

REBELS AGAIN ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE

General Otis Firm for Unconditional Surrender.

Aguinaldo's Commissioners Invested With Limited Power.

The Filipino Chief Reported to Be in Hiding—Lawton Continues His Advance.

Manila, May 20.—10:50 a. m.—Aguinaldo's commission has requested that an armistice be granted by the Americans until the people can be consulted upon the question of peace or a continuance of the war.

The commissioners have also asked permission to confer with a commission representing the Filipino living in Manila.

General Otis refused to consider the first request, but has granted the second request upon the condition that the commissioners act as representing the Filipino generally.

Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, commander of the insurgent forces in front of General Lawton's division; Lieut. Col. Alberto Barretto, Judge-Advocate; Major Zenilca, of Aguinaldo's staff, and Senor Graciano, a former member of the Filipino Cabinet, composing the commission, appointed to co-operate with Senor Florentino Torres, Pablo Campo, and Teodoro Yanco.

The members of the Filipino commission with credentials from Aguinaldo passed through General Lawton's lines at San Isidro they were rushed by relays of horses and a special train to Manila.

Here they were joined by three other members: Hilarion Flores, Florentino Torres, Pablo Campo, and Teodoro Yanco, and elected a president and secretary.

Senor Gonzaga professed to carry instructions from Aguinaldo which, it is said, he would have to return to their capital at Tarlac for a further conference.

Members of the present commission deny the story that Buenavista and Arguilla, of the first commission, have been arrested, and the commission dissolved by General Luna.

They insist that the first commission was dissolved by Aguinaldo, but was reconstituted by the Filipino congress, which declared in favor of peace on May 6.

The Filipino military power controls the situation, not the congress.

The commissioners say they want peace. They cannot fight the Americans, who, they say, are destroying their country.

They express great surprise at seeing the thousands of native non-combatants behind our lines.

GENERAL OTIS SUSPICIOUS. The War Office Still Expects News of a Complete Surrender.

The following cable message from General Otis, indicating that he is suspicious of Aguinaldo's sincerity in sending peace envoys to Manila and that he is apparently making another effort to gain time, was received yesterday at the War Department.

Manila, May 20, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington: Commissioners arrived this morning, with no credentials from Aguinaldo, which they say they will send later.

OTIS. News of an agreement of peace with the Filipino insurgents, however, is expected to reach the War Department at any time.

General Otis' latest dispatch reports the capture of General Luna, which places Aguinaldo on Thursday on the American forces under General Lawton at San Isidro.

That Aguinaldo has again been forced to flee is particularly gratifying to War Department officials. It is evident, they say, that he is thoroughly frightened, and would gladly come to an agreement of peace.

But if the latest profession of a desire for peace is merely a pretension to enable the rebels to recuperate after their many defeats, they will probably be disappointed, for it is certain that General Lawton will continue his advance until an understanding is reached.

While military authorities feel confident that the peace envoys are acting in good faith, it is not proposed to allow the rebels an opportunity to recuperate pending negotiations. General Lawton is expected to continue his pursuit of Aguinaldo and his followers, and will be assisted in this by the Philippine army.

AGUIBALDO'S COMMISSIONERS INVESTED WITH LIMITED POWER.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS SUGGESTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT IN VIEW OF THE DANGER OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CONTENDING FACTIONS IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY CONNECTING ALASKA AND THE BRITISH NORTHWEST, THE UNITED STATES RECONSIDER ITS REPORTED INTENTION TO SEND TROOPS TO THE AREA IN CONTROVERSY.

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The British Government has suggested to the State Department that in view of the danger of a conflict between the contending factions in the disputed territory connecting Alaska and the British Northwest, the United States reconsider its reported intention to send troops to the area in controversy.

This Government has not committed itself on the subject, and has reserved the right to dispose of its military in a manner best calculated to protect the interests of its citizens. It has, however, abandoned for the present the intention to send a company of regular infantry to Pyramid Lake, in the disputed territory.

In a courteous letter to the State Department this morning he declares that he has been misunderstood; that he is in accord with the faith of the Presbyterian Church and declines to withdraw from the field.

The denial was made in such courteous language that it has been widely reported that those who have no sympathy with Dr. McGiffert's views applauded the letter when it was read, not seeing at first that beneath the mild language there was a firm refusal to accept the views of Dr. McGiffert's letter as follows:

Minneapolis, May 20.—Dr. Arthur G. McGiffert, professor of church history in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, has declined to bow to the wishes of the Presbyterian Church, as expressed by the General Assembly of 1898.

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MCGIFFERT DISOWNS HERETICAL NOTIONS

He Regrets a Misunderstanding of His Utterances.

Upholds His Book and Refuses to Yield His Ministerial Robes.

A POLITE BUT FIRM LETTER TO THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—His Critics in a Quandry.

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THE PURE FOOD ENQUIRY.

Senator Mason Discusses the Future Work of His Commission.

Chicago, May 20.—Senator William E. Mason, Chairman of the Senate Pure Food Enquiry Commission, returned to Chicago from Des Moines, Ia., yesterday, and left for Des Moines again last night, on account of the death of his sister-in-law.

Touching the work of the Commission, he said: "I expect to continue upon the investigation in Chicago. On my return next week I will take the testimony of Dr. Devoe, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, touching the slaughterhouses of this city that are without the jurisdiction of Dr. Devoe's bureau, and I may summon such witnesses as may be indicated by Dr. Devoe's testimony."

Senator Wetmore is still so sick that he cannot leave his Rhode Island home, and upon Senator Harris' engagements will largely depend the immediate management of the Commission. Senator Harris is now in Washington, and I believe he has there a number of witnesses whose testimony he will have to depend upon.

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FAITH WANING IN THE CZAR'S PEACE SCHEME

How England's Proposal Met With a Curt Rebuff.

Further Overtures Discouraged by Russia's Cold Attitude.

Anglo-Saxon Delegates Show Their Disappointment—The Penuliar Activity of Editor Stand.

The Hague, May 20.—It cannot be said, now that the Peace Conference is fully organized, that the outlook for success as the result of its labors is encouraging.

There had been an increasing hope since the delegates began to arrive early in the week that substantial benefits to the human race would accrue from the Czar's efforts to perpetuate the blessings of peace, but today this has given place to doubts.

It is necessary to avoid exaggerating the importance of the obstacle encountered, but the Anglo-Saxon delegates are seriously impressed with its significance. It consists of Russia's refusal to consider a proposal to neutralize all private property at sea in time of war.

This refusal is not official, but it was made by Russia's official representatives in the conference, and it was made in such uncompromising terms that England, which opposes the matter, and the United States and other nations which would be glad to discuss it feel that it is almost hopeless to consider the much more radical proposal which has been suggested.

The Russian side of the question is that England, which opposes the matter, and the United States and other nations which would be glad to discuss it feel that it is almost hopeless to consider the much more radical proposal which has been suggested.

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WOMEN DENOUNCE THE LYNCHING OF BLACKS

Chickering Hall, Boston, the Scene of Their Protest.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Alludes to the Influence of Slavery.

Mrs. Butler Wilson Offers Alleged Statistics of Violent Deaths and Their Causes.

Boston, May 20.—There was a large attendance today in Chickering Hall at a meeting called by colored women to protest against lynching in the South.

The delegates are particularly resenting the interference of the individual mentioned above, because he has just had the ear of the President, and they are unable to judge of the significance of his management.

His newspaper productions will soon cease to do mischief for his prognostications of M. de Staal's speech were entirely false. Many of the delegates are leaving town to spend Sunday.

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THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIR.