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The Evening Star.

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Clean Columns.
One great reason why The Star goes into practically every household in Washington lies in the fact that its columns, both reading and advertising, are clean and fit to be read in the family circle. The disreputable "personals" and like announcements are rigidly excluded.

OTIS HAS HARD TASK

General King Says the Situation in Philippines is Serious.

FILIPINOS ARE CRAFTY FIGHTERS

Acquired Military Training in the Wars With Spain.

BALL AT MANILA LAST NIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Brig. Gen. Chas. King, who returned home from the Philippines on the transport City of Puebla, owing to ill-health, in an interview said:

"The situation in the Philippines is most serious. The people of those islands will keep up a guerrilla warfare and there is no telling when the hostilities will cease. They retire to the fastnesses of their mountain retreats when they are whipped and hide in the jungles. Subsisting on practically nothing, they have no need for a base of supplies. It will necessitate a large force of men to subjugate them completely. Their intrenchments were works of military engineering and construction equal to the best that the most civilized military nations have produced. Under the Spanish regime the Filipino learned something of war and we are receiving evidence of this every day.

"The volunteers who have fought in the Philippines are a splendid lot of men, capable and accomplished fighters. They behaved like veterans when under fire, and there is no limit to their courage. Their record in that awful country will adorn pages of American history recently made and yet unwritten."

Gen. King will remain in this city for a few days and then leave for the east.

BRILLIANT BALL AT MANILA.

Efforts Made to Foster Friendship With Filipinos.

MANILA, June 2, 11:10 a.m.—The United States Philippine commission last night gave one of the most brilliant balls Manila had ever seen. It was one of a series of entertainments intended to foster friendship between the Americans and the natives. The commission has the handsomest residence in Manila, overlooking the harbor. The grounds surrounding it were illuminated, while the house itself was decorated with the American colors.

The newly appointed judges, Gen. Otis, a number of other American officers and many wealthy natives were present. There was a display of gorgeous native toilets and many jewels were worn, and the array of handsome women surprised the Americans. There was a long program of American and Filipino dances, followed by the rendering of several instrumental selections, closing with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Senator Beveridge's Trip.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who came to the Philippines some time ago, has made a fortnight's trip in the southern islands, visiting Iloilo, Negros and Cebu. During his tour he talked with the chief of Jolo, who has 2,000 fighting men under his command, and who professes friendship for America, which friendship he hinted might be strengthened by the continuance of the annual subsidy of $12,000 formerly paid by the Spaniards. Senator Beveridge will leave here on Saturday. He intends to travel in China.

General Smith has punished the insurgents at Escalante, Island of Negros, for the murder of Captain Tilly of the signal corps, who was fired upon by natives under a flag of truce and cut off from rejoining his companions on board the cable ship from which he had landed. General Smith burned the town and killed a number of members of bands of insurgents whom he found in the neighborhood.

Three members of the South Dakota regiment were wounded at San Fernando in the encounter between insurgents and the American outposts.

Troops for Gen. Otis.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Troops A and F of the 4th Cavalry, recently stationed in the Yellowstone Park, have been ordered to sail for Manila on the transport Sheridan, scheduled to depart on June 7. Two companies of the 14th Infantry and 1,275 recruits will go to Manila on the Sheridan. In pursuance of instructions from Washington, a board of medical officers has been appointed to make a careful examination into the physical condition of the troops and recruits now at the Presidio and of those who may arrive hereafter. The board has instructions to eliminate all such as may be found physically imperfect in any respect.

Later it was said that the transport Sheridan will not go to the Philippines so soon as was expected. Under a hydrostatic test of the boilers, two socket bolts blew out and it will take, in the opinion of the inspectors, about twenty-five days to repair the damage. The City of Puebla will probably be rechartered to carry the troops intended for the Sheridan.

Thirteenth Minnesota on Duty.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—Gov. Lind has received a cablegram from Major Bean stating that the 13th Regiment is guarding the railroad from Caloocan to Guiguinto.

