

NEW MYSTERY

UNACCOUNTABLE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE HON. BELLAMY STORER.

Whereabouts of Our Minister to Spain Unknown to the Washington Department of State.

NOT ONE WORD FROM MADRID

WHERE HE WAS EXPECTED TO PRESENT HIMSELF ON SATURDAY.

May Have Been Captured by Brigands or the Press Censor May Be Again Editing News for This Country.

STORER NEEDED AT HIS POST

SPAIN NOT PAYING OBLIGATIONS HELD BY AMERICANS.

Disatisfaction Over Delay at Paris in Beginning British-Venezuelan Arbitration Proceedings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Where is America's minister to Spain, Hon. Bellamy Storer, formerly of Cincinnati, is a question which Secretary of State Hay is unable to answer. The American minister was to have presented his credentials simultaneously with the formalities which took place at the White House last Saturday when the Duc d'Arcos was received. Whether this was done or not cannot be learned at the State Department. No official announcement of the ceremony has reached Secretary Hay and he frankly admits that he knows nothing of Minister Storer's movements since he called the department from Antwerp. In his opinion Mr. Storer has not yet presented himself at the Spanish court. Why, he does not know.

It is hinted in some quarters that while Mr. Storer may have performed his part of the programme—presented his papers and been accepted as the Spanish censor may have suppressed the cablegrams intended to inform America that such was the case, yet it would be strange if the news censor were permitted to intercept communications between the United States government and its accredited minister.

Another who has been named as Minister Storer may have been captured by brigands while en route to Madrid, and another is that unexpected illness or delays in traveling may have prevented his appearance in the Spanish capital. At any rate, Secretary Hay is much puzzled and more than a trifle worried over the strange disappearance of Mr. Storer and is awaiting news from the mysteriously silent minister.

An Associated Press dispatch says: One of the first duties that will be imposed upon Bellamy Storer when he takes up his post at Madrid will be to secure the release of the Spanish minister of perpetual retort of Spain, of the name of the holders of the obligations issued to them by Spain as one of the results of the negotiations of the treaty of 1763. These American holders are entitled to an annual payment of about \$200,000, but the payment was omitted during the late war and is now being demanded by the committee on foreign relations here, and that these debts are not extinguished by war and are still binding on Spain and some of the holders of the rentes have made an appeal to the State Department for intercession in their favor. It is not known at the State Department just when Mr. Storer will be presented at Madrid. It was understood between him and the Duke of Arcos, reached at their meeting in Paris, that their presentations should be simultaneous, but for some reason not known here, Mr. Storer so far has failed to appear at Madrid.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in diplomatic circles over the continued postponement of the British-Venezuelan arbitration proceedings, as the delay causes personal inconvenience to Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, who are arbitrators; ex-President Harrison and ex-Secretary Tracy, who are counsel, as well as to the British and Venezuelan officials now gathered in Paris. The postponement was caused by Russia's naming Mr. Mertens, who is on the Venezuelan commission, as one of the Russian delegates at the Hague conference. Although most of the American and Venezuelan delegates are now in Paris, they are unable to proceed with the work, and it is said that there is doubt whether Mr. Mertens will be free by the 25th inst., the day to which the court adjourned its meeting. The suggestion was made to-day by a high diplomatic official that it would be desirable if Russia withdrew Mr. Mertens from the representation at the Hague and permitted him to proceed with the arbitration at Paris, as the interests as well as the convenience of all three governments would be much subserved thereby. This could be the more readily done, it is said, embodied a vague proposition to locate a provisional boundary by some unrecognised mountain peaks, but contained no reference to the Dalton trail customs house.

Negotiations on the new reciprocity treaties for the British West Indies are proceeding rapidly. The treaty for the Barbados is the first signed and will probably be the first signed. Commissioner Kasson is desirous of taking an early vacation on account of his health and for that reason the negotiations are being pushed with the hope of signing all three treaties before he leaves. Sir Cavendish Boyle held a long session with Mr. Kasson yesterday relative to the British Guiana treaty and another session will be held to-morrow. These deal with the trade statistics and are designed to bring about a satisfactory schedule of articles of which duties will be reduced. The Jamaican commission is expected to arrive here next week and take up their branch of the reciprocity negotiations.

