

PEACE TERMS NOT YET SETTLED.

Rebel Commissioners Take Their Departure From Manila,

But Are Expected to Soon Return to Negotiate With the Americans.

Express Themselves as Profoundly Impressed With the Constitution of the United States, and the Theory of Government Offered the Philippines, but Question Why This Nation Should Make a Colony of a Distant People.

MANILA, May 26—11:20 a. m.—A scout from the 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 forces 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 Williston, who recently arrived here in command of the troops of the Sixth Artillery.

MANILA, May 25—5:30 p. m.—The Filipino Commissioners left here by special train to-day. 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, previous to his departure, 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 to be 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 gives? You fought the same battles 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 killed and twelve wounded.

OTIS REPORT OF BATTLES. WASHINGTON, May 25.—General Otis sent the following dispatch to the War Department:

"Manila, May 25.—Adjutant General, Washington, May 23d inst., Third Infantry, returning to Balingu, were attacked, morning, noon and evening by a large force of the enemy, suffering in casualties two men killed and thirteen wounded. The enemy was repulsed, leaving on the field fifty dead, thirty wounded and twenty-eight prisoners. Fifty rifles and other property were captured. Their retreat through the swamp land saved them from destruction. Lawton is returning, leaving with MacArthur on the front troops to replace volunteers."

"OTIS."

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

KILLED. Third Infantry, May 23d—Company M, Corporal Asher E. Pipe; Private Guy C. Whitlock.

Wounded. Kansas, May 24th—Company A, Private William Sullivan.

WOUNDED. California Heavy Artillery—Company D, Private George Cathelin, leg, severe.

Third Infantry—Company A, First Lieutenant John C. McArthur, leg, moderate; Privates Anthony Brecka, foot, severe; Charles Dieckrich, arm, moderate; C. Richard T. Frank, scalp, slight; Fred A. Baker, abdomen, moderate; Samuel Algren, leg, slight; Musician William Plemany, leg, slight; H. Sergeant Joseph W. Miller, shoulder, severe; Privates Peter Higgins, foot, moderate; Benjamin E. Ledgerwood, foot, moderate; K. John E. Nelson, thigh, severe; David J. Purcell, thorax, severe; James H. Baker, thigh, moderate.

Third Montana—Company F, Privates Joseph Frantzen, cheek, slight; C. Taylor, scalp, slight; G. W. D. Raymond, arm, severe.

Twenty-third Kansas—Company H, Second Lieutenant Robert S. Parker, thigh, slight; B. Privates Peter M. Sorenson, shoulder, severe; Elmer H. Ashcraft, neck, moderate; Arthur Hollingshead, abdomen, severe; L. Ernest Ryan, abdomen, severe; Sergeant Charles W. Tozer, head, slight; M. Corporal Albert Dooley, thigh, moderate.

REAR-ADMIRAL SCHLEY. Received With Great Enthusiasm by Citizens of Denver.

DENVER (Col.), May 25.—Hundreds of Denver people greeted Rear Admiral Schley with cheers as he stepped from the Burlington train at the Union Depot this morning. The Admiral and his wife had traveled from Omaha as the guests of ex-Senator and Mrs. Manderson. The party, after exchanging greetings with the Reception Committee, proceeded to the residence of Mayor Johnson, where they had breakfast.

During the forenoon, accompanied by Governor Thomas, Mayor Johnson and other prominent people, they were driven around the city in a trolley, where as the guests of John M. Kuykendall. After

this sightseeing trip the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Denver Club by Joel F. Vaile.

Mayor Johnson proclaimed a half holiday, and flags flew from many buildings in honor of the city's distinguished guest.

A multitude estimated at high as 20,000 people, greeted Admiral Schley at the public reception given at the State House between 4 and 6 o'clock this evening. For an hour and a half the Admiral shook the hands of his admirers, although former experiences at Omaha and elsewhere had almost crippled his right hand. As the time for closing the reception came near it was evident that not a title of the people waiting could greet the distinguished guest, so that handshaking was discontinued, and the Admiral from the steps of the Capitol, briefly addressed the crowd, thanking them for the compliment of their presence and the hearty welcome he had received.

