

LAY DOWN THE LAW

American Commissioners Offer Honorable Peace.

ALL RIGHTS POSSIBLE GIVEN TO ISLANDERS

Filipino Will Play Important Part in New Government.

NATIVES ADMIT TERMS ARE GENEROUS

Wish to Surrender, but Fear Promise Will Be Violated.

EXPERIENCE WITH SPAIN NOT REASSURING

Delegates Say After Previous Rebellion Natives Were Put to Death in Spite of Assurances Made on Honor of Spaniards.

MANILA, May 22.—3:15 p. m.—Prof. Schurmann, head of the United States Philippine commission, has submitted the following written propositions to the Filipinos:

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

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

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

The United States commission prepared the scheme and the president cabied his approval of the form of the document. The Filipinos have made no definite proposition except for a cessation of hostilities and that they can present the question of peace to the people. Prof. Schurmann told the Filipinos they had no means of gathering the people together, as the Americans control most of the ports. He also reminded them that a liberal form of government had been offered and pointed out that it was better than the conditions existing under Spanish rule.

Admit Terms Are Liberal.

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

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

After a conference tomorrow with the United States commissioners the Filipino commissioners will launch with Prof. Schurmann and will afterwards visit the vessels composing the American fleet.

2:15 p. m.—In an interview with the Filipino commissioners in Manila the military operations continue with unabated vigor.

The visitors were apparently ignorant of the true condition of affairs there. Upon their arrival they were immediately inundated with invitations covering both day and night and express surprise at the condition of affairs within our lines. They had been led to believe that everything was chaotic and are delighted at the reception accorded them.

Reports received from persons who have arrived from the interior show that no troops are left in the northern provinces. They were all drafted south after the outbreak of the war. The villages on the coast are almost deserted and the Ilocanos especially are desirous of joining the Americans, if only for the purpose of crushing the Tagals. Many natives of Benguet and Ilocos said that if the Americans had not arrived civil war would necessarily have ensued owing to the friction between the Tagals and the inhabitants of other provinces.

Few Fighting Men Are Left.

It is added that the only Filipino troops now left are 7,000 men under General Luna, at Tarlac, and about 4,000 under General Flo del Pilar. Even these are demoralized and short of arms and cooperate with their rifles are disabled and the Filipinos are unable to repair them, owing to the lack of mechanics and materials for so doing.

A coasting steamer which has arrived here reports that the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, is held by the rebels in much the same manner the Americans held them while they were in the vicinity of Manila. Every night the Spaniards are subjected to an ineffectual fusillade and if they are not soon relieved they will be forced to surrender.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Manila says: In an interview with Gregorio del Pilar, in the presence of Dr. Robinson, former aide of Aguinaldo, and another peace commissioner, Zalcia, who approved the sentiments expressed, General del Pilar said: "The insurgents are anxious to surrender, but want the assurance first that there will be no putting to death of the leaders in the rebellion and some proof that the Americans will carry out the generous statements in their proclamation."

"We have been acquainted with the Americans but a short time. If they are sincere, why we will agree to unconditional surrender."

In negotiations entered into with authorized Spanish officers in the previous rebellion similar promises were made, but not carried out. Ruiz and others were put to death in spite of these promises.

"If we give up our arms we are at the complete mercy of the Americans."

"We realize the hopelessness of a Filipino republic, for the people are now impoverished and a continuance of hostilities would only increase the suffering."

Otis Outlines the Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The War department has received the following cablegram from General Otis:

MANILA, May 22.—Adjutant General, Washington: Conditions as follows: In Bulacan province troops maintained at Quilang, Balagui, San Miguel; Lawton proceeding down Rio Grande river from San Isidro; has driven enemy westward from San Antonio, Carlos and Arayat, where he was joined yesterday by Kobbe's column; will reach Santa Ana and Candab today.

MacArthur still at San Fernando and will occupy cities south and westward; insurgent forces disintegrating daily. Luna's force at Talicac much diminished; has destroyed several miles of railway in his front; a number of officers of rank have deserted; Luna and a few have entered Manila for protection. In Pampanga and Bulacan the inhabitants are returning to their homes,

HOPE FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

Delegates To The Hague Give Main Attention to Arbitration.