No reference is made to the condition of the regiment or to the cablegram sent by Gov. Lind in regard to the mustering out of the regiment at San Francisco or Minneapolis.

The cablegram indicates, however, that the regiment is again in active service.

The War Department has recognized the appointment of Capt. Masterson as major, to succeed Major Diggles.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN 'FRISCO.

Disturbance Extended Throughout Northern and Central California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt throughout northern and central California at 11:19 o'clock last night. The vibrations in this city continued for four seconds and were from north to south. No serious damage is reported, but glassware and windows were broken and plastering cracked in various parts of the city. The capstone of the cornice over the main entrance of the Odd Fellows' building, at the corner of Market and 7th streets, was shaken from its fastenings and thrown to the sidewalk, through which it fell into one of the rooms connected with the Grotto restaurant.

No one was in the apartment at the time and the property loss will be nominal. The new union ferry building at the foot of Market street suffered somewhat by the breaking of glass and fractures in the finish on some of the walls. The Winchester Hotel on 3d street also shows signs of the force of the shock, plastering having been dislodged from the ceiling in various places. Other buildings were slightly damaged, but not to a serious extent. Reports from the interior of the state show that while the shock was quite severe, no one was injured, and the property loss will be nominal.

Iowa Going Into Dry Dock.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The battleship Iowa is now taking on coal preparatory, it is presumed, to going to the Bremerton naval station, on Puget sound, where she will be placed in the dry docks. Steel bilge keels are to be fitted to her hull to prevent her rolling in heavy weather.

PRICE WAS DEFIANT

Police Captain Causes an Uproar in Mazet Investigation.

CHARGES MR. MOSS WITH PERJURY

His Counsel, Mr. Henderson, Ejected From the Room.

DREW KNIFE ON OFFICER

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Mazet investigating committee continued its session here today. Some time before Chairman Mazet rapped for order Police Captain Price had appeared in the court room. He said he was ready to substantiate on the witness stand his accusations made on Wednesday against Frank Moss. When the sitting was resumed Capt. Price was called to the witness chair.

"I ask you to specify the charge made against me on the stand to the effect that, as I understood it, that I had induced a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury," said Mr. Moss.

Mr. Henderson, counsel for Capt. Price, said that in view of the fact that he was not permitted to examine witnesses he had instructed Capt. Price that he must not attempt to specify any more definitely than he had the charges against Mr. Moss.

Mr. Henderson talked at some length in this strain, and Chairman Mazet stopped him. Turning to Capt. Price Mr. Moss asked: "What is your answer?"

Price Becomes Defiant.

Capt. Price said he would read the answer. Being informed that he would not be permitted to read the answer he spoke defiantly. Mr. Mazet warned him not to be impertinent. Finally Capt. Price was allowed to read. He began with a general statement, and Mr. Moss interrupted with specific questions, asking for the name of the witnesses whom he (Moss) induced to testify falsely. Mr. Henderson instructed Price not to answer and Price followed the advice.

Mr. Mazet told Mr. Henderson that he would have to leave the room unless he kept quiet.

"With all respect to this committee," said the lawyer, "I will not leave the room while my client is upon the witness stand and while I live. That might just as well be understood now as at any time."

Mr. Moss shouted: "That is absolute defiance."

Mr. Mazet ordered the sergeant-at-arms to remove Henderson.

Before the sergeant-at-arms could execute the order Assemblyman Hoffman, one of the democrats of the committee, said he was not in accord with the ruling. The lawyers wrangled for a while, and finally Mr. Mazet said to Mr. Henderson: "Keep your seat, if you want to remain in this room. If you do not keep your seat you will have to leave this court room."

Mr. Henderson still expressed his defiance, but took his seat.

Mr. Moss then resumed his attentions to Captain Price. Then followed another wrangle. Price wanted to read and Mr. Moss stopped him. Price refused to answer questions "on advice of counsel."

Reiterates Perjury Charge.