The secretary of state and Mrs. John Hay to-night entertained the new Spanish minister and the Duchess d'Arcos at a brilliantly appointed dinner, at which were present several of the most prominent members of the diplomatic corps and a few personal friends of the host and of the guests of honor. It was the first appearance of the minister in official society here since his appointment and a particular effort was made that this initial entertainment should be a pleasant one. The decorations were in green and white, an immense bed of orchids filled the center of the table.

Continued on Second Page.

ENROUTE HOME

DEWEY LEAVES HONG-KONG ON BOARD HIS FLAGSHIP.

The Olympia's Band Plays "Auld Lang Syne" and British Musicians Respond with "Home, Sweet Home."

SUICIDE OF A LIEUTENANT

FRED W. PEARCE, SIXTH ARTILLERY, KILLS HIMSELF AT MANILA.

Twelve Years in Prison for Colonel Aguinaldo, a Filipino, for Friendship Displayed Towards Americans.

GENERAL HALL AT MORONG

BUT PIO DEL PILAR'S INSURGENTS SAFE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

United States Troops Conducting Their Campaign Under Great Difficulties—Two Soldiers Killed.

HONG-KONG, June 6.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

There was no ceremony, and her band was wretched. It was blowing and raining hard at the time of the war ship's departure. While passing the British cruiser Powerful, the band of the Olympia played the British national anthem, and gave a bugle salute. There was no firing. The Powerful replied with a similar salute, and her band played "Hall Columbia." As the Olympia passed the Italian admiral's ship, the Olympia's band played the Italian national anthem and gave an admiral's salute, which compliments were returned. Then the Olympia's band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the band of the Powerful played "Home, Sweet Home."

Consul Wildman remained on the Olympia until the last minute with a few friends of the admiral, who went on board to bid him farewell. At 4 o'clock the ensign was run up to the peak and a large admiral's flag was hoisted on the main. The Olympia played "Auld Lang Syne," and the band of the Powerful played "Home, Sweet Home."

Dewey May Come West in October. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 6.—Following the news received this morning at the Navy Department that Admiral Dewey had sailed from Hong-Kong is an interesting admission from President McKinley to the effect that he expects Admiral Dewey will assist him in laying the cornerstone of the Chicago federal building at Chicago Oct. 19.

The Sixteenth Infantry. NEW YORK, June 6.—The United States transport Meade, having on board the Nineteenth Regiment, Infantry from Porto Rico, arrived at Jersey City today, where the soldiers were met by many of their friends. The regiment is en route for Camp Meade, where the soldiers will remain until about June 15, then proceeding to San Francisco and from there to the Philippines for duty. The men appeared to be well and anxious to go to the Philippines. The soldiers will remain on the transport until to-morrow morning, when they will disembark and proceed on a special to Camp Meade.

Dr. Young's Death Avenged. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Another report from Col. Stotsenburg was made public by the War Department to-day. It related to the capture of the Manila water works and pumping station on Feb. 6. Early in the night Dr. H. A. Young, of the Utah Battery, was shot and killed. His body was found horribly mutilated. It was only a few minutes after seeing this evidence of barbarity that the Nebraskans emptied one insurgent trench, leaving seventeen of its occupants to be cared for by the burying squad.

Spain Appeals to Peace Conference. MADRID, June 6.—At a meeting just held at Valencia, the archbishop presiding, it was decided to telegraph an appeal to the peace conference at The Hague asking the delegates to consider the steps to be taken for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos when their other labors are concluded.

The Yosemite at Port Said. PORT SAID, June 6.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, en route to Guam, carrying Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., the newly-appointed governor of Guam, and a garrison of marines for the island, arrived here to-day.

