

REBELS IN FULL SWAY.

Insurrectionists Under Vice President Vasquez Control Santo Domingo.

Vasquez Lays Foundation for Extension of His Dominion by Acquiring Munitions of War.

Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.—(Special).—Further confirmation has been received here of the surrender of San Domingo, capital of Santo Domingo, Friday last to the revolutionary forces commanded by Vice President Vasquez. The provisional government established there will retain power until new elections have been held.

Peace is completely re-established in the southern part of Santo Domingo. Advice from Puerto Plata, on the north coast, announce that the crew of the Dominican war vessel at that port has sided with the insurgents and conveyed to the governor, General Deschamps, an order to surrender.

An agreement providing for a suspension of hostilities at Puerto Plata was signed later in the day, so as to permit the drawing up of the conditions on which the port will capitulate to the revolutionists.

When San Domingo city surrendered to Vice President Vasquez, President Jimenez sought refuge in the French consulate there.

San Domingo, Santo Domingo.—(Special).—The Dominican capital capitulated to the revolutionary forces commanded by General Horatio Vasquez, the vice president of the republic. The president, Jimenez, sought refuge in the French consulate and many government officers obtained shelter in the French and United States legations.

The revolutionary troops entered the capital quietly. There was no enthusiasm shown by the population here at the entry of the victorious army.

MEETING OF THE DIPLOMATS.

When the revolutionists were sighted Minister Powell called a meeting of the diplomatic and consular bodies at the United States legation for the purpose of deciding upon the best means of protecting life and property and to prevent injury to noncombatants in case of an assault being made on San Domingo, with the result that a delegation composed of the United States minister, the French minister, M. de Joux; the Spanish consul, Dr. Perera Bleso; the German consul, Herr von Kroskig; the Italian consul, Signor Cambiaso; and the British consul, Mr. Gosling, were appointed to wait upon General Vasquez and inform him that not attack could be made on the capital, under the rules of war, until due notice had been given to the diplomatic and consular corps here.

A messenger was then dispatched to General Vasquez, asking him to select the time and place for an interview with the delegation. The messenger returned with the reply that the revolutionary general had appointed the following morning for the interview, adding that in the meanwhile he would suspend hostilities if the government would agree to adopt the same course.

Later the same day, however, the Haytian minister, L. Borno, and the Spanish minister communicated to the revolutionary commander a message from President Jimenez, consenting to the drawing up of a treaty of capitulation, which was to provide a full guaranty for the safety of the officers, employes and defenders of the government, as well as for the security of personal property. The president and the ministers, it was further agreed, were not to leave the country before the submission of all the authorities of the different districts of Santo Domingo had been received and all political prisoners were to be liberated.

The form of the new government of Santo Domingo has not been decided upon.

GEN. CHAFFEE GOES TO MINDANAO.

Manila.—(Special).—General Chaffee sailed today on the transport Ingalls for the Lanao district of the island of Mindanao.

General Davis telegraphed that he thought the presence of the military governor of the Philippines would have a favorable effect on the prominent Moros, and General Chaffee immediately replied, going to Mindanao.

He has ordered General Davis to arrange a conference with the prominent sultans and dattos.

A post will be established at Camp Vickers, where the troops now are. Little information can be obtained concerning the wounded Americans. General Davis thinks only two of three amputations will be necessary and that few deaths are likely to occur.

Lieutenant Josman's case is now considered to be more serious than that of Captain Moore. General Chaffee took with him a quantity of medical supplies and two doctors. He thinks there will be no more fighting unless the troops are attacked where they now are.

Bret Harte Rests in Surrey.

London.—(Special).—The remains of Bret Harte, who died last Monday, were buried at Brimley, Surrey, in the presence of his widow, son, daughter and a few friends. Many beautiful wreaths were placed upon the coffin.

Mary A. Livermore, the well known woman suffragist, is confined to a bedridden state at her home in Melrose, N. Y., by a disease of the eyes which may result in total blindness.