DISARMAMENT IS RELEGATED TO THE REAR

Ambassador White Feels that Skepticism of First Few Days Has Given Way to Belief that Serious Results Will Be Reached.

THE HAGUE, May 22.—Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador at Berlin and head of the American delegation, in an interview here with a representative of the Associated Press, said he regarded the situation as promising and that the first work of organization will be well done. He added: "I am hopeful that it will be possible to reach practical conclusions. The skepticism of the first few days must yield to serious hopes without at the same time indulging in exaggerated expectations."

The words of Emperor William have contributed to improve the situation. I think we may arrive at some result on the subject of mediation and arbitration, and, although it is undoubtedly impossible to make such action obligatory, it can be reached by a rational and peaceful method that after the conference the powers will recognize that they have at their disposal a means of regulating their differences otherwise than at war. That will be an immense advantage.

War Will Be Humanized.

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

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

Other ambassadors who are delegates to the conference were also interviewed and expressed similar views. They said they were most hopeful that the deliberations of the conference would result in the adoption of practical recommendations leading to peace and rendering war more humane. All were dominated by a sense of immense responsibility to achieve something especially in the direction of arbitration.

The delegates were unanimously of the opinion that the question of reduction of armaments would be the most difficult to meet, and it is believed that it will be relegated to the rear of the other two features, especially since the special object of the conference is now acknowledged to be an endeavor to establish means for the solving of international disputes without recourse to war, thus increasing the reality of wars and as a natural consequence leading to a reduction of armaments. They seemed convinced, however, that numerous difficulties of detail would arise in the various committees and that the conference will be protracted.

After an active exchange of views during the last twenty-four hours, the chiefs of the various delegations arrived this evening at an agreement regarding the selection of the presidents of the various committees. This agreement will be communicated to the delegates who have been summoned to meet in plenary session at noon tomorrow, for the sole purpose of formally confirming the agreement.

The disarmament committee of the peace conference meets at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the committee on the laws of warfare meets during the afternoon of the same day, and the committee on arbitration meets on Wednesday.

The first session of each committee will be devoted to the election of officers. The chiefs of the delegations have had frequent conferences with the view of arriving at an agreement in regard to the choice of officers of the committees. Apparently many difficulties have arisen, as nothing has been finally settled.

Many facts have been generated reports have been circulated regarding these hitches. For instance, it has been said that Count von Munster, the German ambassador at Paris, and head of the German delegation, would withdraw from the conference. Such stories will be received with skepticism, as the delegates have been summoned to meet in plenary session at noon tomorrow, for the sole purpose of formally confirming the agreement.

At the instance of Senator Thurston Adjutant General Corbin today cabled General Otis to complete the examination of the military situation in the War department. The appointment could be made before the age limit expires on May 26.

An additional clerk has been granted the land office at Broken Bow.

Kimball & Dillon of Omaha, at the earnest solicitation of Senator Thurston, have secured a contract for the construction of a new Department of Justice, the attorney general having almost consented to accept their plans should they comply with the requirements of the department.

Captain and Mrs. C. A. Marple left for Omaha today.

The First National bank of Lincoln was today approved as reserve agent for the Nebraska National bank of David City, also the Citizens' National bank of Des Moines, Ia., and the bank of the New York National bank of New York.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 22.—Following is a list of principal buildings destroyed in the Dawson fire:

Opera house, owned by Wilson & Peterson, about two-thirds destroyed, cost \$35,000; Dominion saloon, owned by Lewis & Cooper, completely destroyed, valued at not less than \$50,000. Nearly all fixtures were saved. Tivoli theater and saloon, owned by Cook & Co., completely destroyed, but most of the contents saved; building worth \$40,000. Northern saloon, owned by Kelly & Marchback, completely destroyed. The firm recently bought it for something like \$40,000. Building and fixtures worth \$30,000. Parson's produce building, completely destroyed; worth \$12,000. Victoria hotel building, with additions; worth \$25,000.

