

REBELS AGAIN MEET DEFEAT.

A Force of Five Thousand, Thought to be Led by Aguinaldo,

Attack General MacArthur's Lines at San Fernando in the Early Morning.

They, However, Met With an Unexpectedly Warm Reception, and Were Repulsed With a Loss of Seventy-five Killed, Thirty Prisoners and Many Wounded.

MANILA, June 16, 5:45 p. m.—After cutting the railroad and telegraph at Apalit, seven miles south, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked General MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 4:30 this morning.

The rebel force, estimated to have numbered 5,000 men, advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city, and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans.

The outposts of the Iowa Regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited in an entrenched position.

The Kansas and Iowa Regiments received the first shock of the attack. Reserving their fire until the enemy was within six hundred yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance.

The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the severity of the situation awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents turned and fled into the jungle. Our loss was fourteen wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt.

General Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montanans and General Hale's brigade of the Seventeenth Regiment and the Iowa regiment, constituted the force engaged.

Aguinaldo is reported to have personally conducted the attack, and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candaba, and others from Dagupan were transported by rail.

Along the front of the Kansas regiment thirty-nine rebels dead were counted. The first news of the Filipino advance was reported by a telegraph operator, who was sent to the bridge at Apalit to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

A Spanish officer who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and who was released by Aguinaldo, has come through our lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of General Luna. According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders had become strained to a breaking point because of Luna's attempts to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo issuing secret orders to the provincial governments. Luna thereupon notified Aguinaldo, demanding copies of the documents, and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was up to a treacherous fire on officers and men hurrying by with orders or messages. I saw this work long hours after it was finished, and it was well done.

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF OUR TROOPS REMARKABLY GOOD. NEW YORK, June 16.—The statements to the effect that men around Manila are dying like flies and that the War Department has been compelled to suppress the Washington correspondence of the "Tribune." Compared with the condition of things prevailing last summer, the comparative immunity from death or serious illness of the American troops fighting outside of Manila seems little short of miraculous.

From the landing of General Anderson's first military expedition, near Cavite, on June 30th, last year, up to the last weekly report from General Otis, dated June 6th, there have been only 364 deaths from disease, although his total force has been 40,000 men. In the same period sixty-nine have died from wounds.

In view of the notorious salubrity of Manila and its environs, these figures are almost incredible. They challenge contrast with the best English experience in Egypt or in India, and they surpass even the excellent conditions that now exist in Cuba, where there is no fighting and the men are not exposed to the elements, but have comfortable garrison quarters.

Men drowned, or who have died from injuries received otherwise than in battle, are counted in the total of 364. This total is interesting, compared with that of the men killed outright in action with the Filipinos from February 20th to June 6th, covering the period of active hostilities. In those four months, with an average of 7,000 men engaged, the killed were 226. This great disparity demonstrates what improvement has resulted from the experience of the Santiago campaign, when 2,900 men died from disease, and 2,000 were killed. In fact, the health question in the Philippines has apparently lost its novelty, and no question having been raised about it from this side of the ocean, no recent cable reports from General Otis contain any allusion to it.

A Marine Dies of Yellow Fever. HAVANA, June 16.—A marine who was on duty at the Machine Ward developed yellow fever on Thursday and died here to-day. There were no new cases.

GENERAL KING ON HIS MEN'S BRAVE WORK.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The report of Brigadier-General Charles King, who commanded the First Brigade, First Division, during the early fighting at Manila, has been made public at the War Department. This Brigade, composed of the First California, First Washington and First Idaho, saw some very hard fighting. It was while executing the plan of General King that Major McConnell fell, leading his men of the Idaho Regiment.

General King calls attention to the fact that the losses of his brigade were greater than those of any other brigade in the corps. He also says that the damage inflicted on the enemy was very great, his men having buried 153 of the Filipinos. He adds:

"I beg leave to call attention to the fact that this is the only exclusively volunteer brigade in the corps, and that the men fought with all the steadiness, dash and discipline of their comrades, the regulars."

