Silver and Lead.
Silver, 59⅝c per ounce.
Copper, 15⅝c per pound.
Lead, A. S. & R. Co.'s price, $3.75; New York Exchange, $4.37½.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Weather Today.
Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:
Fair and cooler.

ESTBLISHED JUNE 5, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1901 NUMBER 200

AGUINALDO PLEADS FOR PEACE IN PHILIPPINES

He Issues a Manifesto Urging His Countrymen to Lay Down Their Arms.

Peace and Happiness They Struggled For Can be Obtained Under the American Flag.

MANILA, April 19.—Following is Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people, made public this evening:

"I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with all full meaning, and which have recently come to my knowledge, suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine Islands.

"The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which, while withstanding them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them the cause of peace.

"This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and belief that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy.

"The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears, and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are actuated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation.

"By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago, as I now do and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine."

To signalize this important step in the pacification of the country, General MacArthur orders the release, on swearing allegiance to the United States, of 1,000 insurgent prisoners.

ADMINISTRATION WELL PLEASED WITH MANIFESTO OF AGUINALDO

Washington, April 19.—It is believed by the administration that the manifesto of Aguinaldo will have a decidedly good effect both in the Philippines and in this country. It will take some time for its dissemination among the Filipinos, but it is expected to be of considerable service and to make more rapid the improvement in the situation which set in some time ago, and which has become much marked of late.

Especial gratification is felt at the unreserved tone of the document and the full acceptance it indicates of American rule. This, it is felt, will bring to the support of the government many Filipinos, who, wishing for peace, have hesitated to assist the Taft commission. In this country it is expected to reduce the criticism of the administration and to cause less discussion of the general policy of the war in the islands and more consideration of the important matter of the best administration to be evolved for their government. It is to this work that the Taft commission is now bending all its energies.

Aguinaldo, now that he has accepted American sovereignty, probably will be given more liberty than he has enjoyed hitherto. His services will be used as far as possible in the pacification of the islands. The extent, however, to which he will be permitted his freedom is for General MacArthur to determine, with the assistance of the Taft commission, for the aim of the home government here will be to rest largely upon the views held by its representatives in the islands.

Coincident with the issue of the manifesto at Manila, Secretary Root made public the copy received from General MacArthur. This came to hand on the 16th of April, and differs slightly in phraseology from that made public in Manila. General MacArthur informed the department at that time that the manifesto had been prepared by Aguinaldo with the assistance only of the two staff officers who were with him at the time he was captured. Secretary Root declined to be interviewed on the subject of the manifesto, further than to say that it was dignified in tone and admirably constructed.

GOVERNMENT FOR CEBU.

Act is Passed and an Executive is Appointed.

Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I., April 19.—The act establishing provincial government in Cebu was passed. Julio Llorente of the supreme court of the Philippines, who is a native Cebu, was appointed governor.

The adjacent pueblo of San Nicholas was added to the city of Cebu, though against the protest of the inhabitants of San Nicholas, who, like the inhabitants of most towns in this island, have been conducting what are practically insurrecto local governments, including collection of taxes, all of which has been permitted by Lieutenant McClernand, the military governor, who justifies this course on the principle that it is all carried on under military supervision. Most of the subordinate military officers favor a more vigorous policy.

Lieutenant Frederick S. Young of the Forty-fourth volunteer infantry was appointed treasurer of Cebu and Lieutenant Case, Thirty-third volunteer infantry, was appointed supervisor.

TROOPS IN THE ISLANDS.

No Material Changes Until General Chaffee is Heard From.

Washington, April 19.—Adjutant General Corbin authorizes the statement that no material changes will be made in the army in the Philippines until after the war department has heard from General Chaffee on the subject. In accordance with orders previously issued, General Chaffee will relieve General MacArthur of the command of the military forces in the Philippines on June 30, and the present expectation is that a general civil government will be established in the archipelago about that time. General Corbin says that recent developments in the Philippines have caused no changes in the general plans of the department for the dispatch of regular troops from the United States to replace the volunteers scheduled for discharge before July next. General Corbin gives an emphatic denial to the published reports that General MacArthur has been instructed to reduce the army immediately to 40,000 men.

With a view to relieving all the regular troops who have had a long period of service in the Philippines, the secretary of war has decided to replace them as rapidly as circumstances will permit with the new regiments now in course of organization in this country. A plan has been adopted by which troops will be given one year's service in the United States and two years in the Philippines. Its operations will result in each regiment always having one battalion in reserve in the United States.

