insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted:

"Stop that foolishness! Quit wasting ammunition!"

AGUINALDO SEIZED.

Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalog officers and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Calocoan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming, "You are a prisoner of the Americans!"

Colonel Simeon Villia, Aguinaldo's chief of staff; Major Alambra and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villia in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape.

When the firing began General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard fled, leaving twenty rifles. Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

When captured Aguinaldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago.

MAP OF THE SCENE OF AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

It was also discovered that Aguinaldo on January 28 had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months undisturbed, except when a detachment of the 16th Infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

WAS COMPLETELY DECEIVED.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near to being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding: "I should never have been taken except by a stratagem. I was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature." He feared he might be sent to Guam, and he was glad to come to Manila.

Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. None of the Macabebes were wounded in the fight.

RETURN TO MANILA.

The expedition rested on March 24 and then marched sixteen miles the following day to Palanan Bay, where General Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander Barry, of the Vicksburg, rendered General Funston splendid assistance.

Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed General Trias would proclaim himself dictator, evidently not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously and gave no trouble.

General Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has prepossessing manners.

PRESIDENT MUCH PLEASED.

CABINET OFFICERS ALSO REJOICE THAT AGUINALDO IS A PRISONER.

Washington, March 28.—The news of Aguinaldo's capture by General Funston was received everywhere in official circles with intense gratification, but perhaps nowhere did it create more satisfaction than at the White House. The President read all the official and press dispatches with the greatest interest, and naturally is much gratified that the chief mover in the insurrection has at last been taken.

SHOULD BE SPANKED, SAYS MR. LONG.

In Cabinet circles General Funston's exploit was referred to in laudatory terms, and the probable effect it will have on the termination of hostilities in the Philippines was generally discussed. Secretary Long expressed the prevailing sentiment. He was gratified at the assistance the navy had been able to render General Funston. The capture itself was of much importance, he said, but he suggested that the moral effect probably would count quite as much as the brilliancy of the exploit. He considered it one of the most significant features of the affair that the natives themselves had been instrumental in bringing about the capture. They had made up a considerable part of Funston's force, and their willingness to go into the heart of Aguinaldo's stronghold indicated that in their own minds they felt there was no longer any real danger to be apprehended from Aguinaldo's strength. That such a sentiment had obtained a hold among the Filipinos was, in the judgment of Secretary Long, a significant evidence that the insurrection had lost its vitality among the people themselves. To this sentiment was now added the loss of the ostensible head of the insurrectionary movement, which would doubtless exert a far-reaching influence on the native mind. The Secretary said he presumed that Aguinaldo would be held as a prisoner of war.

"What will be done to him?" Mr. Long was asked.

"It is a little early to say," replied the Secretary, and then after a pause he added, smilingly: "I should say that he should be spanked with a shingle."

It was suggested that as a prisoner of war who has rebelled against the authority of the United States it might be incumbent under military procedure to deal with Aguinaldo by those rigorous steps usual to warfare. But Mr. Long shook his head, and remarked that that was hardly the way we were in the habit of doing things. He was more inclined to his first view that the noted prisoner should be "well spanked."

SECRETARY HAY'S VIEWS.

Secretary Hay said:

The progress which is being made by Judge Taft and General MacArthur toward the pacification of the Philippine Islands and the very general establishment of civil government throughout the archipelago render the capture of Aguinaldo just now a matter of less importance than it would have been had it happened at an earlier period. Yet, of course, the elimination of a man so prominent in the insurrection from the problem of the final settlement is surely a matter on which the country should be congratulated.

The Secretary did not care to discuss at this time the future of Aguinaldo, as it was a matter on which his counsel might soon be invoked.

It was evident, however, that he had little apprehension that the rebel chieftain would be made a martyr, because he was sure that the military authorities would deal with him so as to avoid the least pretence for complaint of severity.

AGUINALDO'S FUTURE.

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT, IF ANY, NOT YET CONSIDERED.

Washington, March 28.—The War Department has not had time as yet to consider the exact status of Aguinaldo, whether he is to be tried and what punishment, if any, is to be meted out to him. But there are certain general principles which are said to be clearly established, and the first question asked is as to whether Aguinaldo is to be tried as a military or a civil offender. If he is to be regarded as having committed treasonable acts or fomented an insurrection against the United States Government, then the trial would be of a civil character, for these are political offences against the authority of the United States Government, and are not offences under the articles of war, to be tried by a military court martial or commission. It is hardly expected that the rigorous procedure for treason would be adopted. If it should be, Section 5,332 of the Revised Statutes provides:

Every person guilty of treason shall suffer death, or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000.

