

HEROES HONORED

SOLDIER DEAD FROM CUBA AND PORTO RICO CONSIGNED TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY

PATHETIC SCENES AT GRAVES

THE PARENTS AND RELATIVES OF THOSE WHO DIED FOR LIBERTY BROUGHT FLOWERS

GUNS BOOMED A SAD REQUIEM

President of the Nation Stood With Bared Head While the Service for the Dead Was Read—Government Business Suspended and Flags in the Capital Half-Masted—Thousands at the Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—With all the honors of war, upon the crest of Arlington cemetery, this morning, the nation, represented by President McKinley, his cabinet and other dignitaries of the government, the commanding general of the army and other distinguished officers, all the regular military and naval officers of the district, and a vast concourse of 10,000 people, paid the last tribute of respect and honor to the bodies of the 336 men who lost their lives on distant battlefields for their country, during the Spanish-American war, and who were today mustered into the silent army that sleeps in the last bivouac of the grave.

The spot selected is in the new addition to the cemetery looking out upon the broad, sweeping Potomac, and across to where the glistening Washington monument rears its dizzy shaft, and beyond to the classic outlines of the capitol and the hushed dome of the new library building. To the right rise the ramparts of old Fort McPherson, to the left the countless graves of heroes of the Civil war, sprinkled with imposing monuments to distinguished generals and to the rear the stately old Lee mansion and Fort Myer. In this burial lot, which covers two acres in extent, in parallel rows, the wooden boxes containing the caskets were ranged, separated by green mounds of earth. Over each box an American flag was draped.

There was no particular order in the disposition of the remains, though an exception was made in the case of the officers. The boxes containing the bodies of Capt. Edgar Hubert, of the Eighth United States Infantry; Lieut. Barnett, Ninth United States Infantry; Lieut. M. Wood, Twelfth United States Infantry; Lieut. R. S. Turman, Sixth United States Infantry; and Lieut. Francis Creighton, United States volunteers, were placed at the head of the line of the graves, immediately under the head of the presidential party. Of the others fully seventy per cent are identified. About thirty per cent are wholly unknown, or known only by the regiment to which they belonged.

A platform had been erected, enclosed with flags and draped in mourning, to accommodate the distinguished persons present in case of inclement weather, but the day was an ideal one, with the sun shining from a cloudless sky, and the platform was practically unoccupied. Before the arrival of the presidential party and the military escort, detachments from the Fourth and Fifth artillery kept vigil over the dead.

THOUSANDS WERE THERE

Long before the arrival of the military thousands of people had surrounded the enclosure where the dead soldiers lay. Some sought vantage points in trees, or on the ramparts of old Fort McPherson.

About 2:30 the presidential party, which had been caught in a jam at the Potomac bridge, from which it required a dozen mounted police to extricate them, reached the enclosure. They were followed by Gen. Miles and his staff, the military attaches of the British and German embassies, all mounted, and the military escort. As they arrived, the solemn strains of the "Dead March" in "Saul" silenced the vast assemblage. And with bared heads the crowds stood at the graveside while the presidential party advanced and the military dispositions were made.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Gen. Rios Abandon Hope of Securing Their Release From Filipinos.

LONDON, April 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios announcing the return to Manila of the commission that went to Manila in the hands of the Spaniards. The commissioners report that the prisoners are well treated, but are scattered over the country, so that Aguinaldo's presence of a congregation of the prisoners is impossible. The Tagalogs require a ransom for some, but are ready to liberate many out of friendship. Not a few of the Spanish prisoners are now living with the rebels."

PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Just as the president arrived a pathetic incident occurred, when aged Mr. and Mrs. O'Dowd pressed through the lines and placed a bunch of roses on the casket of their son, John O'Dowd, of the Seventh Infantry. The parents of Lieut. Wood also came forward and deposited a beautiful wreath of flowers. The sword that gallant officer was upon his casket. Immediately the band broke out in the sweet strains of "Nearer My God to Thee," and Post Chaplain C. W. Freeland, of Fort Monroe, in the ecclesiastical robes of his office, with Rev. Father McGee, of St. Patrick's church, followed by three purple-gowned acolytes, advanced to the grave, and with a voice of impressive. Rev. Freeland read the military committal service of the Episcopal church, beginning with "Man that is born of woman," and concluding with the promise of heaven contained in the words: "I am the resurrection and the life." As he pronounced the words: "Dust to dust, earth to earth," the soldiers at the

KILLS ALL TRUSTS

THE LAW ENACTED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF ARKANSAS FAR-REACHING

ALL CLASSES ARE CONCERNED

INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVE GIVEN UP THE FIGHT AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE STATE

LABOR UNIONS INTERESTED

Leaders Are Inquiring as to the Effect the Law May Have Upon Their Respective Organizations—Similar Legislation Enacted in Missouri—Big Lamp Chimney Trust Forming.

"REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE."

Title of a Book About to Be Published by Col. W. J. Bryan.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Hon. W. J. Bryan is to publish a book entitled "Republic or Empire—the Philippine Question," in which he discusses territorial expansion from every standpoint, his argument being supplemented by chapters dealing with various phases of the subject, by Andrew Carnegie, George F. Hoar, John W. Daniel, Henry M. Teller and other statesmen and scholars. As Mr. Bryan says, "Imperialism has its inspiration in dollars, not in duty. It is not our duty to burden our people with increased taxes in order to give a few speculators an opportunity to exploit the land not our duty to sacrifice the best blood of our nation in tropical jungles in an attempt to stifle the very sentiments which have given vitality to American institutions; it is not our duty to deny to the people of the Philippines the rights for which our forefathers fought from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. Imperialism has been described as 'the white man's burden,' but since it crushes the producer beneath an increasing weight of taxes, it might with more propriety be called the poor man's load."

"If the peace commissioners had demanded a harbor and coaling station in the Philippines and had required Spain to surrender the rest of the land to the Filipinos, as she surrendered Cuba to the Cubans, we would not now be considering how to let go of the islands. If the sum of \$100,000,000 had been necessary to secure Spain's release, the payment of the amount by the Filipinos might have been guaranteed by the United States."

Mr. Bryan also says that the purpose of annexation is to apply to the government of the Philippines methods familiar to the people of Europe, but new in the United States. He says that the conditions was not authorized by the people; whether it will be ratified by them remains to be seen. The responsibility for the first step in the annexation rests upon that power which makes congresses. Whatever may be the wish of individuals or the interests of parties, we may rest assured that the first congress which will be called will conform to the deliberate judgment of the voters; they constitute the court of last resort; and Mr. Carnegie thinks: "India is the curse of Britain, and the Philippines will be the curse of the United States. If you teach a suppressed people at all, you make them rebels. Education is fatal to the government of a superior race. The Declaration of Independence was written by every ambitious Filipino a thoroughly dissatisfied subject."

"In war," says Mr. Daniel, "it is the unexpected that happens. So in every great and new venture. We are asked now to ally 7,000 miles from our native seat to grasp, against their will, a million of unwilling people—to send upon them the same kind of arms, and deposit them, land and people, within the lines of the constitution under the American flag, to make them an integral part of this American republic."

According to Mr. Teller: "We shall make a mistake if we make up our minds that we are going to govern them with the Anglo-Saxons whom we send out from here, to administer the affairs of that country. You will need your 50,000 soldiers, and a little more you will need more; for they are a great people. They are a people who know something of their rights. They are a people who will not be ruled by a few men, and I believe it to be almost an axiom that the people who will fight for their liberty, and who are willing to die for it are capable of maintaining it when they get it."

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

Former Spanish Gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval at New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—With the Stars and Stripes waving gracefully over the stern of each, the former Spanish gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval came into this harbor today, amid the cheering of thousands of persons lined up on shore and on the Brooklyn bridge, they proceeded to the Brooklyn navy yard, where they will be up for a couple of days before going to the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard. From the time of leaving Washington, last Monday, via the inside canal route, the navy yard was reached, the trip of the latest additions to the important navy has been attended by a continuous round of cheering and dipping of American flags. Some repairs will have to be made at the Brooklyn navy yard, after which they will proceed to Portsmouth.

JURY NOT COMPLETED.

Another Day of Preliminaries in the Trial of Mrs. George.