METHODS OF BIG PACKERS LAID BARE.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special).—The next step of the state will be to issue a writ of ouster. If the writ is obtained, the four big packing concerns will be prohibited from doing business in the state. The attorney general considers the evidence of the St. Joseph butchers conclusive evidence of the existence of a trust.

Jefferson City, Mo.—(Special).—There was some interesting testimony adduced at the beef trust inquiry. Maurice Prendiville of St. Louis testified that Armour, Morris, Swift and Cudahy had a definite agreement as to prices.

The packers bought pork on successive days, so that there was no competition. Five months ago he received rebates from Nelson Morris. He declared that prices were fixed a week in advance, at a meeting of cooler managers held on Saturdays.

"If a cattleman ships cattle elsewhere, not selling in East St. Louis, a dispatch is sent ahead by the packers, instructing their buyers to offer only a set price," he said.

Other witnesses told of condemned beef being made into sausage, of the giving of rebates, and T. Z. Wertz, formerly manager of the Topeka branch of Schwarzhild & Sulzberger at Topeka, stated there was a combination to fix prices, and that he lost his position because he sold some lard at half a cent per pound less than schedule.

RAILROAD BATTLE ROYAL IS ON.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—Proxies for the Chicago & Northwestern annual meeting, to be held here June 5, are at a big premium. A battle royal is being waged for their possession, the contesting parties being those now in control of the property on the one side and the Moores-Leeds-Gates interests on the other. Books for the transfer of stock for the annual meeting closed last week, so that purchase of stock in the open market cannot be made available until they carry proxies with them, and efforts are being made to secure the proxies without reference to purchase.

Those now in control of the property have awakened to the fact that a big coup has been planned to be accomplished at the annual meeting, and they are now putting forth their most strenuous efforts to prevent it. When the books closed last week they thought they were safe, but they have since then been convinced by indisputable evidence that they are by no means out of the woods. Large holders of shares are being importuned by both sides to the contest for their proxies, and valuable considerations are being offered for them, with a large number of stockholders refusing to surrender their rights to either side at this stage of the proceedings.

GRAND JURY ON THE BEEF TRUST.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special).—The beef trust is now under investigation by the St. Louis grand jury. Following the revelations at Jefferson City, that diseased meat is sold in St. Louis, Circuit Attorney Folke presented the subject to the grand jury. He announces that he will subpoena all the witnesses who testified at Jefferson City and other persons whom he can find that know anything about the operations of the beef companies.

"This has become a subject for the criminal courts," said Mr. Folke, "and the matter will be as thoroughly investigated as have been the bribery scandals, and I have no doubt but that men who have been selling diseased and decayed meat to St. Louisans will be landed behind the bars of the penitentiary."

MORE ABOUT THE WATER CURE.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Isador H. Dube of Watertown, Mass., who served in the Philippines as a sergeant of company A, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, testified before the senate committee on the Philippines that at Juaro, island of Panay, he saw the "water cure" administered by Captain Glenn, Lieutenant Conger and two or three privates of the Eighth infantry, to a native.

Asked by Culberson whether he knew any other form of cruelty practiced on the natives, witness replied that he had known of a native woman being confined in the same room with fourteen or fifteen men for a period of three weeks by order of Captain Glenn. He had seen several houses of the natives burned.

ORDER A NEGRO TO MOVE NORTH.

Little Rock, Ark.—(Special).—Jefferson Davis, governor of this state, has solved the negro question, to his own satisfaction. He has just pardoned Andrew Thompson, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill, on condition that Thompson go to Massachusetts at once and become a citizen of that state. In explaining his reasons, Governor Davis says: "I have just returned from the north, where I heard many expressions of sympathy for the negro, and I have determined that the people of that section shall have an opportunity to reform a portion of our population."

Mrs. Green Carries Pistol.

New York.—(Special).—Hettie Green, the noted woman of finance, has been granted a permit to carry a revolver by the police department of this city. Mrs. Green applied for the permit a week ago to Captain Steven O'Brien of the Leonard street station, and it was on his recommendation that the permit was given. Captain O'Brien's report on the application says that Mrs. Green declared that she was in the habit of carrying large sums of money, stocks, bonds and jewelry.

