

AGUINALDO HAS TAKEN COMMAND

Of General Luna's Army and Messed

The Largest Rebel Force Yet Mobilized.

Has Brought 2,000 Men From the Antipolo Region and Is Exceedingly Troublesome—General MacArthur and His Troops Anxious to Meet Him.

MANILA, June 23.—(11:25 a. m.)—Aguinaldo does not seem to be satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to retake San Fernando and he has taken command of General Luna's army and massed the largest rebel force yet mobilized, bringing 2,000 men from the Antipolo region. He is exceedingly troublesome. Last night his men wounded two members of the Seventeenth regiment. General MacArthur's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks by the rebels, sleeping upon their arms. The General sincerely hopes that the Filipinos will give him another chance for a battle, for the soldiers really enjoy an opportunity to fight when they can do so without wading through swamps to catch them.

A CLEVER ROBBERY.

Sneak Thief Steals Ten Thousand Dollars From a Bank.

BOSTON, June 22.—A sneak thief entered the Metropolitan National Bank here to-day and stole \$10,000 while the paying teller's attention was drawn away for a moment. A well dressed man, apparently about 28 years of age, entered the bank at about 11 o'clock and at the teller's window asked for some directions about sending a money order. The teller gave the information desired and the stranger stood at the counter apparently making the notes. Just then the teller was called to another part of the office and the visitor quickly thrust his arm through the grating of the window and took fifty \$100 notes and five \$1,000 notes and escaped.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A detective detailed to watch the Grand Central Station boarded the incoming 6 o'clock Boston train at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and walked from the first car through the rear car, the smoker. Lambelle was sitting in the rear of the car enjoying a cigar. The detective made no move to arrest the robber, who he recognized from the description furnished, until after the Grand Central Station was reached. He followed Lambelle out to the sidewalk, and there informed him that he was under arrest. A short struggle ensued, and Lambelle was overpowered.

HE PUT HIS HAND IN HIS POCKET AND DREW FROM IT THE ROLL OF BILLS, CONTAINING \$10,000, WHICH HE OFFERED TO PART WITH FOR HIS FREEDOM.

At police headquarters the prisoner said he was George Shea, 21 years old, born in Canada, married, but refused to give the address of his wife. He was recognized as an old offender. He was arrested in this city in September, 1896, for stealing \$124 from Zimmerman & Forsyah, Wall-street brokers. He was arrested in July, 1898, for attempting to steal jewelry in Maiden Lane. He was not tried for the first offense, and on the second charge he was convicted. He has also been arrested in Chicago. The roll of bills stolen from the Boston bank was untouched. It consisted of two \$1,000 bills, two \$500 bills, and the remainder in \$100 bills.

ALTHOUGH HE GAVE HIS NAME AS SHEA, THE ROBBER WAS RECOGNIZED AS PHILIP LAMBELE BY A LETTER IN HIS POCKET WHICH HE HAD WRITTEN TO HIS MOTHER IN CHICAGO.

ALL IS MYSTERY.

Fears That Members of Patriotic League May Assassinate Dreyfus.

LONDON, June 22.—The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Rennes describing the excitement in the town and the fruitless efforts of newspaper men to obtain a duel. The editor, however, "Everything is shrouded in mystery. The cell for Dreyfus is comfortably furnished in the usual style of officers' quarters, it has two windows, one of them overlooking the street. He will be treated with every consideration, and all the formalities due his rank as a Captain of Artillery will be scrupulously observed. "Madame Dreyfus has not arrived, but everybody expresses the greatest sympathy with her. M. Basch, the Jewish gentleman who has placed his house at her disposal, is terrified at the rumor of the anti-Dreyfus league. I had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to speak. He says his house is watched day and night and that he and his wife have been insulted to such an extent that he has had to challenge a local editor to a duel. The editor, however, ever prefers to make a public apology. "M. Basch's apprehensions are mainly for Captain Dreyfus, as he believes that members of the Patriotic League will attempt to assassinate him. He says the Procurator General has gone on a mysterious mission to-day, which M. Basch believes to mean the arrival of Dreyfus. Several members of the Patriotic League are already here and M. Drumont, editor of the "Libre Parole," is expected here to-night.

