

REBELS TURN TO THE POWERS

A Formal Appeal for Recognition of Filipino Independence.

WON'T GIVE UP SPANIARDS.

A Document From Aguinaldo Received by All the Foreign Consuls in Manila—Claimed that the Islands Were Not Spain's to Cede.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence" in a document dated from Tarlac, July 27, and signed by Buencamino. It has been received by all the foreign consuls in Manila with the request that they forward it to their respective governments.

The Filipinos use their old argument that they had conquered the sovereignty of these islands from Spain before the signing of the treaty of Paris and, therefore, Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured with their arms, fighting against the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost.

The document then says: "Replying to the Spanish committee's request to release the prisoners because Spain no longer had political interests in the islands, we asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos, whereby the prisoners would be released. But the commissioners refused, because it would mean our independence. This is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely, because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust account with Spain and obtain from her recognition of our independence."

The Filipinos claim that they conquered all the country except Manila and that they co-operated in securing the city's capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives. They also claim that they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognized the Filipino sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country.

They repeat the claim that they have letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the powers."

The Filipinos attempt to make capital out of the statement that Admiral Dewey had such confidence that Aguinaldo would observe and fulfill the rules of war that he gave him a hundred Spanish prisoners which the American navy had captured.

Finally the Filipinos appeal to the powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The state department is entirely without information as to any address by Aguinaldo to foreign powers for the recognition of the Filipinos, either as belligerents or as constituting an independent government. The appeal puts this desire into rather formal shape, and it may bring to an issue the attitude of outside governments. There is no apprehension, however, that any foreign government will heed the address.

Up to the present time there has been no intimation to the state department that any foreign power had even the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates. On the contrary, there has been most friendly feeling maintained between this government and foreign powers throughout the Philippine conflict.

The state department does not share the apprehension which is said to have arisen among army officers that China has given indirect recognition to the Filipinos. This apprehension grew out of a report from General Otis that horses could not be secured for cavalry use from China because they were "contraband of war." At the state department it is said that the matter has not assumed a form involving the recognition of a state of war, but that Minister Conger reports China's course is due entirely to certain domestic regulations prohibiting the exportations of horses or ponies.

CHAIRMAN JONES IS DELAYED

Threatened Illness May Keep the Senator Abroad Till October.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—Ex-Governor Stone is in receipt of a letter from Senator Jones, chairman of the national Democratic committee, in which the senator says he is threatened with a return of ill-health and will not leave for the United States before October 1, and probably not then. The letter was written in London, and the senator said he would leave shortly for Scotland and there seek to regain his health.

Count Von Munster Made a Prince.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Emperor William of Germany has conferred upon Count Von Munster-Ladenburg, the German ambassador here, the title of prince, in recognition of his services as head of the German delegation to the peace conference at The Hague.

Iowa Methodists to Build a Hospital.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 9.—The Methodist conference of the state have approved the plan to build a great Protestant hospital here to cost \$5,000.

DEWEY AFTER MANILA IN 1873.

At the Virginia Affair the Admiral Wanted to Take the City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Chairman Mose, of the committee of 100 having in charge the reception to Admiral Dewey on his arrival in Washington, which includes the presentation of the sword voted him by congress, has received from the admiral a letter approving the plans under consideration for the affair. The letter says: "I note with pleasure that it is proposed to make the exercises as simple as possible. It is impossible at this time to fix the date of my arrival in Washington, but I will not fail to give you the information on that point as soon as possible."

An interesting historical fact, dating back to 1873, has come to light, in which Admiral Dewey was the central figure. Dewey, then a commander, was in command of the United States steamship Narragansett on the Asiatic station, having taken charge of the vessel on March 1, 1873. The vessel was on surveying duty when the Virginia trouble was precipitated and a war with Spain seemed imminent. Commander Dewey wrote to the navy department requesting that in case war was declared he should be assigned to the duty of capturing Manila. The peaceful settlement of the controversy with Spain avoided the necessity of a hostile demonstration, but the interesting fact is that the doughty officer had his eyes on Manila over a quarter of a century ago. A search will be made for the letter in the files of the navy department, and, if found, it is expected an effort will be made by the citizens' committee to have it reproduced as a souvenir of the reception.