PEACE SIGNS APPARENT.

Commander of the Orange Free State Forces Says Amity is Probable.

Premier Repudiates Assertion that Great Britain is Weakening on Subject of Peace.

London.—(Special).—The wife of General Lucas Meyer, the commander of the Orange Free State forces, who is in this country, has received a cable message from her husband saying that peace in South Africa is probable.

Further advice received here from South Africa announced that 208 Boers had been captured and that ten burghers were killed in the neighborhood of Lindley, Orange River colony.

Lord Kitchener in reporting the capture of Boers near Lindley, said that the British troops forming a continuous line left the Frankfort, Hellbron and Vrededorf line at dawn without wheels of any sort and proceeded rapidly south, reaching the Kroonstad and Lindley neighborhood with the result announced. The British casualties were nil.

The captured men represent the most irreconcilable Boers in the Orange River Colony.

Lord Salisbury, during his speech at the annual grand habitation of the Primrose league here, said the government had not received an iota from its previous peace terms to the Boers.

At the same time he said the country must not expect the "ashes of past conflicts" to be extinguished immediately. Great Britain had had a great and serious war; but, admitting that misery and suffering had been caused, it "must be recognized that the power, prestige, influence and magic effect of our great empire are more potent, more efficient and more admirable than ever before."

"We have suffered," continued the premier, "but we have greatly won. It was impossible not to feel that the efforts of the country have, in some cases, not been worthily recognized."

MAKES INDIGNANT DENIAL.

The other day Mr. Morley asked if there was a single member of the cabinet of 1890 who, if he could have foreseen the results of the policy on which they were then launching the country, would not have checked the diplomacy leading to such deplorable results. As a member of that cabinet he (Lord Salisbury) wished to meet this statement with the most indignant denial. The war had been used by some politicians for the squalid purpose of injuring their opponents. When a neighboring power or tribe invaded his majesty's dominions and made an attack which was a gross and flagrant outrage, it could only be met by fighting in their own country those who had despised the rights and sovereignty of our sovereign.

The premier repudiated the assertion that Great Britain was weakening on the subject of peace terms. He declared the country could not afford to submit to the suggestion that affairs should be allowed to slide back into a position where it would be in the power of the enemy when the opportunity suited them to renew the issues for which this country had fought during the last three years.

MUST KILL POWER TO RENEW IT.

When the conflict was over all possible would be done to mould their present opponents so they could take up their position in the empire which had conferred so many blessings on the human race. But it must be thoroughly understood that the whole government of the country was to be of such character that it would be impossible that the struggle could be renewed. It was important that this should be made clear, for some people thought the empire might become tired. He did not wish to convey the idea that there was any feeling of bitterness towards the Boers, for there was nothing that the government more earnestly desired than that they should enjoy all the privileges conferred on their brother nations by the colonial system.

Touching on the question of imperial federation, Lord Salisbury warned his hearers of the danger of over-haste and exhorted those who were anxious to secure federation to earnestly consider the steps they were going to take and the results expected.

"We cannot," he said, "safely interfere by legislative action with the natural development of our relations to our daughter countries. I look with apprehension on any attempt, unless backed up by the strong mass of public opinion, to anticipate events or foreclose precious results which, if we are patient and careful, are in store for the empire."

The 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ann Cedarholm was fatally burned at Deadwood, S. D., while playing with fire. A wealthy contractor, James Munn, was badly burned while trying to save the child.

No Cause for Alarm Says Carnegie.

London.—(Special).—Andrew Carnegie, who sailed from New York April 30 on the steamer St. Louis, has arrived here and promptly proceeded to console Great Britain on the subject of the shipping combine by saying there was no cause for alarm.

W. D. Snyder, in charge of the Boer interests in the United States, lunched with the president. He declared there was no political significance in the meeting.

HAVE NONE BUT LINCOLN'S ORDERS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Secretary Root has made the following response to the house resolution calling for copies of all orders sent to General Smith and other officers relative to the campaign in Samar:

No orders or instructions have been forwarded to the commanding military officer in the Philippine islands relating to the conduct of military operations in the island of Samar, or relating to the campaign of General Jacob H. Smith in said island, except the "Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field," approved and promulgated by command of President Abraham Lincoln in general order No. 100 of 1863, a copy of which is annexed hereto, and which have been followed and conformed to by all orders made in the Philippines in respect to that campaign so far as the same have been received at the war department.