Any man there develops on me a duty that I falter in attempting. I saw no instance of shrinking—I saw many of daring leadership on the part of the officers and of devoted following on the part of the men. I shrink from discriminating, yet I should not deserve the faith of the command which I am so proud, were I not to publicly mention the officers who, acting under my orders, were most conspicuous. My regimental commanders, Colonel Smith, First California, Colonel Wholley, First Washington, and Major Higgins, First Idaho, bore themselves with marked bravery and ability. Wholly being under the heaviest fire for the longest time—his maiden fight at that. Major McConnell died proudly heading his men in the dash on a dangerous line.

Major Weisenburger, First Washington, was an example of soldierly bearing found up to that hour; followed by Thomas Johnson, underground manager; Neil McDonald of Pictou; John Doyle, Sr.; John Doyle, Jr.; Stephen McCormick of Sydney mine; Alexander McDonald, Cape North; William Simpson, Malcolm McCauley, Roy McDougal, Arthur Grant.

The explosions occurred in the west pit, at a depth of about three-quarters of a mile, and were caused by the gas, which had accumulated in the old workings. The full force of working-men employed in the mine at night is about 150, but the night shift had just stopped work, and all but about sixty had left the mine. There was scarcely an intermission between the concussions. The first was a dull boom. Then came a rumbling noise like an earthquake, succeeded by a deafening, prolonged and awful roar, which reverberated among the hills for miles and the shock of which shattered glass in every direction in the immediate vicinity of the disaster. The meaning of the explosion was well understood throughout the district, and anxious people flocked to the mine entrance. Before they arrived suffocating volumes of coal smoke began to pour out, showing that fire had followed the explosion.

The officials of the mine were among the first to reach the shaft. A tally showed that some three scores were missing, but a moment later a number of miners appeared, having escaped by a slope. There were about twenty-five in the company who were able to report their presence to the anxious friends at the shaft, but several others, who had managed to get out of the slope, had fallen, overcome by exhaustion or by the fumes which they had inhaled. It was evident that at least twenty men, and possibly more, had been cut off by the explosion and perished.

Of the incidents attending the explosion the survivors were for a long time too dazed to give an intelligent account. There was no apparent danger at midnight nor up to 2 o'clock, when the underground manager, Thomas Johnson, now missing, last reported.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the watchman smelt gas and burning wood, and Manager Thomas Brown was notified. He opened the shaft, just as the explosion occurred. The work of rescue was promptly undertaken by Assistant General Manager Johnson and Daniel Merriam, underground manager of the Hub colliery, with a large number of miners.

The party were confronted with many difficulties. Men, women and children hung about the opening of the slope, weeping and distracted. Down below a pitchy darkness prevailed, lighted by occasional brilliant bursts of the conflagration raging in the pit. The lamps of the rescuing party shed feeble rays and the volunteers groped their way down into the mine, the poisonous gases almost choking them. After a brief time a body was brought up, then another and another, until thirteen had come to the surface. None of them were mangled, but all were blackened.

The bodies were laid side by side in the large room of the office building. Men and women crowded into the place and the indications were accompanied by the most pitiful scenes. In the midst of the excitement about the mouth of the shaft, the unconscious form of Manager Brown was brought to the surface.

In spite of the efforts of the rescuing party, the fire in the pit soon forced them to give all attention to that. Work had to be stopped at frequent intervals, owing to the danger from fire damp, and with each retreat of the men the fire traveled with double fury. The wreck of the mine seemed beyond question, but later the atmosphere cleared somewhat and the work of fighting the fire was effective.

At noon news was sent to the surface that it was believed that the fire was under control and further search for the bodies would soon be taken up, although at that time the rescuers were 500 feet from the scene of the explosion. The names of the men missing cannot now be obtained. It will be necessary to dig the fire well and to proceed sufficiently to permit a sufficient advance in the mine.

It has been ascertained that the mine has not taken fire generally, but that the timbering is asafe.

The mine produced 2,000 tons per day. Later—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the miners had been accounted for except eleven. The body of Donald Martin was the only one missing.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER. HALIFAX, June 16.—According to an official account of this morning's disaster in the Caledonia mine of the Dominion Coal Company at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, there were two explosions, the first killing six men and the second five. Fire started near what is known as the Deep Pump, the cause

AINE DISASTER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Explosion in the Principal Colliery at Lease Bay,

Resulting in the Death of Eleven Miners Working Underground.