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LEFT ALL TO HIS WIFE.

Lloyd Tevis, Who Was Worth \$15,000,000, Gives Nothing to Children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The will of Lloyd Tevis, the capitalist who died July 26, was filed for probate yesterday by Susan G. Tevis, widow of the deceased.

The entire estate, stated in the petition to exceed \$1,000,000 in value, though it is believed to be worth over \$15,000,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. Tevis. After making the bequest the testator continues:

"I hereby declare that in making this will, I am fully mindful of my children, Margaret S. Blanding, wife of Gordon Blanding; Louisa Tevis Sharon, wife of Frederick Sharon; Harry L. Tevis, Hugh Tevis and William S. Tevis, and that my omission to make any provision for them by this will is intentional and I commend my said children to the care and affection of my said wife, in whom I have full faith and confidence."

PROGRESSIVES WIN.

Downing Ticket Elected All the Way Through in the Cherokee Nation.

VINITA, I. T., Aug. 9.—A full vote was polled in the Cherokee election yesterday. Returns indicate the election of Downing for principal chief by 2,000 majority. The Downing ticket was elected all the way through. This makes it certain that the treaty with the United States will be revived or a new commission appointed to make another treaty with the Dawes commission.

Badly Hurt in a Duel.

VIRGINIA, Aug. 9.—A sensational sabre duel was fought yesterday between Herr Wolf, the notorious German radical member of the reichstag, and Herr Krzelep, a German liberal deputy. It was a furious encounter. Herr Wolf received a wound in the head, severing an artery. The doctors declared him incapable of continuing the duel, but he persisted, though his face was bathed in blood. Ultimately he sustained a second wound in the head and was carried home in a dangerous condition.

"White Elephant" Still Ransacking.

KINGSTON, Mo., Aug. 9.—In spite of the crusade of the women of the W. C. T. U. of this city against the "White Elephant," the alleged saloon-drug store, it is running as before, and the first legal battle between the liquor and anti-liquor factions resulted in a victory for the "White Elephant." The women are not discouraged, however, and will take up the fight more vigorously than before.

Jim Baker Is Acquitted.

BAMBOURVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—The jury in the case against James Baker for the murder of Wilson Howard returned a verdict of not guilty on the first ballot. There was a general handshaking when the verdict was announced. The Bakers will not return to Clay, as the feud is over on their part.

Refuse to Raise Wages.

DETOIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—The street railway officials have replied to the request of conductors and motormen for an increase in wages from 21 to 23 cents per hour. The answer is a declaration to allow the increase asked for.

Bryan Speaks in Iowa.

CLAIRBEND, Iowa, Aug. 9.—William Jennings Bryan spoke at the Chau-tauque here yesterday. Five thousand people were present. He discussed the silver question, expansion, increase of the army and trusts.

Dewey Wants to See the Pope.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Admiral Dewey will arrive there on Wednesday, and that he has asked for an audience with the Pope.

CHINA LEANS TO THE REBELS

Horses for Manila Held to Be "Contraband of War."

CAUSES NO LITTLE ANXIETY.

Action That Is Held to Be Dangerously Close to Recognition of the Filipino Government—What Aguinaldo Has Been Striving For.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Some uneasiness prevails in military circles relative to the attitude of China with respect to the Filipinos as the result of her refusal to permit the shipment of horses purchased in China by the agents of General Otis to Manila on the ground that they are "contraband of war."

While the Peikin government has not formally recognized the belligerency of Aguinaldo and his followers her announcement that horses are "contraband of war" is regarded as dangerously near such recognition. Officials interpret her action to mean that China holds that this government, instead of suppressing an insurrection, is involved in a war and that goods purchased by it in her empire for the use of the American army are consequently contraband. This government has taken no diplomatic notice of China's declaration that horses are contraband. The United States would vigorously protest against recognition of the belligerency of the Filipinos and for some time the authorities have been satisfied that there was no danger of any foreign state granting such recognition.