It has not been deemed wise or practicable to interfere from Washington with the conduct of military operations on the other side of the world under competent and faithful officers commanding the Division of the Philippines necessarily understand far better than is possible for the war department.

Secretary Root submitted to the senate an answer to the resolution of May 1 calling for copies of orders issued by General Bell relative to reconcentration in Batangas and of the orders issued by General Smith to Major Walker set up by the latter in his defense before the court-martial.

The secretary also was asked to state whether these orders were approved by General Chaffee or by the war department when they were known in the department and when countermanded. In reply the secretary submits two orders by General Bell, dated December 8 and 9 last. In the first General Bell refers to the treachery of the natives, to their use of infernal machines and to the constant violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. Therefore he declares he is reluctantly obliged to avail himself of the right of retaliation under the regulations to deal severely with persons who commit the acts denounced in general order 100.

He declares that all of General Smith's written orders relative to Samar already have been printed by the senate, and that all are in strict conformity with general order 100. In conclusion the secretary submits dispatches from General Chaffee of late date reporting extensive surrenders of the insurgents and the reopening of the ports to trade as proof of the success of the policy embodied in the written order.

THE MOROS ARE QUIETING DOWN.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The following advice relative to the situation in Mindanao have been received at the war department from General Chaffee under date of Manila, May 8:

"Following from Brigadier General George W. Davis, May 6: Situation today is in every way satisfactory; no hostile shots have been fired since escape of prisoners from guard. It would be exceedingly easy for Moros to climb the bluffs and cut our telegraphic lines traversing shore of Lake Fouror five miles, but they are not molested. At 2 o'clock today Rinihi Tampanga of Turburan and a delegation presented themselves. Sultan Genasi says Datto Payog was killed. Bayan Forte and his people are dead or disappeared. I will investigate, but I doubt the whole report. Number of prisoners escaped is probably not exceeding twenty-five. Ten have been recaptured. For miles about the country is much the same in its natural aspect as Camp Meade, Pa. Enormous agricultural facilities. All the wounded are doing well. Lieutenant Josman seriously hurt; bullet penetrated lung, ranged downward and lodged in body. Chief surgeon says one or two forwarded without hopes of recovery.

"May 7.—Leave in morning for Malabang to meet General Chaffee. Expected morning of 10th. No change in the situation. Wounded are doing well. Datto from lower Bayan presented himself, saying his people want peace, promising to bring other supplies."

NEW TORTURE FOR FILIPINO NATIVES.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Orders have been issued by Secretary Root for the court-martial of Captain James A. Ryan, Fifteenth cavalry, for "improper conduct in obtaining information from natives in the Philippines." Ryan is accused of adopting a form of torture, probably original with him, and hitherto not mentioned in dispatches.

It is stated in a report by Special Prosecutor Rhode, sent to investigate, that Ryan's method was to securely bind the prisoner, stand him erect on the floor and knock his legs from under him. Then his body was lifted and his head jolted against the floor again, whereupon he was stood upon his head in a bucket of water a certain length of time and then examined.

Rhode's report also states that Ryan believes the American occupation is unjust; that two generations of military government won't put the Philippines in a condition for civil government, and that drastic measures are absolutely necessary for self-preservation.

New President Steps In.

San Jose, Costa Rica.—(Special).—Anusion Esquivel was inaugurated president of Costa Rica. He was elected February 17. The country is quiet and no trouble of a revolutionary character is expected. The retiring president of Costa Rica is Rafael Iglesias. He was elected to office for the second time in November of 1897.

Chinese farmers in certain districts are said to harness pigs and make them draw wagons.

WHOLE CITY IS IN RUINS.

St. Pierre and Forty Thousand Inhabitants Destroyed by a Volcano.

Eruption is Described as a Storm of Steam, Mud and Fire Which was First Apparent Last Saturday.

