

CARRY HOME TERMS

Philippine Envoys Leave Under Flag of Truce.

THEIR RETURN IS EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS

President of Commission Expresses Pleasure at His Reception.

RECOGNIZES SOUNDNESS OF PLAN OFFERED

Freedom of Island, However, Still Considered the Summum Bonum.

FIFTY REBELS KILLED AT SAN FERNANDO

Enemy Attacks Kansas and Montana Regiments and is Driven Back, Leaving Many Dead and Wounded.

MANILA, May 25.—5:30 p. m.—The Philippine commissioners left here by special train today. They will be escorted to their lines under a flag of truce. It is expected they will return soon.

President Gonzaga of the Philippine commission, en route to Manila, said: "We greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us. We have spent some time with your commissioners, incidentally considering the American constitution. Its principles impress us profoundly.

"The plan of government offered the Philippines seems in theory a good colonial system. But why should a nation with your constitution seek to make a colony of a distant people who have been so long fighting against Spain to secure the same rights your constitution affords? Why should the same battle in America when you fought against England?"

In the fighting at San Fernando yesterday fifty Filipinos were killed and many wounded. The Americans had two men killed and twelve wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—General Otis has forwarded the following dispatch to the War department:

MANILA, May 25.—Adjutant General, Washington: On 23rd inst. Third Infantry, returning to Baliuag from San Miguel, were attacked morning, noon and evening by a large force of enemy, suffering in casualties two men killed and thirteen wounded; enemy repulsed, leaving on the field sixteen killed; large number wounded. Lawton returning yesterday evening appeared in vicinity San Fernando, attacked by Kansas and Montana regiments, which suffered slight loss. Enemy driven through rice fields, leaving fifty dead, thirty-eight wounded and twenty-eight prisoners; fifty rifles and other property captured; their retreat through swamp land saved them from destruction. Lawton returning, leaving with MacArthur on the front regular troops to replace volunteers.

OTIS.

BODIES RETURNED FOR BURIAL

Transport Sheridan Carries Remains of Soldiers—Colonel Stotsenbergs and One Other Nebraska.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The remains of eighteen soldiers who died in the Philippines have been landed from the transport Sheridan and will be sent for burial wherever relatives or friends may desire. The full list is as follows:

COLONEL STOTSENBERG of the First Nebraska. He died of a gunshot wound. His remains will be sent to New Albany, Ind.

EDGAR J. JOHNSON, Company D, Second Oregon, died July 25 of typhoid fever.

WILLIAM C. O'LEARY, Company I, First Montana, died September 5 of spinal meningitis.

SERGEANT WILLIAM J. EVANS, Company C, First Nebraska, died July 24 of typhoid fever.

HARRY G. WATSON, Company C, Thirtieth Minnesota, died August 25 of typhoid fever.

RUFUS K. HOLBROOK, Company C, Second Oregon, died August 10 of typhoid fever.

WILLIAM FIELD, hospital corps, U. S. A., died September 3 of typhoid fever. His remains will be sent to Centaur, Mo.

JOHN PLYNT, Company C, Thirtieth Minnesota, died on board the transport Sheridan.

JOHN BLACK, Company B, First Nebraska, died September 2 of typhoid fever.

JOSEPH W. WHITMAN, Company M, First South Dakota, died August 26 of consumption.

WALTER BERDINE, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., died July 31 of typhoid fever.

LESLIE B. PAXEN, Company E, Thirtieth Minnesota, died of typhoid fever August 6.

LEROY S. MINNICK, Company C, First Wyoming, died August 15 of typhoid fever.

EDWIN C. YOUNG, Company A, Second Oregon, died August 15 of typhoid fever.

THOMAS H. SARGENT, hospital corps, died August 17.

DANIEL MICKELS, Company H, First California, died July 26 of paralysis.

GEORGE H. PERKINS, Company B, First California, died August 7 of pneumonia.

FRANCIS DECKALMAN, hospital corps, died August 29 from morphia poisoning.

FIRST REPORT FROM FUNSTON

Praises All His Officers and Men, but Mentions Major Metcalf in Particular.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Adjutant General Corbin today gave out for publication the report of Colonel Frederick Funston of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, which was an appendix to the report of Major General MacArthur. The report deals with the operations of the Kansas regiment from the beginning of the outbreak, February 5, until February 15. Colonel Funston confines himself generally to a rather dry statement of the daily events of that period.

