was interviewed as to the probable effect of the capture of Aguinaldo. He expressed the greatest satisfaction at the news of the capture, and said that he thought this would really wind up the period of resistance. He also said: "Of course, we had the warning a few days ago that it might occur, but it looked like a very risky undertaking, and if Funston had lost his life every one would have said, 'I told you so.' It appears to be a very creditable piece of work on the part of Funston and in keeping with his previous exploits. It was, in fact, a case of fighting the devil with fire. If a large force had gone against Aguinaldo he would not have been found, but this was a kind of strategy of their own thought and appears to have succeeded perfectly.

"Aguinaldo is a most amiable little fellow. He does not have the education with which he has been credited, and he was not really the brains of the insurrection. Mabini was really the brains of the Filipino rebellion, and Aguinaldo was the active leader. I admit I did not give him credit for the abilities that he has shown, but he certainly is not a man of very great ability. One thing I wonder about is that the dispatches to-day from Manila describe him as 'talking freely.' When I first saw him he was notably reticent, and a good deal of his strength came from the fact that he did not talk much. The people believed he was invulnerable, however, and that no harm could be done him. There was a story current, in fact, that a dozen men had stood up and fired at him as a test. I suppose there were no bullets in the guns. That story went everywhere. The people are intensely superstitious, and they believed no harm could befall him. It will take some time now for the news to get around, and at first the people will refuse to believe it, but after the news does finally get around through the islands I fully believe that organized resistance will collapse. Of course, there will be spasmodic disorder for a long time to come, but I do not believe there will be anything serious."

"What do you think ought to be done with Aguinaldo now?"

"Well, it seems to me that as good a thing as could be done for the present would be to send him to Guam. It is the same sort of a climate as in the Philippines, and there would be no hardship in the change, but there would be no chance to pose."

Admiral Dewey continued: "Looking over the events of the past two years, I am sometimes impressed with the idea that possibly the trouble with the Filipinos might have been avoided; but when I say that I say it because hindsight is a great deal better than foresight. I have no criticism for any one, but it can be seen now how the Americans who first went there hurt the pride of the Filipinos. If we had made a greater effort to flatter them it is possible the thing would have gone more smoothly, but I wish to say that at the beginning I don't believe Aguinaldo had any idea of independence at all. They simply hated the Spaniards. They hated them, I say, and they wanted to get rid of them in any way possible. They looked upon us as their deliverers, and they did everything we told them to. Afterwards, I think it was simply a case of success turning a man's head in the case of Aguinaldo. I don't believe that at first he had any idea of attempting to set up an independent republic. As to the matter of our relations with the Filipinos, its history has never yet been written. I have all the letters and documents pertaining to it, and I expect some day to write a history of the affair. When all of the documents are published it will be perfectly clear that no obligations rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies. Aguinaldo was always, as I said, a most amiable man, and, personally, I would not wish him the slightest harm, but I believe, as I said, that his capture means the end of organized resistance."

AGONCILLO IN PARIS.

He Says There Are Others to Take the Place of Aguinaldo.

PARIS, March 28.—A representative of the Associated Press to-day communicated to Agoncilio, the Filipino agent, the news of the capture of Aguinaldo. Agoncilio, who occupies a nicely furnished apartment in a house in a central Paris street, apparently surrounded by every comfort, laughed and said: "I do not believe it. I have received nothing by cable, and until I receive confirmatory advices I shall continue to ignore the news."

Asked, if the announcement was true, what effect he thought it would have on the insurrection, Agoncilio replied emphatically: "None, except the loss of a true patriot and a clever general. The feeling of the Filipino people and their determination to fight out the struggle for independence will remain unshakable. I received a cablegram only yesterday which convinced me that the Philippine leaders have not modified their persistent attitude regarding the continuance of the war. Whatever disaffections may have taken place in favor of the Americans, the Philippine people as a whole are resolved to accept nothing short of independence."

When Agoncilio was asked what effect the capture of Aguinaldo would have on the campaign, he said a council of the leading Filipinos would simply meet and elect another military chief to prosecute the war, adding that, although even Aguinaldo and his general staff were all captured, many able generals remain. Agoncilio was asked who was likely to be chosen to succeed Aguinaldo, and said he thought General Alejandrino might be selected, as he was a clever military leader and enjoyed the confidence of the people.

In reply to a question as to whether the Filipinos had enough money to continue the war indefinitely, Agoncilio smiled and replied: "That is our affair."

ALL OF ONE MIND.

