LORD ROBERTS REPORTS JOHAN-NESBURG QUIET, WITH PEOPLE SURRENDERING WEAPONS

FIGHTING NEAR KROONSTAD

COL. SPRIGG'S IMPERIAL YEOMAN-RY ATTACKED, BUT THE LOSS-ES NOT KNOWN

ONE OF THE BOTHAS TAKEN

One Hundred Prisoners and Some Ammunition Captured in the Fighting Round Johannesburg -Latest From the Front.

LONDON, June 4.-Lord Lansdowne secretary of state for war, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the forts. The Queenslanders captured, May 30, a Creusot, with eleven wagons of stere and am-

"Commandant Botha, of Zoutpansberg. his field cornet and 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign con-

tingents and the Irish brigade. "Owing to the interruption of the tele-graph lines I only today received a report from Col. Sprigg that his battalion of imperial yeomanry was attacked be tween Kroonstad and Lindley, May 29. Casualties to follow.

"The shops in Johannesburg are being reopened, and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occu pation of the town. The proclamation nnouncing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloem-fontein, May 26, by Gen. Prettyman (mil-Itary governor). The troops under Gen. Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the royal standard was hoisted, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired, and the queen

"The name 'Orange River Colony' was well received.

'Received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria."

NOTHING FROM PRETORIA.

News of All Kinds Filtering Through From Lourenzo Marques. LONDON, June 4, 4 a. m.-There is no direct news from Pretoria of later date direct news from Pretoria of later date than Thursday evening. Gen. French's cavalry was then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts was conducting secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles northeast of Johannesburg, shows that on Saturday at 9:10 p. m. he was twnety-five miles

9:10 p. m. he was twnety-five mile from Pretoria The correspondents with Lord Roberts have not got through a line about the opburg. Official messages continue to come through, but press telegrams are held up, probably to avoid their giving a hint

even as to what may be the pending operations. From the other side there filters through Lourenzo Marques a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously improbable but all purportions. 'Passengers arriving at Lourenzo Mar-

der when they left Thursday. The forts were dismantled. The Boer guard at Komati Poort searched all trains and turned back most of the fugitives, an them deserting foreigners who were striving to reach neutral soil.

"Immense Boer convoys of provisions between Pretoria and Middleburg." Fifteen trains are sent daily to Machada-das with supplies for Lydenburg. "Pretoria is pictured by the refugees as in a state of indescribable confusion and

chaos. The populace are dismayed, and the British are expected hourly." Some foreign attaches have arrived at Lourenzo Marques to communicate with their governments for orders to leave, as he will attempt to consolidate the they consider that organized war, on the

Flying among the Boers are reports that the British have been beaten back at Lindley with heavy loss; that the main attack on Elandsfontein failed, and Lord Roberts was forced to retire to Klipriver-burg; that the railway has been cut be-hind him, south of Vereeniging, and that Without crediting any of the Boer bulletins, everything from the field of war behind Lord Roberts points to a great ef-fort last week to paralyze his advance by a bold stroke from the eastward, at the

railway north of Bloemfontein. Unless four Boer columns were in a movement seemingly with this objective, there was a commando in front of Gen. Brabant, nearing Ficksburg; another faced Gen. Rundle, near Senekal; a third occupied Lindley and pressed toward the railway. toward Kroonstad. These operations, as suming them to have been independent, all appear to have failed.

A revival of the Boer fighting power

east of Lord Roberts' advance, although fruitless, is a symptom that the Boers are not yet crushed. In Gen. Rundle's attack on the intrenched Boers, seven miles east of Senekal, May 23, the British did not see a Boer all day, so completely were they screened. The British infantry did not get within 1,000 yards of their riflemen. The 182 losses wired by Lord Roberts were suffered by the Grenadiers and Scots guards, while advancing over a level from which the grass had been burned. The soldiers clad in khaki, were a conspicuous target against the black burned ground.

Gen. Rundle withdrew his whole force at sundown to Senekal, having succeeded in drawing the Boers from Lindley, al lowing the threatened force to get away safely. The Boers sent to the British for medical help, saying that Commandant de Villiers was seriously wounded. Gen. Rundle sent a doctor, with a bottle of champagne and his compliments, as

well as a message that he would release all the Boer prisoners at Senekal. The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 2, says:
"An Austrian who has seen seven active service in the Transvaa declared that a large proportion of the burghers are deserting to their homes. The arrangement under which the British prisoners at Pretoria have d under an armed guard under British officers, pending the formal occupa

tion of the town, is ascribed to the good sense of Gen. Botha and the Transvaal state secretary, both of whom won the profound respect of all classes."