MONTANA'S PROPELLER BROKEN.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 22.—The American steamer "Juno," St. Louis, which arrived here yesterday from New York, reports having spoken on June 15th the Atlantic Transport Line

steamer, Montana, from Baltimore, which, on Monday, spoke Saturday last with her propeller shaft broken by the French Line steamer La Champagne at Havre. The Montana, when spoken by the St. Louis, was in tow of the British steamer Elderslie from New York June 7th for London.

WILL MEET ALL COMERS.

Jeffries Will Not Ask Them to Whip Others First.

DENVER, June 22.—Sam Thall, representing champion Jim Jeffries, is in the city, making arrangements with Manager Otto C. Floto of the Colorado Athletic Club, for an exhibition by Jeffries before the club June 30th. Mr. Thall will go from here to San Francisco, where he will arrive Monday night.

Jeffries and party will be in San Francisco July 6th and will be welcomed with a reception by the Olympic Club of San Francisco and the Reliance Club of Oakland, at which the final round of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight will be illustrated by Jim and his brother.

On July 10th, Jeffries will go to Los Angeles, where he will remain a week. He then goes East and will sail for London July 27th.

Mr. Thall says the story that Jeffries was examined by a physician in New Haven who pronounced him in bad health is unfounded. He says Jeffries is willing to meet McCoy in a reasonable time after his fight with Sharkey. Said he: "Jim will not, as other champions have done, insist upon waiting a year or two between fights, nor will he insist upon 'resting reputations' by whipping other pugilists. He stands ready to defend the championship against all comers and only asks reasonable time in which to get into proper condition."

TROOPS TO BE SENT HOME.

Governor Tanner Thinks They Are Not Needed at Pana.

PANA (Ill.), June 22.—Major Cabins, in command of Companies D and H, Fifth Illinois Infantry, has received orders from Governor Tanner to send his men home Monday morning and to notify all citizens that upon the presentation of receipts the arms taken from them by the militia will be returned to them. The recall of the troops was received by the majority of citizens with pleasure and the general opinion is that there will be no further conflict between the opposing factions.

Many of the imported negroes have already left, and the remainder will leave shortly. The operators, however, claim they are engaging 200 negroes to take the places of those who have left and expect them to arrive Saturday.

The military officers believe riots will follow the removal of the troops. Mayor John J. Kelly and Sheriff Downey say there will be no trouble, but in case of an outbreak they will be able to care for the situation and restore order. The nine owners say it will be impossible for the civil officials to prevent trouble. They send a committee with a petition to Governor Tanner, urgently requesting that the troops remain here.

STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

All the Companies Except Swift & Co. Grant the Demands.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Sixty men employed by Swift & Co. to-day joined the 400 strikers who yesterday quit the employment of the stock yards firms. Thirty colored men who were at the yards to-day expecting to be employed were frightened away by the angry strikers. The men who quit work are butchers and platform men, who demand \$1.75, instead of \$1.50 as at present. The Chicago Packing and Provision Company, however, agreed and the strikers from that house resumed work. It was reported that Armour & Co. would also grant the increase. Effects of the strike reached the stock exchange to-day and shares of the Union Stock Yards and Junction Railroad dropped 2 points.

All of the packers, except Swift & Co., met the demands of the strikers this afternoon and the men went back to work. About twenty of Swift & Co's men are still out, but there is no possibility of a general strike.

A Morganatic Marriage.

LONDON, June 22.—The wedding of Princess Marie de Mecklenberg-Strelitz to Count Charles de Jametel was solemnized quietly at the Catholic Chapel of St. Elizabeth, Richmond, to-day. The bride's parents, the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, were among those present. The marriage has aroused comment because it ismorganatic.

The Toronto Crew Arrives.

HENLEY (England), June 22.—The members of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, who were passengers on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, arrived here to-day after traveling all night long. In spite of this, they tried their new four-oared shell, and found the boat unsatisfactory, but they covered the full course. The men say they average ten pounds too heavy.

Venezuelan Commission Meeting.

PARIS, June 22.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held morning and afternoon sessions to-day. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, resuming his speech in behalf of the case of Great Britain, continued his historical review, dealing with the original establishment of the Dutch on the coast. The next meeting of the commission will be held Wednesday, June 28th.

Will Aid the Expedition.

LONDON, June 22.—A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, to-day assured a deputation representing the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was prepared to give substantial aid to the proposed Antarctic expedition.

The Relief Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—General Otis has notified the War Department that the hospital ship Relief left Manila for San Francisco with twenty-five sick aboard to-day.