The Glacier at Gibraltar. GIBRALTAR, June 6.—The United States refrigerating ship Glacier, Commander Conroy H. Arnold, from New York, May 17, for Manila, arrived here to-day.

New Orleans Will Have Sewerage, Drainage and Other Improvements. NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—New Orleans to-day overwhelmingly decided in favor of a special tax of 2 mills for sewerage, drainage, pure water, paving, park and other improvements. The plan contemplates an expenditure of \$1,000,000 in the next few years, the tax paying the principal and interest on the bonds, which will run thirty years. Women property holders were allowed to vote and were mainly instrumental in gaining the victory, having a central league and clubs in every ward.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Chief of Police, His Wife and Daughter Mangled by an Engine.

HAMILTON, O., June 6.—At 5 o'clock this evening Chief of Police Peter A. Clair, of this city, with his wife and daughter Margaret in a carriage, attempted to cross the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad four miles south of here. A locomotive struck the carriage, dashed it into pieces, killed the chief immediately and so injured the child Margaret that she died in the hospital a few hours later. The wife and mother cannot survive the night.

Banker's Daughter Drowned. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—Miss Nanette Paul, of Stanford, this county, was found at midnight drowned in the lake at Miller's park, Bloomington. She was the daughter of the president of the Bank of Stanford. Her death is believed to be suicide, though the coroner's jury, except probable mental aberration.

HIS WORK DONE

GEN. GOMEZ ISSUES A FAREWELL MANIFESTO TO CUBANS.

He Urges His People to Co-Operate with Americans in Order to Attain Their Aspirations.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

HOW THE PATRIOT'S ADDRESS WAS RECEIVED AT HAVANA.

General Gomez Regarded as Sincere in Announcing His Wish to Retire to Private Life.

WILL SOON LEAVE FOR HOME

LYNCHING OF JOSE FERNANDEZ LEBREGAT BY CUBANS DEPLORED.

May Give Spain an Opportunity to Demand Indemnity—Spitting in Public Prohibited at Havana.

HAVANA, June 6.—The farewell manifesto of General Gomez, issued to-day, is the principal topic of conversation among Americans and Cubans of all shades of politics. The Americans, for the most part, consider it an affecting address, expressing the real views of the old patriot and his sincere intention to retire from public life. His Cuban admirers say the address will rank among the most famous in history. His opponents, especially the members of the former Military Assembly, insist that he has no intention to retire for more than a few weeks, and that his real object is to gain public sympathy. They say also that Colonel Carlos Cespedes virtually writes the greater part of what Gomez issues to the public, though in this instance, probably, a third was written by Gomez himself. In substance the manifesto reads:

"The mission I have been entrusted with is nearly concluded. I have attempted to find a solution of the questions concerning the army which I commanded during the bloodiest war known in America. I am now leaving, regretfully, to attend to necessary private business. We are no longer war soldiers, but men for the maintenance of peace and order, which are the basis of Cuba's future welfare. It is necessary to understand that the nation in this epoch, most difficult and unequal in history, should avail itself of the opportunity to show its possessors virtues, in spite of the vices caused by colonial government and the harshness of warlike life. We wanted and depended upon foreign intervention to terminate the war. This occurred at the most terrible moment of our contest and resulted in Spain's defeat. But none of us thought this extraordinary event would be followed by a military occupation of the country by our allies, who treat us as people incapable of action for ourselves, and who have reduced us to obedience, to submission and to a tutelage imposed by force of circumstances. This cannot be our ultimate fate after the years of struggle, and we should aid by colonial government and the harshness of warlike life. We wanted and depended upon foreign intervention to terminate the war. This occurred at the most terrible moment of our contest and resulted in Spain's defeat. But none of us thought this extraordinary event would be followed by a military occupation of the country by our allies, who treat us as people incapable of action for ourselves, and who have reduced us to obedience, to submission and to a tutelage imposed by force of circumstances. 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