Reports received here have shown the desperate efforts made by the Filipinos to secure recognition of Aguinaldo's government, they having gone so far as to refuse to permit the release of Spanish prisoners unless Spain first recognized their belligerency. Because of the great change which would occur in the status of the Filipinos by the recognition of their belligerency by any nation, and the consequent embarrassment to the United States, this government is doing everything possible to prevent it. It is believed these efforts will be successful, at least until the result of the next campaign is apparent.

Should the dry season end with the insurgents still in the field, the difficulty of preventing foreign recognition will be materially increased.

In some quarters there is a disposition to believe that China has been stirred up to her extraordinary action by European interests, but she is regarded as altogether too friendly to the United States to formally recognize the Filipinos.

A NAVAL OFFICER'S BLUNDER.

Filipino Bombed After They Had Been Promised Protection.

MANILA, Aug. 2, via Hong Kong.—The gunboat Napidan shelled Paete on the lake near Santa Cruz last week. The town was full of people who had been encouraged to return after General Lawton's expedition, having been assured that they would not be molested if they peacefully attended to their business.

Lieutenant Copp, who was in command of the Napidan, heard that the insurgents had reoccupied the town, and, steaming close in, opened fire with his 6-pounders without warning. The people, terrified on seeing the boat approaching, fled to the hills with barely time to escape. One child was killed and many buildings were damaged. The authorities express great regret on account of the incident.

WASHINGTON TROOPS LAGGED

Lawton Orders the Arrest of an Officer Whose Command Was Slow to Obey.

MANILA, Aug. 2, via Hong Kong.—After the taking of Calamba by the Americans, General Lawton ordered that Captain Otis of the Washington regiment be relieved of his command and placed under arrest on account of slowness and seeming reluctance of the companies under his command in obeying the order to disembark from the cascos and wade through the marshes under fire.

The men say that a majority of them have been sick and unfit for duty, and were given to understand that they would not be asked to do any more fighting. The Washington regiment is among the regiments which has served longest on the firing line, and had a good record heretofore.

M'ARTHUR M'KINLEY'S CHOICE

An Army Officer's Statement About the Next Field Commander in Luzon.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—According to a regular army officer who passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to the Philippine service, General Arthur MacArthur is President McKinley's choice for field commander of the Luzon island campaign at the end of the rainy season.

The Gang Plank Was Faulty.

BAN HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 9.—The coroner's jury impaneled to hold an inquest in connection with the accident at Mount Desert ferry, Sunday, in which twenty persons lost their lives by the breaking of the ferry slip, completed its sitting to-day. It finds that "the people came to their deaths by drowning, caused by the insufficient construction of the slip." The slip from the dock to the boat was forty feet long and ten feet wide. More than 100 people were on it when it broke.

REFUSES TO RESIGN.

Atlanta's Mayor Admits He Was Drunk and Says It Is Nobody's Business.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—On the authority of parties who are very close to Mayor Woodward it may be stated that he will not avail himself of the opportunity offered by the city council to resign, but will remain in office and court an impeachment trial. The mayor takes the stand that no one is responsible for his own private life and that as long as he transacts the public business no complaint is justifiable. On this line the following expression from him is interesting: "For twenty-three years," said he, "I did not let a drop pass my lips, and when I was elected to the mayoralty I was a sober man. It was my misfortune for the President's jubilee banquet to be held a few nights after my election. Seated at a big round table with the President, paying respect to each toast, with Secretary Alger on one side and General Shafter in front of me, my enthusiasm got the better of my discretion, and I am sure that I behaved myself as well on that night as any other gentleman who was present. There is not one act of malfeasance, which can be charged against me, and I propose to stand my ground like a man."