War Risk Rates Advancing.

LONDON, June 22.—The "Daily Mail" this morning says an extremely brisk business is being done at Lloyd's in war risks, daily advancing rates.

INDEMNITY CLAIMS FOR GERMANY.

The Prussian Annual Contains a Discussion of Them.

Admits That Their Allowance Will be a Matter of Difficulty.

Concludes Germany Must Assert Only Such Claims as Are Well Founded and for Which the Obligation for Compensation is Clearly Established by International Law—Plans for Naval Militia's Drill Perfected.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In connection with Baron Von Buelow's statement to the Reichstag as to indemnity claims for Germany for losses in Samoa, the June issue of the "Prussian Annual," just received in official quarters here, contains a discussion of how far it will be possible to assert claims for losses suffered by German trade and capital in consequence of the warlike events of the last year in the West Indies, the Philippines and Samoa. A distinction is made between such losses as were brought about directly by the war and such as were the indirect result of the war, as for instance, the ruin or loss of property and goods in consequence of the impossibility of shipping them by reason of the blockade, increased insurance premiums, double freights, increased expenditure for the suspension of business as well as losses of interest. The report continues: "The compensation for the more indirect damage will be, according to the ruling principles of international law, a matter of greatest difficulty, yet it is evident that the Germans will have to be considered at least to the same extent as subjects of foreign states. Relations are compensated for such losses. As regards the losses caused directly by the war, the subjects of neutral states living within the boundary of a state engaged in war have no claim to privileged treatment through the belligerent parties. The neutral territory belongs to the population of the country and to share their fate. Claims for compensation may, therefore, as far as the war in the Philippines is concerned, be settled by way of arbitration or agreement. Thus, according to international law, foreign states are not liable for losses by domestic troubles, if a responsibility of the respective foreign governments cannot be conclusively made out on the account that it had been unable to prevent damage. "On the other hand, there is no doubt that full compensation must be made for all such cases where Spanish or American authorities or troops have seized the property of neutrals for their own use or where these authorities and troops have illegally caused losses. "As regards the compensation for the damage done to Germans in Samoa, a state of war has existed, contrary to the clear provision of the Samoan act, between the Anglo-American troops and the majority of the inhabitants of Samoa, during which these troops have violated custom recognized by international law. Maitoia Tanu has resigned; the kingship was to be abolished and a provisional government established. "So far as the state of affairs in Samoa and the program for the future proposed by the Commission as disclosed in Mr. Tripp's brief cablegram, they are satisfactory to the State Department. In the view of the State Department most of this program is not final, but is subject to the approval of the three governments party to the treaty of Berlin. This is true of the proposed abolition of the kingship, an office especially provided for in the treaty. "There is little doubt that our Government will consent at once to this provision as soon as it is made apparent that the Governor of Samoa, who is to succeed to the control of affairs in Samoa, will be selected in such a manner as to insure impartiality towards the residents. The fact that the Commission has unanimously sustained Chief Justice Chambers in disqualifying Maitoia Tanu from the throne is particularly gratifying to the authorities here. Admiral Kautz's first action on arriving at Apia was to decide that Chief Justice Chambers must be maintained. The Commission having found that Mr. Chambers' decision was right it followed that the Admiral's action also was correct and so the talk of preference of claims against the United States for damage resulting from his action will come to nothing. "The British Foreign Office has forwarded to Mr. Tower, the British charge here, a statement of the conclusions reached by the Samoan Commission, including in part the text of the proclamation abolishing the kingship and establishing the provisional government. It states: "The commission published a proclamation on June 10th, reciting whereas, the declaration of the Chief Justice declaring Maitoia Tanu as King is considered by the High Commission as valid and