The regular troops in the Philippines will be brought home gradually and the movement will be as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. The troops in the longest service in the tropics will be the first to return to the United States.

IS A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Senator Towne's Opinion of the Manifesto of Aguinaldo.

Kansas City, April 19.—The Journal tomorrow will say: Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne was shown a copy of Aguinaldo's proclamation last night. He said:

"It is clearly the utterance of a man who yields to force only and considering the occurrences of the past two years, it constitutes one of the most pathetic incidents in history. I see nothing in the proclamation on which to base any imputation on the good faith of Aguinaldo. There is, however, an expression that somewhat alters my opinion of his astuteness based on his previous conduct. He says that the Filipino people will, under the wise rule of the United States, obtain all promised liberties."

"He cannot have forgotten the assurance of General Anderson in regard to the justice with which our allies against Spain could be treated or the solemn promises of the benevolent assimilation.

"One thing should be borne in mind: the surrender of every hostile force in the Philippines and the absolute acceptance of our dominion throughout the archipelago does not dispose of the question involved in the acquisition and government by this republic of distant colonial dependencies. Wrong as the policy is, and cried as it is against the Filipinos, it is infinitely more wrong and cruel from the standpoint of the welfare of the United States."

Getting Ready to Leave.

Manila, April 19.—General MacArthur and General Bates, the commander of the department of southern Luzon, who yesterday to sail for the United States, received today the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, which sail for home on the transport Sheridan Monday next. During the past week 288 rifles have been surrendered. The extent of the commissary irregularities is not yet defined, but is possibly smaller than at first supposed.

Home from the Islands.

San Francisco, Cal., April 19.—The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second regiments, United States volunteers, arrived here today from the Philippines on the transport Grant. The vessel also brought company F of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, 123 sick soldiers and eighty cabin passengers. In all there are 1,700 soldiers on board. During the voyage there were three deaths among the soldiers in the hospital. The Grant made the run from Manila in twenty-five days eighteen hours, and from Nagasaki in twenty days eighteen hours.

In Honor of Colonel Liscum.

Washington, April 19.—The quartermaster general's department has purchased a transport at Manila to carry animals from that port to various points and stations, relieving the larger transports of that duty. The new transport has been named the Liscum, in honor of Colonel Liscum, who was killed at the battle of Tien Tsin, China.

Morgan in Paris.

Paris, April 19.—J. P. Morgan arrived in Paris last evening.

JOHN BULL—"The Bloomin' Dog H'is H'eating me H'out of 'ouse and 'ome!"

MUST BE EITHER WAR OR LIBERTY

Boer Leaders Do Not Counsel Surrender to British.

TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

INDICATIONS THAT CONFLICT WILL LAST ANOTHER YEAR.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 19.—Sybrant Wesselius of this city, a member of the executive committee of the American Transvaal league, today received the following letter from Montagu White, American representative of the Transvaal republic:

"New York City, April 18.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry as to the rumors about President Kruger and Mr. Wolmarens counseling surrender, I beg to inform you that there is absolutely no foundation for such ridiculous reports. Both the president and Mr. Wolmarens, as well as the other advisors in Europe, are strongly opposed to any settlement involving a surrender of liberty or independence. Still less would they counsel surrender, because time is the very essence of the situation.

"Reports from General Botha and the other fighting generals, as late as the beginning of February, were encouraging, and indicate that unless a settlement is effected the war will be of long continuance. Even the special correspondent of the London Times estimates that it will last another year. The burghers are carefully husbanding their ammunition, of which they still have a generous supply, and there is no dearth of food, while the men in the field are by this time almost seasoned veterans.

"The spirit of determination to continue the struggle is indomitable. With regard to the objection urged by some friends, that further demonstrations in favor of the Boers are useless because they achieve no definite result, I beg to protest most strongly against such an assumption, because I am quite convinced that the indirect effects of such demonstrations are beneficial to the Boer cause. They are a source of disquietude to the British, and all tend to influence the public mind in the direction of ending the war. It is, however, necessary that due publicity should be given to such meetings.

"I cannot too strongly urge our friends to treat the various rumors detrimental to the Boer cause with suspicion. The absurd reports about Dewet going insane and the Boers being hopeless should be dismissed at once. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "MONTAGU WHITE."

PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS.

Many Receive Reward for Services in the Transvaal.