The examination of Captain Price ultimately led to the case out of which grew the captain's allegations of subordination of perjury by Mr. Moss. Complaint had been made against the tenants of certain flats in Price's precinct. When this point was reached in the examination Captain Price shouted: "Yes; I seen the witnesses before the grand jury. You let Dr. Parkhurst into the grand jury room to commit perjury—not wilful perjury—but to swear falsely—you did."

"Let us see if we have got the record right," said Mr. Moss.

"He (Price) said I let Dr. Parkhurst into the grand jury room to commit perjury."

"Not wilful perjury," interjected Price.

Price said that there was "a job put up to indict him; that he applied to the supreme court for the records of the grand jury, and held them today. He said that they furnished indisputable proofs of perjury.

Mr. Moss challenged the witness to name the perjurer, but Captain Price, "by advice of counsel," refused to do so. According to the attorney for Price, a suit for civil damages was brought by a man named Blessing as an outgrowth of an indictment against him returned by the grand jury in question, and, as Moss is counsel for the defendant, it would be improper to go into particulars just now.

"Against whom was the testimony directed that you say was perjury?" asked Mr. Moss.

Claims He Was the Victim.

"Against me," said Captain Price. "By you. You put up the job. You were a witness."

"What was the false testimony?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I decline to answer that," said Price.

Mr. Mazet ruled that Price and his counsel must leave the court room.

Mr. Henderson declined to go, and claimed the right to remain as a spectator. After further argument, Mr. Henderson refused to state whether he would remain as counsel or spectator.

Mr. Mazet said he could remain as a spectator.

Mr. Henderson shouted: "I am here as an American citizen, and propose to exercise that right."

"No man has the right to address the committee as Mr. Henderson has addressed it," yelled Mr. Mazet, "and I direct the sergeant-at-arms to remove him from the room."

"I will not submit to it," retorted the lawyer. "I have a right to remain here."

The sergeant-at-arms advanced toward Mr. Henderson and the lawyer drew a clasp knife.

"You put that knife away," shouted Mr. Mazet.

"I will not go away. I have an absolute right here and I will stay here," yelled Mr. Henderson.

Henderson Drew a Knife.

Assemblyman Fellows, in the midst of the confusion, shouted to have it put on the records that Mr. Henderson took a knife out of his pocket.

Every one in the court room was on his feet. Confusion reigned supreme. Mr. Mazet rapped loudly, shouting: "Every man will be seated or leave the room at once. Every man in this room will be seated at once," but no one took much notice.

"I did not draw a knife," said Mr. Henderson, still resisting the sergeant-at-arms.

"I saw you draw the knife," yelled Mr. Mazet. Then, turning to Captain Price, Mr. Mazet said: "I ask you as an officer of the law to assist the sergeant-at-arms to assist this man from the room."

Amid tremendous excitement and uproar Mr. Henderson left the room at the solicitation of Captain Price.

Mr. Mazet had it put on record that Mr. Henderson drew a knife. Then the Price incident ended.

PORTO RICO'S NEEDS.

What Senor Acuna Says of the Island and Its People.

Francisco de P. Acuna, who was secretary of state for Porto Rico under Gen. Henry's administration, talked to a Star reporter today of the island and people. Senor Acuna was presented to President McKinley a few days ago by Gen. Henry. Senor Acuna said:

"The Island of Porto Rico, with its fertile soil and an exuberant and peaceful population, was suffering, during the last days of Spanish rule, an unendurable depression in its social and economical life. The Spanish system of government permitted but a small number of natives to intervene in the administration of the local affairs, it being necessary to exert a good deal of influence in order to enter any of the branches of the government. Such state of things created no small degree of discontent, which bid fair to become a serious matter in the near future. But a short time previous to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war a royal decree was promulgated giving an autonomous government to the island, which accepted it with great demonstrations of gratitude. It was only fair to grant Porto Rico such reforms, as the island was perfectly entitled to them and proved to be worthy of even more ample political liberties.