The Admiral and his party will leave for Colorado Springs to-morrow morning.

McKINLEY'S TRIP WEST. Not Yet Decided Whether He Will Come Further Than St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President McKinley has positively decided to go as far West this summer as St. Paul, but whether he will go on to the Yellowstone Park and the coast much depends upon circumstances such that it is now impossible to make a decision. Nor is the date of his visit to St. Paul yet decided. He intends to be there at the time the Thirtieth Minnesota, First South Dakota and other regiments arrive from the Philippines, when a great reception will be given them.

The President's New England tour will be made as quiet as possible. He has accepted invitations for informal receptions both at Holyoke and Springfield, and will also call upon Smith College at Northampton, as well as Mount Holyoke Seminary at South Hadley, which will be his special destination.

G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia in September will be attended by the President.

FATAL FIRE AT NEW YORK. Two Lives Lost During the Burning of a Lodging-House.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A man and a woman perished in a fire that destroyed a lodging-house kept by Fay Hillon in West Forty-seventh street early to-day.

The man was known by the name of Thompson and was supposed to be a fish-dealer. The woman was a negress, whose name is not known. She was killed by leaping from the top story of the building. The fire had gained great headway before it was discovered and Thompson was suffocated in his room. The loss on the building was \$20,000.

Mrs. John Rothburg, 84 years old, was fatally burned in trying to escape from a burning tenement at Irvington and Hill streets.

ITALY'S PARLIAMENT. Deputies Refuse to Accept President Zanardelli's Resignation.

ROME, May 25.—Parliament reassembled to-day. In the Chamber of Deputies, which was crowded, the Vice-President announced that President Zanardelli had resigned, owing to the reorganization of the Cabinet.

The Premier, General Pelloux, said the negotiations with China regarding a concession at San Sun Bay would be resumed, in order to secure a satisfactory solution of the matter, which would entail no military or financial burdens upon the country, whose aims were exclusively commercial.

The members begged the Chamber not to accept the resignation of Signor Zanardelli, and the House unanimously resolved to decline to receive it. The Chamber then adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. The Franchise Tax Bill Passes Both Houses.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 25.—The franchise tax bill passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 30 to 18. The Democratic Senators voted with the solid Republican majority. The bill was subsequently passed by the Assembly, two days later, with the majority and two Democrats with the majority.

The vote was 87 to 62.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 25.—The Senate to-day passed unanimously the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the expense of the celebration of the return of Admiral Dewey.

BEAR ISLAND EXPEDITION. Object is to Re-establish Germany's Former North Sea Fisheries.

BERLIN, May 25.—The semi-official "North German Gazette" to-day, in view of the comment on the dispatch of an expedition consisting of two German ships to Bear Island, says:

"The expedition has nothing to do with the Bering Sea. Its object is to re-establish Germany's former North Sea fisheries, which it is believed can be successfully revived from a headquarters on Owerless, Bear Island."

The Bear Islands form a group in the North Polar Sea off the northeast coast of Siberia, between latitude 70 and 70.30 north and longitude 164 and 108 east.

American Sunday-school Union. PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The celebration of the diamond anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union, which began here yesterday, was continued in the Academy of Music, afternoon in the Academy of Music. The exercises were opened by the Philadelphia Church Choral Union, composed of several hundred voices. Morris K. Jessup of New York, President of the Society, presided. The celebration came to an end to-night, when the third great meeting was held at the academy.

Jamaican Tariff Trouble. KINGSTON (Jamaica), May 25.—The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, has received instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph W. Chamberlain, to send two delegates from the Legislature to Washington, there to meet a delegate from London for the purpose of conferring with the State Department on the subject of Jamaica's tariff and reciprocity with the United States. This announcement has considerably allayed the public mind on the subject of the recent tariff trouble.

KURTZ'S ACTION WILL BE UPHELD.

The Samoan Commissioners Enter Upon Their Duties.

Held Their First Sitting at Apia on the Sixteenth Instant.

Matafaans Will Return to Their Homes if So Ordered by the Commission, but Will Never Recognize Malletto as King—Indications of Further Trouble in the Future if the Latter's Kingship is Maintained.