London, April 19.—The list of officers accorded promotions and honors for services in South Africa prior to Nov. 29, 1900, when Lord Roberts gave up the command of the British forces in South Africa, fills sixteen pages of the Gazette.

Lord Kitchener, General Buller, General Forestier Walker and General White are made knights of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. General Kelly-Kenney, General Sir Archibald Hunter, General Kitchener, a brother of Lord Kitchener, and General Rylleton are made lieutenant generals. General Pole-Carew, General French, General Ian Hamilton, General Charles E. Knox, General Sir William Nicholson, General Arthur S. Wynne, General Charles W. H. Douglass, General Smith-Dorrien, General F. W. Kitchener, the Earl of Dundonald, General Arthur Paget and General Bruce-Hamilton are made major generals. General Robert G. Broadwood and Lieutenant Colonels Herbert Plumber and Thomas Pilcher are among those created extra aides-de-camp to King Edward. The officers thus promoted have been holding the acting ranks to which they are now appointed.

Among the Knights Commander of the Bath are Rear Admiral Clarke, Lord Methuen, Lieutenant General Charles Tucker, General Pole-Carew,

(Continued on Page 2)

CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE ARE IN DANGER.

Plot Formed to Kill Kaiser, Czar, and King and Queen of Italy.

New York, April 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Police of the town of Rosario, in the province of Santa Fe, have seized papers which prove that a plot against the lives of the emperor of Germany, the czar of Russia, the king and queen of Italy and the Count of Turin was recently laid in Paterson, N. J. Investigation was begun here on the receipt of dispatches from Berlin announcing that the police of that city had discovered a plot against the life of Emperor William, that anarchists from Argentina were the moving spirits in the plan and that one named Romagnoli had been arrested.

The movements of Romagnoli, who recently left this country, were traced by government agents. It was found that he came from Rosario, where an anarchist society has long been in existence. Papers seized by the police showed that Romagnoli acted upon direct orders from Paterson. A letter was sent to him telling him that he had been chosen by lot to kill the German emperor and instructing him to go immediately to Berlin. He left Rosario soon afterward and sailed from this port.

He did not go directly to Germany, but to Rome, where it is supposed he communicated with Italian anarchists. He then went to New York, evidently to receive final instructions from the leaders in Paterson. He came to Argentina again and held communication with his friends and then sailed for Germany, where he was arrested before he could execute his orders.

Whether any specific action has been taken to carry out the resolution of the Paterson society for the assassination of the czar of Russia and the Italian rulers, the police will not say. The German, Italian and Russian legations, however, have been placed in possession of the facts.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE FROZEN TO DEATH IN ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS

Seattle, Wash., April 19.—The Skagway News of April 13, which arrived today, contained dispatches from Dawson of that date. The most important dispatch says: Two mushers, names unknown, who arrived yesterday from Nome, bring sensational reports of wholesale deaths by freezing along the coast. They report that 200 persons had died from exposure or freezing before the middle of January at various points up and down the coast. Their stories are not credited here, as they lack confirmation.

Teams are still arriving from White Horse with freight and passengers, making good time. The trail is holding out remarkably well.

The remains of the lost Dr. Bettinger have been uncovered a few miles up the White river trail, where he had doubtless died of exposure, having mistaken the trail.

PRISONERS ASSAULT JAILER WITH LUMP OF COAL AND MAKE THEIR ESCAPE

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 19.—Orlo McSwain and James McMahon, charged with murder, and Ed Martin and Albert Propstem, charged with assault and robbery, participated in a daring jail delivery at Rawlins tonight by sawing their way out of the county jail after having assaulted the jailer, locked him in a cell and secured his guns. The officer was knocked down by one of the prisoners, who used a chunk of coal tied in the end of a stocking.

Reaching the outside of the jail the four criminals separated, two going east and two west, and it is thought they will attempt to get out on Union Pacific trains. The delivery was quickly reported and a posse is now in pursuit.

The jail birds will suffer terribly unless they are captured within a few hours as they wore neither coats or hats and were without shoes. It is believed they cannot escape.

MR. M'KINLEY WILL TRAVEL IN LUXURY

Washington, April 19.—The composition of the special train upon which the president and his party will make the 10,000-mile trip to the Pacific coast and return has been determined. It will consist of an engine and seven cars—the combination baggage and smoking car Atlantic, the dining car St. James, two compartment cars, each with seven state rooms and two drawing rooms, the Omena and the Diana, two twelve-section drawing room sleepers, the Pelton and Carmlon, and the private car Olympia, which will be occupied by President and Mrs. McKinley.

