

AGUINALDO AGAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

United States Filipino Commission Express a Willingness to Meet Insurgent Representatives.

NATURE OF THE PROPOSALS

Not Known, but Supposed to Have Resulted from Recent Meeting of Filipino Congress.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED

By General Otis--Spanish Troops at Zamboanga Attacked by the Rebel Forces.

MANILA, May 14.—The civilian members of the United States Philippine commission are favorable to the meeting with a Filipino commission, which was suggested yesterday on behalf of Aguinaldo by Lieutenant Reyes, of the staff of General Gregorio del Pilar, who came to General Lawton under a flag of truce, hearing the proposal. It is thought by the American commissioners that the idea may have resulted from a recent meeting of the so-called Filipino congress at San Isidro. Definite information on this point, however, cannot be obtained, though the local Filipino committee, which is in close communication with the leaders of the rebellion, is doing its utmost to secure peace.

Ten members of Major General Lawton's band of scouts, under W. M. Young, the old Indian fighter, entered the town of San Miguel, about fifteen miles north of Norzagaray, not aware of what place it was. They found two hundred Filipinos there, but the rebels, taking the scouts for the advance of General Lawton's army, fled after firing a few shots. Young and another scout were wounded and have been brought to Manila.

The Ninth infantry and a mounted battery of six guns have been sent to the front.

The uniform quiet now prevailing in Manila has led the authorities to relax the rule under which the city streets were cleared from 7 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., and this evening there is the largest and most brilliant assembly of pedestrians and people in carriages to listen to a band concert on the Luneta that has been known here since the Spaniards left.

Prof. Schurman, president of the United States Philippine commission, gave a farewell luncheon to-day to Admiral Dewey, at which Prof. Dean C. Worcester and Colonel Charles Denby, of the commission, with General MacArthur, Mrs. Lawton and others were present. The health of the admiral was drunk with the utmost cordiality.

THE SITUATION

In the Philippines as General Otis Sizes It Up.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following dispatch from Major General Otis, giving the status of the military situation as it now exists in the operations against the insurgents, was received at the war department to-day:

MANILA, May 14, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington: Situation is as follows: Lawton from Balang has taken Ilo Ilo and San Miguel to north, with slight loss, and driving considerable force of enemy; gunboats and canoes accompany fifteen hundred men under Kobbe up the Rio Grande river from Calumpit; depart Saturday; MacArthur remains at San Fernando covering country. Yesterday messenger from Aguinaldo, expressing wish to send commission to Manila for conference with United States commission to arrange terms of peace; directions given to pass body of representative insurgents to Manila should it present itself.

(Signed) OTIS.

INSURGENTS ATTACK

The Spanish Troops at Zamboanga Garrison Now Besieged.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The war department has received the following dispatch:

MANILA, May 14. It is reported that at Zamboanga insurgents attacked Spanish troops, 11th last, using quick-firing guns and arms captured from Spanish gunboats, Spanish general and two officers wounded. Few casualties among troops. Spanish garrison now besieged. Water supply cut off and troops calling for relief.

(Signed) OTIS.

An Amusing Manifesto.

MADRID, May 14.—The Filipino committee has issued a manifesto to the press declaring that the "Filipino government" will reject all negotiations for peace on the part of the Americans based upon any scheme of autonomy, and will demand that the United States fulfill the engagement made before the declaration of war with Spain. The manifesto denies that General Antonio Luna has surrendered and asserts that Major General Lawton is routed and that the hospitals are "filled with Americans," hundreds of whom are in subordinate.

SPAIN'S COMPLAINT

Of Assaults on Her Troops in Philippines by the Rebels.

MADRID, May 14.—Senior Don Francisco Silveira, the Spanish premier, in an interview to-day, regarding the at-

tack by the Filipinos upon the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, in which two Spanish officers and three men were wounded and one man killed, said:

"It is very painful to us to have suffered these losses in a territory that does not belong to us. We left these troops in the Philippines in the hope that they might aid us in securing the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. Our efforts in this direction have been fruitless. Aguinaldo refuses to treat with us, and a Frenchman (M. Dumauris), who had offered on our behalf to treat with the enemy, was killed by them. America has not succeeded, and she has no more authority than we had. We cannot leave troops any longer in a territory that we are not obliged to defend, and I have telegraphed General Rios to use three steamers for the immediate transportation of our troops from Zamboanga and Yolo, and to acquaint General Rios with these instructions, so that the American commander may possess the territories we have abandoned."

