TREATY WITH JAPAN

Mikado's Government Attains to Rank of SAMPLES FRUM ALL NATIONS Other Civilized Nations.

NEW TREATY GOES INTO EFFECT MONDAY

Of Far-Reaching Importance in Its Relations with the United States.

Japan Recognized as an Equal and Placed on a New Footing.

FIRST ORIENTAL STATE RECOGNIZED

Jutaro Komura, Japanese Minister to Washington, Gives a Comprehensive Outline of the New Arrangement.

the countries of Europe and some of the aid therein. South American republics also go into effect. | "In the course of my journeying I have It is an effect of far reaching importance in given the American consular service conequal in every respect.

The treaty with this country was made Secretary Gresham and Minister Kureno, who then represented Japan here. The changes it made were so farreaching that it was determined the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899.

Mr. Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese minister in Washington, was seen at the Japanese legation today and gave an interesting outline of the more important features of this arrangement. He said:

Scope of the New Treaty. The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history not only of Japan, but of the oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the western powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an oriental state. This action of the enlightened nations of Europe and America shows that if any country is ready to assume a full share in the responsibility and affairs of the world at large these old and enlightened powers are ready to admit such a country to full comity among nations So we regard the advent of this treaty as a

very important step not only for Japan, but for all the nations of the east. The countries with which Japan has made treaties are the United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Den-mark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Peru. All of these go into effect tomorrow except those with France and Austria, which are deferred until August I. With most of these countries Japan had treaty relations To understand the change it is necessary

to look at the system under the old treaties. This was essentially based on two princi ples: First, that foreign residents in Japan shall enjoy the provisions of extraterritoriality, that is, they should be amenable laws and jurisdiction of the of their own country and not to Japanese turisdiction, and, second, that foreign resiopen ports, outside of which foreigners could not reside, own property or engage in trade. The result was in effect about fifteen or sixteen systems of courts in Japan for the of trying foreigners who commit offenses in Japan. Furthermore, most of the powers claimed that Japanese laws were not binding upon foreigners. For instance, take our quarantine law. While it protected us as against our own people, yet there was no protection in the case of an infected foreign The only exception to this refusal to recognize Japanese law was the United States, which recognized from the first the United champagne on which it floated into existbinding force for the Japanese law.

Foreigners Must Pay Taxes.

One of the bad effects of this system was that foreign residents had entire immunity The Japanese paid all the All of this has now disappeared and foreigners are under the same provicions as well as the same obligations as the Jap anese citizens, no more and no less. The first step in the new system is to but an end old fiction of extraterritoriality which foreign citizens were judged by differ- try will be affected." ent standards from Japanese.

The second and essential thing is the

opening of the entire interior of Japan to eign residents and trade. Until now there have been only five treaty ports, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate and Nigata those piaces foreigners had been able live, to purchase property and to trade, but outside of these they could not even travel without a special permit. These five places are an insignificant part of Japan. Henceforth the entire interior of the empire, with its populous cities and inviting fields of industry, is thrown open to foreigners. They may live anywhere, engage in any kind of business and will be assured of the same rotection to life and property that is given to the Japanese.

In bringing about the new system of treaties Japan naturally feels most friendly toward the United States because she always has shown a most sympathetic inter ods and to deal on even terms with the real of the world. The messages of several he presidents have spoken in most friendly terms of this matter. And so, as the gov ernment and people of the United State have taken such a friendly interest under the old system, I hope and believe that the United States government and people will take a most friendly interest in the carrying out of the new treaty

Clash of French and Italians

PARIS, July 16 .- A conflict between Frenchmen and Italians occurred Aubagne, a town ten miles east of Marseilles. Thursday. During the fighting a Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian, and the latter subsequently was killed by an infuriated mob. Yesterday, at the close of an Italian open air concert, a young Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian. Gendarmes were summoned from Marseilles to assist in subduing the Italian population of the

Meeting of Arbitration Committee. THE HAGUE, July 16 .- The peace conference subcommittee on arbitration held a short session Saturday in order to clear up the objections of the minor powers to the arbitration scheme prior to the sitting of the plenary committee on Monday next The amendments proposed are calculated simply to protect the minor powers so that will not be forced to accept arbitration unwillingly at the hands of stronger na-

Asks Uncle Sam to Intervene.

forwarded to the American government a to the association of the cattlemen. ment's intervention to secure Brown's claim ciation will be organized.

against the Transvaal government for damages arising out of the well known Wittontein case, in which Brown secured a judgment for \$1.812,000.