binding, and whereas, the said Maitoia has voluntarily tendered his resignation as King and the same has been duly accepted, and whereas, the High Commission has decided to abolish the office of King in Samoa. "Proclamation is made for the establishment of a provisional government during the interval of the High Commission in Samoa. "Admiral Kautz reported his arrival at San Francisco last evening by telegraph to the Navy Department, but made no report upon Samoan affairs. This probably will be committed to the mails. His official superiors are fully satisfied with his conduct while at Apia. "The Admiral retains his assignment as commander-in-chief of the forces on the Pacific station and the Philadelphia will be retained in commission, though necessary repairs and docking work will be made at once. "The disposition in all diplomatic quarters concerned in Samoa to accept the action of the High Commissioners as satisfactory, mainly because the commission has been on the ground, has heard all evidence and is presumably best able to determine the means of adjusting the many conflicting interests.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Plans for Their Drill Perfected by Secretary Allen.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Acting Secretary Allen to-day perfected his plans for the drills of the naval militia organizations on the Pacific Coast and the result is set forth in letters addressed to the Governors of the States. The department has selected the Badger for the Pacific militiamen. A large part of the regular crew of the ship will be detached and placed temporarily on the receiving ship at Mare Island August 10th for similar drills of the militiamen while the drills are going on. With a view to giving to each organization an equal amount of practical experience at sea, the department has planned that the Badger shall embark the San Francisco division July 23d, off San Francisco, and the Enreka division will embark on July 26th. The drill period is for eight days, at the conclusion of which each division will be landed at its respective port. The Santa Cruz division will be embarked August 4th, the Santa Barbara division August 5th and the San Diego division will embark on August 6th for eight days. The State is expected to pay the expenses of feeding the men and of bedding them. Hereafter the allotment of the appropriation for equipping the naval militia will be based upon the number of properly uniformed militia officers and enlisted men of each State who perform the annual tour of duty. One day of the eight will be allowed in port for organization and the vessel must be at sea eight days. The watch duties will be performed by the militia officers and the men be instructed in the routine duties of mounted warships and particularly in target practice. The naval militia of Oregon will be embarked August 21st at Portland, disembarking August 24th, under similar conditions.

ELKS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

A PRIZE DRILL YESTERDAY AT THE COLISEUM.

The Contestants Presented a Fine Appearance and Were Accurate in Movements. ST. LOUIS (Mo.), June 22.—The principal events of the Elks' reunion to-day were the prize drill at the Coliseum and the meeting of the Grand Lodge. The band contests also attracted considerable attention. There are six bands entered in the contest for the three prizes of \$1,000, \$500 and \$250. It is expected that the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place late this afternoon. Judge B. M. Allen of Birmingham, Ala., will succeed Exalted Ruler John Calvin of Cincinnati, who has declined a re-election. He is the only candidate for that position. The only contest for the position of Grand Secretary which has been held by George A. Reynolds of Saginaw, Mich., for the past five years. Opposed to the present incumbent is Burt W. Lyon of St. Louis. "At the drill contest, which opened at the Coliseum this forenoon, Captain Burnbold of Battery A, and Captains Brunsman and Holtcamp of the First Missouri Regiment acted as judges. There were only two contestants, the Toledo Cherry Pickers, commanded by Captain W. H. Cooke, and the Louisville lodge team, commanded by Captain John H. Leathers. "The Toledo drill team, composed of thirty-two men, and three officers, marched into the arena first, headed by Strobel's Band. They made a good impression in their dress uniforms of red flannel, white shoes and blue caps. White umbrellas were carried in lieu of guns. Most of their movements were according to Upton's tactics, and were performed with a precision that brought forth much applause. After the drill was over it seemed to be the general opinion that the Toledo company was the more soldierly of the two. There were only twenty-four men, two guides and three officers in the Louisville drill team, but for all that they made a fine appearance in their fatigue uniforms of white flannel. They wore caps of the same color and carried white canes. This team drilled by "three," and their movements were more fanciful than those of their competitors. The judges will probably probably make their decision this afternoon. The Grand Lodge went into executive session to-day with the intention of transacting the business before it and adjourning as soon as possible. "The Grand Lodge, B. P. O. O., which went into session behind closed doors at 10 o'clock to-day, wound up the business to-night by the election of the following officers: Grand Exalted Ruler, Hon. B. M. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.; Leading Grand Knight, Charles M. Foote of Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Secretary, George W. Reynolds, Grand Treasurer, E. S. Orris, Meadville, Pa.; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, J. O. Reese, San Francisco; Grand Trustee—J. T. Fanning, Indianapolis; Henry Meass, Baltimore; John D. Oshea of Lynn, Mass. "Queen Victoria's dressmakers' bills would be modest for a woman in ordinary circumstances.

WALDECK-ROSSEAU WAS SUCCESSFUL.

The New French Cabinet Formed Yesterday.

They Proceed to Elysee Palace and Are Presented.