A GREAT OVATION

Awaits Dewey From Foreign Navies During His Passage of the Mediterranean Sea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Admiral Dewey's home coming by way of the Mediterranean, is likely to give occasion for distinguished honors from the navies of Europe, most of them being represented by extensive squadrons in those waters and some of them having their chief naval stations at Mediterranean ports. Already Ambassador Cambon, of France, has called the attention of the authorities at Paris to the return of Admiral Dewey by way of the Mediterranean, and the probable sailing of his flagship Olympia past the French naval ports in Algiers. These are opposite the British possessions of Gibraltar and Malta, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, and are easy and natural stopping places along the route. It is hardly expected that the admiral will touch at Toulon, the great naval depot of France. At the ports of French Algiers he will be accorded every honor due not only to his high rank, but to the universal esteem in which he is held by the naval fraternity.

The British authorities have taken no steps thus far to have the admiral stop at British ports, but it was stated to-day by one of the British officials that Dewey would be assured a most enthusiastic greeting if he stopped at any British station, and that undoubtedly steps would be taken to induce him to touch at Plymouth and Portsmouth, the southern naval depots of England. If there was any prospect of his acceptance. In any event, it is said, the admiral was quite likely to stop at Malta and Gibraltar, as these are the usual stopping places and this would give an opportunity for an expression of British esteem for him. In the event that the admiral could be induced to stop in England en route home, it is said that he would probably be met at Aden or Port Said by a British escort.

CUBAN CLAIMS

Of British, French and German Residents of the Island to be Pressed Against United States.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The state department has been informally advised that claims aggregating a considerable amount have been made by British, French and German residents of Cuba during the recent insurrection, and that these ultimately will be pressed against the United States government. The claims themselves have not yet been presented, but are being collected by the several foreign offices as the claimants send them in. In some cases schedules have been made, and the aggregate stated to the authorities here. The French claims aggregate between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 francs. The German claims are understood to be slightly under those of the French, while the British claims are said to be considerably more than either the French or German.

These foreign claims are quite distinct from those of citizens of the United States originally against Spain for damages sustained in Cuba during the insurrection. The peace treaty specifically provided for these American claims, releasing Spain, and stating that the United States would make such settlement as was proper. Under this clause claims aggregating several millions have been filed. No provision, however, was made by the treaty for foreign claimants, and there appears to be much doubt as to who is liable since the sovereignty of Cuba has passed out of the hands of Spain. The United States having undertaken to look after the American claimants, the foreigners are desirous of being treated in the same manner.

It was stated at one of the foreign establishments that there was no disposition to push the claims unduly, but to bring them to the attention of the United States government, in order that the question of liability might be determined, and such relief granted as the merits of the cases warranted.

It is appreciated in these foreign quarters that payments will be largely a matter of discretion with the United States, as the obligation to look after the American interests was assumed voluntarily, and there is no obligation, either in the treaty or on general principles of law, for assuming the claims growing out of Spain's inability to maintain order in Cuba during the period of Spanish rule.

These foreign claims cover damages to plantations, personal property, etc., of French, German and British residents of Cuba, and are not connected with the bonded debts of Cuba in foreign hands, which debt was assumed by Spain.

Will Defy Tammany.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Acting under orders from the National Democratic committee, it is said, a hundred Chicago platform Democrats met to-night in this city, and took steps to at once thoroughly organize the city, and later the state of New York to defy Tammany Hall. A committee of twenty was appointed to at once arrange the five boroughs to systematically work them. James R. Brown presided at the meeting, and after the meeting said that a contesting delegation of Bryan and Chicago platform men would be sent from this state to the next national convention.

Will Ask an Increase.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 14.—Members of the scale committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers, who have returned from the scale meeting in Pittsburgh, while reticent about the action taken, were confident that an increase will be asked for at the Detroit convention of the association. The sentiment is in favor of five dollars a ton for puddling, and six for Bessemer. It is said that many of the contracts based on last year's scale have been filed, and the condition of business is believed to warrant the advance.

REV. DR. BRIGGS IS ORDAINED

As a Priest in the Episcopal Church--Entire Absence of Sensational Features.

NO PROTEST WAS ENTERED.

The Ceremonies Were Impressive and Notable for the Quietness That Prevailed.

NEW YORK, May 14.—In the pro-cathedral, on Stanton street, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who was suspended for heresy by the Presbyterian assembly, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal church. He was ordained together with the Rev. Charles A. Snedeker, and the ordination ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Potter. The little church was crowded with people and the ceremonies were notable for the quietness that prevailed.