In the advance of the Grenadiers, Col.
Lloyd lead in the face of a deadly fire.

He was hit, but struggled on, only to tary instructors

ampered the operations.
Lieut. Lord Seymour, on going back to

direct the artillery fire, was wounded. The order to retire was given and screened by a wall of smoke. The Boer fire

ed by a wall of smoke. The Boer fire was kept up till dusk.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, from Newcastle, dated Saturday, the Boers exhibit no signs of leaving Laing's Nek.

Newspapers commenting here generally regard the situation at Pretoria as enigmatical. They rather expect news of the British occupation today. An odd consequence of the impending extinction of the Transvaal is that its coinage is at an extraordinary premium at Cape Town, pounds bringing, 50 shillings.

RETIRE TO MOUNTAINS.

Whitford White Thinks the Boers Will Take That Course.

CHICAGO, June 3.-"I have no communications with the Transvaal and cannot make a statement as to what the Boers propose to do now. They had planned first to defend Pretoria and then retire to the mountains, or else to give up the capital and take directly to the moun tains. It appears as if they are adopt ing the latter course."

ing the latter course."

So declared Montagu White, Transvaal agent at London, who came to Chicago in advance of the Boer envoys. When asked if the Boers would continue the war

to the extent of waging a guerrila conflict Mr. White replied:
"What else can they do? They can get no terms from the English; Sallsbury will not leave them a shred of independ-Even if the situation is impossible in a military sense, politics dominates it, and the mountain warfare is the only alternative. They can keep up some sort of resistance there for a year."

Commenting on the terms the Boers are

commenting on the terms the Boers are ready to make with England, Mr. White said: "Independence is a sine qua non. I know we would give up the dynamite monopoly, give the franchise and liberal education and language also. We would disarm also, to a certain extent, but we will not stand the suzerainty."

MAY EXPECT REBELLION.

Dr. Reitz Thinks 50,000 Men Will Be Needed for Garrisons.

BERLIN, June 3 .- Dr. Reitz, the Trans state secretary, says in the Colonial State Gazette that England will require a permanent garrison of 50,000 in the Transvaal, and that "rebellion" may be expected for centuries. He believes many Boers will trek to German South Africa.

PALO TU FU REFUGEES.

Reported That an English Missionary Has Been Murdered.

TIEN TSIN, June 3.—Two men and six ladies, French and Belgian refugees from Palo Tu Fu, have arrived here. Nine are still missing. A force of mounted infantry has gone in search of the missing and to Liao Ching for the relief of the party there. It is reported from Pekin that Mr. Stevenson, of the Church of England Mission at Yem Ching, has been murdered, and that Mr. Norman, of the sa mission, is missing.

GEN. GOMEZ IN HAVANA

CONJECTURE AS TO WHAT HIS VISIT IS FOR.

HAVANA, June 3.-Gen. Maximo Gothe occupation of Johannes- mez is expected to arrive here early tomorrow, and preparations have made to receive him with honors. Repreobviously improbable, but all purporting duced him to return are the subjects of much speculation. Many believe that Gen. Gomez, disappointed at the attitude ques Saturday, direct from Pretoria, say that the capital was preparing to surrender when they left Thursday. The forts ture presidency of the Cuban republic It is said his first step will be to bring all his influence to bear towards the election to the mayoralty of Havana of Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, partly for sonal and partly for political consid tions. If he can make the necessary impression upon the members of the Na-tional party, and if the result of his intervention is the defeat of Senor Estrada Mora, then the power of Gen. Gomez will be much more generally recognized than it is now.

Already his friends have issued a he will attempt to consolidate the Demoeratic, Republican and Nationalist par-ties with a view of bringing about an enormous constitutional convention in this city in August. The authors of this tion is the only path to independence

and absolute independence of Cuba and that he had such a convention in view. It is reported that Gomez desires if possible to be the first president of free Cuba, but he feels there may be strong opposition to him, because of his birth, in which event his choice for the presidency would be Carlos Cespedes, or Alejandro Rodriguez. Either would re ceive his entire support, but he would

The leaders of the various parties reply that the principles of the organiza-tions differ too radically to make any combination such as Gomez proposes practical. An intimate friend of Gomez says that if the parties refuse to com-bine he will establish a Guba Libre party of his own, and endeavor to obtain a plebiscite of the entire island, expecting to adopt his proposal, if only in the hope

It is rumored that for such a purpose Gomez has been promised funds by a number of wealthy men, including a United States senator, who is said to have offered \$100,000 on certain conditions, to which Gomez will undoubtedly agree The secret examination yesterday of Maj. Rathbone, former director of posts, developed nothing which was not already The examination will be tinued tomorrow.