APIA (Samoa), May 17, via Auckland (N. Z.), May 25.—The Samoan Commission, consisting of Bartlett Tripp, former United States Minister to Austria-Hungary; Baron von Speck von Sternberg, representing Germany, and C. H. Elliott, C. B., of the British Embassy at Washington, representing Great Britain, arrived here on May 15th. Its first sitting took place May 16th.

The Commissioners were engaged all that morning in conferring with the Chief Justice, William L. Chambers. Nothing was disclosed regarding the deliberations, and it is reported that they will uphold the action of Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander.

Matafaa sent the Commissioners a letter of welcome, and expressed hope that they would satisfactorily end the troubles in Samoa. It is understood Matafaa will obey the unanimous order of the commission, though it is doubtful whether he will order his followers to disarm. The Mallettoans are first disarmed, and the Matafaans will disperse to their homes if ordered to do so, but they will never recognize Malletto as King, and doubtless there will be further trouble in the future if the kingship is maintained.

Only one or two canes are known of the wounding of natives by the shell fire of the warships, and as they have not realized the strength of the Europeans they may go to greater extremes if war arises again.

The rebels remain outside the lines indicated by the admiral, and have strongly fortified a new position, while the loyalists are being drilled and have fortified Mutuluu. A considerable number of loyalists have been brought by the warships from other islands. Half the male adults of Samoa are waiting for the admiral, and they are waiting for the admiral, and they are waiting for the admiral.

The Germans are preparing compensation claims. It is understood one German firm claims \$90,000, and that other German subjects claim \$20,000. The British Consul, E. B. S. Maxse, invited them to the greater part of the money, and it is understood the commission will adjudicate them.

Replying to questions submitted to him by a correspondent of the Associated Press, Matafaa said it was the head chiefs and not himself who began the war, and the greater part of the money taken from them by violence, and also because they were made angry by the Chief Justice's unjust decision. Matafaa claimed that he had upheld the treaty, and said his orders throughout were to the effect that they should not be allowed to do so.

ARMISTICE NOT DISTURBED. BERLIN, May 25.—A dispatch received here from Apia, Samoa, says the armistice is still in force, and the arrival there of the commission, and that letters were being exchanged with the view of disbanding the rival forces.

REAR ADMIRAL KAUTZ COMING HOME. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department, dated Apia, May 16, 1899, via Auckland:

"Secretary Navy, Washington: Badger arrived on May 13th. The Philadelphia will leave so as to reach San Francisco about June 25th. Commission may desire to return to the Badger. KAUTZ."

Admiral Kautz will return to the United States with the Philadelphia. The flagship will be replaced at Apia by the cruiser Newark, which is as adaptable as the Philadelphia, and having been recently renovated is in shape for long service. She started for Apia about six weeks ago from New York, making her way around South America. She sailed on the 13th from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Valparaiso, Chile, and at the latter point will receive her instructions to put straight across the Pacific for Apia. The Newark is due at Valparaiso about the end of this week, and taking a few days to coal, should make the passage across the Pacific by the middle of June.

When the commission sailed from San Francisco it was not settled whether or not the Badger was to remain at Apia awaiting the convenience of the commission. It was supposed that the commission would decide that matter for themselves; if their mission could be soon executed, then the Badger would be ordered to return to the States. The intimation conveyed in Admiral Kautz's cablegram that the commission may decide to return on the Badger is therefore construed as an indication that it expects to make short work of the adjustment of the Samoan imbroglio. Of course, the desire of the commission will be respected by the Navy Department, and instructions will at once be forwarded to Captain Miller of the Badger to remain at Apia.

The American member of the Samoan Commission, Bartlett Tripp, did not make any report by cable to the State Department to-day, and all the department's information of the movement of the commission came from the naval cablegram and the press dispatches.

Respecting the reported approval by the commission of Admiral Kautz's acts, it can be stated that little doubt was

entertained here that such would be the result when these acts were examined dispassionately by fair-minded men of large caliber. Just as they are receiving the approval of the President and Secretary Hay after careful consideration.