"The critical economical situation of the island was due to the scarcity of circulating capital, the Mexican silver being the currency for many years, only disappearing to make room for a still worse money, the so-called 'Porto Rico silver,' which, like its predecessor, kept the commerce of the island in a most embarrassing situation. Prominent among the many other reasons for the unbearable economical chaos which existed in Porto Rico was that most of the returns of the agriculture and commerce of the island, instead of remaining in circulation, was sent abroad.

"Although it is an incontrovertible fact that a large percentage of the inhabitants are unable to read and write, it cannot also be denied that there is a vast number of people who have acquired their education in the foremost institutions of learning of the United States, Spain, France and Germany, and who bring the intellectual culture of the island to a prominent place among the Latin-American countries. The several educational institutions which exist in the island have helped considerably in bringing the country to the high plane of culture in which it now stands.

"The country at large hopes that the United States will soon gratify the natural demands of the island, giving to it a stable government, which would satisfy the people's aspirations, lifting the island from its present economical prostration by tending a helping hand to its principal products. It is to be hoped that the pessimistic clouds which now cling over the island will soon clear away, permitting its inhabitants to breathe the pure and fragrant winds of absolute freedom, which have made the people of the United States the most robust and powerful on earth. If wise and just measures are taken, the island will enter into a promising era, inspiring an absolute confidence, attracting capital and creating an outburst of patriotic sentiment in all classes, irrespective of political and religious creed."

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Statement for the Nine Weeks Ending May 13.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn made public today the customs receipts for the Island of Cuba for nine weeks beginning with March 15, 1899, and ending May 13, 1899. The report shows the average weekly collections for the nine weeks named to be $281,768.43. The receipts for the week ending May 13 exceed those for any previous week under American occupation by $21,612.37.

The reports by weeks are as follows: March 15-18, receipts, $285,451.01; March 20-25, receipts, $298,001.64; March 27 to April 1, receipts, $275,583.02; April 3-8, receipts, $289,567.02; April 10-15, receipts, $274,258.36; April 17-22, receipts, $256,468.14; April 24-29, receipts, $298,254.03; May 1-6, receipts, $237,866.31; May 8-13, receipts, $319,866.40.

TREASURY PROMOTIONS.

Temporary Clerks Will Not Interfere With the Permanent Force.

Many clerks in the treasury who are looking forward to promotions when there are vacancies have been somewhat agitated over that portion of the President's civil service order permitting temporary employes then in service to be made permanent. The point of interest was whether in case of a vacancy in the treasury in a $1,600 clerkship, for instance, a clerk who had at one time been temporary could be transferred and receive the promotion, thus interfering with the line of promotion. It is stated that this will not be the case, and that the present system of promotion will not be interfered with. The roll of those once temporary will be separate, it is said, and promotions will be conducted in this roll in the usual way.

Soldiers' Deaths in Cuba.

Gen. Brooke at Havana reported to the War Department today the death of Private Marshall C. Parker, Company L, 8th Cavalry, at Puerto Principe from typhoid, and the death of Ira J. Wiggins, civilian employe, at Santiago from nephritis.

STILL STICKING TO THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

RUMOR AS TO PICQUART

Paris Papers Announce His Release Has Been Ordered.

Subsequently the Report Was Denied—Col. Paty de Clam Attempts Suicide.

PARIS, June 2.—The Echo de Paris this morning says that General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, has consented to the provisional release of Col. Picquart, who is in prison on the charge of revealing documents concerning the national defense on the demand of General Marquis de Gallifet.

The Petit Republique has a report that Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who was arrested and sent to the Cherche Midi prison last night, has attempted to commit suicide in prison.

Several papers announce that proceedings will be taken against General Mercier, former minister of war, and others.

The arrest yesterday evening of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who in 1894 was commissioned to investigate the first charges made against Dreyfus, was ordered, after the minister of war, M. Krantz, had consulted with the premier, M. Dupuy. The prisoner, who is confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, is charged with forgery and uttering forgery. It is not known yet whether he will be tried before a court-martial or a disciplinary court.