CANTON, O., April 6.—The morning hours of the trial of Mrs. George gave indications of protracted delay in completing the jury panel. A special venire of sixteen had been called, and inquiries as to qualifications were resumed. Shortly before the second venire call was expected to be made, but a peremptory challenge by the defense made another vacancy. The request of defense to defer until tomorrow morning the exercising of other peremptory challenges was granted. They still have nine challenges, and if all are exercised much more time will be required to complete the jury. It is not believed, however, that many more challenges will be preferred.

KIPLING'S NEW BOOK.

Author Employs His Convalescent Hours on "From Sea to Sea."

NEW YORK, April 6.—Rudyard Kipling's convalescence from his recent attack of pneumonia was interrupted by the appearance of tonsillitis, from which he suffered for twenty-four hours. He has entirely recovered now from this latter ailment.

Mr. Kipling is occupying the tedious period of convalescence with putting together a new book to be called "From

FIGHT FROM COVER

FILIPINOS HAVE NOT ABANDONED THE EFFORT TO DRIVE BACK AMERICAN FORCES

HAVE RESUMED EARLY TACTICS

LOSE NO OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A SHOT AT THE TROOPS OF GEN. MARTHUR'S FORCE

EXCHANGES ARE CONTINUOUS

Americans Are Retaliating Upon the Rebels by Resorting to Similar Tactics, and Picking Them Off at Night—Volunteers Receiving Krag-Jorgensen Rifles in Order to Be on Equal Footing.

NEW YORK, April 6.—(Special)—A special report from Manila says: "It is a war under cover, at present, the Filipinos having resumed the tactics they employed in combatting the Spaniards. Aguinaldo's followers have evidently realized that they cannot cope with the Americans in any sort of warfare, in which the Americans have a show to get at them. It is probably due to that reason that the rebels are keeping out of sight and doing all their fighting from cover. They are fighting, just the same, and not a night

TWO LIVES LOST.

Early Morning Fire in the Aristocratic Quarter of New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A few minutes before 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning fire broke out in the five-story dwelling at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street, the home of Wallace Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating company. The fire spread very rapidly, and when the firemen arrived in response to the first alarm they found the interior of the house all in flames. A second alarm was turned in, and the firemen made desperate efforts to get the inmates out of the house. They were partially successful, and at least two lives are lost. The victims are believed to be: Mrs. St. John, daughter of Mr. Andrews, who, with her husband and several children, lived with him.

Austin St. John, ten years old, Mr. Andrews' grandson.

Several other members of the family were carried out unconscious.

The house is in the very heart of the district occupied by the homes of New York's richest millionaires. The house on the corner is occupied by H. O. Armour, the wealthy beef packer. The house at No. 4 is occupied by Mr. Rothschild.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH.

Why Gov. Stone Opposes Naming a Warship Gettysburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6.—In a letter which Gov. Stone today wrote to W. S. Grenoble, of Gettysburg, declining to sign a petition addressed to the secretary of the navy, urging that one of the new cruisers be named "The Gettysburg," the executive said: "If naming a cruiser 'Gettysburg' would alone honor and distinguish the excellent town of the name, I would hesitate to join with you in this request, but to the whole country and to the civilized world that name typifies a great battle which settled a controversy between the North and the South of our country. To both sections it recalls a great, heroic struggle. The victory was with the North; the defeat with the South."

"In the recent war with Spain the North and the South were blended as one in defense of the Republic. Battleships and cruisers are named by sailors and marines from both the North and the South. It is a mistake to think that a name should be selected for any of our vessels which will revive the unpleasantness which grew out of the Civil war, and existed for so many years."

"Let Gettysburg be honored and revered as the site of a great battle which the survivors of the Northern army and the survivors of the Southern army can alike uphold with honor. I am not in favor of giving any vessel in our navy a name that will distinguish itself as a reminder of the Civil war."

WILL BE NON-PARTISAN.

Organization to Be Perfected by the New Chicago City Council.

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BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Important Ruling That Will Intersect Unsecured Creditors.

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FIREBRAND GOMEZ

HIS TRIUMPH OVER THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY OPENS UP NEW PROSPECTS FOR AMERICANS

WILL DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

IS UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO PROLONGED OCCUPATION OF CUBA BY UNITED STATES

POWERFUL AS A POLITICIAN

Gomez Is More Than a Guerrilla Leader—He Has Already Begun to Scheme for Reinstatement as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Forces—Opposing Parties of Cuba Seek a Compromise.