That Many More Lives Were Not Lost Due to the Fact That the Night Shift Had Just Quit, and a Majority of the Men Had Left the Mine.

NORTH SYDNEY (N. B.), June 16.—The most appalling disaster in the history of Cape Breton coal mining occurred at the Caledonia mine at Glace Bay, the principal colliery of the Dominion Coal Company to-day, when two explosions occurred, causing the death of eleven men, including Thomas Johnson, the underground manager of the works and brother of the assistant manager of the Dominion Coal Company.

Up to noon eleven bodies had been recovered. The names of a tally found up to that hour, follow: Thomas Johnson, underground manager; Neil McDonald of Pictou; John Doyle, Sr.; John Doyle, Jr.; Stephen McCormick of Sydney mine; Alexander McDonald, Cape North; William Simpson, Malcolm McCauley, Roy McDougal, Arthur Grant.

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NEW PRESIDENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

Board of Regents Meet and Select a Successor to Kellogg.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell Chosen on the First Ballot.

Is at Present Professor of Comparative Philology and Greek at the Eastern University, But is Expected to Assume His New Duties at Berkeley at Once—His Salary Fixed at Ten Thousand Dollars a Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Regents of the University of California to-day elected as President Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, at present Professor of Comparative Philology and Greek at Cornell. His salary had been previously fixed at \$10,000 per annum. Fifteen Regents were present, and the vote was as follows:

Professor Wheeler is, Professor E. N. Vallandigham of Delaware University, 1, Professor Joseph E. Stubbs of the University of Nevada, 1, and Professor William Carey Jones of the University of California, 1. Regent Jacob B. Reinsteil, who has been mentioned for the place, did not vote.

It is expected that President Wheeler will assume his new duties at once. The Regents elected L. Dupont Syle as Associate Professor of English, placing him on an equal footing with Professor Charles Mills Gayley.

A substitute was introduced by Mr. Rodgers, who thought that \$10,000 was the proper figure, and that this compensation should be the regular salary for the President of the University.

Regent Pardee thought the figure too high, and a spirited debate followed. Mr. Rodgers holding that the future of the institution depended largely upon the ability of the head of the school, and the salary must be large enough to interest such a person, and that a good man could not be secured for less than \$10,000 a year.

Regent Kirk thought that \$8,000 was enticing enough. The Chair stated the question before the board to be a motion by Foots to fix the salary at \$6,000; a substitute by Rodgers to fix it at \$10,000; and an amendment by Kirk to the substitute taking the salary at \$8,000.

The amendment to the substitute was voted down, and the roll call on the Rodgers substitute was ordered. This was carried by a vote of 10 to 5.

The question was then put on the \$10,000 salary as an original motion, and it was adopted by the same vote—10 to 5.

The matter of imposing a registration fee of \$20 on all students was taken up, and brought forth a deal of discussion, but no other remedy being offered to the university for over its financial difficulties, the motion imposing the fee was adopted by a vote of 11 to 4.

SHOOTING OF WELCH.

Faustino, the Would-be Murderer, Under Arrest.

SAN JOSE, June 16.—A Faustino, who shot and probably fatally injured Nick Welch about 10:30 o'clock last night, just as he was in the act of retiring in his bunk on the Gordon ranch near Alviso, was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriff Pelle about half a mile south of Alviso in the road. Mrs. Pelle was with her husband in the buggy when the arrest was made, and held the horse.

Faustino called at the ranch about 6 o'clock last evening, and asked for accommodation for the night. He was given supper, and then taken to the bunkhouse and shown a bunk on the floor. Welch and his co-laborer were in the act of retiring, when the visitor shot Welch. At the time the ranch hands were talking about breaking some young horses. Nothing was said or done at which the visitor could have taken offense. Welch says he never even saw the man before.

The foreman of the ranch says that some two or three years ago Faustino worked there. Nothing is known of his history lately, though he says he has been in Sacramento until two days ago. He speaks English fluently. Since his arrest he has been playing crazy. He may be insane, though the officers do not believe it. Some of the people at the ranch, the hands being Slavonians, believe the fellow meant wholesale slaughter. He fired two shots, but only one took effect.