Another section provides for inciting insurrection, short of actual treason, and specifies the punishment, as follows:

Every person who incites, sets on foot, assists or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by both.

The foregoing, however, are political offences against the authority of the United States. It is presumed that Aguinaldo will be held, for the present at least, as a military prisoner. If tried as such, it would be because he had offended against some of the articles of war. Already there have been several trials of Filipino officers for offences against military usage, such as brutality, but a military tribunal will not take up the larger political offence against the authority of the United States. Article 154 of the regulations governing armies in the field recites:

Treating in the field the rebellious enemy according to the law and usages of war has never prevented the legitimate government from trying the leaders of the rebellion, or the chief rebels, for high treason, and from treating them accordingly, unless they are included in a general amnesty.

TREASON UNLIKELY TO BE CHARGED.

This article is referred to as showing that the warfare in the Philippines has not given Aguinaldo such a strict military status as to relieve him from the higher and graver civil offence of high treason. At the same time there is little belief that this offence will be charged, the idea being that he will be held as a prisoner without any definite determination of his status, and perhaps in time be granted amnesty on condition that he leave the country.

Aside from the punishment to be visited on him, the military regulations provide for the manner in which he shall be treated while held as a prisoner. These regulations are similar to those of the Oxford Conference, and more recently those made at the Hague Conference. Some of the main features are that the captured officer must surrender his arms, the confinement must be such as will insure safety, but without intentional suffering or indignity; a prisoner who escapes may be shot while in flight; paroles may be granted on stated conditions; honorable men, when captured, will abstain from giving information concerning their own army, and violence is not to be used against prisoners to extort information.

It is nearly a year since anything definite has been heard about Aguinaldo. Then the information was not very authentic. He was being pursued in Northern Luzon by different expeditions under Colonel Hare, Colonel Howze and Major Peyton C. March. The troops under the last named officer captured his equipments, and it was supposed the chief insurgent had been wounded. His escape was effected, it was said, by placing him on a raft and covering him with leaves and bushes. This raft was floated down the stream and passed the points occupied by the American troops. This stream was the Rio Grande de Cagayan, which flows northward and parallel with the eastern coast of Northern Luzon, near which the capture was made. Reports of the death of Aguinaldo have been frequent. The fact that many orders issued in Aguinaldo's name never were actually signed by him encouraged the belief that his name was being used by his followers even after his death. There was another story that Aguinaldo was once captured by General Young, but was in the garb of and appeared as a common laborer of the district, not understanding a word of English or Spanish, and was turned loose after a few days.

WAR WILL GO ON, SAYS AGONCILLO.

Paris, March 28.—A representative of The Associated Press to-day communicated to Agoncillo, the Filipino agent, the news of the capture of Aguinaldo. Agoncillo, 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, Agoncillo replied emphatically:

None, except the loss of a true patriot and a clever general. But the feeling of the Philippine people and their determination to fight out the struggle for independence will remain unshaken. I received a cable dispatch 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 Agoncillo 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 even if Aguinaldo and his general staff were all captured many able generals remain.

Agoncillo 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, Agoncillo smiled and replied: "That is our affair."

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S VIEWS.

WOULD MAKE AGUINALDO GOVERNOR OF A TAGALOG PROVINCE.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 28.—President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, who was head of the first Philippine commission, to-day gave to an Associated Press representative 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 a 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 fulfilment of our task of governing the archipelago.

I should think it highly appropriate to appoint him governor of Cavité, 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. To use Aguinaldo just as soon as he accepted the oath of office in carrying out this programme would be the most important step in the direction of the policy of co-operation and an impressive illustration of it. That way lies the solution of our Philippine problem.

DEWEY TALKS OF CAPTURE

SAYS HE WILL SOME TIME WRITE THE HISTORY OF THE FILIPINO AFFAIR.

Admiral Dewey was seen yesterday morning at his apartments in the Albermarle and was questioned as to the probable effect of the capture of Aguinaldo. He expressed the greatest satisfaction at the news and said he thought that this would really wind up the period of resistance. He also said:

I am delighted to hear this news. 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 sort and appears to have succeeded perfectly.