Empress Lacks a Nose.

AKRON, O., May 22.—Adolph Telkamp, a business man of Hamburg, Germany, today brought suit against the Akron Cereal company for \$25,000. Parson's produce building, completely destroyed; worth \$12,000. Victoria hotel building, with additions; worth \$25,000.

Muster Out at San Francisco.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 22.—Governor Stanley received a letter today from Russell A. Alger, secretary of war, in which he says that the Twentieth Kansas will be mustered out at San Francisco.

DOLING OUT GOLD TO CUBANS

Payment and Dispersal of Armed Bands Begin on Saturday.

GOMEZ WELL PLEASSED WITH ARRANGEMENT

Disposal of Surrendered Arms Proves Favorable For the Cause to Give No Offense—Several Bands Tire of the Delay.

HAVANA, May 22.—The Cuban arms question is apparently nearing a complete and rapid settlement. The payment and dispersal of half of the armed bands that have been voluntarily or involuntarily quartered on the country will begin, according to the present program, next Saturday in this city. Today Governor General Brooke and General Maximo Gomez had what both considered a final interview on the question of surrendering the arms. The Cuban commander, on General Brooke's invitation, called at headquarters in El Vedado, late this afternoon and the two generals, with Colonel Cas Céspedes and Major Kennon of General Brooke's staff, went over the payment order which was signed by the governor general on Saturday but not published.

Every word and phrase were re-examined and changed. At the end of two hours and a half, devoted to the examination, General Gomez said he was entirely satisfied and felt convinced that the order met all the objections which had been raised, not only by himself, but also by the Cuban army councils. The text of the article disposing of the arms is as follows:

The arms and equipments of the Cuban soldiers will be turned over to the civil governors of the municipalities, either at the place of residence of the soldiers or at the place of payment to the United States officers in charge. Said civil governors and alcaldes are hereby charged with the proper care and custody of the same until they can be collected for storage in Cuban arsenals at Havana and Santiago, as already arranged.

Other parts of the order deal with the disposal of the money and the giving of receipts.

Acia Disbands His Force.

Colonel Acia, who was at one time a member of the staff of the late General Antonio Maceo, today disbanded his force of 300 men, who had been stationed near Alquízar, province of Pinar del Rio, the men going quietly to their homes with their arms, and resolved neither to accept the money of the United States nor to wait longer in a condition of suspense.

A meeting of the Cuban chiefs in the western provinces has been called to consider the situation and will probably decide upon the adoption of the same course. The staff officers and the generals who composed the late military assembly still say they do not want money and will not surrender their arms, but their assertions are not regarded as especially significant.

General Julio Genuelly said today: "Our officers and men realize the impossibility of resisting the Americans if a resort to force should be had, but they earnestly wish to retain the arms which are rightfully theirs and it will be a source of animosity if they are not allowed to do so."

The Spanish Luchos: "The rifle represents to each soldier much more than dollars and it is not hard to prophesy that the rest of the Cuban soldiers will imitate those in the eastern provinces. We are now standing over a trouble which sooner or later will break out, if the Americans prohibit the use of all arms, as they have already stopped the importation."

It is now believed that the disease which attacked the Canary islands who recently arrived here and which was thought to be yellow fever, is only malaria. General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, accounts for the absence of the epidemic this season on several grounds: First, because the rainy season is overdue and its delay is favorable to sanitary and health conditions generally; second, because the general population has been improved by gratuitous feeding and those who were formerly on the edge of starvation have been enabled to work and to get homes for themselves; third, because of the immense amount of sanitary work done in the streets, alleys, and courtyards, and the removal of thousands of cesspools and the new efficient collection of garbage and night soil; fourth, because of the thorough sanitary inspection of every building in the city, the regulations calling for the sanitation of all domiciles.