Marquis De Gallifet Will be Minister of War, an Extraordinary Example of the Effect of the Dreyfus Case—American Demand for Protection of Private Property at Sea Opposed by the Representatives of the Great Powers.

PARIS, June 22.—Senator Waldeck-Rousseau was recalled to the Elysee Palace this morning where President Loubet requested that he form a Cabinet immediately. Later it was announced that Senator Waldeck-Rousseau had reported that he hoped to be able to complete a Cabinet at 7 o'clock this evening. He intends to ignore MM. Guillain, Krantz and Poincare, in view of their attitude during the previous negotiations. "Still later this afternoon the announcement was made that Senator Waldeck-Rousseau had completed the formation of the Cabinet. "The Senator, accompanied by the new Cabinet Ministers, proceeded to the Elysee Palace at 6:10 p. m., to present his colleagues to President Loubet. The new Cabinet is organized as follows: Senator Waldeck-Rousseau, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior; M. Del Casse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War; M. De Lanessan, Minister of Marine; M. Monis, Minister of Justice; M. Callieux, Minister of Finance; M. Millrand, Minister of Commerce; M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction; M. De Crais, Minister of the Colonies; M. Jean Dupuy, Minister of Agriculture; M. Pierre Daudin, Minister of Public Works. "On leaving the Elysee Palace, M. Waldeck-Rousseau visited M. Dupuy, the retiring Premier, to whom he presented the President's decree naming him the new Premier. The new Cabinet will meet tomorrow afternoon. "The appointment of General, the Marquis de Gallifet, as Minister of War, is an extraordinary example of the way in which the Dreyfus case has revolutionized political conditions. For years past the General has been the bugaboo of the extremists, not only because of his monarchical services, but on account of the rigorous manner in which he took part in repressing the commune. His entry into the Cabinet is undoubtedly due to his attitude toward the Dreyfus case, which has been throughout favorable to Dreyfus. He holds that the proclamation of the prisoner's innocence should not place the responsibility for the apparent judicial blunders upon the part of the general staff. Senator Waldeck-Rousseau entered Parliament from Rennes, where he once practiced law. "Le Courrier du Soir" publishes an interview this evening with General, the Marquis de Gallifet, the new Minister of War, who is represented as saying: "I am reproached for my attitude in 1871. At that time I served the majority of the cabinet and the law as a soldier on the active list. I have remained silent until now. To-day I find the army talking far too much. I am, as I was thirty years ago, at the service of the majority, the Constitution and the law."

THE AMERICAN DEMAND.

Delegates of the Great Powers Opposed to Raising the Question.

THE HAGUE, June 22.—The American demand for the protection of private property at sea has not yet been presented to the Peace Conference. Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation on Tuesday, requested the President of the conference, M. De Staal, to submit the question to the conference, at the same time suggesting that the proper way to bring the matter up for discussion would be to assemble a plenary conference, submit the question and have it referred to a commission for examination. M. De Staal has not yet arrived at a decision, as the American proposal has not been translated into French. "It is the general opinion that the delegates of the great Powers are absolutely opposed to raising the question, arguing the incompetence of the conference, that under no circumstances would the conference discuss any subject not contained in the circulars. Several delegates declare there is little chance of the question being discussed, but that if it is discussed America will be opposed with the utmost energy by Great Britain and all the Powers. A number of delegates are suffering from a mild form of malaria caused by the emanations from the canals, which require the services of Mrs. Halls, wife of Frederick Halls, Secretary of the American delegation, has been obliged to go to Dusseldorf for a change of air. "After short sessions of the sub-committee of war and navy, at which reports by Major General Den Der Portugel, of the Dutch delegation, and Count Soltyk, the Austrian naval expert, were respectively adopted, the first committee met to discuss the same in the above order. The delegates declared in favor of any State using any explosives or new inventions for ordnance, Russia and Bulgaria alone refraining from voting. "The question of dumdum bullets was discussed. Major John Sir Ardagh, of the British delegation, declared that Great Britain did not desire to use any projectile inconsistent with the prin-

ples of modern warfare and that dumdums should only be used against an uncivilized foe. "The conference finally resolved in favor of prohibiting the use of bullets which spread and flatten out in the human body, such as explosive bullets, bullets in a hardened case which does not entirely cover the point, or bullets with an incision. "The British and American delegates alone voted in the negative. "The use of any new explosives in projectiles from balloons was prohibited for five years. The question of restraining the introduction of new types of rifles was referred. "Count Soltyk's report was then taken up. It declared that the sub-committee, though unable to agree regarding the proposed abolition of naval mines, submarine torpedo boats and the use of explosives, had declared against the use of asphyxiating gases, which the first committee also approved.