MADE SPURIOUS MONEY.

A Dying Man Gives His Attendant a Counterfeiting Outfit.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., June 3.—H. H. Massey, who is on his deathbed, suffering from cancer of the face, has turned over to his attendant a complete silver counterfeiting outfit and several half do! lars of his own manufacture. He says has been making spurious coin for fourteen years, passing most of it away from home. Several pieces of his work are in circulation here, but he states he has passed here only an amount sufficient to meet his necessary expenses while helpless. His work is of good quality, and

readily passed as good money. Decorated His Instructors. BERLIN, June 3.—At the examination of Crown Prince Frederick William, as a military officer, he decorated his mili-

REVIEW OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE DURING THE SESSION JUST CLOSING

LAWS FOR NEW TERRITORIES

A GREAT DEAL OF TIME SPENT LEGISLATING FOR PORTO RICO AND HAWAII

CUBA AND PHILIPPINES, TOO

The Financial Act Pointed to as the Great Accomplishment of a Session Costing the United States \$700,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-The record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress is now practically closed, and it ossible to survey the work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in many In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of reconstruction and treaty making with Spain following the successful close of the war. But in work actually accomplished and started toward accomplishment the record of the present session stands well

Our territorial possessions have received much attention, and while there has been no definite action as to the Philippines or Cuba a form of government and a means of raising revenue have been provided for Porto Rico, and a comprehensive territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made changes in the laws relating to parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve.

The Nicaraguan canal bill has passed the house and is on the calendar of the senate, ready for attention when congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against

PERSONAL PHASES. The Pacific cable measure has passed

the senate and is awaiting final action

The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the house because of his polygamous status, the refusal of the senate to admit Mr. Quay on the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, and the sensational charges, investigating and developments in the senate in the case of Mr. Clark, of Montana, have added some exciting personal phases to the

Investigations have been prolific, including the inquiry into the Coeur d'Alene mining riots in Idaho; the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the been Roberts case, and, more recently, the senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness, as five bills are pending, but it is approximately \$700,-000,000 for the session.

The senate in executive session has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany, closing the tripartite government in Samoa and awarding to the United States the island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor of Pago Pago, have been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian islands, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the interoceanic canal, go over without action.

FINANCIAL ACT. Of the legislation actually accomplished

penditures for the first three months of

Ir view of the facts which are disale

by the n.formation sent to the senate, Commissioner General Peck seems sar-castic when he remarks, as quoted by Sec-

"In making all appointments the fitness of the individual to perform the service

required has been the main consideration, and the question of geographical residence

and party affiliations has been purely in-

It is true, anyway, that his son, Ferdinand W. Peck Jr., appears on the rolls at a salary of \$3,000 a year; that the son of Admiral Crowninshield is a clerk at \$2,000 a year; that Mr. Peck's son-in-law

is another official at a good salary, and that W. W. Brackett, the son or nephew of Secretary General Brackett, is a clerk

at \$2,480 a year. Indeed, the whole list is one long example of nepotism, to say

nothing of government employes on the

rolls in Washington who are also on the rolls of the exposition. The sum of \$211,583 was expended during

January, February and March, making a total of \$608,283 accounted for out of the

\$1,443,786 which has been appropriated. During the three months the salaries paid

aggregated \$59,139 and the traveling ex-

In addition to the regular salaries, the sum of \$10,625 was paid out for temporary

services of employes, with \$3,500 more for temporary draughtsmen. One of the most interesting items of

expenditure is the following:

Miscellaneous expenditures—news-papers, press clippings, photo-graphs, card engraving, messen-ger service, cab hire, express and

ses \$23,206.

retary Hay:

cidental.

NEPOTISM IN COMMISSIONER PECK'S LIST

cial act is regarded as the chief achieve-ment of the year. As it became a law by the president's signature on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a treasury reserve of \$150,000,000, establishes a division of issue and redemption of the treasury, provides for the redemption and reissue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulations as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities and the tax they pay. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism."