Those who expected, from the great outcry of the past three or four weeks, some sensational features, were disappointed. There was no scene, no excitement and no protest was filed at the beginning, during or at the close of the ordination.

There was nothing notable in the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. George William Douglass.

The ceremonies were very long, commencing at 10:30 o'clock and continuing until late in the afternoon. If anything the services were hurried a little, and the general communion which followed the communion of the postulants or candidates tended to extend the time.

Large Crowd Present.

There was a large crowd about the little pro-cathedral church as early as 8:30 o'clock. This increased as the time for the ordination ceremonies approached.

After the Sunday school had finished its exercises the vicar, Rev. Dr. Haddock, was approached by Inspector Cross, of the police, who held a conversation with him. Several policemen were outside the church and some in the church.

The church does not seat more than 500 people, and there was about twice that number sitting and standing.

Bishop Potter drove to the church with the candidates for admission. The bishop was asked what he had to say preliminary to the ceremonies. He said he had no notice of protest and had received no protest. He smiled at the thought of any of the objecting clergymen appearing in the church and making a scene. He, however, said that he had received a letter from a layman protesting against the ordination of Dr. Briggs, and this letter was written under a misapprehension of the facts and law he had answered. He did not desire to give the name of the layman, who, he said, was high up in the councils of the church.

All Were Nervous.

Rev. Dr. Briggs was somewhat nervous, though he did not betray it in the church during the ceremonies. There was a semblance of nervousness in all the celebrants. There seemed to be a tendency to hurry through the ceremonies. The church was not decorated. Only a few potted plants and a few lilies were in the chancel.

A simple service according to the Episcopal church was gone through, and then the rites of ordination in accordance with "the form and manner of ordaining priests," were begun. After a prayer and singing Rev. Dr. Douglass delivered his sermon. In his charge to the candidates Dr. Douglass spoke slowly and impressively. At the conclusion of the sermon of ordination Rev. Dr. Osborne read the litany. Then the most impressive moment arrived. The sponsors went forward and presented the candidates to the bishop. The candidates stood together with their sponsors before the bishop. After the postulants had been presented to the bishop and after those presenting them had given the usual assurance that they had been examined and found worthy the bishop rose from his chair and proclaimed a general invitation to any persons knowing "any impediment or notable crime" in the candidates to come forward and declare.

There Was No Protest.

Then followed a profound silence. People turned about as if expecting to see some one rise up and make a protest. No one arose. There was no protest handed to the bishop and the crucial moment was over. Then the regular formula of ordination was gone through with more deliberation.

Then followed the laying on of the hands by the bishop and the presbyters and the participation in the communion. During the entire communion service the candidates remained kneeling in front of the holy table before the bishop. The presentation of the Bible was gone through with. Many of the congregation participated in the communion. During this Rev. Dr. Briggs took a seat in the chancel choir and sat for the first time facing the congregation, who surveyed him with interest. The reading of the Nicene creed, an offertory and the recessional concluded the ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. Briggs was seen after the ceremony. He said he had nothing to say concerning the criticism raised by his ordination. He said he was going to take a rest. A close friend of Dr. Briggs said that he would go to Europe and in the fall would labor in the pro-cathedral church. Rev. Dr. Paddock said that it seemed strange that a man of Dr. Briggs' learning should take so much pleasure in laboring among the poor of the East Side, but this was his

wish. He said that Rev. Dr. Briggs would not give up his position as professor in the Union Theological seminary, but would labor in connection with his teaching.

SENSATIONAL REPORT

Circulated of the Sudden Death of Ex-President Cleveland--No Foundation for the Report.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 14.—Telegraphic inquiries have been pouring into Toledo from all parts of the country, asking whether the rumor that ex-President Cleveland had died during the afternoon, is correct. The Associated Press has used every possible means to locate the foundation for this story, and has been unable to find any. Mr. Cleveland, according to the rumors, died suddenly during the afternoon, at Middle Bass Island, in Lake Erie. From every point near the island the rumor was unconfirmed, and every incoming boat from Put-In-Bay was asked, but there is no confirmation. The cable office at Put-In-Bay closed on time, and nothing could be gotten from that point, but all messages from the island went to Sandusky, and nothing has been sent to this time, announcing Mr. Cleveland's death. There is one boat yet to arrive at Sandusky, but it will not be in until 10 o'clock, and this is expected to complete the denial of these rumors.