CAUSE OF CUBAN SUSPICIONS

ABSENCE OF ANY ANNOUNCED AND CLEARLY DEFINED POLICY BY THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, May 22.—Salvador Caceres, (marquis of Santa Lucia), who was president of the Cuban provisional government, has published a long statement in the course of which he expresses confidence in the United States, but explains that the Cubans are naturally suspicious of the wholly undefined policy.

PROPERTY LOSS AT DAWSON

Four Saloons and Business Buildings, Representing Large Investment, Are in Ruins.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Variable Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

HONOR TO OUR GUEST

Commercial Club Royally Entertains Rear Admiral Schley.

WELCOME IS EXTENDED BY EUCLID MARTIN

Brilliant Tribute is Paid to the Veteran Sea Fighter.

HEARTY RESPONSE MADE BY THE ADMIRAL

Hundreds of Prominent Citizens Attend the Reception.

SOCIETY GREETED DISTINGUISHED GUEST

About One Thousand Gentlemen and Ladies Gather at the Omaha Club and Meet the Destroyer of Cervera's Fleet.

At noon yesterday Rear Admiral Schley met the business men of Omaha at the Commercial club and in the evening the admiral and Mrs. Schley were guests of honor at the card reception given by General and Mrs. Manderson at the Omaha club.

The forenoon a special car will receive the admiral and his party at Thirty-third and Farnam streets and take them to the Grand hotel in Council Bluffs, from which they will be taken for a drive over the city. After lunch at the hotel the party will return to Omaha and at 6:30 the Union Vesper union will entertain at the Omaha club last night to honor Admiral and Mrs. Schley, who were guests of honor at the card reception given for them by General and Mrs. Manderson. While few of those who are termed the "best people" of the city were absent, the attendance was not strictly confined to those who shine brightest in the social whirl. Many men of professional and business standing who have no time for the lighter social frivolities came, with their wives, to greet the distinguished guest and to witness the decorations of the club house in evening dress and women in the most fetching costumes their wardrobes afforded. The reception was at once one of the largest and most successful functions of the kind ever witnessed in Omaha and was a fitting climax to the round of social events marking the stay of Admiral and Mrs. Schley in this city.

The toilets of the women were particularly striking and handsome. Every one seemed anxious to show themselves in the most graceful and becoming manner. Much admiration was bestowed upon the costumes of the two women of the receiving party. Mrs. Schley was attired in a beautiful white brocaded silk trimmed with white lace and set off with black lace. She wore an elaborate necklace and a pair of large diamonds. Mrs. Manderson was gowned in heavy heliotrope silk with garniture of spangles, silverette and diamonds.

In accordance with the expressed wish of Admiral Schley, the interior decorations of the club house were confined to a few simple and patriotic displays. But while there was no profuse display of flowers and bunting, the few decorative ideas that were introduced were executed in a most good taste. It is doubtful that other more lavish ornamentation would have produced more effective results than the simple patterns of flags and flowers that adorned the various apartments.

The Decorations.

On the lower floor the large parlors were cleared entirely of furniture in order to better accommodate the anticipated crush. Two large flags were draped over the main fireplace, just opposite the front entrance, and this was occupied by a huge punch-bowl. A handsome model of Emperor William's yacht, the Zoroaster, was placed in front of General Manderson by the designer, occupied a place on the mantel and was the only strictly nautical feature in the decorations. A second punch-bowl was sheltered in the small alcove at the end of the main entrance and a most attractive display of potted palms and ferns completed the decorations of the lower floor.

The library, occupying the southeast corner on the second floor, was set aside as the receiving room and, with the exception of enough chairs for the guests to sit on during the party, this apartment was also cleared, as well as the main dining rooms, into which the guests were conducted after they had met the guests of the evening. The string orchestra was located in the alcove at the end of the main entrance and in the center of the room a table was set up with a pretty decoration of flags, rounding a large portrait of Admiral Schley.