PORTO RICO LAWS. Porto Rico legislation has been the mos fruitful theme of controversy in and out of congress during the session. The discussion first turned on the revenue bill, levying a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on Porto Rico goods. The majority of the ways and means committee used the constitutionally and urged the constitutionality and necessity of this course, while the minority, rein-forced by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts forced by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts. a member of the majority, maintained that the legislation of the United States extended to Porto Rico, and that congress was inaugurating a new and dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country. The bill ultimately passed.

The contest in the senate was animated but less acute, the senate changing the

ed but less acute, the senate changing the ntire scope of the measure by adding omplete form of civil government. this form, raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law. Subsequently it was amended so as to limit gorporate fran-chises, and an act was passed appropriat-ing for the use of Porto Rico the \$2,085,455 collected from island sources since it

Another piece of work was the act "to ovide a government for the territory of

Hawaii."

The act provides a system of government much like that of territories, with a governor appointed by the president, a legislature of two houses, franchise rights practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualification that a voter shall "be able to speak, read and write the English or the Hawaiian language." Administrative and indicial officers are provided, and the judicial officers are provided, and the of representatives of the United States chosen by the people, with a right to de-bate in the house, but not a right to

PHILIPPINES AND CUBA.

The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of dehate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill, providing that when all insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be at an end then all inflitance, civil and judicial powers shall, other than provided by congress, be carried on under the direction of the president, formed the basis of the senatorial debate on the Philippine bill, but was fruitless of action. The only egislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping.

The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies, has passed both houses, and doubtless will become a law. It is designed mainly to reach cases like that of Charles F. W. Neely. The Philippines and Cuba have occupied

MEASURES DELAYED.

The Nicaraguan canal bill and the ship-bing subsidy bill are notable instances ping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation partly advanced during the present session, but not enacted into law. The canal bill has passed the house and has been made the special order in the senate, beginning Dec. 10 next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each house with favorable recommendation from a with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the senate and house committees. Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention in the house at the close of the session, the house having passed a new anti-trust bill and defeated a constitutional amendment. The senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and maintained under government control, but no action has been

taken on it in the house. The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committees, and a radical restrictive bill has geen reported to the house.

PENSION LAWS.

The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present congress, largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which secured the passage of a bill amending law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggregating" of disabilities and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive pension when she is without means of support other than her daily labor, and has an actual net income not exceeding \$250," etc. The free homes act has at last become and now on the statute books, the finan- law. It provides for the patenting of

ing no less than \$628 as travel pay.

And so all through the list, all the em-

addition ranging from \$600 to \$1,800 an-

NEW YORK CLERGYMAN ON PRO-POSED REVISION.

NEW YORK, June 3.-In his baccalaureate sermon before the members of the graduating class of the New York university today Chancellor McCracken commented upon the movements for re-vision of the Presbyterian creed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Commissioner General Ferd W. Peck is not faring particularly well at the capitol these days. His situation was not improved by his report sent in through Secretary Hay. It includes a list of Parisexposition appointees, with details of expenditures for the first three months of the capitol victor C. Heikes, who is put down as an "expenditure for the first three months of the capitol victor C. Heikes, who is put down as an "expert," proved his expertness in securing no less than \$628 as travel pay. "The Attitude of the Thinker Toward Religious Truth" was the subject of his In commenting upon church problems he said: ployes apparently traveling to their hearts' "In this closing year of the century Methodism has shown a new vitality in content, whether stationed in Paris or not. The comfortable salaries with which the officials of the exposition commission began their service did not evidently sat-isfy their extravagant tastes.

resolving to lay aside one of the lamous methods by which she obtained the name Methodism. Compulsory itineracy has been judged by her no longer the strong or desirable pillar of the truth. She has quietly put it aside. Presbyterianism in The report made to the senate indicates increases all along the line, Commissioner General Peck's son and Secretary General like manner has this same year shown Brackett's son not being overlooked in the distribution of favors.