Bryan, Teller and Lentz Think Out of the Same Noddle.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—W. J. Bryan gave expression to the following to-day in discussing the capture of Aguinaldo: "The report of the capture of Aguinaldo is apparently verified. While no one can predict with certainty the effect of his capture, it is possible it may put an end to the war for the present, but the objection to imperialism is not removed by the surrender of those who have been opposing it in the Philippines. Imperialism is wrong because it changes every theory of government. We cannot administer an empire in the Orient and maintain a republic in America."

DENVER, Col., March 28.—United States Senator Henry M. Teller was inclined to doubt the capture of Aguinaldo until known the Washington dispatches giving the official confirmation of the report. He then said: "The capture of Aguinaldo is important, of course. It is valuable to eliminate him from further operations in the Philippines, but I am sorry to say that his capture will not close the war by any means. I am of opinion that we shall still have difficulties there because of the general sympathy of the people, according to General MacArthur's statement, with the insurgents. General MacArthur has reported that the people are united against us, and I am afraid that is true."

COLUMBUS, O., March 28.—John J. Lentz gave out the following interview on the capture of Aguinaldo: "Aguinaldo's capture does not mean that militarism and imperialism have been repudiated by the present administration. It does not mean that all patriotic men who are willing to die for liberty in the Philippines have been captured. The fact that Aguinaldo has been able to carry on a war for more than two years against such a gigantic nation as the United States ought to demonstrate that the love of liberty is still in the hearts of millions of people."

FUNSTON KNEW AGUINALDO.

He Wanted Permission to Capture Him in February, 1899.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—General Funston, while colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, in February, 1899, submitted his first plan to capture Aguinaldo to General MacArthur, who rejected it because of the lack of soldiers, according to a story of a member of the Kansas City Star's editorial staff, who served under the Kansas officer at the time. Just previous to the outbreak of Feb. 4, 1899, Aguinaldo maintained his headquarters at Caloocan. He was a familiar figure to the members of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, then commanded by General Funston. It was necessary for him to pass the Kansas outpost guard on his way from Caloocan to Manila, to which place he made frequent trips until three days before the beginning of hostilities. Despite the fact that he had become well known to the Kansas sentinels they would always insist upon his dismounting and showing the pass signed by General Otis permitting him to enter and leave the city. Following the capture of Caloocan, Feb. 10, many of the insurgents retreated to Malabon, a city of some size, located on a strip of land jutting out to sea, immediately south of Caloocan, and accessible from Caloocan by a wide stone bridge. Colonel Funston submitted a plan to General MacArthur to capture Aguinaldo. "I can take a hundred men, cross that bridge, capture the town and Aguinaldo before they can recover from the confusion into which we have now thrown them," enthusiastically exclaimed Funston to General MacArthur.

"You can do it if anybody can," said Gen. MacArthur, "but the men cannot be spared."

MAJ. GEN. E. S. OTIS.

How MacArthur's Predecessor Views the Capture of Aguinaldo.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Gen. E. S. Otis, formerly in command of the army in the Philippines and now in command of the Department of the Lakes, expressed satisfaction to-day over the capture of Aguinaldo. "The influence of Aguinaldo has been waning for some time," said General Otis, "therefore the importance of the capture is not so great as might be supposed. He has been a fugitive in hiding for so long that a large number of his followers have dropped away and a great majority of people are tired of the whole thing—tired of being robbed and tired of warfare. In fact, affairs in the islands are as quiet now as they have been for twenty-five years under Spain. There are only two Filipino officers of any importance now left in the islands who still maintain their hostility to the United States. These are General Cailles and General Luchan. The former is now hiding in the mountains of the east coast of Luzon; the latter is in central Luzon with a small band.

"As to the effect the capture of Aguinaldo will have on our affairs in the islands, I believe it will hasten the time when peace will be restored. Of course the United States will have to protect the people for some time to come, but I think that in the course of a few months or a year the people may be able to protect themselves largely. The capture will result in a decrease of military demonstrations in the Philippines. Aguinaldo was once looked upon by the Filipino people as a little god, but this sentiment has been lost almost completely. I believe that Aguinaldo is personally honest, but he has been actuated by individual ambition."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS TALK.

Show No Evidence of Intending to Surrender—Sixto Lopez Again.

BOSTON, March 28.—News of the capture of Aguinaldo was received in Boston with various sentiments, but it seemed to be the general opinion to-day that the event following others of importance lately announced would cause in the Philippines the collapse of organized resistance to the United States.