Back of the hall are the private dining rooms of the club and in these light refreshments were served during the evening. Over 1,000 invitations had been sent out and comparatively few had sent regrets. The guests were conducted to the second floor, where the receiving party consisted of Admiral and Mrs. Schley, General and Mrs. Manderson and Edward Porter Peck, who introduced each guest in turn. Most of the visitors merely passed the congratulations of the occasion and then passed on and the press was so continuous that comparatively few had an opportunity to enjoy any extended conversation with the guests of honor. Although the carriages began to arrive soon after 10 o'clock there was little apparent lessening of the crush inside and it was after 12 o'clock when the last guest had said good night.

Commercial Club Function.

At the reception given at the rooms of the Commercial club from 11 to 12 yesterday Rear Admiral Schley and his wife were met by the business men of Omaha that was at once graceful and enthusiastic. While the whole affair occupied less than an hour, it was one of the most happily conducted functions that has marked the visit of the admiral in Omaha and he received the tribute with apparent relish. A short speech of introduction by President Euclid Martin of the Commercial club, a graceful response from Admiral Schley and a delicious ten-minute talk by General Manderson, were followed by an informal levee, during which several hundred Omaha business men were given an opportunity to meet one of the most honored guests that the club has ever entertained.

The club quarters were very tastefully draped with patriotic decorations in anticipation of the admiral's visit. Numerous

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC MEET

National Committee Summoned to St. Louis to Discuss Campaign of Nineteen Hundred.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Edward C. Wall, national democratic committeeman of Wisconsin, today made public the call for a conference of members of the national democratic committee at St. Louis on May 25, the announcement of which was published some time ago.

Wisconsin will not be represented at the conference, as Mr. Wall does not look upon the meeting as one of the national democratic committee and its giving the letter to the press does so after being criticized by Wisconsin democrats because of his determination not to attend the meeting. The text of the call is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Hon. E. C. Wall: Dear Sir—We are of the opinion that the time has come when the work of organization for the campaign of 1900 should be begun in earnest and actively prosecuted. We believe this work should be carried on not in two or three states, but throughout the union, to the end that we may be prepared to fight the battle next year with well rounded hope and success. It is the wish of members of the national committee should meet at an early day for conference with a view to the making of such arrangements for future operations. We have no authority, of course, to assemble the committee in a regular meeting, but we have thought it would be proper and wise to write to members of the committee individually and suggest an informal conference.

It so happened that the Jefferson club of St. Louis, representing the Missouri democracy, will give a dinner in this city on May 25, to which 1,500 persons will be invited. Mr. Bryan and other leading men of the party will attend this dinner and formal invitations will be sent to each member of the national committee. At St. Louis is a central annual convention place, but we have no authority to write members of the party affairs and arrange our future work on the morning of May 25 at the Planters' house. There are a number of important matters which ought to receive the attention of the committee and we believe it would be a result from such conference as we propose.

We know how difficult it is for gentlemen to leave their homes and business to give attention to the affairs of the party, but at the same time we feel that the circumstances and conditions surrounding us demand some sacrifice and hence it is we urge this suggestion. We believe that such a conference will be a most fortunate one. Chairman Jones cannot be present, but it is proper to say, in view of the fact that he is in the city, that we are entirely satisfied that such a conference will receive his approval.

W. J. STONE, W. J. JOHNSON.

TORNADO WRECKS CHURCHES

One Structure Struck by Lightning and Several of the Congregation Are Fatally Injured.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 22.—One of the worst tornadoes that has visited Texas since the storm which destroyed the town of Cisco, three years ago, and in which some fifty people were killed, passed over the northwestern portion of Erath county yesterday noon, the facts of which were received here today. The storm came from the northwest and passed over a strip of country about 200 yards wide in an easterly direction. The tornado was accompanied by vivid lightning and a heavy hail storm. Several homes and church buildings were wrecked in several localities, the most serious being at Mount Pleasant, Titus county. The noon services had just closed when the storm struck and in a few minutes the wind struck the building. A bolt of lightning and the wind descended upon the house simultaneously, wrecking it and scattering the debris in all directions. William Kauffman was instantly killed and some fifteen other persons were more or less injured, some fatally. Three are in a dying condition, according to reports. A woman with a babe in her arms was struck by lightning, but miraculously escaped death. A little girl was stripped of her clothing, but only slightly hurt.