Here are a few sample increases, the new vitality in refusing to consider her ancient creed that attempts to establish a definite chronology of the workings of the divine intellect while it forgoes al-most entirely to mention the divine heart. Such a creed is not the best pos-sible pillar or support of religious truth.
"The church today is resolved to build a new pillar and support that shall stand mines 5,000 to 6,200
F. E. Drake, director of machinery 2,500 to 4,800
A. S. Capehart, director 3,600 to 4,800
John H. McGibbon, director of exhibits 2,600 to 4,800
Charles Richard Dedge, director of agriculture 3,600 to 4,500
M. H. Hulbert, director of varied industries 3,300 to 4,500
H. J. Rogers, director of education 3,000 to 4,200
Tarleton H. Bean, assistant director of fisheries, etc. 3,000 to 4,200
John Getz, superintendent of decorations 2,400 to 3,600
Henry R S. Rell assistant 3,500 to 4,200
Henry R S. Rell assistant 3,500 to 4,200
Henry R S. Rell assistant 3,500 to 4,200 side by side with the old. The old ma remain also as an antique, honored and cherished, but yet an antique. To build a new pillar is both easier and better were to put new cloth into an old gar-

Held Up Thirty-Two People and Is Still at Large.

RAYMOND, Cal., June 3.—The lone highwayman, who yesterday held up three Yosemite stages and two wagons and two United States cavalrymen, is still at large. Additional details re-veal that the number of people held up numbered thirty-two, twenty-seven men and five women. Maj. Ruckner and Capt. Wilcox, U. S. A., with sixty-eight men

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair; Easterly Winds.

1-Censor Working in Africa. Review of Congress. Aguinaldo Reported Wounded.

2-New Linseed Oil Mill. Manhood Built on Bible. May Desert Van Sant. Turners' Annual Outing.

3-Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News. National Civic Federation. Facts About India's Famine.

4-Editorial. General Political News.

5-Sporting News.

6-Popular Wants. 7-Markets of the World.

8-The Ship's Adventure.

homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charges.

Another measure of some general inter-est permits the secretary of agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct, and provides means for the re-striction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from state to state, the latter pro-vision being in part designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage.

Among other miscellaneous acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate Constitution, and for extending the work of the twelfth census.

RIOTING IN ST. LOUIS

NINE HUNDRED DEPUTIES NOW UNDER THE SHERIFF.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—A riot of small proportions, during the progress of which a boy was fatally shot, and a dy-namite explosion marred what would have been otherwise an uneventful Sab-

As a car on the Tower Grove line of the St. Louis Transit company was pass-ing the corner of Twelfth and Calhoun streets a crowd of strike sympathizers began throwing stones at it. An un-known man leaned from a window of the car and fired a revolver shot toward the crowd. The bullet sped over the heads of the mob and lodged in the breast of Peter Frank, aged sixteen, who was sitting in the doorway of his father's house. A detachment of police dispersed the rioters and carried young Frank to the city hospital, where, it is said, the wound will prove fatal.

Late this afternoon an explosion of dynamite shattered the cable conduit and switches in the Olive street line, at the intersection of Maryland and Boyle avenue. No one was injured, but traffic on that end of the line had to be suspended. There is no cline to the permed. pended. There is no clue to the perpe-

More than the usual quota of police was furnished for the protection of passengers and crews, and as a result the number of cars on the various lines of the travity company are protected. the transit company was materially in-Cars on the following lines were operated: Delmar avenue, Page avenue, Spalding avenue, Compton Heights, Chouteau avenue, California avenue, Tower Grove, Grand avenue, Easton avenue, Eas

enue, Cass avenue, Olive street, Broadway, Fourth street, Sixth street, Northern Central and Union.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock the nucleus of the First regiment of special detectives, forming Sheriff Pohlman's posse, consisting of ten companies of sixty men each, armed with rlot shotguns, were assigned to active service in

preserving order in the continuance of the street car strike. The duties consist-ed in patrolling the streets and doing guard duty at the various power houses nd car sheds. The work of subpoening citizens continued uninterruptedly today

There were 328 additional deputies worn in Saturday, and about 200 today, which, with the 465 already sworn in. gives the sheriff a total force of 900 men the call issued vesterday by President Hawes, of the police board.

SHOWS NEW VITALITY

resolving to lay aside one of the fam

ELUSIVE HIGHWAYMAN.

James S. Anthony, assistant James S. Anthony, assistant in machinery 2,000 to 2,600 James M. Allen, librarian 2,000 to 2,600 Thomas J. Calloway expert 1,500 to 2,900 James H. Gore, expert 2,400 to 3,000 O. C. Hine, expert 2,000 to 2,480 William Halley, superintendent 1,080 to 1,800

Maj. Marsh and a Detachment of Soldiers Get on the Insurgent Leader's Trail and Get Within Rifle Shot.