There is no hope for Welch's recovery, the doctor says. The ball entered below the left nipple and ranged down, owing to Welch's stooping position in untying his shoes. Neither Welch nor the shooter has a family.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Temperatures Continue High, Except Along the Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California to-day: Bureau 56, Fresno 110, Los Angeles 76, Red Bluff 104, San Luis Obispo 76, San Diego 66, Sacramento 98, Independence 34, Yuma 110. San Francisco data: Maximum 66, minimum 54, mean 60.

The pressure has remained nearly stationary in the country west of the Rocky Mountains. It still remains relatively high over the northern half of the Pacific Slope.

There has been a further rise in temperature over the country between the Sierras and the Rockies. Throughout California, except along the coast, the temperatures are from 10 to 20 degrees above the normal. Maximum temperatures of 103 to 110 are reported in the wheat-growing sections, but as

yet there have been no high northerly wind to damage the grain.

Fog prevails along the coast from Eureka to San Francisco. The temperature at an elevation of 2,500 feet near San Francisco is nearly 30 degrees warmer than at sea level.

IRON MOUNTAIN STRIKE.

All Apprehension Regarding Trouble Allayed.

REDDING, June 16.—The strike of 450 miners at Iron Mountain has come to a peaceful termination, and apprehensions regarding troubles are allayed. The miners who congregated at Redding have been leaving by scores for Montana, Colorado, Idaho and other mining localities. Considerably less than 100 remain in this vicinity.

Great surprise was caused to-day by about fifty of the strikers, few or any of whom are first-class miners, returning to Iron Mountain and going back to work at the old wage schedule. This may have been due either to the fact that nearly all the leaders of the strike have left Redding, or to the report that the Copper Mining Company was considering a raise of wages. Others will be put to work at the mine as fast as they can be obtained. The Secretary of the strikers' committee received a telegram to-day from John F. McDonnell of Virginia City, Nev., Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, asking that the men be got together and he would come to Redding and form a miners' union. This cannot be done at present, as not enough miners remain here for that purpose.

FIRE AT WHITTIER.

Kitchen, Commissary Department and Dining-Room Burned.

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—The building containing the kitchen, commissary department, bakery and dining hall at the United States Whittier barracks burned down completely this afternoon. The loss is about \$20,000, with no insurance.

The fire was started by the accidental overturning of a bucket of grease on the range in the kitchen. There was no effective fire apparatus at hand, and a message was sent to this city and an engine went from here. The inmates of the school and the officials had in the meantime worked hard to save the utensils and furniture, but little was saved. Several of the boys were burned, but none seriously. The engine from this city arrived in time to save the main building. None of the inmates of the school attempted to escape during the excitement, and all are accounted for.

Has Nothing to Do With It.

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—It has been stated that an attempt would be made to compel the contractor on the Government work at San Pedro harbor to comply with the eight-hour labor law. In regard to this Captain J. J. Myler, who has charge of the supervision of the work for the Government, stated to-day that instructions received by him from Washington were to the effect that he had nothing to do with that part of it. United States District Attorney Flint stated that if the matter was brought to him with facts sufficient to justify a complaint, he would issue one.

Wreck of the Steamship Starbuck.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers made public to-day their findings in the investigation of the wreck and loss of the Pacific Mail steamship Starbuck on February 27th on the coast of Nicaragua. The Federal office near Alviso, says that the cause of an uncharted rock about ten miles south of Consequia Point, Nicaragua, and four miles off shore. The Captain beached his vessel to prevent her sinking in deep water, and he with his officers and crew is held blameless for the ship's loss.

Appointments at San Quentin.

SAN QUENTIN, June 16.—Several appointments have been made to places in the State Prison. Former Superintendent Edward Smith has been made commissary. Frank Furnish, a relative of Director Don Ray, has been promoted to turnkey; ex-Sheriff Harrison of Marin County has been made chief engineer; Thomas McClure, formerly an Under Sheriff of Los Angeles County, will be Captain of the yard, and Frank Aguirre, a brother of the new Warden, will succeed F. W. Reynolds as parole clerk.

Lady May Mine Paying Property.

REDDING, June 16.—Crafter and Frakes, two young miners from Coffee Creek, Trinity County, have arrived in Redding with \$10,000 in coarse gold. The amount was taken from a pocket in the Lady May mine, ten miles from the mouth of Coffee Creek. A narrow ledge, between walls of serpentine and porphyry. A big strike was made at a depth of thirty feet in the shaft. Crafter and Frakes located the Lady May in 1898. It has paid well from the beginning, and gives evidence of being splendid property.