Secretary Erving Winslow, of the Anti-imperialistic League, said that he was not ready to state that the capture of Aguinaldo meant the collapse of the cause. "There may be twenty other leaders in hiding as capable as he," said Mr. Winslow. "The Filipinos have shown that they have ability to rule and ability to fight for liberty. This should lead us, even if the fighting should cease with the capture of Aguinaldo, to urge more forcibly even than we have done, that the Filipinos be given an independent government at once."

Former Governor of Massachusetts George S. Boutwell, president of the Anti-Imperialist League, refused to discuss the aspect of the Filipino cause in view of the capture of Aguinaldo.

Edward Atkinson said: "The administration had an elephant on its hands minus the trunk. Now that it has the trunk, what will it do with the whole animal?"

Sixto Lopez, formerly secretary to Aguinaldo, who last night said that the capture of Aguinaldo would not necessarily end the war, to-day amplified that statement by saying that any one of the principal generals, Tinio, Mascardo, Alejandrino, Callies or Arejola, would make as good, or, in the opinion of many Filipinos, better leaders than Aguinaldo. It is impossible to say what leader will take Aguinaldo's place," said Lopez. "I presume there will be a council of generals to decide the matter. It would be idle," he continued, "to suppose that Aguinaldo's capture, assuming that it is a fact, will have no effect upon the Filipinos. But the effect upon the war will to some extent depend upon the way in which Aguinaldo is treated. It would be best, as a matter of policy, I should say, for the United States government not to deal severely with him. Otherwise it will make the Filipinos even more determined, if that were possible. Naturally, I think the United States government ought to treat with him and obtain an authoritative statement of the desires of the Filipinos. But it is not at all probable that the government will do so."

HE WOULD HONOR AGUINALDO.

J. G. Schurman Favors His Appointment as a Civil Governor.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 28.—President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, who was head of the first Philippine commission, to-day gave his views on what he considers should be done with Aguinaldo. He said: "Our object is good government in the Philippines. We seek no punishment, no vengeance. We have already used a considerable number of men who had been active in Aguinaldo's government or army to aid in carrying on the work of pacification and government. Now, Aguinaldo has shown that he possesses administrative gifts of high order, and just as soon as he follows his late colleagues in taking the oath of allegiance and accepting American sovereignty we should utilize his gifts in fulfillment of our task of governing the archipelago. I should think it highly appropriate to appoint him governor of Cavite, Bulacan or some other Tagalog province. In any event there should be amnesty for the past and a new departure in the direction of hearty co-operation between the Americans and Filipinos which, by direction of President McKinley, it was part of the business of the commission over which I had the honor to preside to announce, promote and cultivate.

"Now that the insurrection is over the greater problem of government confronts us. It is to be solved by our using the natural leaders of the Filipinos in high office and giving the different peoples all self-government, municipal and provincial, of which they are capable, as well as representation in the general government at Manila, which must, however, be kept under American control."

LIEUT. GEN. N. A. MILES.

He Believes Aguinaldo's Capture Will Dishearten His Followers.

BOSTON, March 28.—General Nelson A. Miles said to-day regarding the capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston: "In my opinion this will tend to settle all trouble in the Philippines. The capture of their leader is sure to dishearten Aguinaldo's followers, and although there may be more or less trouble for some time with small bands in different parts of the islands, I believe that the backbone of the trouble is broken. No doubt there are other men among the Filipinos who are perfectly capable of taking Aguinaldo's place, as he is not a man of any great magnetism or ability, but I do not believe that, after this capture, there will be much enthusiasm under any leader." General Miles would not express any opinion as to what should be done with Aguinaldo.

Gen. R. A. Alger's Opinion.

DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger said, to-day, that the capture of Aguinaldo would, in his opinion, result in the resistance of the insurgents rapidly fading away. Said he: "The man's personality and the superstitious light in which he was held by his ignorant followers has long been a potent element in holding together even the feeble resistance that our troops have been meeting for months past. I believe the insurrection now will speedily go to pieces. I believe that it will take time, though, to bring about peace among the islands. Luzon is a large island, as large as Cuba, and the country is wild, and guerrilla warfare may continue for a long time. I have never met General Funston personally. He is certainly a man of great ability and has made a great record for himself in the Philippines. It was a clever and brilliant bit of strategy, and means more than winning many desultory battles in the inland jungles."

Other Filipino Leaders at Large.