Admiral Dewey was asked as to the assertion of certain people that Aguinaldo had really been an ally of the United States. The admiral has heretofore denied this, but he said to-day:

Aguinaldo was in no sense an ally. When we went to Manila we made use of the Filipinos just as the Union forces in the Civil War made use of the negroes. We used anybody that we could to aid us, but there was nothing whatever upon which to base the declaration that they were our allies in the technical sense. Aguinaldo is himself 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 that I did not give him credit for the acuteness that he has shown, but he is certainly not a man of very great ability. One thing I wonder about in the dispatches to-day from Manila, which, I believe, describe him as "talking freely." When I first saw him he was notably reticent and much of his strength came from the fact that he did not talk without reserve. The people believed that he was invulnerable, however, and that no harm could be done to 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, or, whatever the weapons were, he was unhurt. But that story went everywhere. The people are intensely superstitious and they believed that no harm could befall him.

To the question, "What do you think ought to be done with Aguinaldo now?" the admiral replied:

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 that in the Philippines and there would be no hardship in the change, but there would be no chance to pose and the Filipino leader would feel as if he were out of the world when sent there.

The admiral recalled the circumstances of the capture of Guam by Captain Glass, of the Charleston, and told several anecdotes connected with it, illustrative of what an unknown spot it is, in one of which he related his own ignorance of the situation of the island in the presence of a British captain. He then added:

Looking over the events of the last 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 easier 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 I told them to do. Afterward 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, the history has never yet been written. I have all the letters and documents pertaining to it and I expect some day to write the history of the affair. When all of the documents are published it will be perfectly clear that no obligation rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies.

ALL PRAISING FUNSTON.

CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO REGARDED AS A FINAL BLOW TO ORGANIZED INSURRECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 28.—No occurrence in the Philippines since Dewey's victory at Manila has excited so much comment in Washington as Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. The achievement is generally regarded as the climax to the long and unbroken series of victories of the American troops over the insurgents and as the final blow to organized opposition to this country's sovereignty in the entire archipelago. Great gratification, but little surprise, was expressed by the responsible chiefs in the War Department at the capture, because from the inception of the scheme to catch Aguinaldo Secretary Root and Adjutant-General Corbin have been kept informed by cable of every movement of the expedition. They felt assured that Aguinaldo would be either captured or killed, and that the remnant of his once somewhat formidable band of fighters would be scattered or suffer the fate that was in store for him. As an evidence of their confidence in the success of the expedition they decided more than a week ago, as was told in the Washington correspondence of The Tribune, to visit the islands early in the summer with the view of reducing the strength of the army and to assist in transferring authority from military to civil government.

Great credit is given General Funston for his daring feat. It is pointed out that it is on a par with the performance of Lieutenant Hobson in sinking the Merrimac at Santiago, and as Hobson was chosen by Sampson to "bottle up" Cervera's fleet, at the imminent risk of life to every man on the Merrimac, because of his special fitness for the work, so did General MacArthur choose Funston to lead the brave band in search of Aguinaldo, because of Funston's proved fitness for this kind of service. In point of fact, General Funston has been held in the Philippines for months just for the purpose of making the final hunt for Aguinaldo. This statement was made to-day to a Tribune representative by one of the highest officials in the War Department. From the President and his Cabinet officers down through the list of officials of high rank nothing but unstinted praise of Funston has been heard in administration circles to-day, and when it was learned that the President had sent a cable dispatch to General MacArthur bearing hearty congratulations to Funston, the name of the "little Kansas general," as he is called, was hailed throughout the capital as that of the latest national hero.

FUNSTON'S PROBABLE REWARD.

How General Funston's future career will be affected by his notable achievement is a matter of varied speculation. It is known that he is fond of active military life, as attested by his following that career almost without intermission since he joined the Cuban insurgents five years ago, and soon rose to the grade of major of artillery in the organization commanded by General Maximo Gomez. If Funston should make application for appointment to the regular army it is presumed that he would not ask for a rank lower than that which he now holds in the volunteer service. Whether or not the President could see his way clear to appoint the Kansan a brigadier-general in the regular establishment is generally regarded as doubtful. Still, Funston's Kansas friends already are at work in his interest, and are urging the President to appoint him a brigadier-general in the regular army. Officers in the regular establishment who have recently returned from service in the Philippines with Funston speak of him in the highest terms both as a gentleman and a soldier. They decare that he is not the "gallery player" he has been represented to be by some of his overzealous friends among the newspaper correspondents in the Philippines, and that he is in no sense of the term a notoriety seeker.

Representative Long, of Kansas, was at the War Department to-day, and discussed with officials the question of adequately rewarding General Funston for the capture of Aguinaldo. Mr. Long says that about six weeks ago the Kansas delegation called on Secretary Root and the President and recommended General Funston for promotion, and asked that he have some recognition for past services. It was said then that there was no place for General Funston except in one of the staff departments, unless he was made a brigadier-general, and it was said that he could not expect such a promotion as that. The action of the delegation was purely voluntary, as General Funston had made no application to them, nor had he made any request at the War Department for recognition. Mr. Long says that the Kansas people are proud of General Funston, and will be especially pleased over his latest achievement.