Tharper Returns from Two with Quantity of Rare ne Relies.

ciated Press.) LONDON, Jury illiam Harper of the Philadelphia comme cial museum, who is just completing a two years' tour of the world collecting samples of the chief articles the various nations import, is about to for-LEADING COUNTRIES IN THE COMPACT ward to the United States a collection of the most remarkable sample cases ever amassed. During the course of his quest Mr. Harper penetrated to the most remote corners of Russia, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America and compiled a vast amount of information as to the requirements of the various countries, samples of goods, models of implements and photographs and speciheations of all the leading articles of trade. all of which will be on exhibition in Phila-

delphia during the month of October. "It is a \$50,000 sample case," said Mr Harper to a representative of the Associated Press, "and I do not think its like is equaled in the world. It contains engine models from France, bay rakes from Russia, textiles from Aleppo and central Asia, cottons from Hong WASHINGTON, July 16 .- A new treaty Kong, and mining tools from the Transvaal, between the United States and Japan goes Undoubtedly, America has immense possibiliinto effect tomorrow, at which time also ties for developing her exports, and I believe new treaties between Japan and nearly all the results of my researches will greatly

the relations between Japan and the United siderable study and while the tenure of of-States, as it does away with the treaty fice of the English system makes consuls methods which have been in vogue for nearly better linguists and diplomats, they are often fifty years and substitutes an entirely new lacking in business qualifications. As commethod of procedure. The same is true in mercial missionaries, I believe the American the relations of Japan with other countries, consuls are the most efficient. All such men Taken as a whole, the many treaties which as Mason at Berlin, Monaghan at Chemnitz. go into effect tomorrow place Japan on an Boyle and Marchall Halstead in England entirely new footing with the world at large and Bell at Sydney are doing great work as she is recognized for the first time as an toward the development of the American

November 22, 1894, in Washington, between ONE TRIAL FOR THE SHAMROCK English Yacht Will Only Sail Single Race Preliminary to Meeting

the Columbia.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-I am in day's trial with Britannia shall be the only dend in Spanish gold." one made. Designer Fife and yaching experts who saw the Shamrock's performance of the bank's action is a desire to place its yesterday have formed the highest hopes of capital upon an American basis, particularly its capabilities, and fully expect the yacht to at present, when Spanish silver is inflated be able to give Britannia twenty minutes on far beyond justifiable reasons. This authora thirty-mile course, which will entitle it ity says that it will be only a matter of to meet Columbia with prospects of success.

BRITONS WORRY ABOUT ALASKA. Jingo Newspapers Scoff at the Alleged

Anglo-American Entente. (Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) LONDON, July 16.-There is a recrudescence of anxiety regarding the Alaska dispute in political circles, though the general public does not attach much importance to the matter, Jingo newspapers like the Saturday Review grasped the opportunity to reair their anti-American proclivities. The Review thinks that as the

time for the presidential nominations approaches President McKinley may "find the Cleveland precedent overtempting and Monopoly, coupled with the use of ma-launch an arrogant Alaska message against chinery, has only served in the United the issuance of the rules, taking from them England, the recognition of which would States to curb personal intellectual envery different to the success attending the Venezuelan question." After asserting that the Canadians de-

sire is to finally decide the matter by imdemands a tribunal which will be either a have gradually changed the entire American farce or unlikely to settle anything, the sentiment toward Cuba. While the American "We cannot concede more to the United

our own experience in that direction does not give much hope of the efficacy of concessions even if we do." In conclusion, the Review remarks: "If the Anglo-Saxon entente does nothing to modify the American attitude toward

Alaska, it will have proved more useless

and evanescent than the bubbles of the

ence."

Project Provokes Protest. PARIS, July 16 .- Le Republique Francaise, commenting upon the danger in which the proposed Franco-American commercial convention will place national progitlmate protests. The agriculturists of Ain ling General Brooke in order to make a per others will follow, as all parts of the coun-

. Fatal Riot of Soldiery.

CANEA, Island of Crete, July 16 .- An affray occurred here last evening between French and Italian soldiers, in which four of the combatants were injured. One men at the mercy of robbers and frontier law. Frenchman and one Italian are in a dying The best method is to capture them, let them condition as a result of wounds received during the fighting. Other serious affrays

Admits the Story Was False.

MADRID, July 16 .- El Liberal, which yesterday published a etatement to the effect that a deficit of 2,750,000 pesetas had been discovered in the accounts of the Northern Railway company due to embezziements publishes a retraction today, admitting that the story was false and apologizing.