DENVER, Col., March 28.—Col. A. W. Corliss, who returned last week from the Philippines, was highly pleased to learn of the capture of the rebel chieftain Aguinaldo. "The question now is what will we do with him?" said Colonel Corliss. "I do not consider the capture of Aguinaldo the most important thing that could have happened, though it may have the effect to send all the rebels to tumbling in to surrender as fast as they can. General Trias, who surrendered a few days ago, was more important, to my mind, than any of the other fellows. The Filipinos have come to appreciate that a hero who hides out in the bushes and keeps away from the front as much as possible is not much of a hero, and Aguinaldo has lost his old-time prestige. Now I hope to hear of the capture or surrender of General Cailles. He has more influence and following than Aguinaldo has had. When he is captured or surrenders hostilities will be near an end."

Evans Would Have Killed Aguinaldo.

BOSTON, March 28.—Rear Admiral Evans said, to-day: "I would not say that the capture of Aguinaldo will break the backbone of the trouble in the Philippines, because I believe that it is already broken, but it will do much towards bringing about a final settlement."

"What do you think the government will do with Aguinaldo?" was asked.

"I know what I would have done with him," was the answer. "I would not have caught him alive. It sounds rather brutal, but the easiest way to find a man like Aguinaldo would be to find him dead. However, I don't think he will be punished severely, as the President usually shows clemency."

Towne Says It Is a Shame.

IONIA, Mich., March 28.—At the annual banquet of the Albert Williams Club tonight ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, was the chief speaker, his subject being "The Spirit of Democracy." "The Filipinos will continue to fight," he declared, "even though Aguinaldo has been captured. Funston's raid is the outcome of treachery and a shame to America." He declared that the country was never facing so great a crisis as now. He said there was no excuse for a standing army, and charged treachery on the part of America in the Philippines.

Will Invite Him to New Albany.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., March 28.—Col. Jewett, United States army, now stationed at the quartermaster's depot here, enjoyed the friendship of Aguinaldo while in the Philippines and was the recipient of the Filipino leader's hospitality while his headquarters were at Malolos. Colonel Jewett was well acquainted with the mother and other members of Aguinaldo's family. He said to-day: "Now that Aguinaldo is in the preparatory stage of becoming an American citizen I will, as soon as practicable, invite him to visit me at New Albany.

Congratulations from Germans.

BERLIN, March 28.—German officials congratulate the United States upon the capture of Aguinaldo and express their satisfaction that order will now be established in the Philippines, since German trade had suffered by reason of the war.

Dr. Levysohn, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt., says this means the end of the war. The Tageblatt, in an article published to-day, says it is glad the time has come for the United States to realize a plan of establishing American government in the Philippine islands.

Gilmore Has Reason to Rejoice.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—Lieutenant Commander Gilmore, who, with many of his men, was held prisoner for many months by the insurgents in Luzon, rejoices to hear of the capture of Aguinaldo. Commander Gilmore is aboard the receiving ship Franklin here. He thinks the capture of the insurgent chieftain will deprive the Filipinos of the directing genius of their guerrilla campaign and bring the war to a close.

Elder Funston Lived in Indiana.

The brilliant capture of Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, by Gen. Fred Funston, of Kansas, was yesterday given a strong tinge of local interest when it was recalled that Fred Funston, sr., father of the renowned American officer, was for many years a resident of Indiana. "Gen. Fred Funston's father lived for many years on a farm next to one owned by Peter Carnine, an uncle of mine," said R. A. Brown last night, "and for a number of terms he taught school in district No. 1, in Franklin township, near Franklin. My older brothers went to school to him. After the elder Funston went to Kansas he entered politics and was known as 'the farmer politician' and was elected to Congress for two terms from Allen county, Kansas, his home being near Iola."

Senator Beveridge's View.

Senator Beveridge believes that the capture of Aguinaldo, the leader of the rebellion in the Philippines, will cause the present guerrilla warfare to decrease rapidly in vigor and volume. "Now that Aguinaldo is captured," said the senator, "if his friends in America will only try the experiment of rallying around the Nation's colors and present an unbroken front to those who in arms are assailing our flag they will help the cause of liberty and civilization more even than the capture of Aguinaldo helps that cause."

Altgeld Denounces Carter Harrison.

CHICAGO, March 28.—In the presence of 3,000 people, who filled every pause in his speech with cheering, John P. Altgeld, Democratic ex-Governor, to-night, from the Auditorium stage, fervidly denounced the administration of Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Altgeld pleaded with the "independent" Democrats and his other hearers to support Judge Elbridge Hanecy and the entire Republican ticket in the city election next week.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly Cloudy To-Day and To-Morrow—Fresh North Winds.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Ohio—Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh northerly winds.

For Illinois—Partly cloudy on Friday and Saturday; possibly rain Saturday in western portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

For Indiana—Partly cloudy on Friday and Saturday; fresh north to northeast winds.