OTIS THINKS AGUINALDO HONEST.

SAYS CAPTURE IS NOT OF ESPECIAL IMPORTANCE, BUT WILL HASTEN PEACE.

Chicago, March 28.—Major-General Elwell 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. He said:

The influence of Aguinaldo has been waning for some time, 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 the people are tired of the whole thing—tired of being robbed and tired of the 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 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 demands 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.

WHAT SIXTO LOPEZ THINKS OF IT.

Boston, March 28.—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, Maxilon, Cailles or Arejola, would make as good or, in the opinion of many Filipinos, a better leader 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." He continued:

It would be idle 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.

BRYAN SAYS, "MAY END WAR FOR THE PRESENT."

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—W. J. Bryan to-day said regarding the capture of Aguinaldo:

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.

ALGER'S TRIBUTE TO FUNSTON.

Detroit, March 28.—Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, 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 have long been potent elements 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 island jungles.

AGUINALDO HAD LOST HIS PRESTIGE.

Denver, March 28.—Colonel W. A. Corliss, who returned last week from the Philippines, was highly pleased to learn of the capture of the rebel chieftain. He said:

Now the question is, What shall we do with him? I do not consider the capture of Aguinaldo the most important thing that could have happened, though it may have the effect of sending all the rebels 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 had 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. Whether he is captured or surrenders, the insurrection is near an end.

Half-Sick

That's often the case this time of year. Hardly sick enough to have a doctor, yet miserable all the time.

Of course, if you are right hard sick, you should call your physician at once. Even now that you are only half-sick, why not ask him about your taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla this spring?

He knows it's the strongest, safest, purest, and best Sarsaparilla you can buy, and he will probably tell you that for general debility and nerve exhaustion it is the best thing you can take.

$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LIKE THE HALL MARK ON SILVER

is this mark on Ale or Porter or Stout.

IT IS A WARRANT OF HIGHEST QUALITY.

BALLANTINE BREW

India Pale Ale, XXX Canada Malt Ale, Old Burton Ale, Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.

On Draught or in Bottles.

P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.

134 Cedar St., cor. Washington, New York.

A Lesson on the Nutritive Value of The California Prune

Weighed in a scale of nutritive comparison a pound of California Prunes is more valuable than a pound of sirloin steak.

The question of nutritive value is a serious one when the price of meats and other foodstuffs are constantly rising. There are more essentials of life in the prune than almost any other article of ordinary diet, and, furthermore, when you buy fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, etc., 75% of the money you pay out is for water by the pound at provision prices. There is no water in the California Prune as you buy it.

Eat less meat, eggs, fish, milk, potatoes and butter, and eat more prunes by themselves or with rice or cereal and you will solve a problem of household economics and a problem of health.

There is only one prune on the market carefully grown, packed and inspected. The proof that you are getting this prune is the brand of the California Cured Fruit Association, as displayed below, which is now placed on all of the Association's goods. It makes no difference what the name of the prune is, if it is on a box on which you find this brand it is safe. But if you do not buy by the box, be sure that you get from a box on which you see this brand.

STEWED PRUNES WITHOUT SUGAR

Try this recipe for Stewed Prunes without sugar, which won fourth prize in California Prize Prune Cooking Contest a few weeks ago:

"Measure the prunes, wash thoroughly and put on the same amount of water as prunes. Let them soak all night, then in the morning place on the stove and simmer about six or seven hours."

The Association issues a book containing 100 recipes for preparing prunes in every way, which were obtained in a prize contest participated in by the very best cooks and chefs of California. This book, together with a "Prune Primer," which will delight the little folks, will be sent free on request. Address

CALIFORNIA CURED FRUIT ASSOCIATION
San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA CURED FRUIT ASSOCIATION

30,000,000 Pounds of RUBBER Were used for Golf Balls and small wares during the past year.

Gold Ore Carrying $200 a Ton IS BONANZA! Crude Rubber Sells AT $2,000 A TON!

For very large and permanent returns nothing equals a well-managed tropical plantation.—Sir Thomas Lipton.

ISTHMUS RUBBER CO.

places rubber profits within everybody's reach.

Call or write for particulars.

29 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

A BIG LOT OF SCOTCH MADRAS SHIRTS, 98c. Each.