BARCELONA, July 16 .- The French squadron, consisting of twenty ships, arrived

RISKS MUCH TO SEE MOTHER Frank M. Girard, a Returned Volunteer, Disobeys Orders to See His

ALBANY, Ore., July 16.-Frank Girard, a member of Company I, Oregon volunteers, has arrived here from San Fran-San Francisco harbor, while still on shipboard, he received a telegram that his mother, who resides near Monmouth, was dying, and asked him to come home at once. He applied to the officer for a furlough, offering the telegram as a reason, but it was refused. By the aid of sympathetic comrades he was let down by a rope into a small boat and went ashore, taking the train at once for home. He says that he will return to his regiment in a few days.

SHEEP HERDERS TO ORGANIZE

Meeting Has Been Called to Gather at Fort Pierre to Lay Plans for Mutual Protection.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16 .- A special to the Times from Sioux Palls, S. D., says: The sheep raising industry in the lands ceded by the Sioux Indians between the Missouri river and the Black Hills has now VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.-United States reached such proportions that the owners Consul Smith of this city is said to have have decided to form an association similar memorial from R. E. L. Brown, an Ameri- meeting has been called for October 2 next, can mining engineer, requesting the govern- at Fort Pierre, when the sheepmen's asso-

Seditious Pronunciamento Issued Against Uncle Sam in Cuba.

NO ONE DARE CLAIM ITS AUTHORSHIP

Havana Bank Declares a Dividend Payable in American Gold-General Brooke Gets All Kinds of Applications.

HAVANA, July 16 .- The pronunciamento recently issued in the city of Matanzas, signed "Betancourt," and calling upon Cubans to prepare to hurl from the country the "haughty and hungry Spanish lion," is now believed by many to have been the production of the civil governor of Matanzas. The reasons for this view are not very convincing, but Senor Betancourt has not positively denied the authorship and it is notorious that he hassexpressed almost identical sentiments in the Havana cafes on different occasions before American officers. He once used language closely resembling that of the "proclamation" in the presence of an American brigadier general and an

American colonel. Both officers believe it quite probable that he wrote the appeal. If not its author, then in their judgment, he was cognizant of it and address to the people of Matanzas. General Wilson, military governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara department will doubtless ask the civil governor for an explanation in case sale dealers are as follows: there is no denial from him.

Payable in American Gold.

The Banco Espanal, the largest financial institution in Cuba, announced recently a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable in American gold. The Advisador-Commercial, the leading finance journal, which professes to be shocked at this sudden change of policy on the part of the bank, and after combination as you can to support says:

"Its capital is Spanish. Why is not the dividend made payable in Spanish gold? Certainly the idea must be to please the Americans in order to gain future banking you can of increase and decrease in surfavors. For no other reason can we see and demand, in support of your views. position to say that Mr. Thomas Lipton's favors. For no other reason can we see yachting advisers have decided that Tues- | why the bank did not declare 3.851/2 divi-

'A prominent banker says the real reason months before silver is reduced to its former level and that it is better to get on the American basis before that reduction is accomplished.

It is understood that for several weeks the bank has been getting rid of a large deposit of silver and has consequently made immense profits. The Santiago branch bought last autumn more than \$1,000,000 at 50 cents. This now stands at 84 cents.

El Diario de la Marina says: If the human ideal is material interest, then the United States possesses the high-est form of civilization, but, thank God, the Spanfards and Cubans have been taught fluence in the United States is capital. deavor, to disappooint such ambitions and to make culture and knowledge hardly worth the candle. It is hardly necessary to glance through the columns of the Amer partial arbitration, while the United States and interviews from returned officers which cans may be richer, stronger, more active States without Canadian acceptance and cannot claim to be cultured, not even to the

degree of Spain's Cuban offspring. Apply to General Brooke.

A Cuban major called at the capital yesterday to ask an interview with the governor general, whom, he said, he would ask to give him an appointment in the customs house. Lieutenant Cassell of General Brooke's staff told him he must take his application in the usual way, setting forth his qualifications, and furnishing a certificate of moral charac To this the Cuban replied that he had earned the position by fighting for the revolution, and if he did not get it he would take to the woods as several others had done. During the afternoon another apductions, says: "The project provokes le- plicant, a negro lieutenant, insisted on see department have already remonstrated and sonal demand for \$75. He said he needed the money and insisted upon waiting. After an hour or so the man, who looked fat and happy, asked Lieutenant Cassell for the loan of 10 cents.