Later.—The statements that Lieut. Col. Picquart was to be released from prison, and that the prosecution of General Mercier, the former minister of war, was contemplated, were declared to be untrue.

BURKE-ROCHE CASE.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Adjourned for Another Week.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Justice Beach, in the supreme court, today granted another adjournment of one week in the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings brought by James Boothby Burke-Roche against his former wife. The writ was issued several days ago, and by its terms Mrs. Burke-Roche is ordered to produce her fifteen-year-old daughter, Cynthia, in court. Mrs. Burke-Roche could not be located by process servers, and had not been served up to yesterday with a copy of the writ. However, it was said in court today that she had returned to this city last night for the purpose of allowing herself to be served.

Mr. Roche complains that his wife, who secured a decree of divorce some years ago, illegally prevents him from seeing his daughter Cynthia.

MULCTED BY CUBAN OFFICERS.

Soldiers Are Made to Pay $5 for Identification.

HAVANA, June 2.—There is much comment here over the fact that Cuban officers have been demanding $5 as compensation for identification of Cubans who have been applicants for the $75 allowed by the United States authorities to former soldiers of the Cuban army who surrender their arms. A majority of the Cubans here do not believe the statement, thinking the story was prepared to injure them in public opinion, but facts prove the story to be true.

Great interest is manifested among all classes in tomorrow's races, which bid fair to be very successful. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted free, so the army and navy will be represented.

General Wilson left here this morning for Matanzas. General Wood leaves tomorrow for Santiago de Cuba, and General Carpenter will leave Havana on Tuesday for Puerto Principe.

SIR CAVENDISH BOYLE ARRIVES.

He Comes in Interest of Treaty With British Guiana.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Among the passengers of the White Star liner Britannic, which arrived here today, were Sir Cavendish Boyle, K. C. M. G., and Sir R. I. and Lady Musgrave.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, who is government secretary for British Guiana, comes to this country to assist Reginald Tower, charge d'affaires of the British embassy at Washington, in negotiating a reciprocity treaty through Commissioner Kasson, covering British Guiana.

Before his departure from London Sir Cavendish Boyle conferred with the colonial office authorities regarding the affairs of this colony. In addition to the drafting of a reciprocity treaty in the interest of British Guiana, Mr. Tower will endeavor to secure a similar measure covering the Barbadoes. These two proposed treaties are quite apart from the one in the interest of Jamaica, which will be negotiated for by three delegates now on their way to the United States.

The Jamaica Commission.

The authorities are rather at a loss to account for the reports that a tariff commission from Jamaica will start for Washington within the next few days. Thus far the only reports as to this commission have come from Jamaica, and no word has been received here from the London foreign office, although this may come at any time. In the meantime the status of the Jamaican commission is somewhat in doubt, as the government officials here are not in the habit of recognizing colonial officers unless they come with the authority of the home government. The State Department has received some telegrams from our consul at Kingston, but these have been very general. It is felt that the powers of the commission will be made clear by official reports very soon, but for the time being both the government and diplomatic officials are very much in the dark as to this Jamaican tariff commission.

THOSE WHO DIE ON TROOPSHIPS.

Bodies Will Be Embalmed and Will Be Buried on Land.

Requests have come to the War Department that no persons dying on transports coming to or going from the United States to Manila shall be buried at sea. The Secretary of War has taken this matter up and an order to that effect has been issued. To carry the order into effect it has been necessary to detail an expert embalmer for duty on each transport. The department has a sufficient number of these men already in the service, and the assignments have already been made out. Hereafter persons dying on army transports at sea will be taken to the destination of the vessel and given burial at a place to be selected by the relatives or friends.

MORE TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Two Companies of the Seventh Infantry Ordered There.