TOLEDO, May 14.—The steamer Arrow has just arrived in Sandusky from Put-In-Bay, and reports that nothing is known of the death of Grover Cleveland. There were a number of boats at Put-In-Bay from Middle Bass Island late this evening, and no such intelligence was brought by any of the passengers.

The steamer State of New York just arrived here, and Harvey Scribner, a prominent attorney of this city, was with Mr. Cleveland at 4 o'clock, and says he was well at that time.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14.—A telegram has reached Mrs. Grover Cleveland from Sandusky, O., stating that Mr. Cleveland is all right.

RIOT RESULTS

Over the Killing of a Polish Child by a Street Car in Pittsburgh--Poles Wanted to Lynch Motorman and Conductor.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 14.—Penn avenue and Twenty-second street was the scene to-day of a riot, which threatened for a time to result seriously, but fortunately no fatalities followed. A consolidated traction car in coming along the avenue struck and horribly mangled Katie Three, a Polish child, three years of age. While the dead body was being taken from under the car, a crowd of several hundred, principally Poles, gathered and became so angry at the sight that they attacked the motorman and conductor with the intention of lynching them.

By this time the patrol wagon arrived and one of the officers jumped into the cab with the motorman and succeeded in getting the car and occupants out of danger. Michael Biggie, the only policeman left with the mob, was then pointed upon and badly beaten. He succeeded, however, in holding onto one of the ringleaders until a squad of rescuers came to his relief.

When the officers attempted to put the arrested man into the wagon, the mob made a dash to rescue him and a desperate battle followed lasting half an hour, by which time reinforcements arrived and the rioters were dispersed, many of them being much the worse for the rough usage the policemen were compelled to resort to. Five of the principal ringleaders in the trouble were arrested.

PRESIDENT'S OUTING.

Hears News From the Philippines and Attends Church.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 14.—Secretary Alger forwarded to the President to-day some dispatches from General Otis. They advised him that another peace commission from Aguinaldo was on its way to Manila to discuss terms of peace. No instructions were sent from here to General Otis, the policy being, as heretofore, to leave matters entirely with General Otis. The dispatches also told of ill-usage suffered by Spaniards in the insurgents at Zamboanga, one of the smaller islands of the Philippine group. It may become necessary to send a light draught vessel there. No immediate action, however, will be taken as diplomatic questions are involved and General Otis will be left to deal with the subject as he sees fit.

The President spent a quiet Sunday. In the morning he attended service at the Presbyterian church nearby. The sermon was delivered by Dr. White, the regular pastor of the church. At the conclusion of the services, Mr. McKinley, accompanied by Comptroller Dawes and Mr. Cortelyou, took quite a long walk.

To-night Secretary Gage and Mrs. Gage left here for Washington. Though no definite plans have been made, it is not unlikely that the President and Mrs. McKinley may leave for Washington Thursday or Friday.

PAPAL BULL

Declaring 1900 a Jubilee Year Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The papal bull issued in Rome within the last few days decreeing that the year 1900 shall be a jubilee year throughout the church is expected here shortly and will be announced in all churches throughout the country.

The issuance of a bull on the subject gives it special solemnity. It has been the custom to hold jubilees of the church every twenty-five years, and at one time these were the occasion for the gathering of a vast concourse at Rome to receive the special dispensations and indulgences allowed during jubilee year. It is expected, however, by the highest church authorities here that the jubilee next year will be quietly and unobtrusively celebrated throughout the world, thus giving it a more universal aspect instead of being centered at Rome, though doubtless it will lead to many notable pilgrimages to Rome and the gathering there of distinguished churchmen.

The jubilee next year is considered more important than that held every twenty-five years, as it ushered in a new century and comes at a time when Pope Leo is old and very feeble, his sixtieth year having been completed in March.

Vice President Growing Stronger.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Vice President Hobart is getting stronger daily. To-day for the first time in a long while he entered down stairs, and enjoyed luncheon with his family and friends.

BUFFALO'S BIG STRIKE

Has Finally Been Settled by an Agreement Reached Yesterday Morning.

STRIKERS TO RETURN TO WORK

To-day--Grain Shovelers Endorse the Terms--Bishop Quigley's Good Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—The grain shovelers will return to work to-morrow morning under the agreement reached at 1 o'clock this morning at the conference between the lake carriers, elevator men and grain shovelers. The terms of the agreement were reduced to writing and properly signed to-night at the residence of Bishop Quigley. Attorney Quigley, of Cleveland, acted for the Lake Carriers' association and Attorney John Cunniff, of this city, represented the scopers.