Admiral Kautz's position as senior naval officer at Apia will be taken by Captain Goodrich, the commander of the cruiser Albatross, which has been ordered to the Samoan Islands. The arrival of that vessel at Apia, Captain Goodrich is highly regarded by the Navy Department.

TEA INDUSTRY. The South May Soon Produce All Needed in This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—"It is only a question of time," says Secretary Wilson, who has just returned from a trip in the Southern States, "when the South will produce all the tea the people in the United States want. We intend to establish a tea farm in every Southern State as soon as that can be made intelligibly. We propose to get the finest varieties of tea to be found in the Orient, and to have the planting done where growth can be forced through irrigation, so as to get plenty of tender shoots."

The Paris Still on the Rocks. COVERACK (Cornwall), May 25.—Two attempts to float the American Line steamer Paris, which has been fast on the rocks off Lowlands Point since early Sunday morning, were made to-day, one at 3 o'clock this morning and another at 6 o'clock this evening, without result. The position of the steamer has not altered, but the conditions are looked upon as being less favorable.

Five powerful tugs tried to pull off the Paris, but they were not moved. More coal has been jettisoned from her bunkers, and another effort will be made at daybreak to float her.

Tien Tsin-Chin Kiang Railroad. PEKIN, May 25.—An Imperial edict has been issued giving assent to the building of the Tien Tsin-Chin Kiang Railroad. This completes the work of Baron von Heyking, the retiring German Minister to China, who is still here, though preparing to leave in a few days. During the Baron's residence at Pekin he has been uniformly successful in his negotiations with the Chinese Government, and has done much to raise German prestige in China.

Yale's New President. NEW HAVEN (Conn.), May 25.—It was officially announced this afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock that Professor Arthur Twining Hadley had been elected to succeed Timothy Dwight, resigned, as President of Yale University. After being in session a portion of the afternoon, the corporation of Yale University voted on the subject of a successor to President Dwight, with the result that Mr. Hadley was elected.

NOTED STATESMAN DEAD. SENOR DON CASTELAR PASSES AWAY AT MADRID.

Paved the Way by His Writings and Speeches for the Revolution in Spain in 1866. MADRID, May 25.—Senor Don Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who had been suffering from an attack of pulmonary catarrh, contracted last winter, is dead.

Emilio Castelar was born in Cadiz September 8, 1832. His father was an exchange broker, spent seven years in the English possessions, chiefly at Gibraltar, to escape sentence of death passed upon him for his implication in Liberal movements. Notwithstanding his father died poor, Emilio, who was only 7 years old at the time, received

a superior education and attained great distinction as a Democratic journalist and orator.

Senor Castelar was the successful competitor for the chair of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid. He was deprived of his university professorship in 1864, after having, with Senor Cascaron, founded the "Journal de la Democracia." Castelar paved the way by his writings and speeches for the revolution of 1868, which was put down by Serrano. He was sentenced to death and his paper suppressed. In disguise he escaped to Geneva and thence to France.

During the troubles of 1868, when Isabella II. was deposed, Castelar returned to Spain and labored for the adoption of a republican form of government, but the throne was re-established in 1870, with Amadeo as King. Castelar was restored to his professorship in 1868 and resigned it in 1875. He was elected to the Cortes and opposed Prim and Serrano, and subsequently King Amadeo.

When young Amadeo abdicated in 1873 Castelar became Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Republican President of Spain with extraordinary powers in the same year. On January 2, 1874, he resigned.

Serrano came to the front in military reaction, and a year later, when Alfonso XII. was called to the throne, Castelar made a second journey to Geneva. In 1876 he re-entered the Cortes.

Senor Castelar's republican views became modified as far as their application to Spain went. In 1893, on May 23d, just six years ago, he announced his retirement from public life.

DEMOCRACY MEET AT ST. LOUIS. Members of the National Committee Hold a Conference, But Take No Action Relative to Its Policy in the Coming Presidential Campaign.