Local Observations on Thursday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.05	30	73	North.	Cloudy.	0.00
7 p. m.	30.15	38	67	N'west.	Cloudy.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 39; minimum temperature, 29.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation March 28:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	40	0.12
Mean	34	0.00
Departure from normal	—6	—0.12
Departure since March 1	*36	*0.79
Departure since Jan. 1	—140	—2.56

*Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga.	50	62	56
Bismarck, N. D.	18	36	34
Buffalo, N. Y.	22	32	28
Calgary, N. W. T.	20	42	38
Chicago	28	30	28
Cairo, Ill.	34	48	44
Cheyenne, Wyo.	18	32	26
Cincinnati	10	38	36
Concordia, Kan.	28	44	40
Davenport, Ia.	32	40	38
Des Moines, Ia.	32	40	38
Galveston, Tex.	64	70	66
Helena, Mont.	26	40	34
Jacksonville, Fla.	56	78	70
Kansas City, Mo.	32	44	42
Little Rock, Ark.	42	58	56
Marquette, Mich.	20	24	22
Memphis, Tenn.	40	58	58
Nashville, Tenn.	38	52	44
New Orleans	60	82	72
New York	32	38	32
North Platte, Neb.	24	34	32
Oklahoma, O. T.	34	56	46
Omaha, Neb.	20	40	36
Pittsburg	30	38	34
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.	18	30	28
Rapid City, S. D.	14	40	36
Salt Lake City, Utah	28	44	44
St. Louis	38	44	42
St. Paul, Minn.	20	34	32
Springfield, Ill.	32	40	40
Springfield, Mo.	30	50	50
Vicksburg, Miss.	54	72	64
Washington, D. C.	40	44	40

METHODS TOO SEVERE

RUSSIAN STUDENTS DRIVEN INTO LEAGUE WITH REVOLUTIONISTS.

Policy of the Government in Dealing with Disturbances May Cause Much Trouble in Future.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The World today publishes the following dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated March 25, and mailed to Berlin, in order to escape the censor: "The distinguishing and the gravest feature of the present disturbances in Russia is the evidence of an organized combination for the first time between the students and the workingmen of an obstinately revolutionary character. The government has driven the students into the arms of the labor party. The minister of public instruction, who was assassinated, was the worst type of a Russian bureaucrat. His administration was marked by continual petty persecution of the students. The petition prepared by eminent professors and certain senators, invoking the personal intervention of the Czar, was another proof of the panic prevailing in official circles, but the presentation of this petition was prevented by higher officials. Another striking feature of this outbreak is the refusal of large numbers of the dvorniks, or yardmen, who act as a species of police reserve, to assist the regular police in repressing the disorders, thus manifesting sympathy with the people. No doubt is entertained here that the outbreak will be quelled eventually, but it will only be done at an incalculable cost of life and suffering."

Kleigel's Policy Criticised.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—It is confidently expected that Lieutenant General Kliegel, the prefect of police, will be given a Siberian governor generalship. A ministerial circular this morning contained what is regarded as a severe criticism of Kleigel's policy of making arrests after the outbreak of the students' troubles instead of forestalling them. The wrangle with Lieutenant General Viasemski in the cathedral, which caused the resignation of Viasemsky, is also hurting Kleigel. It is reported that Grand Duke Vladimir is organizing a mediation committee for the purpose of inquiring into the complaints of the students and endeavoring to persuade them to behave.

A story comes from the hospitals to the effect that nineteen students have already died from injuries received in the recent riots, presumably as a result of wounds inflicted by the leaden bullets which the Cossacks are alleged to have put on their whips. The students themselves report only two deaths, while the mortality statistics do not give a single death last week, except from disease.

Ministers Threatened.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung prints correspondence from St. Petersburg asserting that the students' secret organization sent to the ministers of the interior and of war death sentences, and that the minister of the interior, in a decree dated March 23, forbade all papers to mention court proceedings arising out of complaints against recent police outrages.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

A number of American-built locomotives ordered by the Bavarian government have arrived at Munich. They are expected to attain a speed of 120 kilometers an hour.

The Stove Founders' Association and the Molders' Union of North America in joint session at Chicago yesterday agreed on the same scale for the coming year as the one in force last year.

The improvement in the strike situation at Marseilles continues. The city is resuming, to some extent, its ordinary aspect. About 3,000 men were at work yesterday on the quays.