Touching the fight at Calocan, he says that his outposts were fired upon at 10 o'clock at night by insurgent patrols. "This had followed other attacks, so the general alarm was given and the Kansas men advanced, assisted by part of the Utah battery. During the day Major Whitman was taken ill and returned to Manila, where he was at the date of the report. Being distant from the insurgent trenches and barricades only about 2,500 yards, the fire from them was so galling that an advance was imperative. Says Colonel Funston: "I ordered a charge up the road and through the gardens and bamboo thickets that flanked H. This charge, which I led in person, was most gallantly made, the men firing as they advanced. The insurgents stood until we were within sixty yards, when they gave way."

During the 6th the bodies of thirty-one insurgents were found and buried. Colonel Funston briefly describes other actions in which his regiment participated up to the 15th and in conclusion says: "Where everybody did so well it is impossible to make distinctions, but I wish to bring to your

notice the splendid conduct of Major Wilder S. Metcalf, who has been my right hand during the trying operations of the last ten days."

CASUALTY LIST FROM MANILA

Third Infantry the Principal Sufferer, with Kansas Men a Close Second.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—General Otis cables the following casualties:

Killed: Third Infantry, CORPORAL ASHER E. PIPER, Company M; PRIVATE GUY C. WHITLOCK, Company M.

Twentieth Kansas, PRIVATE WILLIE SULLIVAN, Company A.

Wounded: California Heavy Artillery, Private George Cathelin, Battery D, leg. severe.

Third Infantry, First Lieutenant John C. McArthur, Company A, leg. moderate.

Private Anthony Biedrich, Company A, foot, severe.

Private Charles Diehl, Company A, arm, moderate.

Private Richard T. Frank, Company C, scalp, slight.

Private Fred A. Baker, Company C, abdomen, moderate.

Private Samuel Algren, Company C, leg, slight.

Sergeant Joseph W. Miller, Company H, shoulder, severe.

Private Peter Higgins, Company H, foot, moderate.

Private Benjamin E. Ledgerwood, Company H, foot, moderate.

Private John E. Nelson, Company K, thigh, severe.

Private David J. Purcell, Company K, thorax, severe.

Private James H. Baker, Company K, thigh, moderate.

Third Montana, Private Joseph Franzten, Company F, cheek, slight.

Private C. Taylor, Company F, scalp, slight.

Private W. D. Raymond, Company G, arm, severe.

Twentieth Kansas, Second Lieutenant Robert S. Parker, Company H, thigh, slight.

Private Peter M. Sorenson, Company B, shoulder, severe.

Private Elmer H. Ashcraft, Company B, neck, moderate.

Private Arthur Hollingshead, Company B, abdomen, severe.

Private Ernest Ryan, Company L, abdomen, severe.

Sergeant Charles W. Tozer, Company L, head, slight.

Company M, Albert Dooley, Company M, thigh, moderate.

PLENTY OF FOOD ON HAND

MacArthur's Report on Freshness and Excellence of Supplies Pleases War Office.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The War department gave open expression to the satisfaction with which it receives the statements of Major General MacArthur concerning the food supplies of his army, so far as they relate to the food supplies of the American troops in the Philippines. Secretary Alger has already, acting at the instance of the president, given special instructions to General Otis to cause a careful inquiry to be made by a competent board of experts into the sufficiency of the present army ration for the wants of the Americans in the Philippines, realizing that the climatic conditions there might warrant considerable changes in the established food supplies. But, meanwhile, both the president and the secretary of war are gratified to learn from Major General MacArthur that the army is abundantly supplied with the best Australian beef and with the choicest of American vegetables in good quantity.

The glacier, which sailed today from Port Monroe for Gibraltar, is making an experiment in food supply that is being watched with interest. It carries 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef in its refrigerators for the sail and the crew, and it is expected that it can be kept in good condition for the sixty days required for the passage there will be an opportunity to make a comparison between the Australian beef with which the Americans have so far been supplied.

SCOUTING PARTY IN SKIRMISH

Americans Come Upon Enemy at Santa Rita and Win with Aid of Funston's Command.