The Meeting Almost Entirely Devoted to Discussion Regarding Methods of Work of Next Year, and the Ways and Means by Which It Can Best Be Accomplished. ST. LOUIS, May 25.—When the conference of the members of the Democratic National Committee adjourned this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, it had taken no action regarding the policy of the party in the coming Presidential campaign, and no plans for the platform were 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 conference will probably be held in Chicago on July 20th, 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 will be determined.

Those present at the meeting to-day were: Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, who acted as proxy for Committeeman Tomlinson of that State; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; T. J. O'Donnell, proxy for Wilson Adair of Colorado; J. K. Ohi, proxy for Clark Howell of Georgia; Alexander Trapp, Connecticut; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; Thomas D. J. Shanklin, Indiana; J. G. Johnson, Kansas; Urey Woodson, Kentucky; W. B. Sullivan, Mississippi; W. J. Stone, Missouri; W. H. Thompson, Nebraska; Joseph Daniels, North Carolina; J. M. Coffey, Pennsylvania; J. M. Head, Tennessee; J. G. Dudley, Texas; D. J. Orey, Virginia; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; W. N. Holliday, Wyoming; Thomas Marcum, Indian Territory.

Mr. Bryan acted as proxy for J. M. Woods of South Dakota during the time that he was in the meeting. Governor Stone stated the object of the meeting as set out in the call. Mr. Walsh was in his place as Secretary, having come from Ottawa, Canada, where he said he had been for the past four months, looking after some mining matters.

J. M. Coffey of Pennsylvania, who was present as proxy for Committeeman Harry of that State, made a total representation of twenty-three States. Committeeman Stone of Missouri was elected Chairman, and immediately after calling the meeting to order announced that reports on organizations and conditions of the different States were desired.

One by one the representatives of the different States outlined the conditions existing at home, and the reports were accepted without recommendations of any kind. Not one of the speakers touched upon trusts, imperialism or silver.

After the committee had been in session about an hour, Mr. Bryan was present. He made a short address, urging the members to look closely after the organizations in their States, and suggesting that strong efforts be made to provide a campaign fund for the coming campaign. He made no specific suggestions, merely stating in a general way of the great advantage of organizations.

The fight of the Illinois Democracy against Editor Devlin of the National Committee Press Bureau was then brought up by Committeeman Gahan of Illinois. He made a vigorous speech, claiming that Devlin had acted against the Democratic organization in Illinois, and that he should be removed. He said that the control of the Democratic party in Illinois was now in the hands of the regular party, and that it should be allowed to remain there. If Mr. Devlin persisted in his attacks upon the regular Democracy of Illinois, he should be compelled to do so from some other position than that of the official manager of the Democratic National Committee. He urged strongly that Devlin be removed.

A motion was carried appointing a committee of three to investigate the Devlin matter, and report to Chairman Jones upon his return from abroad. Mr. Stone appointed on the committee of investigation Messrs. John of Kansas, Daniels of North Carolina, the third man to be named later in the day.

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A motion was carried appointing a committee of three to investigate the Devlin matter, and report to Chairman Jones upon his return from abroad. Mr. Stone appointed on the committee of investigation Messrs. John of Kansas, Daniels of North Carolina, the third man to be named later in the day.

At 1:30 the conference adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

During the afternoon session the same line of discussion was followed, which had after the resources of the party for the next campaign had been gone over thoroughly, the motion of Committeeman Gahan of Illinois, being for its object the removal of Editor Devlin of the Press Bureau of the National Committee, came up once more.

The committee of three which was appointed at the morning session to investigate the row in Illinois was composed of Kansas, Daniels of North Carolina, and Stone of Missouri.

It was declared the sense of the meeting that it was advisable that a regular meeting of the National Committee be held in the near future, and Committeeman Stone, who acted as the presid-

ing officer of the meeting, was instructed to so notify Chairman Jones, and request him to call the meeting for July 20th in Chicago.

Notice was received that H. B. Ferguson of Albuquerque, N. M., had been appointed a member of the National Committee in place of P. A. Manzanera, who has tendered his resignation.

The Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts sent word that it had removed John W. Corcoran as National Committeeman, and appointed George F. Williams in his place.

