and servitude, and he denounced the course pursued in severe terms. He held the railroads especially responsible for this condition of affairs. Going back to 1872 he referred at length to a contract made by the trunk lines of Pennsylvania with the South Improvement company. Under this contract he said the freight rates on oil were doubled and half the amount collected was paid back as rebate—not only this, but the contract company received a like rebate on the shipments of all other companies. This contract, he declared, had been secretly continued by the railroads with the Standard Oil company.

He quoted A. J. Cassatt, the new president of the Pennsylvania railroad, as testifying before the Interstate Railway commission to the effect that while the open rate to the public was \$1.90 per barrel, the rate to the Standard company was 80 cents. Further investigation, said Mr. Lockwood, had developed the fact that the railroad companies actually received only 35 cents. This condition of affairs had resulted for a time, according to the witness, in giving the Standard company a profit of 60 per cent, while the independent companies were being driven rapidly into bankruptcy. Mr. Lockwood was free in the use of epithets, characterizing both the oil company and railroad officials as highwaymen and brigands.

CALLS THEM ROBBERS.

"If you have got to be robbed," he exclaimed, "it does not matter much whether you are held up by Dick Turpin with a pistol or by John Rockefeller with a railroad, which is robbery all the same." He said that the men who had carefully examined the testimony taken before the Hepburn committee estimated that in 186 months' time the five trunk lines of Pennsylvania paid the Standard company \$11,000,000 in rebates. The railroad companies had, he said, completely ignored the order of the Industrial State commission to stop their discrimination in favor of the Standard company, resorting instead to the system of false billing.

Speaking of the remedy for the evil Mr. Lockwood said it was in public ownership of the railroads and not to be found in the courts—the courts were too slow and expensive. "The railroads and the oil company can raze a man up and down in the courts for ten years," he said, "until he is ruined, and then go on with their work, leaving their victim stranded. As a reward the combines elevate their instruments to higher places politically. Thus it was that the thought of the common people was gradually becoming fixed to the effect that the great railway combines were gradually packing the supreme courts with men in sympathy with their monopolistic tendencies and who would do their bidding. Thus the interstate commerce law was rendered ineffective."

"If the railroad companies can control the appointment of the attorney general and justices of the supreme court, what do they care for the law?" the witness asked.

The only safe plan, said Mr. Lockwood, was to take the railroads out of the hands of the corporations and place them under control of the government, so that every man could go to market as cheaply as every other man. He considered all the railroads of the country as practically one in the trust, and asserted that they were in control of politics, contributing millions to elect legislators, senators and judges and to punish those not willing to do their bidding. With absolute equality over the roads, the independent companies would drive the Standard company into a secondary place in a short time.

There would then, he asserted, be no more shooting down of striking miners, for the miner could send his product to market as cheaply as the mine monopolies. So in all other lines of business. If the government did not control the railroads, the railroads would control the government. He advocated the taking of the roads under the right of eminent domain, paying the owners the actual value of their property.

The afternoon session of the commission was characterized by the development of difficulties among members of the commission as to the kind of testimony that should be admitted. Mr. Lockwood made the statement that Judge Albert Haight of New York's court of appeals had been elevated to his present position by the corporations, through the use of a corruption fund, because of his action in what is known as the "Matthews case"—a property case in which the Standard Oil company was the plaintiff and the independent refiners were the defendants. He said that he had not actually seen the fund, and therefore the statement was an inference only.

GENERAL NEWS.

WHEELER LIKELY TO ACCEPT.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 21.—Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell university has received official notification of his appointment to the presidency of the University of California. Prof. Wheeler said he was never anxious for a college presidency. It is believed, however, that he will accept in this case, but it is probable he will make a second trip to the University of California to satisfy himself that conditions under which he will become president are as he requested they should be.

GLACIER REACHES PORT SAID.

Port Said, Egypt, June 21.—The United States refrigerating ship Glacier, from New York May 17 for Manila, has arrived here. The Glacier has been assigned as storehouse to the United States squadron in Asiatic waters. It is the first ship of the kind in the United States navy and has on board a full general cargo of supplies for the American warships at Manila, including 1,500,000 pounds of refrigerated beef.

WARSHIPS AT DELAGOA BAY.

London, June 21.—According to a dispatch to a news agency here from Pretoria, a squadron of several British warships has arrived at Inyack Island (or St. Mary's Island), at the entrance of Delagoa bay. There is no confirmation of the report and in semi-official circles it is looked upon as being untrue.

PROVISIONAL COURT AT SAN JUAN.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 21.—Governor General Davis has signed an order establishing a provisional court here and has appointed N. B. C. Pettigill presiding judge of the body, with two army officers as associates, and J. M. Keedy prosecuting attorney.

STRIKE THE TRAIL AGAIN.

Buffalo, Wyo., June 21.—A courier has just arrived with the report from Marshal Hadsell that on Thursday night at 6 o'clock a fresh trail of the Union Pacific robbers was found in Deep Creek canyon heading in a southwestwardly direction. This canyon is about eighty miles southwest of Buffalo. The robbers are still keeping in the mountains. A new posse of twenty-five men was at once organized and started in hot pursuit.

DAMAGE IN MINNESOTA.

Duluth, Minn., June 21.—Duluth seems to be entirely cut off from the world to the south tonight. A severe storm swept over the country below Pine City and wrecked the telegraph lines there. It was accompanied by hail and much damage was done to crops. Reports received here are very meagre and unsatisfactory, but it is not thought that it was serious enough to cause loss of life.

RAILROAD OFFICE IN PHILIPPINES.

Dallas, Tex., June 21.—The Texas & Pacific railroad has decided to take the initiative in a step of much enterprise and magnitude. It has perfected arrangements for the establishment of a passenger and freight agency in the Philippines, with headquarters in Manila. J. L. Logan has been appointed to the position and will leave San Francisco in a few days, from which place he will embark for Hong Kong and Manila.

JURY FAILS TO AGREE.

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—For the second time a jury has failed to agree as to whether Christopher Strook is guilty of having committed the Schrage bond robbery. The jury spent nine hours endeavoring to arrive at a decision, but failed to agree, and Judge Clifford discharged them.

KILLS MORE INFECTED CATTLE.

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—Dr. Tiffany, assistant state veterinarian, returned Saturday from Jacksonville, where he condemned twelve out of forty cattle in the herd at the state institution for the deaf and dumb and had them slaughtered. At the state reformatory for boys at Pontiac, all the cattle were found to be uninfected with tuberculosis.

MAY NOT LIVE FO RTRIAL.

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—A Taylorville special to the State Register says that since his confession Red Sibley, the self-confessed murderer, has been showing signs of nervous prostration, and Saturday his system collapsed, and he has been unconscious for nine hours. The physicians attending him do not believe that he will live until the August term of court, when he is to be tried.

SEEKS TO COMPROMISE.

Madrid.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish minister of finance, Senor Villaverde, has established the equilibrium of the budget. It is understood that a tax of 20 per cent will be imposed on internal rents and that as regards the external debt the July coupons will be paid in full, but the government will ask the cortes for authority to negotiate with the foreign bondholders with the view of obtaining a reduction in the rate of interest.

VANDEBILTS WANT LAND.

San Francisco, Cal., June 21.—The Examiner says the Vanderbilts are to purchase property at North Beach from the Fair estate for terminal facilities, depot grounds, etc., with the idea of completing a road entirely under their control from New York to San Francisco.