MANILA, May 25.—11:30 a. m.—A scouting party of American troops encountered a body of insurgents at Santa Rita and the Americans being reinforced by Brigadier General Funston with the South Dakota regiment, a warm fight ensued.

A lieutenant and five men of the American force were wounded and ten of the insurgents were killed and several captured. General Hughes, who has been appointed to relieve Colonel Smith as governor of the Visayan district, will be succeeded as provost marshal by Brigadier General Williams, who recently arrived here in command of the troops of the Sixth artillery.

Minnesota Men Return to Manila.

ST. PAUL, May 25.—The Thirtieth Minnesota volunteer regiment has returned to Manila with honor, Captain Masterman of Company K, still favored, in command.

Governor Lind received a cablegram from Captain Masterman stating: "Regiment arrived safely. No addition casualties. Excellent reception."

In reply Governor Lind cabled: "Your state is proud of regiment's record. We rejoice over its safe return to Manila. Congratulations."

Reception to Returned Sailors.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—About 200 sailors under command of Lieutenant George W. Logan, who enlisted the men at this port for service in the cruiser Buffalo, which has just returned from Manila, arrived here today on the Lehigh Valley railroad from New York. After breakfast they were escorted by the Seventh United States infantry and members of the Exempt Firemen's association to the city hall, where they were formally welcomed home by Mayor Conrad Diehl. The sailors were then mustered out.

Gaelic Sails for Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The steamship Gaelic sailed today for the orient via Honolulu with a large number of passengers and heavy cargo.

The Gaelic took little mail for the American forces in the Philippines, as the transport Grant, which is scheduled to sail for Manila next Monday, will carry the mail for the soldiers and sailors now in the far east.

YORKS Sails for Cuba.

DEMOCRATS DINE AND TALK

Trusts and Money Power Are Condemned Over Sumptuous Spread.

TABLES STUDED WITH SILVER SHIELDS

Lights of the Party Discuss Issues, Condemning Themselves Mostly to Evils of Industrial Combinations.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Promptly at 6:45 this evening the caterers' bell rang, the band struck up "The Star and Stripes Forever," an army of waiters laden with vases appeared and the mammoth democratic anti-trust banquet was on, while the 1,416 banqueters seated at the tables broke into an irrepressible cheer, rising in a body and waving the small hand flags that had been provided at each cover.

The vast arena of the Coliseum was filled with long tables, tastefully decorated with roses, lilies of the valley and carnations. The table of honor was placed on the raised platform at the north side of the arena and at it were seated W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor John P. Aligned, O. H. Belmont, M. C. Wetmore, Harry B. Haves, president of the Jefferson club, under whose auspices the dinner was given, Hon. Champ Clark, Hon. David A. De Armond and a number of other prominent democrats. The Coliseum was decorated throughout with flags and in the center of each was fixed a large silver shield.

The dinner was concluded at 8 o'clock. No speeches were made during the banquet. It was strictly a love feast. By the time the table was cleared 5,000 seats of the amphitheater were filled with spectators representing the society of St. Louis, and the speaking began. The first speaker of the evening was Harry B. Haves, president of the Jefferson club, who delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Haves said in part:

Address of Toastmaster.

It was not intended that this dinner should be merely the means of affording entertainment, but it was believed by its promoters that the serious discussions to be held tonight will be the means of crystallizing public sentiment against the encroachment upon the liberties of the people of the giant monopolies and trusts. It is not sought or desired to push to the background the vital issues of 1896, or to divert the attention of the fight to be made upon the great evils of all trusts, the money trust.

The battle line must be drawn clearly with democracy on one hand and trusts and the monopolies on the other. If the discussions here tonight will add to the enthusiasm and determination of the democratic party to win the next campaign, these formidable allies of republicanism, then the object of this meeting will have been accomplished.

Mr. Haves gave but a few words to imperialism, declaring that it and the acquisition of foreign territory is foreign to the policy of the democratic party.

President Haves was followed by Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, who presented the state and district banners in the name of the state committee.

Trusts Under Fire.

"Trusts and Democracy" occupied Colonel M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis but a few minutes. His remarks were greeted with cheers. He was followed by Hon. David De Armond of St. Louis, who presented "Trusts and Its Parents." The parents of the trust, according to the speaker, are the protective tariff favored by the republicans and partiality which he claimed that party had ever shown to corporate interests.