A large number of letters and telegrams were received during the day from prominent Democrats in all sections of the country expressing sympathy with the meeting, and many of them urging adherence to the Chicago platform.

Mr. Bryan said at the conclusion of the conference: "I am satisfied that great good has come from the meeting, and that the Democracy will be in a better position to make the fight in the coming election than it ever has been. It was not designed that any action should be taken at this meeting. It was called for the sole purpose of getting an insight into the conditions in different States, and urging those who have in any way allowed their organizations to lapse from what it should be to get to work at once with the object of putting matters into the best condition before the serious work of next year. What action will be taken by the Democracy regarding its platform, it is too early to discuss, but I am sure of one thing, and that is that silver will not be relegated out of sight. It cannot be. It is an issue that has come to be put in the background."

Ex-Governor Altgeld expressed views similar to those of Mr. Bryan, and said in addition that as far as the fight against Devlin is concerned "it is ridiculous. They cannot hurt Devlin and they cannot hurt me."

Notwithstanding the statements of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Altgeld it cannot be gainsaid that there is a strong undercurrent of feeling among the members of the National Committee that silver should not be given the exceedingly prominent place that it held in the last campaign. It may be one of the leading features of the platform, but they declare openly that they think there are other things that should be given as much importance in the declarations of the party as silver, and one of these that finds the most favor with them is "anti-trust."

DEMOCRACY AT BANQUET. ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Promptly at 6:30 this evening the caterers "bell rang, the band struck up "Stars and Stripes Forever," an army of waiters, laden with viands, appeared, and the mammoth Democratic anti-trust banquet was on, while the 1,445 banqueters seated at the tables broke into a tremendous cheer, rising to their feet and waving the small flags which had been provided at each cover.

The vast arena of the Coliseum was filled with long tables, tastefully decorated with roses, lilies and carnations. The table of honor was placed on a raised platform at the north side of the arena, and at it were seated Hon. W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, O. H. P. Belmont, M. C. Wetmore, Harry B. Hawes (President of the Jefferson Club, under whose auspices the dinner was given), Hon. Champ Clark, Hon. David A. Arundel, and a number of other prominent Democrats.

The tables were 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 levee feast. By the time the tables were cleared the 5,000 seats in 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. Hawes, President of the Jefferson Club, who delivered the address of welcome.

President Hawes was followed by Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, who presented the State and district banners in the name of the State Committee. Mr. Clark was greeted with a tremendous ovation.

"Trusts and Democracy" occupied the floor, and Mr. Bryan, who delivered the address of welcome, was followed by Hon. David de Armond of Missouri, who spoke upon "The Trust and Its Parents." The patents, mergers, and trusts, according to the speaker, are the protective tariff favored by the Republicans and the partiality which claimed that party had ever shown to corporate interests.

When Mr. Hawes arose to introduce Mr. Bryan he was greeted with applause, and the applause which met Mr. Bryan was of the most flattering description. 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, although he devoted the greater part of his address to trusts, patents, mergers, and trusts, declaring that it was an issue that must be met. The Republicans being pledged to the gold standard, he said, were opposed to silver because it meant the giving up of the standard which they had adopted.

When Mr. Bryan returned to the attack on the trusts, which he accused of lack of good faith toward the people. "A rich man," he declared, "who pays his taxes as much of a patriot as any man who swims a river or who climbed up San Juan Hill."

Following Mr. Bryan came O. H. P. Belmont of New York, who declared himself in favor of the election of Bryan as the Democratic nominee in 1900. He then returned to the foe of the evening—the trusts—and hunted them vigorously, declaring them the object of the policy pursued by the Republican party during the last twenty years.

Ex-Governor Altgeld was the next speaker. He dwelt at considerable length on the principles of the Chicago platform, declaring that a continued adherence to them by the Democratic party would mean a great success in the future.

An overflow meeting was held in the Auditorium of Music Hall. Nearly 4,000 people thronged the hall and short addresses were made by Mr. Bryan, "Coin" Harvey, Congressman Dockery of Missouri, Champ Clark and a number of others.

Silk Mill Destroyed by Fire. NEW YORK, May 25.—Nightgale's silk mill at Paterson, N. J.,