Beaumont, Tex., now has three gushing oil wells. The third one came in at 6 o'clock last evening. Its output will equal that of the Lucas geyser, from which it is distant about a quarter of a mile.

The Star tin plate works at Pittsburg, Pa., idle for about six months, will resume operations on April 8 and give employment to between 500 and 600 men. The Star works are owned by the American Tin Plate Company.

The big Aragon mine at Norway, Mich., has been sold by Oglebay, Norton & Co., of Cleveland, to the United States Steel Corporation, and the latter will soon take possession. The deal has been pending for several weeks. The consideration is believed to be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

The American Rolling Mill Company has purchased from the American Tin-plate Company the rolling mill plant of the latter concern in Muskegon, Mich. The mills have been idle for a year. They will be operated at once with a force of 500 men. J. H. Palmer and W. J. Moody, of Chicago, were the prime movers in the new enterprise.

The new mining scale goes into effect next Monday, and there are two districts in Ohio, the Hocking Valley and subdistrict No. 5, in which the scale has not been signed. These two districts include about 12,500 miners, and it is feared there will be a suspension of work by them, on Monday. The hitch is over a change in the docking system.

Several options were given yesterday by owners of furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys to the promoters of the proposed combination of the Merchant blast furnaces. The plans of the promoters contemplate the absorption of the furnace of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company on the South Side, Pittsburg, and the River furnace at Cleveland, O.

According to statements made by prominent Chicago labor men, a movement is on foot to establish a uniformed rank in all labor unions. The movement is said to be meeting with much favor in all the labor organizations, and before next Labor day it is expected that many companies of men, uniformed and drilled in military tactics, will be found in the ranks of organized labor.

An advance of 6 points in the price of Northwestern Elevated preferred in the Chicago market renewed the rumors of immediate consolidation of all the elevated lines in the city. Clarence Knight, general counsel for all the old Yerkes lines, has gone to New York, but other representatives of those interests declare that nothing in the line of consolidation is under way at present.

There will be no strike on the Monongahela traction lines for the present at least. This much was decided at a meeting held yesterday morning at Pittsburg. National President Mahon, Chairman Grundy, of the United Labor League, and other leaders present counseled delay, and it was finally decided to postpone action until the return from the South of W. L. Mellon, president of the Monongahela lines, when a committee will place the grievances before him and request relief.

Prominent prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church are making a concerted effort to have all industries throughout the country closed down from Saturday until Monday morning so that the workmen may have a day of rest and an opportunity to go to church. The matter will be brought to the attention of Mr. J. P. Morgan. Rev. A. L. Frazer, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Youngstown, O., has laid the matter before the officials of the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

One hundred million dollars' worth of public contract work in New York city may have to be stopped because of a recent decision of the State Court of Appeals that the law providing for a standard rate of wages applied to public contracts is unconstitutional. If this decision is to hold good all of the contracts and agreements entered into by Contractor McDonald for the construction of New York's new rapid-transit system may have to be annulled. Controller Coler, it is said, has the power to abrogate all such contracts and may be called on by labor leaders or taxpayers to do so.

Sir Christopher Furness, head of the Furness line of steamers and chairman of the Irvines Ship Building and Dry Docks Company, has an article in the London Daily Mail this morning on how to best fight the American steel trust. He enters a strong protest against any form of protective duties, which, he declares, would be suicidal. He says he believes the growth of trusts will bring a reaction in the United States in favor of free trade, and that English manufacturers should devote their attempts to securing a reduction of the excessive railway freight charges and the heavy royalties on mining and technical education and similar undertakings as the best way to meet American competition.

State Food Commissioner Blackburn, of Ohio, has received the decision of Judge A. C. Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court, of the injunction case of the Arbuckles against the food commissioner. The decision is in favor of the food commissioner on every point. The court is of the opinion that "ariosa" is not a compound of coffee, sugar and eggs, but is coffee cooled with a glaze made of sugar and eggs and is adulterated within the meaning of the statute, and the manufacture and sale thereof, or offer for sale of the same, is a misdemeanor of the laws of Ohio.

The conference held in Columbus between the Ohio officers of the United Mine Workers and those of the Jackson district and the operators of Lawrence county in regard to the prices and conditions of mining in the Lawrence county coal field for the coming year resulted in a disagreement. The miners demanded that the same conditions and prices prevail in Lawrence county as in the Jackson field. To this the operators refused to agree, saying that they would not pay the increase demanded. The conference adjourned and the officials of the miners announced that a strike of all the miners in Lawrence county would be called on the 1st of April. This strike will affect about 1,000 men.

DECLINED TO IMPEACH.