The outcome of the case is involved in doubt. If an issue is reached there may be some sensational disclosures regarding the recent franchise fight, and undue influence on the mayor. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—The authority of parties who are very close to Mayor Woodward it may be stated that he will not avail himself of the opportunity offered by the city council to resign, but will remain in office and court an impeachment trial. The mayor takes the stand that no one is responsible for his own private life and that as long as he transacts the public business no complaint is justifiable. On this line the following expression from him is interesting: "For twenty-three years," said he, "I did not let a drop pass my lips, and when I was elected to the mayoralty I was a sober man. It was my misfortune for the President's jubilee banquet to be held a few nights after my election. Seated at a big round table with the President, paying respect to each toast, with Secretary Alger on one side and General Shafter in front of me, my enthusiasm got the better of my discretion, and I am sure that I behaved myself as well on that night as any other gentleman who was present. There is not one act of malfeasance, which can be charged against me, and I propose to stand my ground like a man."

UNION LABOR IN POLITICS.

New York Workingmen Take Steps Toward Formation of a New Party.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—In response to a call issued some time ago by the Central Federated Union, twenty-one delegates, representing 105 labor organizations, met last night in Clarendon hall to consider the advisability of forming a permanent labor political party. Joseph Barondos, of the tailors, a leader of a score of strikes, made a passionate appeal for immediate organization.

"Why should we longer wait?" he asked. "To have more jails filled and more indignities heaped upon us? I tell you the time to act is now. Tammany Hall sent me to prison and the capitalists sent that heroic leader, Eugene V. Debs, to a prison cell for your rights. But the time to end it all is here, and labor must strike. Now is the time, New York is the place. Organize!"

The proposition to form a permanent organization was then submitted to a vote, and the following officers were elected: Chairman, William J. O'Brien, president of the board of walking delegates and of the Granite Cutters' union; vice chairman, T. M. Daly; secretary, Ernest Bohm; treasurer, Patrick McCarthy; sergeant-at-arms, Richard Cooney.

Acetylene Gas Explodes.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 9.—The gas works of the Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas company were destroyed by a terrific explosion which shook the city at 5 p. m. yesterday. Superintendent Courtier and his assistant, Duncan Edwards, had just completed charging the tanks with calcium carbide and water, from which the acetylene is manufactured, when the explosion occurred. The loss is heavy.

Shipping a Steel Bridge to India.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 9.—The Pennsylvania Steel company has shipped about 4,000 tons of material to be used in the construction of the great bridge at Galleik, India. Sixty-three carloads of steel have thus far been forwarded and eighteen more will go this week with the remainder of the structural material. The company is three months ahead of its contract.

Wants Them to Be Able to Shoot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—General Miles is anxious that the new regiments being raised for service in the Philippines shall be especially efficient with small arms, and an order was sent to the commander of each regiment directing that target practice be the chief feature of the instructions given the soldiers.

Union Men Discharged.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 9.—The Chattanooga Electric Street Railway company has discharged 15 conductors and motormen who refused to withdraw from the union. A general meeting of labor unions has been called and an effort will be made to have a boycott on the road declared.

46,000 Men for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A statement prepared at the war department shows that by October 22 there will be at Manila or on the way to the Philippines 46,000 men. They will all reach the islands before the beginning of the dry season.

A \$15,000 Fire at Mexico, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 9.—The Famous dry goods house, one of the largest in Mexico, was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$15,000, according to the proprietor's estimate. It was insured for \$10,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

Volunteers Mustered Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The Second Oregon regiment was mustered out of service yesterday. Each man received his discharge papers from the mustering officer and passed on to the paymaster, who gave him what money was due him.

Goebel Campaign Begins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—The campaign of the Democratic ticket headed by William Goebel for governor was opened yesterday, meetings being held in a dozen or more of the principal towns in the state.

A DREYFUS COUP PROMISED

Casimir-Perier or Mercier May Be Arrested for Perjury.

A NEW SENSATION IS LIKELY.