When Mr. Haves arose to introduce Mr. Bryan he was greeted with applause. The cheers drowned the music of the band which struck up "Hold the Fort," as he advanced to the front of the rostrum. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

More trusts have been formed during the last two years than at the beginning of the present administration and the nominal capitalization of the trusts now in existence approaches, if it does not equal in amount, the total capital of the United States. The influence of these trusts has become so enormous that the people, without respect to party, are asking themselves how the evil can be removed.

The purpose of the trusts is to control the product of some article of merchandise and the methods employed are, first, the union of all individual producers in a trust, management, or in one corporation, and second, the crushing out of new rivals. A monopoly when once complete not only dictates terms to those who produce but also dictates terms to those who sell the raw material and to those who furnish the labor. If the trusts are permitted to continue we shall find our country in the hands of a few in the United States which will prove as destructive of our ideals as a landed aristocracy would.

The principle is incompatible with our institutions. Man's necessities compel him to become a purchaser, and where there is but one seller the purchaser is completely at the mercy of the seller. Where there is competition between producers, the purchaser is sure to obtain what he wants at a reasonable price. When competition is eliminated the price is controlled not by reason, but by the greed of the one who possesses the monopoly.

One of the difficulties which has been encountered in opposing trusts is that the trust hides behind the federal constitution when attacked by state legislation, and shields itself behind its state charter, when attacked in the federal courts. No remedy will be complete that is not coextensive with the federal government. If the extinguishment of the trust is to be permanent, it must be public at large state will furnish a robber's roost where the spoils collected in other states can be divided.

COMMITTEE IS STILL AT SEA

Democratic Leaders as Yet Uncertain as to the Makeup of Platform for Next Year.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—When the conference of members of the democratic national committee adjourned this afternoon at 5:30 it had taken no action regarding the policy of the party in the coming presidential campaign and planks for the platform were not even discussed. The meeting from first to last was one of discussion regarding methods of work of next year and the ways and means by which this work could best be accomplished. All members were urged to see that the organization of the party in their respective states is perfected as soon as possible, and all preparations made for the fight. The matters of anti-trust, anti-imperialism and silver were not touched upon. No action was taken regarding them and no recommendations were made. The next meeting of the committee will probably be held in Chicago on July 20 and Chairman Jones of the national committee has been asked to call a formal meeting for that date. It is expected that at this meeting definite action will be taken and the question of what is to be the rallying cry of the democracy in the fall of 1899 will be determined. Those present at the meeting today were: Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, who acted as proxy for Committeeman Tomlinson of that state; Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas; T. J. O'Donnell, proxy for Wilson Adair of Colorado; J. K. Ohi, proxy for Clark Howell of Georgia; Alexander Troup of Connecticut; Thomas Gahan of Illinois; John G.

HADLEY IS YALE'S NEW HEAD

Corporation Chooses Him to Fill Dwight's Place as President.

OTHER CHANGES IN UNIVERSITY CHAIRS

Two Veteran Officers Resign After Long and Honorable Service—Appointee is an Alumnus and Professor of University.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—The Yale corporation held its regular meeting today and elected Prof. Arthur Twining Hadley, M. A., professor of Yale university, to succeed Timothy Dwight, resigned. There was a full membership of the corporation present and it is understood the vote was practically unanimous. At the morning session, before the balloting for president had begun, the resignations of Secretary Franklin B. Dexter and Treasurer William W. Farnam were announced. Both had determined long ago that when President Dwight resigned they should sever their connection with the Yale university corporation. This action was taken without regard to the probable successor to President Dwight. Prof. Dexter has been for thirty years secretary of the corporation. He will still continue his connection with Yale as assistant librarian of the university. Treasurer Farnam has for eleven years served the university as treasurer. The resignations were announced by the corporation and by the alumni in general. Prof. Dexter's resignation will take place at commencement and Treasurer Farnam's at the close of the fiscal year, December 1.

The resignation of Louis S. De Forest, M. D., clinical professor of medicine, was accepted, to take effect at commencement. Prof. Charles E. Beechey was appointed curator of the geological collections in succession to the late Prof. Othnell C. Marsh. Dr. George L. Ammerman, Yale 1890, was appointed registrar of the scientific school, and George F. Eaton was appointed instructor in comparative osteology in the same school. M. Matsumoto, assistant in the psychological laboratory, was reappointed, and K. F. Geiser, now a student in the graduate school, was appointed an assistant in history in the college.