The Commercial says: "The worst method of treating the banditti is the legal method, as it puts honest try to escape and then kill them. The reason why Mexico now has immunity from bandits is that she has followed this course.' Citizens and property holders at Batabano have protested to Governor Genera Brooke against the appointment of Martin Causo as mayor, owing to the fact that he

s a non-resident. They have asked for the appointment of Major Dubouchet, but Senor Rivera, the civil governor, insisted upon the arbitrary appointment of his own friend.

was 85 degrees Fahrenheit. BUY A MEDAL FOR MISS GOULD Boys of the Sixth Ohio Whom She Has

The temperature in Havana at 3 p. m

Befriended Will Show Their TOLEDO, O., July 16 .- During the war

with Spain, Miss Helen Gould of New York Commissioner Hermann of the Genfurnished a number of cots for the soldiers in Cuba, part of which were received by the Sixth Ohio regiment of this city. The boys cisco, in violation of orders. On reaching at once decided to show their regard for a magnificent medal will be bought and preof which will be engraved:

> recognition of the patriotism of an American land office. woman. On the other side of the medal will appear

the usual bare floor tent.

Baptist Young People Adjourn. RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—The conven-on of the Baptist Young People's union closed today. This morning many of the pulpits of the city were occupied by minislosed today. ers in attendance upon the convention the afternoon a regular session was held at the auditorium, when an address was made by Maurice P. Franks of Trenton, N. J., and the convention sermon was preached b Dr. T. J. Villers of Indianapolis, Ind. A the night closing sessions addresses wer made by Dr. G. Whitman of Buffalo, N. Y. Prof. T. L. Sheppard of Hamilton, N. Y. concluded by Dr. Chivers of Chicago.

TO OVERTHROW THE EAGLE EXAMINE INTO THE TRUSTS MAKE NO HALT FOR BULLETS

Civic Federation of Chicago Will Show Up the Effects of the Great Combinations.

CHICAGO, July 16 .- The general commitee on arrangements for the conference on combinations and trusts called by the Civic federation of Chicago has mailed circular letters to 625 trusts and combinations throughout the country, asking twenty-six questions, such as the number of organizaions included in the consolidation, the number yet outside, the original capital of the various concerns now merged, the present capital employed, the effect on prices of products and the effect on labor as to displacement and rate of wages.

Of the labor unions in the various crafts employed in these combinations, questions are asked as to the effect on wages, hours the "crafty eagle," as they had removed of work and the number thrown out of employment by the organizations of the trusts. The questions addressed to the 500 national and local traveling men's associations throughout the country are as follows:

> 1. How many commercial travelers in your immediate vicinity have lost their positions owing to trust consolidations?
>
> 2. How many of these discharged belong

> by your local organization?
>
> 3. What effect have these combinations had regarding the salary of commercial travelers retained in their employ?
> 4. Estimate the number of commercial

travelers residing in your own locality.
5. What is your opinion of trusts and industrial combinations and what is the general sentiment expressed regarding them?

The committee hopes the employment of agreed to the use of his name. Many Cuban | this system will be that each set of replies officers of high rank are satisfied that Senor may operate as a check upon the others, so Betancourt was in some way intimately rethat the final result will be an unquestionlated to the publication and circulation of the ably accurate lot of data on the essential address to the people of Matanzas. General points at issue in the trust problem—material which will provide basis for argument

in the conference.

The six questions addressed to the whole-1. Are any or all of the articles in which you deal manufactured by a "trust" or combination?

2. If any please state what. 3. To what extent are you able to buy these goods from sources outside of the 4. What has been the course of prices since the combination on the goods you sell? Please give as full statistics of prices before

5. To what extent do you ascribe the changes which have occurred to the fact of combination and to what extent are they due to other causes? Give any figures that 6. What is your opinion of the general effect of the combinations on your line on (a) the trade—the distribution—and (b) the

LANDS UNDER RESERVOIR ACT

public-the consumer.

Federal Authorities State that Rules Applicable Will Prevent Any Monopoly of Them.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Reports reachng the Interior department of a threatened monopolization of a number of points of the lands acquirable under the law relating to reservoirs for watering live stock create no apprehension on the part of the authorities. They say that the rules and of the law have been so carefully framed that there is no danger of individuals getting more than their share of the public domain or of the infliction of any possible injury to the common use of the areas filings being now returned to the parties with instructions that the applications for such flands must conform to the later

regulations. They are also designed to prevent an exclusive right to the tract taken, giving the land the status of a communicative property open to all seeking the water rights and furthermore, they restrict the maximum quantity of land in any section to 160 acres to each individual, but even this is not permissible unless the party has built a reservoir having a capacity of 500,000 gallons, any less capacity reducing the area allowed proportionately. The land taken cannot be fenced or otherwise inclosed and must be kept open to the free use of everyone wanting to water his animals, any noncompliance with the law and regulations resulting in cancellation of rights.