The tornado struck Stephenville and did considerable damage, wrecking many houses, but no one was killed. The Methodist and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches were unroofed and badly damaged.

POLICY LIKE THAT IN CUBA

Authorities at Washington Explain the Proposals Made to the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The report from Manila that a form of government has been proposed to the Filipinos, including a governor general, cabinet and advisory council, is confirmed at the State department, where it is said this is the general line of action on which the authorities here and at Manila are proceeding. The plan is the outgrowth of numerous cables and mail exchanges between President Schurmann of the Philippine commission and Secretary Hay, as well as advice from General Otis and Admiral Dewey. The proposition to have a governor general and cabinet appointed by the president is substantially the same as the system now in operation in Cuba. Like the Cuban system, the administration would be military in character, for the time being at least, while conditions are unsettled. The authorities here are acting on the theory that as in the case of Porto Rico, it will be for congress to establish the permanent form of government for the islands.

It was understood at the time Major General Lawton went to Manila that General Otis would become governor general, while General Lawton assumed active direction of military affairs. It is not improbable that this plan might be carried out if the Filipinos accept the plan now proposed, thus making General Otis the first governor general, with General Lawton and General MacArthur occupying positions similar to those of Generals Ludlow and Wood in Cuba. The

DEATH REPORT FROM MANILA

No Casualties, but a Number of Soldiers Suffered from Disease in the Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—General Otis reports the following deaths:

- STEPHEN BURDALL, private, Company M, First California, typhoid fever. WILLIAM FAHRENWALD, private, Company C, First South Dakota, typhoid fever. JOHN BELLICOTT, private, Company B, Twelfth Infantry. JOHN W. COLETT, private, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, diphtheria. PRIVATE HERBERT L. KEELER, Company C, Thirtieth Minnesota, nephritis. CORPORAL WILLIAM HART, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever. PRIVATE CHRISTO LOST, Company G, Twentieth Infantry, erysipelas. SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANK HASSAUREK, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, 9:45 p. m., 19th, at Manila.

MANILA, May 22.—Second Lieutenant Frank Hassaurek, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, was an attorney and a member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, of which his uncle, Colonel L. Marchetti, is proprietor. He was second lieutenant by the president last year and assigned to the Seventeenth Infantry. His father, the late Hon. Fred Hassaurek, was widely known as an editor and politician.

ARTILLERY REACHES MANILA

Eight Batteries of the Sixth with Recruits for Regulars on the Warren.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The War department has received the following cablegram from General Otis:

MANILA, May 22.—Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Warren arrived 18th inst.; no casualties. OTIS.

The Warren sailed from San Francisco April 20 with Batteries B, D, E, F, G, H, I, and M, sixth artillery, and detachment of recruits; total, twenty-five officers and 1,265 enlisted men, under command of General E. B. Williston.

Nebraskans Return on Sheridan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The United States transport Sheridan arrived here this evening, twenty-six days from Manila, via Japan. It brought among the cabin passengers Captain Claud Hough, Captain Robert P. Jensen, surgeon of the First Nebraska, and Mrs. Stotsenburg.

Theophists Find a Friend.

CHICAGO, May 22.—At today's session of the thirteenth annual convention of the American Society of Theophists, the society of George E. Wright, informed the delegates that an anonymous friend had decided to purchase the year General secretary and interest of which is to be used for the advancement of the society's cause in the United States. As a preliminary step toward the incorporation of the society, the society will be incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and the name of the organization copyrighted. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Alex. Fullerton; executive committee, George Wright, Mrs. Julia M. Scott Denver; William J. Warren, San Evans; F. E. Busby, Toronto, and Alex. Fullerton, New York.

Big Concerns with Small Capital.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 22.—Application has been made to the State department for a charter for the Monongahela Coal and Coke company of Pittsburgh, capitalized at \$1,000,000. It is understood that the company will control all the coal mining properties along the Ohio river and that its capital will be largely increased after the charter has been issued.