HAVANA, April 6.—The Cuban military assembly being dead, Gen. Maximo Gomez will take up his programme of solidifying the Cuban people into a party that shall, without ceasing, urge the United States to withdraw from the island. His purpose is to make the people seem to have but one emotion, one desire—the thought of independence and of absolute separation from the United States.

Gen. Gomez considers the dissolution of the assembly as his personal achievement, added by the military administration here, as contemplated at Washington. He believes that he emerges from the controversy with the better chances. His theory is that the Cubans, who before thought him merely an adroit guerrilla chief, are now prepared to regard him as a political leader, and that a few days more will probably see him in name general-in-chief of the army.

TO REINSTATE GOMEZ.

Yesterday the Cuban general, Pedro Diaz, who commands in the province of Pinar del Rio, invited several generals and brigade commanders who are friendly to Gomez, to a conference regarding the latter's future course. As many who were invited were some distance away from Havana and could not arrive here in time for the meeting, there were only a few actually present; but the possibility of reinstating Gomez as commander-in-chief was informally discussed, with the result that little or no opposition to the proposal developed. In order to get a more general expression of opinion it was decided to defer the formal meeting until tomorrow morning. No other candidate is possible, and if any such action is attempted it will undoubtedly be carried through.

Gen. Gomez, if reinstated, would be of greater service to the United States in the disbursement of the \$3,000,000, but his political programme means the keeping up of agitation and disturbance in the minds of the people and the weakening of American authority by producing the impression that everything done by the Americans is temporary, and may sooner or later be overturned. American observers consider any such agitation as extremely harmful to the industrial revival and the restoration of Cuban credit. Some who are high in authority and who have exceptional opportunities of knowing the character and ideas of Gomez, think the United States government may have trouble with him yet.

His attitude has always been consistent regarding independence for Cuba, and he is still working for the same end.

PARTIES SEEK JOINT EFFORT.

The national Cuban party and the Liga Patriotica continue their campaigns for the formation of the party of Cuban independence. Efforts are now being made to effect a consolidation of the two movements. The principal difference between them seems to be that one wishes ward representatives in a national convention to be chosen according to the number of voters in a ward, while the other insists upon three delegates for each ward without regard to the number of voters in a ward. The probability is that a union will soon be effected, and that both organizations will then proceed upon the same lines throughout.

Another strike has been begun on the lines of the United railroad system. There have been many similar attempts by the employees of this system to secure a re-establishment of the rate of wages in vogue before the war. In each case the companies have conceded something, and there has been little delay to traffic and no disorder growing out of the labor agitation.

The appointment by Collector Bliss of a Cuban negro to a position in the Havana customs office is applauded by the element that is always seeking to propagate the negro. It is expected that similar appointments will be made at other ports.

All the official flags were half-masted today at the hour of the interment in Arlington cemetery of the 336 soldiers who gave their lives for their country in Cuba or Porto Rico during the war with Spain.

GIRL'S VOICE GONE.

Lansing Doctors Puzzled Over Strange Affliction of Young Lady.

LANSING, Mich., April 6.—Miss Augusta Brundage, a telephone girl in Lansing, who awoke this morning in a speechless condition and has been unable since to utter a word. The singular feature of the case is that she has experienced no pain or discomfort, but there is a difference of opinion among physicians as to whether the loss of voice is permanent.

NEAR HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

Henry De Wolfe, of Woonsocket, R. I., Kills Himself.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 6.—Henry De Wolfe, editorial writer for the Evening Reporter for the past four years, committed suicide by shooting today, near the grave of his wife, who was buried yesterday, in South Bridge. He had evidently been giving a flower plucked from his wife's grave as he sat beside the road preparing for the fatal act. He was 43 years of age.

REBELS Routed

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ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Spanndam, New York. Sailed: Maandam, New York.

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GRAND—"Through the Breakers," 8:15 P.M.

Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 P.M.

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Oratorical contest, House of Hope church, 8 P.M.

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on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Mansfield, her husband, on the Republican ticket. The race was an exciting one. The wife is a bright, capable woman. This by no manner disgraces her husband, who is thoroughly competent. During the campaign the women of the township did powerful work for their favorite, but the men also took sides against Mr. Mansfield and the result was the big vote by which the lady was elected. Husband and wife were good natured in their campaign. Both are popular.

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