NEW FIELD GUN FOR THE ARMY

Long Series of Experiments Brings Forth Advanced Type of Light Artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The War department has recently concluded an exhaustive series of experiments at Sandy Hook with high explosives and the largest field guns that promises to mark a material advance in the artillery branch of the army. Permanent arrangements were made under the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, composed of both line and staff officers and of which the major general commanding the army is chairman. The board's report is in shape to be presented to the secretary of war the timber. The Hotchkiss gun opened fire troops and were soon completely routed from Broadway, Myrtle avenue, Flushing and and if adopted will result in arming the on the trenches to the left of the road with their trenches, leaving the field covered with Third avenue roads were at work on these vanced type of light field guns in the world. The board has decided on a type of field gun and a battery of the Utah artillery. General which can only be equaled by that of Com- ten minutes, which meant that the service ute, which can be operated by one man and which its full crew can take to pieces in thirteen seconds for loading on mule back for transportation wherever needed. It is three-inch caliber, can carry shrapnel or a bursting charge of high explosives, which The colonel was very much surprised and will kill by concussion in a radius of 200 disturbed to hear of his regiment being called A high explosive has been tested for a

year and is said to be superior to either hastened to the train, which left Manila for lydile, the British, or melinite, the French Malolos about 8:30 a. m., and arrived at high explosives.

NO SUCH STATEMENT MADE

eral Land Office Replies to Ex-Senator Allen.

WASHINGTON, July 16.-Commissioner her. The corporals of each company raised Hermann of the general land office, having funds among the men and with this money received a dispatch from ex-Senator William Vincent Allen demanding that the sented to Miss Gould. The design for the commissioner retract an alleged statement medal is a miniature canteen, on one side that he (Allen) had entered government land under the reservoir or other act of "Presented to Miss Helen Gould by the congress, has replied that no such stateenlisted men of the Sixth Ohio," and "In ment has ever been made by the general

It is stated that, although many filing applications have been made in Nebraska miniature tent showing the cots instead of under the reservoir act, none of the names of persons making them have been received here, transmitting them to Washington being deferred until final steps in the cases are about to be taken and patent is about to issue. Mr. Hermann accepts ex-Senator Allen's denial that he was one of the entry-

> SEATTLE. Wash., July 16.—Twelve discharged soldiers of the battleship Iowa, who have started for Brooklyn, N. Y., say they will lay before Secretary Long a complaint regarding the rations issued on board the lowa. They claim it is inferior to the one intended by the Navy department to be granded. It is stated that the men have de-

serted on account of the rations.

Handful of Nebraskans Charge in Face of Heavy Fire of Insurgents.

COL. STOTSENBERG DIES LEADING HIS MEN

Commanding Officer Cuts Short His Visit at Manila and Makes Good Time to the Firing Line, Where He Leads the Charge.

SAN FERNANDO, P. I., June 10 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-About 6 run across the open field. They had ado'clock Saturday morning, April 23, heavy vanced about 200 yards in the charge when firing was heard in the direction of the Fifty- Lieutenant Sisson received his death wound first lowa's outpost, which was stationed about 1,200 yards to the right of the Ne- in command of K company at the time and braska's camp on the Malolos-Quingua they occupied one of the most exposed posiroad. Major Bell, with a scouting party tions in the advance, being along the road from the Fourth cavalry, had advanced too and directly in front of the trench. close to the insurgents' lines, in his eagerness to secure information of the enemy's position and fortifications and almost succeeded in falling into a trap.

The country traversed had been frequently gone over by scouting parties sent out each day, but they had met with nothing but a few straggling sharpshooters, who kept a lookout from a perch in the trees. Major Bell had sent out four or five men in advance of the main body, and they reporting that all was well in front, the main body moved forward. They had advanced but a short distance when a terrific fire was poured into them from both flanks and from in

The entire party quickly dismounted and sought the best cover available. Seeing the men fall from the horses, the insurgents were confident their fire had been a destructive one, and proceeded to make a charge upon what they thought a body of lifeless Americans, but they soon found them to be very lively corpses. Major Bell quickly rallied his party and repulsed the charge and a messenger was dispatched for reinforcements.

Colonel Stotsenberg was in Manila visiting, having left the night before, leaving Major Mulford in command of the Nebraska regiment. Major Mulford left for the outpost at the first sound of heavy firing. and at once pressed into service and sent to the cavalry's aid Company C of the Fiftyfirst Iowa, which had just marched up the road to relieve the outpost. He also sent for one battalion of the Nebraska regiment. Major Bell and his party had retreated a field in addition to the two who had already been brought back.

Nebraskans to the Rescue.