Parry Exonerates His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Frank Parry, the young printer who was shot by his wife at their home on Monday night, is dead. He left a dying statement exonerating his wife from all blame. It seems that they had had a quarrel, and later in the evening Parry tried to take a revolver from his wife, and in some manner it was discharged, inflicting the injury from which he died. The Chief of Police will not make any arrests until after the Coroner's jury passes upon the case.

Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Anglo-German commercial treaty bill was read in the Reichstag to-day for the first time. Count Posadowski-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, made a long speech, in the course of which he explained that the British Colonies which had not differentiated in favor of the motherland would receive the most favored privileges granted by the bill.

Ship John R. Kelly Wrecked.

LONDON, June 16.—Advices have been received saying the ship John R. Kelly of Bath, Me., Captain Chapman, from New York March 16th for San Francisco, went ashore at Stanley, Falkland Islands, on May 24th, and will probably be a total wreck. The Kelly registered 2,255 tons net, and was cleared from New York by Dearborn & Co. She is owned by John R. Kelly.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT CLEVELAND.

Rioters Gather in Force in the Downtown Streets,

Bombarding Cars With Bottles, Stones, and Other Missiles.

Several Hundred Factory Girls Engage in the Riot—Police Reinforcements Finally Drive the Mob Back, but the Attempt to Open the South Side Line Failed.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), June 16.—Cars were started this morning on all the lines operated on Wednesday—Euclid, Wade Park, Cedar and Wilson avenues. There was no rioting, but at various points obstructions were found on the tracks. These were readily removed. There are no crowds in the streets. It seems possible that a settlement of the strike might be effected to-day.

It was noted yesterday that a committee of the strikers had had a conference with President Everett of the company, but the report is known to be true. The committee was composed of former employees was entirely unofficial, and its action was disavowed by the union, but it was to-day admitted that a return of the men was discussed. The question has, it is said, narrowed down to the disposal of the non-union men employed by the company. The company claims that it is bound to retain these men in its service. It is reported this morning that the union has so modified its demand for recognition as to allow of its fulfillment without the sacrifice of any right of the company.

All through the forenoon the streets were quiet. At the noon hour, when the big factories let out their men, trouble was experienced all over the city. The police had been drawn into the outskirts of the town, and the rioters, seeing this, gathered in force in the downtown streets. At the corner of Wood and St. Clair streets several hundred factory girls bombarded the cars with bottles, making a contract with each man employed in place of strikers, guaranteeing him position as long as he proves competent. Under no condition, says Mr. Everett, will this contract be violated. The company will re-employ as many of the other men as it can find paying for, but they will be engaged in the waiting list. The company expects to soon open a new belt line, which will give employment to some fifty additional men. President Everett declares that strikers returning to work must come back on precisely the same terms as the men who were engaged in their places when the strike came. The company, he asserts, will not sacrifice the men hired since the strike.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Drafting Committee Adjourns Its Sitting to Monday.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The Drafting Committee of the arbitration tribunal scheme, which should have met to-day, adjourned its sitting to Monday next. The ostensible reason for the adjournment was the absence of Baron de Constant of the French delegation, who drew up the minutes. It is possible, however, that the delegates had not received sufficient instructions from their respective Governments to make further progress.

The delegates do not regret this opportunity of a few days' more time to deliberate. The difficulty now chiefly consists in reconciling a scheme of the other Powers with the view of Germany, but the prospect is more hopeful. Even if no agreement should be reached, an arbitration organization will nevertheless be arranged, and will remain open to such of the Powers not able to sign now. In the meantime every effort will be made to meet the German views.

The naval section committee met to-day and received the report of Count Soltik. A majority of the section will favor the proposition of explosives intended to spread asphyxiating gases, and the use of rams on warships. The question of limiting gun caliber, armor plates and the form of powder remain undecided, pending the receipt of instructions from the various Governments. The report was submitted first to the committee and then to the conference.

Reciprocity Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The reciprocity treaty for the Barbadoes was signed at 3:20 o'clock at the State Department.

A man who lives only for to-day has nothing in view for to-morrow.