The Olympia will be used only on the trip out. The return will be made in the private car Campania. It will be one of the finest trains ever put upon a railroad track. The Olympia, in which the president will go west, has been used by him on several other occasions. It has five private rooms and one sofa section. Two of the rooms contain brass beds, large mirrors, wardrobes and every convenience. The dining and observation room is located at the rear of the car. It is finished in vermillion, the private rooms in maple, mahogany and koko and the kitchen in English oak. The car is lighted with gas and equipped with steam heat. The Campania is almost a counterpart of the Olympia.

The compartment cars in which the members of the cabinet and their wives and other guests will travel are finished in vermillion, elaborately carved, and the rooms are painted in ivory and gold. The ceilings are beautifully decorated and the upholstering and draperies are in harmony with the general color scheme. The combined baggage and smoking car is fitted up with a barber shop, bath room, writing cabinets and a library.

Fatal Fall from Banister.

Tacoma, Wash., April 19.—Gordon Burke, 14 years old, a student in the Tacoma high school, fell from the banister today and struck on his head, producing injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

Combine Cereal Plants.

Akron, O., April 19.—The consummation of the project to consolidate all the independent cereal plants of the country is now assured. The various properties, ten in number, will be turned over to the Great Western Cereal company at Chicago next Thursday. The new company will compete with the American Cereal company, better known as the Oatmeal trust.

CHINESE TROOPS AVERT AN ATTACK

Retreat from Advance of French and German Soldiers.

GO OUTSIDE GREAT WALL

THREATENED CLASH PREVENTED BY IMPERIAL DECREE.

Berlin, April 19.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Pekin, dated April 18, says that three companies of the Second East Asiatic regiment, commanded by Major Muehlenfels and all but 400 men of the garrison at Pao Ting Fu, marched, April 17, under the command of Generals von Loessel and Ketteler, to the Hual Lu Passes in order to attack the Chinese general, Liu.

Pekin, April 19.—In consequence of strong representations to the Chinese government, an imperial decree, dated Tuesday, April 16, has been issued ordering the Chinese troops at Hual-Lu to immediately remove outside the great wall.

The Chinese troops whose withdrawal outside of the great wall has been ordered by imperial decree are understood to be the force which a German and French expedition were preparing to attack. Hual Lu is located southwest of Pao Ting Fu. The Chinese occupied a position within the limits of territory which the military representatives of the powers had decreed as being under their protection.

London, April 19.—A dispatch from Paris says that in consequence of the imperial decree ordering the Chinese troops to leave the territory considered under the protection of the allied forces the Franco-German expedition has been abandoned. France will shortly withdraw 10,000 troops from China.

SYMPATHY FROM CHAFFEE.

American Deplores the Death of General Schwartzkopf.

Pekin, April 19.—General Chaffee called upon Field Marshal von Waldersee and expressed his deep sympathy with the latter in the death of General Schwartzkopf and the destruction of the German headquarters by fire. General Chaffee offered to aid Field Marshal von Waldersee in any way possible. The field marshal is in good health.

The remains of General Schwartzkopf have been recovered and his funeral will be held tomorrow. General Chaffee, with officers of his staff and a troop of American cavalry, will attend the funeral in behalf of the United States. Other foreign powers here will also render similar honors.

Amount of French Claims.

Paris, April 19.—The officials of the French foreign office say that French claims for indemnity amounts to 200,000,000 francs. An official dispatch from Pekin says that Lieutenant Colonel Marchand was the first to render help at the fire which destroyed the headquarters of Feld Marshal von Waldersee, thus confirming previous dispatches on the same subject. He directed the operations to extinguish the conflagration.

Prince Bismarck is Bitter.

Berlin, April 19.—Prince Herbert Bismarck, following up his characterization of the government's policy as "zigzag," made an address today to the elector of Genthein, Prussian Saxony, in the course of which he treated both Emperor William and Count von Bulow satirically, and expressed a fear that the foreign policy of Germany was one of "carelessly laid mines toward the east."

Increase Pay of Employees.

Parsons, Kan., April 19.—The officials of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway are in this city transacting some important business for their road. They have announced a voluntary increase in the shopmen's wages from 27 to 30 cents an hour. This increase will mean an increased outlay of from $15,000 to $20,000 a month at this point. The hours of employment were also increased from eight to ten hours.