North Carolina Supreme Court Justices Acquitted by the Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28.—Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglass, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, who, after being presented for impeachment by the House of Representatives on Feb. 25, have been on trial at the bar of the Senate since March 14, were to-day acquitted on the five counts in the articles of impeachment by a vote of 27 for conviction and 23 for acquittal. Thirty-four votes were necessary to convict. The twenty-three votes came from one Populist, ten Republicans and twelve Democrats. The accused judges are Republicans and were on trial charged with overriding the Legislature and having money drawn from the treasury of the State in defiance of executive live enactments. The Legislature adjourned to meet on April 30 next.

GENERAL DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Maryland General Assembly adjourned sine die yesterday.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland delivered the second of his lectures on the Venezuela boundary dispute before the students of Princeton University last night.

Eleven fresh cases of the bubonic plague, including five Europeans, were officially reported at Cape Town yesterday. Five additional deaths have occurred.

The passenger department of the C., R. & M., Richmond's new road, has arranged for the introduction of the Central Passenger Association's mileage book on April 1.

Pardon papers, signed by the President, reached the Ohio penitentiary yesterday, for Henry Beach, a federal prisoner, who died on March 16. He was sentenced in the Indian Territory to serve fifteen years for larceny.

Dr. R. W. Perkins, for the past fourteen years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lockhaven, Pa., has been notified that he has been elected president of Leland University, at New Orleans, a school for the higher education of negroes.

The cities committee of the New York Legislature will to-day report favorably the library enabling act providing for the acceptance by the city of New York of the gift of $5,200,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of branch libraries.

Governor Sayers has informed the speaker of the Texas House that in case the Legislature adjourned April 9 he would reconvene it in special session in August to pass a two-year appropriation bill and to redistrict the State in congressional districts.

R. H. Southgate, manager of the Congress Hotel Company, which controls and operates the Chicago Auditorium Hotel and Auditorium Annex, has purchased an interest in the Great Northern Hotel and will assume control of the property May 1 next.

The condition of Capt. W. S. Kidd, United States commissioner, and for many years publisher and editor of the Springfield, Ill., Mohitor, who was attacked with paralysis last Monday, was considered critical last night owing to his age, he being about seventy years old.

A. De Barnardi has been made superintendent of the Central Kansas and Colorado division of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Ossawatomie, Kan. Mr. De Barnardi will succeed J. M. Herbert, who becomes general superintendent of the Iron Mountain system on April 1.

Judge Ford, of the Common Pleas Court at Cleveland, has granted a temporary injunction restraining the city from carrying out the City Council ordinance compromising the lake front case with the railroads. The injunction was asked for by Tom L. Johnson, Democratic candidate for mayor.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States army, Frank A. Hackett, assistant secretary of the navy, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, United States navy, were the guests of honor at the annual Veterans' night of the Middlesex Club, held at the American House, Boston, last night.

The collection of seventy-two oil paintings of the late George L. Crosby, a retired Chicago stock broker, valued at $150,000, was sold at auction in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, last night, by order of C. H. Patterson, and brought $96,910. The highest price was $4,500 for Anton Mauve's "Cattle at the Well."

Acting on the initiative of Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Captain Alfred T. Mahon, United States navy (retired); George MacCulloch Miller and others, the Church Club of New York has decided to take immediate steps to establish a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in the Philippine islands, with a resident bishop and duly appointed ministers.

Mrs. Carrie Nation lectured in Cincinnati last night before a small audience. She spoke about her experience in Kansas and what she had witnessed in her various slumming tours in that city and other cities. She was listened to with great interest, but there was no enthusiasm displayed by the audience. She will leave Cincinnati for Terre Haute this morning.

The depositors in the defunct First National Bank of Niles, Mich., have signed a petition, which is addressed to Senator Burrows, stating that Charles W. Watkins is not the man they want as a receiver of the bank. They insist that politics shall not enter into an appointment so vital to the interests of the city of Niles, and request that the appointment of Watkins be withdrawn.

A report reached Colorado Springs, Col., yesterday that an immense flow of oil had been struck on the Sitlington ranch, south of that city, in a well that has been sunk to a depth of 3,000 feet. Ninety-four location certificates were filed at Colorado Springs and many more are said to have been filed at Pueblo. The locations cover all the unpatented land in the Fountain valley. Locations have also been filed on the draws running in the valley.