About 8 o'clock a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under the command of Captain Holdeman, consisting of Company H, under the command of Lieutenant Van Valen; Company F, Lieutenant Gegner; Company A. Lieutenant Fisher, and Company D. Lleutenant Burr, arrived and the company of Iowans were sent back to relieve the outpost. A battalion of the lowas was also ordered out, and came on the field a short time later, and took a position regulations put in force for the execution 500 yards to the right of the Nebraskans. The cavalry had nearly exhausted its ammunition, and had the reinforcements been delayed for a short time it would be hard to state what would have become of the concerned. The new code of rules, it is Corporal John Golambeski received his fatal unlucky expedition. We advanced to where stated, restrict filings made previous to shot and found his body had been dragged every tendency to monopoly, these previous of by the insurgents, leaving only a trail of blood to show the direction in which they had gone. It was then decided to ad-

vance still further, and if possible to cover his body; and we again moved forward to within about 1,200 yards of Quingua, when the enemy was discovered in force, strongly intrenched along the edge of the timber in front of Quingua with a level open space between us and the enemy. The insurrector at once opened a terrific fire upon us, and their marksmanship was exceptionally good to what it had been upon former occasions. They had remedied, to a great extent, their fault of shooting high. The infantry was unable to drive them from their well-built horseshoe trenches without the aid of the artillery, and the Utah battery and another battalion of the Nebraskus were sent for.

Exposed to Sun and Bullets.

The men in the meantime were forced to lie in the rice field, subject to the burning sun and the raking fire of the insurgents A battalion of the Iowas came up about 1,000 yards to the right and opened fire upon the enemy, but the Nebraskans held their fire and awaited developments. About 10 o'clock another battalion of the Nebraskans arrived, Captain Killian commanding, consisting of Company K, under command of Lieutenant Sisson: Company M. Captain Wilson: Company I, Lieutenant Smith, and Company B, under Lieutenant Wadsworth. The Nebraska mountain Hotchkiss gun, under the command was placed in position on the left of the Captain Killian's battalion was deroad. ployed in line of skirmishers on the right of the road and about fifty yards in advance of tillery placed in position on the left of the road and the Hotchkiss gun withdrawn. In the meantime word had reached Colonel Stotsenberg in Manila that the First Nebraska was in action and heavily engaged. into the field in this unlooked-for manner and hastily bidding adieu to his wife, he Malolos about 10:30. During the entire journey he showed great anxiety about his regiment, and before the train could stop he was off like a shot, and jumping on his waiting horse, he left for the scene of action as fast as his horse could carry him, arshort time behind General Hale. Stotsenberg Takes Command.

Colonel Stotsenberg at once assumed

in placing the artillery in position, which able damage to the natives. was being somewhat delayed by the timber and heavy underbrush. Soon, however, guns of the Utah battery opened upon the enemy's trenches. The

first shell fell a little short, but this was only a feeler, and the next one cut a gap into the enemy's lines which showed the unerring aim of the Utah gunners, and the Filipinos could be seen carrying away the wounded from the effect of the shot. Colonel Stotsenberg was considerably disturbed about the men lying out in the open

field, exposed to the raking fire of the in-

surgents and not being allowed to return

the fire. Our men were being picked off by the enemy's sharpshooters and the colonel exclaimed: "I will not have my men shot down this way and we doing nothing." Nor would it have been advisable to retreat under such a heavy fire. The only thing to do was to advance and after the artillery had shelled the trenches for about ten minutes the colonel sent a message to General Hale that he was going to charge

the trench. He immediately placed himself

Forecast for Nebraska-Cool and Fair; Variable Winds Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour. Deg. 1 p. m.... 80 2 p. m.... 80 Honr. Deg. 5 s. m.... 69 6 s. m.... 68 3 p. m..... 80 7 n. m..... 69 8 n. m 68 9 s. m..... 70 10 a. m..... 74 6 p. m..... 7 p. m..... 12 m...... 80

at the head of the regiment and gave the

command, "Forward. The skirmish line of the First Nebrask: arose in unison and the men went on the through the heart. Lieutenant Sisson was

Bullet Finds Stotsenberg. About fifty yards further along the road and almost in a direct line with Lieutenant Sisson. Colonel Stotsenberg was stricken down with a Mauser bullet through the heart. We lay the body of the colonel in the shade of a native but to await the arrival of the ambulance. The sad news soon traveled down the line. At first the story was not credited by the men, but when it was later verified there were tears in the eyes of every Nebraskan in the line.

out of their position and across the Quingua on the right of the trench and poured volley booted and stoned and at the Marcy aveafter volley into the enemy's flanks with nue stables a crowd of 3,000 men resisted

Major Mulford, now in command, ordered Many arrests were made during the day. about 150 yards. From here a few volleys it would be. were fired upon the fast retreating Filipinos.