Starched, with a pair of cuffs, worth 1.50.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, 59c.; worth 1.25.

Easter Neckwear 49c., worth 75c.

Spring Gloves, 98c. to 1.49.

From the great fire in Macon, Ga. Many bargains remain. These hints:

75c. Balbriggan Underwear at 29c.
75c. Lisle Socks at 29c.
1.50 Camel's Hair Underwear at 75c.
6.00 Mackintoshes at 2.98.
2.00 Silk Umbrellas at 1.15.

20 Varieties Blue Label Soups ASK YOUR GROCER.

CONDENSED PHOSPHOROUS WATER

Will cure any case of Rheumatism in existence. It removes the cause. For information apply to JOHN HOERR, Sole Manufacturer, 18th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

Surrogates' Notices

IN PURSUANCE of an order of HON. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Napoleon Henriquez, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 1,919 Seventh Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of December, 1900.

GEORGE A. HENRIQUEZ, RICHARD A. HENRIQUEZ, CLARA HENRIQUEZ, MARIA C. HENRIQUEZ, Executors.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel Hamilton, late of the County of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1900.

MARY ANN HAMILTON, Admrx.

EDWARD J. NEWELL, Atty. for Admrx., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

EVARTS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William M. Evarts, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Allen W. Evarts, at No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of September next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1901.

ALLEN W. EVARTS, SHERMAN EVARTS, MAXWELL EVARTS, Executors.

DUNCAN, ALLAN S.—In pursuance of an Order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Allan S. Duncan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 729, No. 32 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next. Dated New York October 11, 1900.

SARA E. TUCKER, Executrix. RUSSELL & PERCY, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Pfeiffer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1900.

FRANCIS C. REED, WILLIAM H. REED, Executors. FRANK G. MASON, Atty. for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m.; advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st. 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; Macy's, 6th-ave. and 14th-st. 142 Columbus-ave., near West 66th-st.; 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.; 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 159 East 47th-st.; 1,308 3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts.; 1,026 3d-ave., near 61st-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.; 756 Tremont-ave., 650 3d-ave., near 41st-st.; 354 3d-ave.; 210 Bleecker-st.; 825 Bleecker-st.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1901. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock, p. m., of Tuesday, April 9, 1901, for furnishing for the Indian Service, beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea, and other articles of subsistence; also for boots and shoes, groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., hardware, school and medical supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woollen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock, p. m., of Tuesday, May 7, 1901, for furnishing for the Indian Service, blankets, woollen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York City; 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill.; No. 1208 Howard street, Omaha, Nebr.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Leavenworth, St. Louis, St. Paul, and San Francisco; the postmasters at Sioux City, Yankton, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, Wichita, and Tucson. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

W. A. JONES, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF MAYOR, CITY OF HAVANA. Havana, Cuba, February 23d, 1901.—Sealed proposals for sewerage system and street paving, City of Havana, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, May 20th, 1901, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to Lieut. W. J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer, City of Havana.

ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN, U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, New York, March 26, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at this building until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, April 5th, 1901, for furnishing water and miscellaneous supplies, washing towels, hauling ashes and sprinkling streets for this building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, or such portion of the year as may be deemed advisable. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Treasury Department. G. R. BIDWELL, Custodian.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1901.—Proposals will be received by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General until 2 p. m. of May 2, 1901, for furnishing supplies for the Mail Equipment Shops for the next fiscal year, consisting of wire, rivets, burrs, emery, steel, oil, leather, thread, etc. A complete list of the articles desired, and form of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. CH. EMORY SMITH, Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until Thursday, May 2, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing paper, books, stationery, rubber goods, wrapping paper, twine, scales, post-marking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, inking pads, canceling ink, packing boxes, printing tacing slips, cutting blank facing slips, and card slide labels as they may be ordered from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, for the use of any branch of the Department or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and full instructions will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. CH. EMORY SMITH, Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 26, 1901.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this Department until 12 m., on Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1901, for furnishing Lash Envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington and certain Government offices elsewhere may require during the year ending June 30, 1902. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. CH. EMORY SMITH, Postmaster-General.

SEALED proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Water Pipe System," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, April 6, 1901, and then and there publicly opened, for installing a water pipe, valve, and fire hydrant system, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. For plans, specifications, and forms of proposals address "Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C." MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. March 21, 1901.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., March 27, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., April 26, 1901, for furnishing iron pipe, fittings and hydrants. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for pipe," addressed S. R. JONES, Q. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m.; advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st. 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; Macy's, 6th-ave.