A Man Supposed to Have Been the Little Filipino Shot from a Richly Saddled Horse and Carried off by Companions.

VIGAN, Luzon, June 2, via Manila, June | garding the powers and future work of 3.—Maj. Marsh, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, overtook what s believed to have been Aguinaldo and his party, on May 19, at Lagat, 100 miles north of Manila. The Americans killed or wounded an officer supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by

his followers. Aguinaldo had 100 men, Maj. Marsh 150. The American command reached Labuso, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the banks of streams Toward evening, May 19, Maj. Marsh struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he earned that Aguinaldo had been camped there for the night. Although exhausted and half starved, Maj. Marsh's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. Along the mountain side near the town twenty-five Filipinos dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were seen. The Americans fired a volley and

SHOT THE OFFICER

from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was ichly saddled. Blood from a bad'y wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddlebags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers and etters. One of these was addressed "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copes of Senator Beveridge's speech translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Maj. Marsh, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is tributary to the Chicao, followed it for two days, reaching Tlao, where he learned the Fil-ipinos had descended the river on a raft, with the body of a dead or wounded offlcer covered with palm leaves. There Maj. Marsh reviewed his tired and bruised officers and men, picked out twenty-four of the freshest, with whom he scoured the country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the fugitives The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri, May 29. The officer shot was either

AGUINALDO OR HIS ADJUTANT,

and, as the horse was richly caparisoned, it is a fair presumption that it was Ag-

The soldiers of Gen. Young, military governor of Northwest Luzon, captured early last month an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's where abouts. eGn. Goung, in order to continue the pursuit, gave Maj. Marsh an opportunity to finish the work began in No-vember. Maj. Marsh left Candon May 1, arrying north, while Col. Hare, with a battalion divided into two parties, started from Rangued, covering the trails westward. The garrisons in the Caygan valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward. Spies heralded the approach of Maj. Marsh with signal fires. On reaching Labdan he intercepted a letter from Aguinaldo, the ink of which had hardly dried, addressed to an officer of the Filipino army, and saying:

"There has arrived this morning at La-bogan a hostile column from Boki. I have set out with my column. I have no fixed route.'

IMPORTANT PAPERS.

The letter was signed "Col. David," a sobriquet. Aguinaldo called at the presowinguet. Aguinatoo called at the presidio, where a banquet was held and speeches made eulogizing Gregorio del Pio. That night Maj. Marsh's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning, and reached Lagat, forty miles distant, in two days, although it was raining in the mountains at the time. Aguinaldo's papers are important. They show he took refuge in Isabela province, where he remained until he established himself at Labogan, province of Abra, where he resolved to direct the rainy season's operation. Until recently he was ignorant of outside events, making no pretense of directing the insurrection happy if indeed he might be able to keep alive among the hostile Igorrotes, who killed several of his followers

COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE.

Judge Taft Tells the Press Why They Are There. MANILA, June 3.-The United States

ransport Hancock, from San Francisco, April 17, arrived here this morning with the members of the Philippine commission. The members of Gen. MacArthur's staff welcomed the commissioners on board the Hancock. At noon the commissioners landed and drove to the palace. escorted by Gen. MacArthur's staff, a band and two companies of the Twentysixth infantry, with artillery. At the palace the commissioners were welcomed by Gen. MacArthur in a short and forceful address. After Judge William H. Taft, president of the commission, had replied the commissioners returned to the Hancock, where they will remain until they have selected suitable dwellings on

During the morning the members of the Filipino supreme court, the local editors and many of the leading merchants re-paired to the transport, where they con-versed with the commissioners.

Rear Admiral Remey, in command of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, called officially during the scene. afternoon. Tomorrow Gen. MacArthur will return the call of the commissioners. The family of Judge Taft will remain for a while in Japan. The families of the other commissioners arrived with them.