A Paris Paper Says That Testimony of the Ex-President and Ex-Minister Contradicts—Second Day's Proceedings Were In Secret.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Paris Jour says: "There are grave contradictions in the evidence of General Mercier and ex-President Casimir-Perier before the court of cassation and it is understood that counsel for Dreyfus are preparing a dramatic coup. The Dreyfus lawyers propose, when the respective depositions are presented to the court-martial, to charge either General Mercier or M. Casimir-Perier with perjury under the military code. An arrest will then occur instantly, while the accused witness is still in the witness box." Casimir-Perier was president of France and Mercier was minister of war when Dreyfus was first tried, convicted and publicly disgraced, his buttons being cut off his uniform. Both, of course, have been strong anti-Dreyfusites ever since.

New York, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the New York World from Rennes says: Maitre Labori talks with remarkable freedom on the attitude of the judges. The correspondent asked him:

"Do you feel quite sure of victory this time?" "Yes, entirely," he said. "The judges are already assured of Dreyfus' innocence. Only old Colonel Jouaust seems—seems—shall I say afraid lest he appear prejudiced. So he appears unnecessarily harsh toward Dreyfus."

"Do you think the general opinion is that Dreyfus is too vehement?" "Put yourself in his place," answered Labori, with feeling. "Naturally he is anxious to impress his judges. This wretched joke has already lasted too long."

"How long will the trial last, do you think?" Labori shrugged his shoulders. "Anywhere from eight days to three months. I have no idea what tactics the government's commissioner intends to adopt. I am not in his confidence. All these fine soldiers keep as much from me as they possibly can."

When Labori came out of the prison last night he told a group of newspapermen: "Wait till I get some of those strutting generals on the witness stand—Mercier, Boisdeffre and others. Then we shall all have fun. I am anxious to get at them."

The general impression is that both Carriere and Jouaust made a bad debut. Even the anti-Dreyfusites are dissatisfied. They are heard on all sides saying that it is a trick of the government putting such a ridiculous person as Carriere in charge of the prosecution.

RENNES, Aug. 9.—The police arrangements in the vicinity of the Lycee this morning were exactly the same as those of yesterday, but not more than a hundred persons had gathered at the early morning hour—half past 6 o'clock—fixed for the opening of the day's proceedings in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. The prisoner was conducted to the Lycee at a quarter past 6 and exactly the same precautions were observed as on yesterday.

No demonstration was made upon arrival on foot of Maitre Labori or Maitre Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, or the members of the court-martial or of General Chanoine, ex-minister of war, who attends the court to give necessary explanations as to the secret dossier. General Chanoine appeared in uniform.

The secret sitting to-day lasted until 11:45 o'clock, when the court adjourned until to-morrow morning. At the conclusion of the sitting the crowd, numbering about 2,000 persons, and composed purely of sightseers, was allowed to pass freely before the Lycee until a few moments before Dreyfus emerged. Then the chief of gendarmes made a sign to his assistant, who blew a whistle. Before the shrill sound had finished the clatter of hoofs was heard and a moment later a strong detachment of mounted gendarmes, followed by gendarmes on foot, galloped into the avenue from a side street, wheeled around and divided into two squads and cleared a space of 300 yards in front of the Lycee.

The horsemen rode upon the sidewalks, clearing everybody out. Even the correspondents were driven away. Then a detachment of infantry, headed by a trumpeter, dashed up at the double line formed across the avenue from the door of the Lycee to the postern gate of the Manutention. The soldiers were stationed shoulder to shoulder, facing outward and toward the spectators who were crouched behind the mounted gendarmes, a hundred yards off. Soon afterwards somebody shouted "Here he is," and the spectators, many of whom had come from neighboring towns expressly to see Dreyfus, craned their necks and stood on tiptoe, hoping to catch a view of the famous prisoner as, preceded and followed by gendarmes and with a captain of gendarmes beside him, he passed through the lane of soldiers with a quick military step, eyes front and with soldierly bearing, but with the slight, jerky movement of the left arm and shoulder of the continental officer accustomed always to resting his hand on the hilt of his sword. Dreyfus,

however, being under arrest, is deprived of his sword.