St. Thomas, D. W. I.—(Special).—It is now estimated that 40,000 persons perished as a result of the volcanic eruption in the island of Martinique.

San Juan, P. R.—(Special).—The cable officials here have received advice from the island of Dominica that a schooner which has arrived there from the island of Martinique reports that over 40,000 people are supposed to have perished during the volcanic disturbance in Martinique. The cable repair steamer Grappler, belonging to the West Indian & Panama Telegraph company of London, was lost with all hands during the eruption of Mount Pelee at St. Pierre, Martinique. Grappler was one of the first ships to disappear.

REPORTS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—A cablegram has just been received at the state department as follows:

Point-a-Petre.—(Special).—To Secretary of State, Washington: At 10 o'clock a. m. on the 8th inst. a storm of steam, mud and fire enveloped the city and community. Not more than twenty persons escaped with their lives. Eighteen vessels were burned and sunk with all on board, including four American vessels and a steamer from Quebec named Roraima. The United States consul and family are reported among the victims. A war vessel has come to Guadeloupe for provisions and will leave at 5 tomorrow.

AYME, Consul.

The consul at Martinique is Thomas T. Prentice. He was born in Michigan and was appointed from Massachusetts as consul at Seychelles island in 1871 and later served as consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, Rouen, France, and Batavia. He was appointed consul at Martinique in 1900.

The vice consul at Martinique is Amaree Testart, who was appointed from Louisiana in 1898.

The latest available figures show the total population of the island of Martinique is 185,000 people, of whom 25,000 lived in St. Pierre.

Paris.—(Special).—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet recently telegraphed to the minister of marine from Fort de France, island of Martinique, under date of Thursday, May 8, at 10 p. m., as follows:

Have just returned from St. Pierre, which has been completely destroyed by an immense mass of fire, which fell on the town at about 8 in the morning. The entire population of about 25,000 souls is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about thirty. All the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed by fire. The eruption continues.

M. Biguet, a sugar planter of the island of Martinique, received a cable dispatch from Fort de France, sent by the manager of the Francais factory, announcing that he had "tried to reach St. Pierre, but found the coast covered with ashes and the town enveloped in dust and could not land."

The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, now at Fort de France, has been ordered to return to St. Pierre, Martinique, with all the speed possible and to forward details of the disaster to the French government. He cannot, however, be heard from for twenty-four hours, as Suchet has gone to the island of Guadeloupe in order to obtain provisions.

It is feared that M. L. Mouttel, the governor of Martinique, has perished. He telegraphed May 7 that he was proceeding to St. Pierre. Senator Knight is also supposed to have been at St. Pierre.

The state department has been receiving dispatches from commercial houses in New York asking that a warship be sent at once to Martinique to afford relief. The matter is under consideration.

NEW NEBRASKA RAILROAD ORGANIZED.

Beatrice, Neb.—(Special).—The Kansas City, Beatrice & Western Railroad company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk here.

The company proposes to build a railroad from Beatrice to Virginia in Gage county, a distance of fifteen miles, and make connections with the Kansas City & Wyandotte road, thus giving Beatrice the much desired line direct to Kansas City. This section of the road will be constructed at once. The line will be extended west of Beatrice to Plymouth, Jefferson county, and then through Geneva to Grand Island.

The western headquarters of the company will be at Beatrice and the eastern men who are to furnish all the necessary capital to build the road are financiers of Philadelphia.

First Spike

Anthony, Kan.—(Special).—With the driving of the first spike on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad yesterday the work of building the line from Kansas City to Mexico was begun. It is estimated that the road will be built to the coast by two years at the latest.

Calcutta is to be improved by driving wide, open thoroughfares through the slums of the city, at a cost of nearly \$10,000,000.

A GENERAL STRIKE IS ORDERED.

Scranton, Pa.—(Special).—A general strike of the miners of the anthracite regions has been ordered, but the order has a reserve qualification attached. The question as to whether the strike is to be made permanent is left to the decision of a convention of delegates of all the local organizations of the mine workers to be held at Hazleton next week.

The miners' executive committees of three districts met and had a three hours' discussion. At its conclusion President Mitchell gave out the following statement:

"Replies to our proposition to submit the entire question in dispute to an impartial board of arbitration have been received from President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading, President Thomas of the Erie road, President Treadwell of the Lackawanna and Olyphant of the Delaware & Hudson, all of whom refuse to join us in the adjustment of the differences between us by the methods we propose."

At 4:30 o'clock the committeemen again assembled and remained in session until 7:30 o'clock. When the session concluded President Mitchell prepared a statement and, assembling the newspaper men at the St. Charles hotel, read to them as follows from a typewritten paper:

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S ORDER.

"To the Anthracite Mine Workers of Pennsylvania.—Gentlemen: The executive committees of the anthracite mine workers, who were delegated by the Shamokin convention to represent you in the negotiations with the railroad presidents and mine operators for the purpose of obtaining increased wages, shorter hours and better conditions of employment, have exhausted all peaceable, conciliatory and honorable means at their command and have failed to secure any concessions of a tangible nature, and while under the resolutions adopted by the Shamokin convention authority was vested in the executive committees, should they fail in the negotiations, to inaugurate a strike at whatever time in their judgment held out the greatest promise of success, the committees, after three days of serious deliberation, feel that in justice to the anthracite mine workers and those independent of them before a general strike is inaugurated the question should be further considered by a delegate convention in which representatives from the various unions shall be fully instructed by their constituents and prepared to vote in favor or in opposition to complete cessation of work.

"In the meantime all persons employed in or around the collieries, strippings, washeries and breakers are instructed to temporarily abstain from working, beginning with Monday, May 12, and continuing thereafter until a final decision is reached by a delegate convention, which will convene Wednesday morning, May 14, at Hazleton, Pa.

HE FILES OUSTER PROCEEDINGS.

Jefferson City, Mo.—(Special).—Attorney General Crow tonight filed in the supreme court ouster proceedings against the Armour Packing company, the Hammond Packing company, the Cudahy Packing company, Armour & Co. and the Krug Packing company for violating the state anti-trust laws in combining to fix and maintain prices and to control the supply of dressed, cured and smoked meats in Missouri. An alternative writ was issued, returnable to the court in banc on May 30.

The information alleges that Nelson Morris & Co. of Kansas City and Swarschild & Sulzberger of Kansas City are in the combination, but as they are co-partnerships it will require another kind of proceeding to reach them. This will be filed immediately by the attorney general.

The proceedings are the result of the inquiry this week before Judge Burgess, where evidence was secured from butchers and dealers. United States Attorney General Knox telegraphed Attorney General Crow for a copy of the evidence, and he will furnish it at once.

PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO SAMPSON.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—With a pomp and circumstance exceeding that of any naval funeral in this country, in recent years at least, the remains of the late William Thompson Sampson, rear admiral of the United States naval forces on the North Atlantic station during the war with Spain, were laid at rest.

Every department of the national government were represented. The executive by the president and his cabinet and many prominent officials of the civil service, the legislative by senators and representatives, the judiciary by the United States supreme court and the military and naval services by officers of all ranks. The diplomatic body, accompanied in many cases by their ladies, attended the church services.

The military and naval features of the ceremonies were brilliant and impressive. They were conducted under direction of Rear Admiral Terry, commander of the Washington navy yard, assisted by Lieutenant Henry George. The funeral escort gathered early. It was composed of the light battery of United States artillery commanded by Captain Foote and drawn from Ft. Myer; the naval cadets from Annapolis, 24 strong, a corps that never has paraded in Washington before except on several occasions when a president was to be inaugurated; a battalion of blue jackets from the North Atlantic squadron, of which Admiral Sampson formerly was commander.

General Sam Resigns

Port au Prince, Hayti.—(Special).—General T. S. Sam has resigned the presidency of the republic. His successor will be chosen by congress May 12.

There has been much public dissatisfaction recently with the rule of Sam and a revolution was threatening. He decided to step aside. The city is quiet.

Some Russian railways employ only members of the orthodox church.