The agreement provides that the grain shovelers shall receive \$1.85 per 1,000 bushels; that the contractor shall not receive high man's pay; that a superintendent shall be appointed by the bishop to guard the interests of the men; that a local board of arbitrators shall be appointed to pass upon any grievance which may arise in the future, and that fourteen of Contractor Conners' boss scopers shall be suspended pending an investigation into the charges made by the grain shovelers that they are identified with saloon interests or otherwise objectionable.

At a meeting of the grain shovelers held in St. Bridget's hall to-night the agreement reached at the conference was approved. Many of the men, however, are dissatisfied. They wanted a complete abrogation of the contract and were especially desirous that Mr. Conners should have nothing at all to do with the appointment of the boss scopers. Some little trouble is anticipated as a result of the refusal of Mr. Conners to discharge the men who took the places of the strikers.

President McMahon, of the Shovelers' union, said to-night that a good many of the new men would be received into the union, but that some would be rejected.

It is believed on all sides, however, that no serious trouble will result. There are about three million bushels of grain afloat here now. By the middle of the week it is expected every boat in the harbor will be cleared and future shipments of grain will be handled expeditiously.

President Keefe, of the International Association of Longshoremen, who was instrumental in inducing the men to make their demands more reasonable, left to-night for Penn. Ill., in connection with the coal miners' strike. As a member of the Illinois board of mediation he will represent the governor at Penna. He said to-day that an agreement would be reached on Monday and that the entire trouble would be adjusted and the miners back to work on Tuesday.

THE READING WRECK.

The Total Number of the Dead Reached Twenty-nine.

READING, Pa., May 14.—The total number of dead as a result of Friday night's rear-end collision on the Philadelphia & Reading railway at Exeter, six miles below here, reached twenty-nine to-day, William D. Jenkins, of Norristown, dying to-day at the hospital at that place. Of the large number of injured persons still in the hospitals here three are in a serious condition, and small hope is entertained for their recovery. They are William Frisdenborn, Thaddeus H. Adlee and George W. Holmes, all of Norristown. Holmes, nine-year-old son was instantly killed in the accident, but the hospital physicians have not yet informed the father of the boy's death. All the dead here have been identified and all of the bodies have been claimed by relatives or friends, and have been sent to their various homes.

At least 10,000 persons visited the scene of the wreck to-day. Almost everybody was bent on carrying away some kind of a memento. Many of the people did not hesitate to take away with them pieces of wood thoroughly saturated with human blood. Everything in the neighborhood of the wreck is bespattered with blood and the sight was a gruesome one.

The body which was yesterday thought to be that of C. H. Howell, of Phoenixville, Pa., was to-day positively identified as that of Captain Charles T. Street, of Philadelphia.

The question as to who is responsible for the catastrophe is still being discussed here. That some one blundered is generally admitted by railroad men. Who it was that blundered, however, no one seems to positively know and opinions on this point differ widely. The Reading railroad officials here to-day took the statements of the trainmen who were concerned in the affair, and they were sent to the general offices of the company in Philadelphia.

The coroner will begin a rigid inquiry to-morrow at 3 p. m. He has summoned a large number of witnesses.

The accident was the one topic of conversation here to-day. Many of the dead and injured had relatives and friends in this city and there was sorrow on every hand. In every sermon preached in the churches to-day reference was made to the accident and prayers were offered for the dead and the injured.

Refused to Set Ten Up.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Henry Reitz, a janitor at the Jefferson school, Elburn avenue, and Laflin street, refused to buy drinks for two men whom he met in a saloon, and a short time later he was struck a fatal blow by one of his companions. He was found unconscious by two policemen, and died in a few minutes, without making a statement. Reitz was the father of Henry P. Reitz, second baseman of the Pittsburgh base ball club, and Edward H. Reitz, second baseman of the Sacramento, Cal., ball club.

LAKE SCHOONER FOUNDERS

With all Hands--Nine Persons Lost. Only the Captain Saved--300 Feet of Water Where Schooner Sank.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., May 14.—The schooner Nelson, deeply laden with a cargo of coal, foundered in Lake Superior, off Grand Marais, last evening, and carried down all hands. So far as known here, no one escaped from this, the first disaster of the season, but a report from Deer Park, Mich., states that the captain was saved. The crew consisted of the following: Captain Andrew Haghney, of Toledo; the captain's wife; a two-year-old child of the captain; Fred, a sailor, residence unknown; six sailors, names unknown. The Nelson, which was owned by the Mitchell Transportation Company, of Bay City, Mich., was in tow of the steamer A. Folsom, which also had the schooner Mary B. Mitchell as a consort. The Folsom and the Mitchell turned back, and arrived here this afternoon, without serious damage. Captain A. E. White, master of the steamer, at once reported the disaster to the owners.