The crowd just perceived the prisoner's head and shoulders as he passed by the gaps between the heads of the infantrymen, whose red kepis, dark blue tunics and bright red, baggy trousers, threw a band of color across the roadway. Less than a minute was occupied in crossing the roadway and immediately after Dreyfus reached the wall of the Manutention the postern gate was thrown open and he disappeared within.

The shrill whistle was again heard, the gendarmes wheeled round and galloped back to their barracks, the crowd quickly dispersed, and in a few minutes the vicinity of the Lycee was almost deserted.

In the meanwhile, Colonel Jouaust and the other members of the court-martial, Major Carriere, the official representative of the government, and General Chanoine, all in full uniform, left the Lycee by the main portal, the crowd saluting them respectfully.

BRITAIN GETS CUBA'S TRADE.

Money Making Opportunities Are Slipping Away From Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Charles F. W. Neely, director of finance for the postoffice of Cuba, had a long conference with Acting Postmaster General Heath yesterday. He said to a reporter that the Cubans were much pleased with the new postoffice system which was improving daily. He thought it was a mistake to have military men govern the Cuban people.

The British, he said, are stealing a march on Americans in the islands, and unless the capitalists of this country moved quickly they found that some splendid money-making opportunities were gone forever. The English had bought up the railroads and were going to extend existing lines through the provinces which are still without railroads. Unless a stronger effort was made to control the Cuban trade the British will get it.

Another thing that will handicap Americans, in Mr. Neely's opinion, is that in previous dealings with Americans the Cubans were not fairly dealt with. Cuban merchants did not receive anything resembling the samples which were shown them when they gave orders, and hereafter houses in New York, Philadelphia and Boston will find it hard to deal with them. Furthermore, American firms refuse to give the Cuban merchants long credit, although foreigners are willing to do so.

As to annexation, he added, the Spaniards are in favor of it, although the richer Cubans do not seem to be. He cordially commended General Ludlow's suppression of the newspaper El Reconcentrado, saying that it was a disgrace to journalism. Blanco did not allow the paper to be published, and it was suppressed until the Americans assumed control of the island.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—"More than \$10,000,000 of English capital has been invested in Cuban tobacco plantations. English firms control the Cuban tobacco market, and the American importers of Havana tobacco will have hereafter to look to the English for these goods."

James Grontham of London, a representative of English capitalists, who was in Chicago yesterday on his way to the Pacific coast, is authority for this statement. He has just returned from Cuba. Comparatively recent investments of English capital in Cuba and Porto Rico are estimated at \$30,000,000.

He said: "It is only a matter of a few years till English capital will absolutely control the Cuban and Porto Rico commercial centers. The Cubans prefer to trade with the English to any other nationality because they speak Spanish, and the English houses grant from sixty to ninety days' time on transactions, and also show samples of goods. American houses, as a rule, demand at least part payment in advance."

To Burn an Agnostic's Library. TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 9.—On the evening of August 15 in the street in front of the Memorial United Brethren church, the elegantly bound volumes which compose the library of Marshall O. Waggoner, formerly a most pronounced agnostic, will be burned. Waggoner was recently converted to Christianity and made a public declaration of faith a few weeks ago and became a member of the United Brethren church. The library in question is valued at several thousand dollars and nearly every author of any note who wrote in defense of infidelity and agnosticism is represented in it.

May Be Aguinaldo's Cargo. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The City of Peking, which sailed Saturday for Hong Kong by way of Honolulu and Yokohama, took among her cargo 321,440 pounds of shot, the first shipment of the kind ever made to Japan. In addition there were 107,650 pounds of pig lead and 34,758 pounds of sheet lead. Just to what use this rather unusual shipment is to be put is not known, but suggestions have been made that it may be intended to smuggle it into Luzon for Aguinaldo and his army.

Finns May Try New Foundland. ST. JOHNS, New Foundland, Aug. 9.—Representatives of Finns who are about to emigrate have arranged to confer with Governor McCallum relative to the settling of 30,000 Finns in New Foundland.

He Bit Off the Policeman's Ear. TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Patrick Meade attacked Officer Langendorfer last night, beat him badly, and bit off one of his ears. Langendorfer shot and killed Meade.