BIG BLAZE IN OGDEN BUILDING

Woman is Rescued by Means of a Ladder.

ESCAPE OF TWO MEN FROM SUFFOCATION

Property is Damaged to the Amount of $13,000.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, April 19.—A disastrous fire occurred tonight about midnight. The losses will approximate $13,000, and there were two or three people who narrowly escaped suffocation.

The fire was in the Peery building, located on the north side of Twenty-fourth street, about midway between Washington and Grant avenues. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as several months ago three attempts were made in one night to set this building on fire.

The fire tonight was first discovered in a pile of boxes placed against the rear wall. The structure was entirely frame and burned rapidly. The fire spread from the shed in the rear to the rooms in the second story and then swept forward. The rear rooms on the second floor were occupied by Mrs. McDermont as living rooms.

Discover the Fire.

She, with her two sons, Dave and Fred, and Frank Nagle, were sitting at the table, having just returned from the theatre. They discovered the rear of the building in flames and while Dave McDermott ran to turn in an alarm, the other three tried to save some valuable papers and other property.

Mrs. McDermott was overcome by smoke and fainted. The two boys lifted her to the front window after a ladder had been placed there by the fire department and Assistant Chief Hewitt carried her down to safety. She soon revived after getting into the open air.

Fred McDermott and Frank Nagle were almost overcome by smoke, but were able to slide down the ladder. Nagle received a bad cut on the hand while getting out of the broken window.

The office of Dr. Carnahan comprised two of the front rooms up stairs and were completely gutted by fire and drenched with water.

The store rooms on the ground floor were occupied as a millinery store by Mrs. Weber. Her stock was damaged by the smoke, fire and water, about two-thirds of it being totally destroyed. She valued her stock at $4,000 and she carried about $1,000 insurance.

Damage to Pianos.

The other ground floor store room was occupied by Van Walters' music store, which contained a stock of pianos and other musical goods. His place was completely flooded with water and the stock ruined. His stock was well insured, but not to its full value.

An estimate of the various losses was about as follows:

Van Valters	$5,000
Weber	3,000
McDermott	500
Carnahan	600
D. H. Peery	4,000

The building was insured and Dr. Carnahan carried $400 insurance on his library and office fixtures.

The fire had gained good headway when the fire department arrived, but five streams of water were soon playing upon it. The department was impeded in its work by live wires and several electrical displays were produced while they were raising the ladder to rescue the McDermott family.

A portion of the stock of Mrs. Weber was rescued and removed to a building across the street. The alarm went in at 11:20 and the fire was entirely extinguished at 1.

WARNS THE FRIENDS OF MRS. MAYBRICK

Washington, April 19.—Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy at London, was introduced to the president today before the cabinet meeting, by Secretary Hay. Mr. White is here on his annual visit to this country and will return to England next month. He has taken a great interest in the case of Mrs. Maybrick.

"The worst thing that could happen for Mrs. Maybrick," said he, "is for someone to resume the agitation of her case in this country. Her eventual freedom has been delayed by the agitation over here. The revival of the talk has led to abusive letters being sent to the English authorities by people in this country. Even Queen Victoria was the recipient of several letters from enthusiasts in Mrs. Maybrick's cause.

"I have been working on the case ever since Mrs. Maybrick was sent to prison and at every opportunity to do something for the unfortunate woman I have exerted myself with every home secretary in the British cabinet. I have no means of knowing what King Edward will do, but I do not believe he will interfere in the case. The late queen made it a strict rule to have nothing to do with capital cases.

"Mrs. Maybrick is in the Aylesbury prison and is kindly treated. I hear indirectly from her twice a week. Her health is not seriously affected, although she has not been in the best of health. She is fairly cheerful and has a good prison record."

OIL THREATENS COAL INDUSTRY

Seattle, Wash., April 19.—A special to the Times from Nanaimo, B. C., says: United States Consular Agent George L. Schetky, recently returned from San Francisco, gives a most pessimistic account of the condition of the coal trade there. He says oil is putting coal out of business everywhere except for domestic use. The slightest fluctuation in present coal prices would be fatal to the coal industry. The Market Street railway, only lately one of the largest coal consumers in San Francisco, is now using oil entirely as are also the biggest sugar refinery and a number of the largest industrial concerns in Oakland.

Schetky says oil wells are being sunk in every part of the state with surprising success and oil is so plentiful in southern California that they are sprinkling the roads with it instead of water.