CARDINAL'S HATS PRESENTED.

Pope Holds Another Consistory for That Purpose.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope held another consistory to-day to present the hats of the recently made Cardinals with the exception of the Papal Nuncio at Madrid and the Archbishop of Gorizia. The ceremony occurred for the first time in the Hall of the Loggia, near the entrance of St. Peter's. About 3,000 people were present, including the diplomatic corps, church dignitaries and Latin-American Bishops. "The Pope, who was in good health, entered and departed in the sedia gestatoria, escorted by the laibelli. He conducted the ceremony with ease, in spite of its length and the strength of his holiness was remarked when the Pontiff gave his benediction. "The Pope was loudly applauded by his entry and departure from the hall. He afterwards held a secret consistory with the usual ceremony of opening and shutting the mouths of the new Cardinals. The latter were received in the Pope's private apartments. "At the secret consistory to-day the Pope announced among the appointments to Bishops: Father Christie, Oregon; Father Dennis O'Connor, Toronto, and Father Clontier, Three Rivers, Quebec. "Father Nouxeille is appointed Auxiliary Archbishop of New Orleans.

MAIETOA'S ABDICATION.

Confirmation of the Sustaining of Chambers' Decision.

BERLIN, June 22.—An official dispatch from Apia, Samoa, confirms the dispatches of the Associated Press from Apia announcing Maitoia Tanu's abdication in favor of the Samoan Commissioners who have appointed a provisional Government, composed of the three Consuls. An interesting point is the German confirmation of the statement that the commission recognized the competence of the Chief Justice to select a King. An official dispatch received at Berlin says the Chief Justice interviewed the municipal authorities who exercise their former functions until further notice, and that Dr. Solf, the German President of the municipal Council of Apia, has assumed office.

KIPLING ARRIVES.

He Refused to be Interviewed, as He Has Nothing to Say.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—A large number of people assembled at the landing stage here to-day to witness the embarkation of the passengers who arrived here on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which left New York June 14th. "When they were all ashore it was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Kipling had landed hours previously. A statement of the railway station stated, and the train in waiting was ineffectually searched. It was then discovered that the popular author was still on board the Teutonic, and the crowd raced back to the steamer, reaching the vessel just in time to see Mr. Kipling walk quickly down the gangway. He refused to be interviewed, saying emphatically that he had nothing to communicate to the public. He made his way to the station, took a corner seat in a railroad carriage, and began reading a paper and smoking. Those who saw him when he went to the United States say Mr. Kipling looks better than when he left England.

DEWEY PRESENTED WITH A CASKET AND ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

COLOMBO (Ceylon), June 22.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here at 6 o'clock a. m. from Singapore, June 15th, saluted the forts ashore, and was saluted by the latter in return. "An aide de camp, representing the Governor of Ceylon, Hon. Sir Joseph Westridgeway, boarded the Olympia at 7 o'clock this morning in order to welcome Admiral Dewey, and Colonel Havelock, commanding the troops, made a visit at 10 o'clock. The troops were returned at 11 o'clock. He was met at the jetty by a guard of honor, and amidst cheering drove in the Governor's carriage to breakfast with Colonel Savage. The Admiral afterward booked rooms at the Galleface Hotel, and returned on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock. There he received a deputation representing the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and was presented with a silver casket and an address as a memento of his visit. "The Admiral will remain in Ceylon about a week. He says he had a good voyage from Singapore, and that his health is fairly good. "5:30 p. m.—The presentation of this casket to Admiral Dewey was made on board of the Olympia, instead of in the Council Chamber, because his doctor had forbidden him to participate in any function. The delegates also presented a thousand pounds of tea to the crew of the Olympia. The Admiral, replying to the address of welcome, said he wished he could reply in adequate terms, reciprocating the sentiments expressed. But, he added, he spoke from his heart when he said he deeply appreciated the welcome. "Admiral Dewey said that he would have the very acceptable present of tea distributed as desired, incidentally mentioning that he was a life-long tea drinker himself, and assuring the committee that the address would be read at "muster," and afterward framed and preserved. The casket, he remarked, he would always keep on his table, and he told the delegates that he would report the matter to his Government and describe the cordiality of his reception. "Continuing, Admiral Dewey remarked: "That cheer raised to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express. The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The pathy and appreciation realized this during the late war, and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Chichester (commander of the British cruiser Immortalite) and his gallant comrades hold that feeling very deeply."