State's Attorney General Oren yesterday began disbarment proceedings at Lansing, Mich., against Elbert S. Ross, a prominent Kalamazoo attorney, who was a director in the Henderson-Ames Company and who, it is alleged, advised the directors relative to their participation in the scheme which resulted in the State being defrauded of $38,000 by the pretended sale of military stores. The petition filed charges professional misconduct, felony and subornation of perjury.

The New York state commissioner of labor has issued a statement concerning immigration at the port of New York. It says: "From Oct. 1, 1819, when the general government began to record the number of immigrants arriving at customs districts by sea from foreign countries, to the close of the nineteenth century—a space of eighty-one years and three months—the volume of immigration at the port of New York aggregated 13,703,162, which represented nearly seven-tenths of the total arrivals (19,777,283) during the same period at all ports in the United States."

The National Congress of Disciples, at the closing session in Lexington, Ky., last night, appointed a committee of seven to take charge of a movement the object of which is an international confederation of religious denominations and organizations, the committee to report at the national missionary convention in Minneapolis in October. This is the first definite movement ever taken in America toward such a union. Denominations will in the original formation retain creeds, but will be auxiliary to an international congress and will affiliate with all other churches on some common platform. The ultimate purpose is to form one international church. Cleveland, O., was chosen as the next meeting place.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

BOARDED BY BIG WAVES

NARROW ESCAPE OF A HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP.

Graf Waldersee in a Hurricane for Three Days, and Arrived at Plymouth with a Heavy List.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.—The Hamburg-American line steamship Graf Waldersee, commanded by Capt. E. Kopff and carrying over a hundred cabin passengers for this port, Cherbourg and Hamburg from New York, arrived here this evening with a heavy list to starboard. The vessel had an extraordinary escape, having faced a hurricane from the 19th to the 22d inst., during which at times she was nearly on her beam ends. Immense seas boarded the liner, finding their way below and doing considerable damage. Many of the deck fittings were demolished, several members of the crew were injured and a portion of the cargo shifted.

Movements of Steamers.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Arrived: Westernland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—Arrived: Ultonian, from Boston, for Liverpool. Sailed: Rhynland, for Philadelphia; Germanic, for New York, both from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Arrived: Majestic, from New York. Sailed: Cufic, for New York; Commonwealth, for Boston; Vancouver, for Portland.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Sailed: Vaderland, for Southampton; Koenigen Louise, for Bremen.

ROTTERDAM, March 28.—Arrived: Staatendam, from New York.

GLASGOW, March 28.—Arrived: Astoria, from New York.

LONDON, March 28.—Sailed: Manitou, for New York.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, from New York, for Cherbourg and Hamburg, and proceeded.

Marine Notes.

The German Naval Department has awarded to the Weser Company, of Bremen, contracts for the construction of two small cruisers.

A dispatch from Salonica, Turkey, announces that nine men were scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe on the Turkish torpedo boat Shehab.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has fixed the pending dividend at 8½ per cent., raised its capital from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 marks and decided upon a 4½ per cent. loan of 20,000,000 marks.

Captain Mehigan, of the steamship Glenroy at New Orleans, reports that on March 24, eight miles east of Cape San Antonio on the south side of Cuba, he sighted a steamer ashore. She had two masts, a yellow funnel and was apparently not long ashore. A heavy southeast sea was breaking over here. He could not distinguish her name.

Frank Saxby, a prospector, is having a large Indian war canoe decked over at Victoria, B. C., and, in company with one companion, will attempt to circle the globe in it, going first to Hong-Kong via the Pacific islands. The canoe is a very large one, such as British Columbian Indians use in their travels up and down the coast, and when properly handled can stand almost any kind of weather.

Captain Jansen, of the bark Siloon, which arrived at New York yesterday from Maxcoris, reports that March 20, when 120 miles south-southeast of Cape Hatteras, he picked up a ship's boat with ten men in an exhausted condition. They were the captain and crew of the bark Maria Madre B. from Pensacola for Setstri Levante, and had been four days in the boat without food or water. Their vessel was dismasted and waterlogged.

The Norwegian bark Andromeda, from Glasgow, has landed at Cape Town a part of the crew of the Psyche, which foundered Jan. 17. The rescued sailors were thirty days in an open boat and subsisted on shark and albatross meat. Two of the members of the crew perished as a result of the exposure and the remainder were nearly dead when rescued. The Psyche's mate and five men who put to sea in the second boat are still missing.

NOT THE HOME OF ULYSSES.

The Island of Ithaca Has Long Been Wrongfully Credited with an Honor.

BERLIN, March 28.—Prof. Wilhelm Doerpfeld, the archaeologist, has discovered that the Island of Ithaca, in the Ionian sea, is not identical with