the commission, said:
"We have full instructions and extensive

"We have full instructions and extensive powers. The latter we shall not exercise until we have had ample time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the situation to enable us to proceed to make legislative changes and reforms, preliminary to the establishment of a stable civil government. Until we assume authority, Gen. MacArthur will continue to exercise the powers and maintain central as did Gen. powers and maintain control, as did Gen. Otis, and even after we do take control he will remain the executive head until, Otis, and even after we do take control he will remain the executive head until after our recommendations to President McKinley, it shall seem proper to the president that the time has arrived for the appointment of a civil government and to make the military merely auxiliary in carrying out the civil government, to be available only in case of emergencies for the suppression of local disturbances too formidable to be overcome by the regularly organized local police. We are aware that there are several questions of deep interest to the Filipinos upon which it is our duty to take action. Some of these involve judicial investigation and decisions upon legal rights. Others call for the careful exercise of political power, "Representing the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines, which it is our duty to maintain, we are here to do justice to the Filipines of the suppression of the property of the property of the property of the property of the suppression of the property of the prop United States in the Philippines, which it is our duty to maintain, we are here to do justice to the Filipinos and give them the best government in our power and such measure of self-government as is consistent with safety and security of law and order. We are civil officers, men of peace. The field of our work is necessarily confined to regions where the armed enemy has ceased his operations. We

enemy has ceased his operations. We cannot deal with the armed men. Gen. MacArthur and the army will do that."

While in Hong Kong the commissioners questioned Armacho and members of the wealthy Cortes family regarding Filipino affairs not covered by the Filipino introduced. affairs not covered by the Filipino junta there. The Filipinos in Manila are anx-lously and even nervously waiting for a formal statement by the commission re-garding its future policy. Everything the commissioners say or do is carefully con-sidered. Cables from Hong Kong box sidered. Cables from Hong Kong have been published here to the effect that the commission will not assume control until September. This report, coupled with the statement that Washington approves Gen. MacArthur's plan of campaign, has created, considerable, excitement to Fill. created considerable excitement in Fili-pino circles, where it had been expected that a change would follow the arrival that the statement of Judge Taft is in no ense considered a proclamation

NO DISORDER THIS YEAR.

President Loubet Allowed to Quietly Enjoy the Steeplechase. PARIS, June 3.-The grand steeplechase

at Auteuil, last year the scene of a turbulent outburst against President Loubet, passed off today without a sign of political disturbance. M. Loubet left the pal-ace of the Elysee in a landau, accompa-nled by Mme. Loubet, M. Combarieux, director of the civil cabinet of the president and Gen. M. E. Baloud, chief of the house hold. Although unaccompanied by a military escort, he drove to the race course without incident except for occasional cheers raised by passers-by for the army Descending from the carriage at the race course, he was met by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, premier; M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs; M. Millerand, min-ister of commerce; M. Leiguas, minister of public instruction; Jean Dupuy and many other high officials.

The diplomatic corps was in full attendance, including United States Ambas-

sador Porter, with the members of his sador Porter, with the members of his family. No political color was given to the presence of M. Loubet during the races. After the steeplechase the presidential party left the tribune and returned to the palace by the same route as was taken before, arriving at 5 o'clock. was taken before, arriving at the con-The day was very beautiful and the con-

course was very beautiful and the con-course was crowded. Among the multi-tudes were many prominent Americans, a number of whom arrived today or yes-terday from London and other points with a special view of attending the

COLOMBIAN REBELLION.

United States Marines Will Be Land ed if Found Necessary.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2.—The British steamer Orinoco, which arrived here today from Colombia, reports that on May 21 the rebels were within six miles of Panama. The government troops had prepared for action, the consuls had left with their families for Torgus for safety, all the Colombian soldiers had left Colon to strengthen the Panama garrison, and 280 soldiers brought from Savanilla by a French steamer on May 28 had gone to Panama. The United States warship Machias was

at Colon when the Orinoco left, under orders to land marines if the city was threatened by the rebels. The authorities of Colon had been impressing into the military service large

tumbers of native youth. The Orinoc brings also a report that a Colombian gunboat, the Cordova, was sunk by the rebels between Carthagena and Colon. Carthagena and Savanilla are quiet, but the country is flooded with paper money, the premium on gold being 1,800 per cent.

Spoke While the Police Slept.

NEWMARKET, Ireland, June 3.—Two hundred police were sent here last night to suppress a prohibited United Irish league meeting called for today.

When the police were asteep this morning, about 7 o'clock, Mr. James Christopher Flynn, Nationalist member of parliament for North Cork, and E. Cream, member for the Ossry division of Queen's county, slipped in unobserved, addressed a meeting of 200 in the town square and burned the proclamation prohibiting the meeting. The meeting dispersed amid cheers as the police appeared on the scene.

Electric Current Kills Bacteria.

The family of Judge Taft will remain for a while in Japan. The families of the other commissioners arrived with them. Judge Taft, speaking today in reply to a representative of the Associated Press re-