It was voted to proceed with the immediate erection of the final building for the law school in front of the present building.

Sketch of Prof. Hadley.

Arthur Twining Hadley was born in New Haven, April 23, 1856, and is the only son of Prof. James B. Hadley of Yale college, a famous Greek professor. Apart from a few years spent abroad, he has always resided in New Haven. His preparatory education was acquired in the public schools and in 1876 he entered Yale. His course in the university was a notable one and in 1882 he received his degree with high honors. The next three years were devoted to the study of history and science, part of the time at the University of Berlin. In 1879 Prof. Hadley became a member of the faculty of Yale and held that position for four years, when he became university lecturer on railroad administration. In 1886 he was made professor of political science in the graduate department.

He was, however, from 1891 until 1893, when Prof. Sumner was compelled by failing health to take an extended vacation, that Prof. Hadley's work was notable, as he was appointed to take the work of the professor in the academy department during the latter's absence. Prof. Hadley is very popular with the students and in the class room and his course of lectures is among the most popular in the university. Of late years he has taken much interest in developing debates in Yale university for oratorical contests with Harvard and Princeton and has coached the debaters a great deal.

Prof. Hadley's ability in his special line has long been recognized in this country and Europe, and he has lectured at Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other parts of the United States, as well as before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, whose guest he was in 1890. Prof. Hadley published numerous articles and a great number of magazine articles contributed to various publications. His principal work is the volume entitled "Railway Transportation, Its History and Its Laws," which has been translated into French. The only public office he ever held was that of commissioner of labor of Connecticut, from 1885 to 1887.

Prof. Hadley received the degree of M. A. from Yale in 1886. He was married in New Haven, June 30, 1891, to Miss Helen Morris, daughter of Lizzie B. Morris, formerly governor of Connecticut.

CUBAN SOLDIERS ARE SULKY

Several Hundred Refuse Either to Give Up Arms or to Accept the Gratuity.

HAVANA, May 25.—Major General Fitzhugh Lee, military governor of the Havana del Rio department, visited Governor General Brooke at El Vedado today that 200 Cuban soldiers of the company of General Maguez, near Marlanco, dispersed yesterday after resolving not to take the 75 per cent. Some of them sold their arms and others took them to their homes.

Telegrams from different points say the Cuban soldiers in the western provinces will adopt the idea of the troops in the orient declining to give up their arms or to accept American money. According to these reports the government employees will contribute a percentage of their salaries in order to give the soldiers an amount equal to that offered by the United States.

La Discussion, in an editorial statement of the conditions today, says the danger of maintaining an armed force is patent and it appeals to the men to disband peacefully, but it passionately demands the reasons which convince to exist against forcing surrender of the arms.

ALL IS QUIET IN SANTIAGO

General Wood Finds, on Tour of Inspection, No Brigandage or Appeals for Aid.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The War department tonight received the following message from General Leonard Wood, in command of the province of Santiago:

SANTIAGO, May 25.—To the Secretary of War: Just returned from inspection of principal interior towns on north coast of this department. People at work, no hunger, no application for personal assistance during the trip, people absolutely quiet, no Cuban troops under arms anywhere in the province and no brigandage. WOOD.

GENERAL HENRY CALLS ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 25.—General Guy V. Henry, who has just been succeeded as governor general of Porto Rico by General Davis, called on the president today to pay his respects. General Henry talks enthusiastically of the island. He believes it has a prosperous future and that the people will eventually make good citizens.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers and Thunderstorms; South to West Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg.

Hallet and other prominent residents of Denver.

ROYALTY BEHIND A COUNTER

Countess of Warwick Proves Herself a Good Saleswoman at Her School of Needlework.

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LONDON, May 25.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Countess of Warwick proved herself not only a great attraction, but an excellent saleswoman, on her first appearance in that capacity at her school of needlework in New Bond street Tuesday afternoon. She appeared behind the counter punctuated by a number of young hansom cabs. She wore a light fitting dark blue dress and a pretty black tulle with a red rose at the side. She set to work at once in a businesslike fashion, taking off her gloves and disclosing a pair of hands often described as one of her greatest beauties.