The casualties of the Nebraska for the day were as follows: Two officers killed, killed, thirty enlisted men wounded. A little later a third battalion, under the command of Major Eager, consisting of Com-

pany C, under Lieutenant Storck; Company L. Lieutenant Richards; Company G. Captain Talbot, arrived, this battalion having two men wounded while crossing the short distance, leaving one man dead on the neld, by some stray sharpshooters who, no doubt, were posted in the timber across the river. Private George Wageck of Company L received a painful wound in the shoulder and neck just missing the jugular vein, the out through his cheek. Private J. S. Roller was the other boy wounded, he receiving a bullet in the left arm.

Position Held During Night.

renches south of Quingua formerly held by the insurgents. Later in the evening Company E arrived with the wagon train having fight with the traction company. been left in camp to guard the property and scort the wagons which carried rations for

was moved into position, the left resting on portation was stopped for a while and a good Quingua river. The South Dakotas having deal of congestion occurred. arrived, were placed as usual, on our left, and the lowas on the right, thus for the first of the artiflery opened fire upon the enemy's routes comprising the territory covered by and succeeded in driving part of them back past 7 o'clock there were very few cars run

Company B then forded the river under a heavy fire, quickly followed by Company I and M. These three companies deployed along the opposite bank of the river and immediately opened upon the enemy, flanking them and driving them out of their trenches in front of the bamboo bridge. Under the rapid volley firing of Companies B. I and M the insurgents were held in check. while the remainder of the regiment waded the river, deployed along the river bank in a strong skirmish line, and covered the opening in front of the bamboo bridge, thus protecting the South Dakota's and Iowa's pasage across the bridge.

Here the brigade was delayed until the ambulances, ammunition and wagon train forded the river. Some difficulty was met with in getting them over, owing to the high banks and uneven river bottom. The line of Lieutenant Moore, also having arrived, then advanced for a distance of about 1,000 yards, when the enemy were seen entrenched of the system. along the river bank about 500 yards in advance. Although strongly fortified, the in-

First Nebraska's Casualties.

The Nebraska loss up to this point was one killed and two wounded, Lieutenant Dungan of Company C receiving a bullet in the right thigh and Corporal Charles Cadwell of Company F in the left thigh. Private Holland Saidler, a member of the United States hespital corps, but attached to the First Nebraska ever since the regiment left riving there a few moments later, and only San Francisco, was killed in front of Quingua before the regiment moved across the river, undoubtedly by a sharpshooter perched in a tree. The South Dakotas were more fortunate, having seven killed and several command of the regiment and also assisted wounded, but succeeding in doing consider-

> The brigade again moved forward, but met with no resistance before reaching the deserted town of Pulihan, where a halt was ordered for dinner and to allow the tired and overheated boys to rest a couple of hours. About 3 p. m. the line again advanced, but met with nothing but brush and dense canebrake until reaching the town of Lagundi, when the enemy was found as usual in well-built breastworks.

The enemy's position at this point was somewhat extended, their lines reaching from the river toward and crossing the road which leads into Calumpit. The regiment halted within about 500 yards of the enemy and brought the Krags and Springfields into play with an effective volley firwere supported by a platoon of the Sixth artillery, which also did some fine work. After about ten minutes of firing against a trench the Americans could hold back no longer, and the First Nebraska, together with the South Dakotas,

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER CAR WHEELS AT REST

Employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Line Leave Their Posts.

TIE-UP DOES NOT AFFECT WHOLE SYSTEM

Mob of Three Thousand Strikers Make Trouble for the Police.

NONUNION TRAIN CREWS ARE ASSAULTED

Cars Are Stoned, Rails Are Torn Up and Trolley Wires Are Cut.

MEN ASK REVISION OF THE TIME TABLES

Higher Rate for Overtime is Also Included in Their Demands-Street Car Officials Make Unqualified Refusal.

NEW YORK, July 16.-Auother trolley strike is on in Brooklyn. Nearly all the conductors and motormen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, numbering several thousand, quit work at 5 o'clock this morn-In the meantime on went the Nebraska ing. Those who had cars out left them on regiment after the insurgents, driving them the tracks. The company endeavored to run cars with nonunion men on all the lines river to their trenches on the opposite side. and there was much disorder. Wires were The Iowas during the charge advanced down cut, rails were torn up, nonunion men the police.

the regiment to advance into Quingua, and On some lines the company maintained a we moved forward into the village, halting regular service and on others they failed close by a large church and taking posses- altogether. Cars were unable to run to sion of all the trenches built in the streets the ocean beaches. The tieup has not been radiating from the church for a distance of nearly so complete as the labor leaders said

So far this strike has not been as effective as that of 1895, but there is no telling how long or far-reaching it may become two officers wounded, four enlisted men For some weeks past the employes of the several lines controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company have been complaining that the management did not live up to the ten-hour law. The men demand a revision of the time tables at the different barns and also claim that they should be paid 20 cents an hour for overtime, which is equivalent to \$2 a day, the price which they set for a working day of ten hours.