The small military force in the territory of Alaska is to be increased by two companies of the 7th Infantry, now serving in other departments. The companies selected are: Company E, stationed in the department of the lakes, and Company L, stationed in the department of the Missouri. They have been ordered to proceed without delay to San Francisco and report to Gen. Shafter, commanding, for assignment to duty in Alaska, under the orders of the commandant of the department of the Columbia, which department includes the entire military district of Alaska. The soldiers will be fully equipped at San Francisco for arctic service. The action of the War Department in this matter is based on the recommendation of Gen. Shafter, who is temporarily in command of the department of the Columbia, but has no special significance.

REPORT FROM CAPT. E. F. GLENN.

He Arrived With His Command at Tyoonok, Alaska, May 15.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn today received a letter from Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Infantry, commanding a reconnoissance in Alaska, dated May 17, in which Capt. Glenn states that he arrived at Tyoonok May 15 and had just finished discharging the cargo of supplies.

Immediately upon his arrival he learned that the Sushitna river was still frozen over, so that should the steamer Duchesnay arrive by June 1 everything would be in readiness for his start into the interior of Alaska.

Capt. Glenn further states that a report from Sergt. Yanert, U. S. A., who has been in charge of the detachment left at Knik station during the past winter, shows that the winter was very mild, the lowest temperature being 33 below zero, and that the only loss during the winter was one horse. Sergt. Yanert's report was accompanied by a sketch of the country between the Knik Arm and Portage bay. Prince William's sound, which will soon be placed in the hands of the assistant secretary of war.

Capt. Glenn reports that his command arrived safely and in good physical condition at Tyoonok.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. G. W. Danforth has been placed on the retired list of the navy.

The promotion of Lieut. G. R. Evans was announced today, as were also the following promotions in the staff department:

Pay Director A. Burtis, Pay Inspectors I. G. Hobbs and E. Bellows and Paymaster S. McDowan and Medical Inspector E. Rogers.

COMMEND THE PLAN

Two Noted College Presidents Discuss Arbitration Proposals.

J. B. ANGELL AND H. W. ROGERS

Both Express Hope That Wars Will Be Less Frequent.

PERTINENT SUGGESTIONS

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Tribune today prints signed statements from James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, and Henry Wade Rogers, president of the Northwestern University, discussing the plans for peace now being considered at The Hague. Mr. Angell, an eminent authority on international law, and who served as American minister to China, and later in the same position to Turkey, says:

"The arbitration scheme submitted to the conference at The Hague and indorsed by the subcommittee, appears to have been drawn largely upon the lines of the plan adopted by the New York State Bar Association in 1896. The number of judges is the same—nine. But the mode of appointment suggested is preferable. It is a happy idea to provide that the highest court in each nation shall name the judge for that nation. It would, however, seem to one familiar with judicial proceedings in Turkey rather absurd to have an Ottoman judge on the bench. On the whole, the court is well constituted.

Free From Objections to Former Treaty.

"The objection which proved fatal to the Olney-Pauncefote treaty, that our nation must submit questions which it would be fatal to its independence or to its highest interests to submit, does not lie against this proposition. Nor, if I understand the scheme, does the other objection to that treaty lie, that the Senate was deprived of its constitutional right to decide on what questions should be submitted. There is no compulsion to submit any question. The provision is that any or all questions of disagreement may be submitted by the signers of the treaty or by other nations on certain conditions.

"It may be then asked, why go to the trouble of having a permanent tribunal, for any two nations may now arbitrate where they choose. The answer is that the institution of an international tribunal by sovereign states is itself an emphatic expression of the opinion that states do well to arbitrate, and, furthermore, where a tribunal is at hand, already organized, and of a character to command the confidence of the world, nations may be more ready to take this peaceful means of settling difficulties than they would be if they had first to make a special treaty of arbitration.

For More American Representation.

"It may be a practical question of some importance to us whether some means should not be found to give certain other American states besides ourselves representation on the court—say, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. There are some able publicists in South America. Whether the interests of American states could always be safely intrusted to a purely European tribunal is a question of some confidence. While no state can be compelled to resort to the tribunal, it is in the highest degree desirable that all nations should be so confident of finding justice that they would be inclined to appeal to it rather than to arms.