Purchasers, prompted solely by curiosity, began to pour in, many of the women being accompanied by men, who stood and gazed at the countess as she bustled about after the ladies. The countess was very polite, but only difficulty was to find the things wanted. At first she had one of the regular assistants show her, but she soon learned the whereabouts of goods for herself and worked most energetically. Her good temper and pleasantness were striking. Not even the most difficult customer failed her in the slightest and she gave her opinions on the value and taste of the articles she offered for sale with both tact and effect. The principal of the establishment said she was an expert. This remark was intended to be the highest compliment, as it was under the circumstances. The countess' demeanor and patience suggested to more than one observer that she might start a school to teach the average superficial young assistant how to bear herself when dealing with the unscrupulous members of her own sex. The financial result of the countess' exertions fulfilled her expectations, as the sales were greater in value than during the whole preceding week.

MARK TWAIN AND THE KAISER

American Humorist Tells of His Meeting with the Ruler of the Germans.

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WIENNA, May 25.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Mark Twain gives a humorous account of the misfortune which befell him in an interview with the emperor. He had carefully studied a German speech beforehand, but was so embarrassed on entering the workshop of his Majesty that he forgot every word. The monarch, however, received him cordially and he soon recovered his self-possession and related to the emperor the story of his forgotten oration, at which the latter laughed heartily and said:

"There is no need to say anything in English and I will translate for you."

During the few minutes which the audience lasted the emperor repeatedly helped Mark through his German difficulties, making several flattering remarks upon the humorist's ability as an author and upon the remarkable progress and development of America. He also alluded to the late war.

SEARCH FOR LOST AERONAUT

Nathorst's Expedition Leaves for North to Look for Prof. Andree.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

COPENHAGEN, May 25.—The expedition under Prof. A. G. Nathorst, which is to search along the coast of Greenland for Prof. Andree, the missing aeronaut, sailed today from Helingsborg, Sweden. Prof. Nathorst's relief party sailed on the steam vessel Antares, of which he is port captain. A wealthy Norwegian merchant named Hammes will defray almost the entire cost of the expedition. After carefully examining the region between the seventy-third and seventy-fifth degrees, north latitude, Prof. Nathorst will proceed to Cape Diomedea in the hope of meeting Captain Otto Sverdrup's expedition, which left Christiania last June on the Fram.

His theory is that Andree, if alive, is probably on the northeastern coast of Greenland. He argues that if the missing aeronaut landed in Greenland and took the east coast route to the Arctic ocean, must elapse before he could work his way without a ship to the nearest settlement.

The relief party consists of six scientific men beside Dr. Nathorst and a crew of thirteen. The plan is to head for January 15 and in the event of a severe storm then to follow the ice edge until an opening is found through which the shore can be reached.

DEBATOR SEEKS REFUGE IN DEATH

KANSAS CITY, May 25.—William F. Hackney, architect to the Kansas City Board of Education and one of the city's foremost men of his profession, committed suicide in his office this evening. He shot himself in his brain. He left a note to the newspapers, stating that he was hopelessly in debt, that his income was not sufficient to support his family as it should be kept and that he had decided to "quit business." He leaves a widow and one daughter. Mr. Hackney came here in 1887 from Des Moines, where he was married, and was one of the architects of the Iowa state capitol.

NEW YORK SENATE PASSES TAX BILL

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—The franchise tax bill passed the senate today by a vote of 48 to 18. Three democratic senators voted with the solid republican majority.

WAYS TO WAGE WAR

Laws of Battlefield Considered by Committee at The Hague.

REVISION OF GENEVA CONVENTION POSSIBLE

Morgnier Schemes for Its Modification May Be Submitted.

QUESTION OF COMPETENCE IS IN DOUBT

Conference May Be Limited to Eight Points of Original Circular.

PLAN CONSIDERS TREATMENT OF WOUNDED

Privileges of Ambulances, Hospital Attendants, Religious and Neutral Persons Are Also Embraced in the Scheme.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—Both sections of the committee on the laws of warfare of the peace conference met separately today and began the examination of the subjects submitted to them, the Red Cross section discussing paragraph No. 5, and paragraph No. 6 of the circular of Count Muraviev, Russian minister for foreign affairs, and the Brussels conference section discussing paragraph No. 7.