Meetings have been held daily and nightly for the last week, and it was inferred by the reports given out by the employes and bullet going through his tongue and coming their advisers since Thursday last that while a strike was imminent it would not occur for some days to come. General Master Workman Parsons and District Master Workman Pines had charge of the men's The regiment then deployed along near the affairs and a strike was called at 4:30 this edge of the Quingua river, close by a ford morning. At this hour most of the motorand bamboo bridge. It maintained this posi- men and conductors on the Brooklyn Traction during the night, with the exception of tion company's lines had completed their ompanies M and F, which occupied the night trips and determined that this was the most opportune moment to begin the strike, which is expected to be a stubborn

Three Lines Escape Persecution.

A heavy rain storm was in progress at the regiment. During the evening a detail this time and there was very little pasthat had been left in Malolos packed up all senger traffic. The Smith street, Franklin the men's blankets, along with company avenue and Hamilton ferry lines, which are property, and stored the same in the freight controlled by the Coney Island Railread comat Malolos until the regiment again pany, having maintained the regular terms made a halt for a definite length of time. | with their employes, were not impeded in Just before daylight April 24 the regiment; the least, but on all the other roads trans

Shortly after midnight about 100 policemen from the precincts of Manhattan and the time giving the Nebraskas the center of the Bronx districts were sent to different barns, brigade. At daybreak the three-inch guns and many were placed along the several breastworks on the opposite side of the river the Brooklyn Traction company. Up to half and opening a way for the infantry to cross over these lines and these sent out from the different barns were policed by two, three and four constables. On the Putnam avenue line only a few men refused to work and it was notable that scarcely a half dozen of the

cars on this division were policed. The Flatbush and Bergen Beach care, the Nostrand avenue, Gates, Ralph and Myrtle avenue cars, as well as the Third avenue trolleys had a meager service in the early hours of the day, but traffic on the old Nas sau lines, which comprise the Fifth, Seventh, Park and Vanderbilt avenues, and Dougla-s and Butler streets roads will be practically at a standstill. The men on the Nassau road were most determined and not one of the motormen or conductors went to work. The cars remained idle for several bours, but by 10 o'clock about one-tenth of the gegular rolling stock was working. These cars were manned by inspectors and linemen, and, in fact, oilers and helpers were pressed into service so as to maintain a partial running

Service Crippled One-Third

By the middle of the afternoon over 50 per dead and wounded. Company M here made lines. Later in the afternoon the cars on rival, about 10:30 o'clock, of General Haie one of the luckiest strikes of the campaign, the latter road were running at intervals of pany L in San Francisco del Monte. Com- was crippled about one-third. The heavy pany M was advancing cautiously through storm of the early morning was dissipated the thicket under cover of the brush and about 10 o'clock, and from then until well suddenly discovered about fifty insurgents into the afternoon, the Sunday traffic, usually strongly entrenched. The company advanced very heavy to North Beach, Bergen Beach to within about fifty yards on their flank and Coney Island, filled the cars, but the and surprised the Filipines in such a manner dread of trouble or disturbance kept hunthat out of the fifty there were forty killed. dreds of people away from these seaside resorts. Shortly before noon President Ritter's private car, Ampere, started from the city hall and made a round trip.

On board were Chief Engineer Breckenridge, W. W. Wickes, President Rossiter's private secretary and Assistant Secretary Van Cott. Accompanying these were Headquarters Detectives Reynolds, Harrington, Gray and Stoddard. The Ampere, after running to the Flushing extension, went up Nostrand avenue to Bergen Beach and returned down Flatbush avenue whence it ran

to Coney Island. Coming back from Coney Island the president's car traveled over the Fifth avenue route, and as it neared Twenty-third and First avenue, those on board found their further progress impeded by a stalled car near the Fifth avenue barn

Attacked the Motorman.

Here a crowd of nearly 500 people, many of whom were women and children, had congregated, and the motorman of the Ampere, Howard Jaskson, was attacked by several men who were strikers or in sympathy with them. The motorman received some nasty bruises on the head and logs.

Secretary Wickes was one of the first to run to the man's assistance and he was finally rescued from the mob. Six arrests were made, and the track was soon cleared. Throughout the afternoon boulders and large pieces of granite were taken from a nearby yard and placed on the tracks in the vicinity of Greenwood cemetery and the cars came along at intervals of twenty and thirty minutes; their further progress was considerably delayed until these obstructions were removed. No sooner did the cars pass than the boulders were laid on the tracks