"While it is impossible to say in advance how far such an international court would be useful, it is to be hoped that a trial may be made of it. The creation of it is the fruit of a noble aspiration which itself will conduce to the preservation of peace."

Henry Wade Rogers, lecturer and writer on international and constitutional law, in his statement says:

Henry Wade Rogers' Views.

"The friends of peace throughout the world are greatly encouraged by the news received today from The Hague. The indications are favorable not only for the adoption by the conference of a plan for a permanent court of international arbitration, but that they go to show that that plan is to be one proposed by the American delegates. If this turns out to be the case, it will be a brilliant triumph for our representatives and gratifying to the people of the United States.

"The news from The Hague assures a speedy and brilliant victory for the cause of arbitration and marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the world. The nations have made a great advance, and there is every reason to believe that it will make wars between civilized states infrequent hereafter. For we must believe that the action taken by this conference will be ratified by the governments of a sufficient number of states to put the plan into operation."

NEW GENERALS AT MANILA.

Caused by the Return of Many Volunteer Organizations.

The assignment of Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V. (colonel and assistant adjutant general), to duty with the army in the Philippines will necessitate a slight reorganization in the office of the adjutant general at the War Department. Gen. Schwan has been Gen. Corbin's principal assistant for several months past. The vacancy caused by his detail to field duty will be filled by the transfer of Lieut. Col. William H. Carter from other duty in the adjutant general's office, and the temporary detention in this city of Maj. H. O. S. Heistand, assistant adjutant general, who was recently detailed to duty at Paris, France, as military attache to the United States commission at the Paris exposition. Maj. Heistand was to have sailed on the St. Paul next Wednesday, but will now defer his departure until autumn.

Coincident with the withdrawal of the volunteer troops in the Philippines, Brig. Gens. Hale, Smith and Funston will be relieved from further duty in that country and ordered home for muster out with the organizations with which they were identified before their elevation to brigade rank. It was to meet this prospective reduction in the number of general officers serving in the Philippines that Brig. Gens. Bates, Young, Grant and Schwan were ordered to that country. These officers will report to Gen. Otis for assignment to duty. Gens. Bates and Grant are now on their way across the Pacific, and Gens. Young and Schwan will leave San Francisco within the next few weeks.

WILL BE PRESENTED TOMORROW.

The President and Spanish Minister to Exchange Addresses.

Arrangements have been made for the formal presentation of the Duke of Arcos, the new Spanish minister, to the President at the White House, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. As this meeting will mark the official resumption of diplomatic relations between the governments of Spain and the United States, after a short but decisive conflict at arms, unusual importance attaches to the function, and the addresses which will be exchanged will be awaited with great interest. It is expected that Mr. Storer, the United States minister to Spain, will present his credentials to the queen regent at Madrid, on the same day.

MISSING GIRL FOUND

Little Marian Clarke Discovered Near Garnerville, New York.

ARREST OF PERSONS WHO HAD HER

Country Authorities Refuse to Surrender them to Detectives.

QUESTION OF IDENTITY

NEW YORK, June 2.—Captain McCluskey expressed indignation today at the action of the officials of Sloatsburgh and Garnerville in refusing to give up the alleged kidnaper of Marian Clark, Jennie Wilson, or as she is said to be really named, Addie Wilson, and her husband, who called himself James McNally. Both are in jail in New City, and Captain McCluskey said that the refusal to deliver them up to the New York detectives was an "outrageous piece of work."

He said that the county officials had absolutely no charge to make against them and were holding them only on suspicion. The crime of abduction, he said, was committed in New York city, and the prisoners should have been brought here at once. The captain says he will appeal to Governor Roosevelt if the prisoners are not immediately given up to him.

The recovered baby passed a peaceful night in her home.

Will Try to Identify the Woman.

Detectives Reedy and Armstrong and Mrs. Cosgriff of Brooklyn, in whose house the Wilson woman is supposed to have stayed after the kidnaping, started this morning for New City, where Mrs. Cosgriff will see if the woman is the one who stayed at her home.