Will Launch the Shamrock.

LONDON, June 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company to-day says it has definitely decided to launch the cup challenger, Shamrock, on Monday, and that she will arrive at Southampton on Wednesday in order to be fitted out.

SENTENCING OF COLONEL ARGUELLES

Not Based on His Peace Conferences at Manila.

His Advocacy of Autonomy Treated as Treason.

He Predicted That Disorders Within the Insurgent Territory Would Lead to Civil War and Was First Condemned to Death, but the Sentence Changed—Rebels Think the Return of Volunteers Means That We Are Abandoning the War.

MANILA, June 22.—7:30 p. m.—Details of the sentencing of Colonel Arguelles, a Filipino Commissioner, to twelve years' imprisonment have just been obtained here. It was first reported that his condemnation by the Filipinos was due to the friendship he displayed toward Americans, but the information just received shows the accusation against him was not based on his peace conferences at Manila, as supposed. They confirm President Schurmann's belief in his sincerity, and show that his advocacy of autonomy among the insurgents was treated as treason. The charge against the Colonel was that in conversation with Filipino officers he predicted that disorders within the insurgent territory would lead to civil war, and therefore, he said he considered autonomy under the Americans preferable to independence. The Filipino Congress tried him on the charge of treason, and a heated debate on autonomy followed. Finally the Colonel was sentenced to death, but this was commuted to twelve years' imprisonment on account of his previous services to the cause, after an eloquent plea on the part of his counsel. "Colonel Arguelles is one of the most conservative and respected men identified with the insurrection. The rebels have learned that the American volunteers are returning to the United States, and the Filipino newspapers show that they construe this to mean that the Americans are abandoning the war, and are encouraged thereby. "The outposts of the Washington regiment yesterday captured General Pineda Pinar's brass band of eighty-two pieces, the members of which somehow became separated from the rebel army and came near the American lines without having the means of resistance. Some Chinamen at Manila have filed a claim against the instruments, which, it appears, were leased to the musicians of General Pineda de Pinar. "Four of the wounded of the Fourth Infantry, in the recent fight with the rebels, have died in hospital.

OLYMPIA AT COLOMBO.

Dewey Presented With a Casket and Address of Welcome.

COLOMBO (Ceylon), June 22.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here at 6 o'clock a. m. from Singapore, June 15th, saluted the forts ashore, and was saluted by the latter in return. "An aide de camp, representing the Governor of Ceylon, Hon. Sir Joseph Westridgeway, boarded the Olympia at 7 o'clock this morning in order to welcome Admiral Dewey, and Colonel Havelock, commanding the troops, made a visit at 10 o'clock. The troops were returned at 11 o'clock. He was met at the jetty by a guard of honor, and amidst cheering drove in the Governor's carriage to breakfast with Colonel Savage. The Admiral afterward booked rooms at the Galleface Hotel, and returned on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock. There he received a deputation representing the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and was presented with a silver casket and an address as a memento of his visit. "The Admiral will remain in Ceylon about a week. He says he had a good voyage from Singapore, and that his health is fairly good. "5:30 p. m.—The presentation of this casket to Admiral Dewey was made on board of the Olympia, instead of in the Council Chamber, because his doctor had forbidden him to participate in any function. The delegates also presented a thousand pounds of tea to the crew of the Olympia. The Admiral, replying to the address of welcome, said he wished he could reply in adequate terms, reciprocating the sentiments expressed. But, he added, he spoke from his heart when he said he deeply appreciated the welcome. "Admiral Dewey said that he would have the very acceptable present of tea distributed as desired, incidentally mentioning that he was a life-long tea drinker himself, and assuring the committee that the address would be read at "muster," and afterward framed and preserved. The casket, he remarked, he would always keep on his table, and he told the delegates that he would report the matter to his Government and describe the cordiality of his reception. "Continuing, Admiral Dewey remarked: "That cheer raised to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express. The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The pathy and appreciation realized this during the late war, and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Chichester (commander of the British cruiser Immortalite) and his gallant comrades hold that feeling very deeply."