The Folsom, Mitchell and Nelson were laden with coal. At the time of the disaster the wind was blowing a gale of fifty miles an hour, and freezing hard. The three boats were coated with ice, and added to their load of coal, made them very low in the water. The force of the gale was driving them toward the beach.

The beach at Grand Marais was but four miles under the lee of the boats, and Captain White determined to try the dangerous expedient of turning the tow in the sea and running before the wind for Whitefish point. Before the turn was finished, the Nelson was seen to turn toward the shore, and it became evident that the line had parted under the strain or had been cut. Soon it became apparent that she was sinking. There was no chance of rendering any assistance, however. The crew of the Folsom had their hands full in taking care of their own craft and the Mitchell. In a few minutes the Nelson threw her stern into the air, and dove straight for the bottom. Where she sank there is three hundred feet of water.

The sinking ship disappeared so suddenly that her crew had no time to even lower their yawl boat which hung on the davits, at the stern. The Folsom and the Mitchell show marks of the heavy weather through which they passed. The Nelson was formerly one of the crack vessels of the lake fleet, and when she first came out, in 1895, was considered an extremely large schooner. She measured 766 gross tons, and was 163 feet long by 22 feet beam.

FRESH RUSSIAN DEMANDS

For Railroad Concessions Refused by Chinese Foreign Office.

SIANGHAI, May 14.—The Tsung-Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) has replied to the Russian minister at Peking, M. De Giers, that the government is unable to accede to the Russian demand made last Wednesday for a new railway concession connecting Peking with Russia's present system in Manchuria. Not since the taking of Port Arthur by Russia, have the Chinese been so agitated as over this demand. Whether M. De Giers named a specific route is not yet ascertainable, some officials stating that only a preliminary notice was given by Russia, and others that she is asking for a line direct from Peking to Shan-Hai-Kwon.

Certainly the British legation in Peking had no previous knowledge of such a scheme, and a cable from St. Petersburg. The concession asked for would ruin the existing northern railways in which British capital to the amount of £2,000,000 is invested, but there seems to be no alternative route, without interfering with plans for railway extension, which the Chinese themselves have in mind.

It is believed that Russia's action in this matter is intended to demonstrate to the world that the recent convention with Great Britain respecting identity of interest in China, which was notified to the Chinese government almost immediately before this latest concession was demanded, has not fettered the action of Russia at the court of Peking, and also to strengthen Russia's prestige with the Chinese which was unfavorably affected by her withdrawal of her late protest respecting the northern railways.

Will Reopen Question.

BERLIN, May 14.—It is believed here that Russia's latest claims in China will reopen the entire question of Russian and British rights there.

"Break-up of China."

LONDON, May 15.—The morning papers all devote space to the new book of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, "The Break-up of China," which is regarded as timely in view of the news from Shanghai and Peking. The Morning Post which approves many of the author's proposals, says, however, that a quadruple alliance between Great Britain and the United States, Germany and Japan, such as Lord Beresford suggests, is impracticable, "as the United States would not commit themselves to a policy involving a hypothetical pledge to use force against Russia."

The Daily Telegraph on the other hand, thinks that Russia would not be likely to foster such a coalition against her.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

Burgers Notified to Take the Field at a Moment's Notice.

LONDON, May 15.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "At a meeting of the commandants on the western border of the Transvaal yesterday (Saturday) instructions were issued to the burgars to prepare to take the field at a moment's notice from Pretoria."

"The negotiations are still pending for the proposed meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Miller (governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner for South Africa). Mr. Chamberlain, (Colonial secretary), it is said will not attend to the conference unless the Transvaal executive pledges himself to initiate bonafide reforms."

Fortifying Redoubts.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 14.—The work of fortifying the redoubts and the hill tops at points of strategic importance is progressing rapidly.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; increasing easterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 61 3 p. m. 75 9 a. m. 63 5 p. m. 73 12 m. 70 Weather changeable.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 62 3 p. m. 74 9 a. m. 63 5 p. m. 71 12 m. 70 Weather clear.