Captain McCluskey said that Carrie Jones, the nurse maid, left a collar at Mrs. Clark's house, which is the same make and size and has the same laundry mark as one left by the woman at Mrs. Cosgriff's Brooklyn house.

Capt. McCluskey said that he would not say a word about what he considered the motive for the abduction of the child. Capt. McCluskey said that the work of the police was only beginning. They hoped to run down the nurse and anybody else connected with the abduction.

Arthur W. Clark, the father of Marian Clark, in Yorkville police court this morning, secured a warrant for the arrest of James and Jennie Wilson and Carrie Jones.

A crowd began to assemble about the Clark home early today. School children predominated, but there were many grown people who joined in the shouts for a sight of the baby. Finally Mrs. Clark went to a window, raised one of the sashes and held Marian up. The crowd cheered and yelled to its heart's content and mother and child laughed for happiness.

Heroine Kisses Her Hand.

The cheering kept up for some minutes and the heroine of the kidnaping case kissed her hand to her admirers. Mr. Clark is determined to prosecute every one who has been in any way connected with the abduction of the child.

The warrant charges James Wilson, Jennie Wilson and Carrie Jones, acting in concert with each other, in feloniously kidnaping the child.

The man known as Wilson is said to be George Beuregard Barrow, a newspaper reporter. He is also said to be a son of Judge John C. Barrow of Little Rock, Ark.

Marion Clarke, the child who was abducted in New York some time ago, was found yesterday near Gainesville, N. Y. Jennie Wilson, a young woman, who had possession of her, is under arrest on the charge of abduction.

The arrest was made at the house of Robert Oakley, near Sloatsburg, nineteen miles from Haverstraw. The girl tells a rambling story of having got the child from an actress, whose name she will not give.

A telegram was sent to the father of the child, who immediately went to the place and identified the foundling as his missing little girl.

Miss Emma Conklin, the daughter of a local storekeeper, claims the honor of having identified the child by means of photographs published in the newspapers.

The father of the child received a number of mysterious letters during the time his girl was away from home. One of these letters leads Capt. McCluskey of the New York detective force to believe that she was stolen by an organized gang of kidnapers, who make a business of stealing the children of wealthy people for the reward offered.

SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST GOSSIP.

Senator Martin Favors Mr. Sherman—Nebraskans to Confer.

Senator Martin of Virginia has been in the city for a couple of days. Mr. Martin, while not of the party that will elect a speaker in the next House of Representatives, takes a passing interest in that contest. He regards Mr. Sherman of New York as the man most likely to make a successful Speaker, although the tide of political favor for that place does not at present appear to be running in his direction.

Representative Mercer of Nebraska will in a few days meet his colleague in the House to talk over the speakership contest, with a view of arriving at some agreement by which the republican representatives of his state will stand together in their support of a candidate. Mr. Mercer has his own mind made up, but has given no intimation for publication as to what his conclusions are.

SUBMITTED SUGGESTIONS.

Meeting of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department.

The harmony board, otherwise the board of admirals appointed to harmonize the business of the various bureaus of the Navy Department, held its second meeting today. Acting Secretary Allen presided. According to the instructions given last week, each of the bureau chiefs submitted in writing a list of suggestions to carry out the purposes of the department's circular. These were furnished in manifold, so that every member of the board was supplied with communications submitted by every other member. These will be considered carefully and made the subjects of further report at a meeting next Thursday, to which day the board adjourned.

The Meade's Third Start.

The War Department is informed that the transport Meade sailed from Ponce, P. R., yesterday, with the 19th Infantry, bound for New York. This is the third start made by the Meade, and it is confidently expected that it will be entirely successful. On the two previous occasions she was compelled to put back on account of leaks. The 19th Infantry is under orders for service in the Philippines, and will be prepared for the long trip across the Pacific at Camp Meade, where it may be detained a few weeks.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Hamburg—Patria, New York.
At New York—Britannic, Liverpool.