

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

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CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

A Statement Given Out by the State Department.

THE REPORT OF OTIS

Municipal Governments Established in Seven Important Towns in Provinces of Manila and Cavite—System to Be Extended—Islands Opened Up to Trade—Otis' Estimate of Filipino Forces.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, D. C., July 18.—The following statement was given out this afternoon at the State Department: "The State Department yesterday received from the Philippine Commission an important dispatch, conveying these facts:

"By the co-operation of the military and the commission, municipal governments have been established in seven important towns in the province of Manila and Cavite. These are working admirably, and one good effect of them is that considerable numbers of the insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in, some of them with arms. The system will soon be extended to other towns, which are asking for it. Continued success in this direction will mean the beginning of the end. The commissioners state that the general situation is as described in the message of General Otis of the 26th of June, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte and other islands to the south have since then been opened to trade. Dispatches from Dr. Schurman, on his return from his trip through the southern part of the Archipelago were of the same purport. A disposition to accept American sovereignty and to welcome our troops was everywhere manifested.

THE REPORT OF OTIS. "The report of General Otis, of the 26th of June, referred to by Commissioner Donby in the above dispatch, stated that as a consequence of the rainy season little inland campaigning was now possible in Luzon. We occupy, said General Otis, a large portion of the Tagalo country. The lines stretch from Imus on the south, to San Fernando on the north, nearly sixty miles, and eastward into the Laguna province. The insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered. The only large force which holds together is about 4,000 in Tarlac province and northern Pampanga. There are scattered forces in bands of fifty and five hundred in other portions of Luzon. In Cavite and Batangas provinces they could possibly assemble as many as 2,000. They are demoralized from recent defeat.

THE PEOPLE TERRORIZED. The most of the people are terrorized by the insurgent soldiers and desire peace and American protection. They no longer flee from our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines has become dense, taking up land cultivation extensively. They are kept out of Manila as much as possible as the city population was becoming so great to be cared for.

INSURGENTS' ONLY HOPE. The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in aid from the United States. They proclaim the near overthrow of the present Administration to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains.

The trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of insurgent revenues, is now interdicted.

General Otis doubted the wisdom of this policy as people in those ports are without supplies or food, and the merchants suffering losses. He meditated at that time the restoration of trade privileges, although the insurgents might reap some benefit from it, a plan which has since been partially carried into effect.

AWAITING RESULTS. The courts are in successful operation under the direction of able Filipino. Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet awaiting results in Luzon. All are anxious for trade and repeated calls for American troops are received. He is giving his attention to the Jolo archipelago and the Palawan islands.

RE-ENLISTMENT. "General Otis speaks of the general desire of the volunteers to re-enlist. He has provided for the enlistment of the two regiments which have been authorized, and has asked permission to organize a third regiment."

A FILIPINO DENIAL.

THEY DID NOT ORDER THE BURNING OF MANILA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Minneapolis, Minn., July 18.—The Times to-morrow will publish an interview which took place May 18th at San Isidro, Luzon, between its special correspondent, Martin E. Tew, of the Thirteenth Minnesota, detailed by General Wheaton as Brigade interpreter, and Major Lorenzo L. Zialcita, leader of Aguinaldo's cavalry, and one of the Filipino commissioners who went to

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THE TROLLEY STRIKES.

THE SITUATION AT BROOKLYN AND CLEVELAND.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New York, July 18.—The Brooklyn trolley strike is still on, and in all likelihood there will be no end to the labor trouble for several days to come. The striking motormen and conductors are very earnest, and they claim that they are gaining ground. On the other hand, the representatives of the Brooklyn Traction Company assert that the strike is only a nominal one, and that from to-night on they will experience no difficulty in running their full complement of cars. The company did not run any cars over its various lines after dark last evening, but resumed traffic shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. Numbers of cars were run over the several lines, but the time schedule was not lived up to on any one of them, and a fair estimate of the rolling stock in operation would be about 60 per cent. No cars were run over the Flatbush avenue line to Brighton Beach.

ARRESTS MADE.

During the day the police made several arrests of persons who interfered with the progress of the cars on the Nassau lines, but no serious outbreak occurred until after 8 o'clock. A small riot occurred a few minutes after 6 o'clock, in which two men were painfully, but not seriously hurt. A mob of some 400 persons attacked a Fifth avenue car on its way into the city at Sixth

SAYS HE WROTE THE BORDEREAU

A Published Statement From the Comte de Esterhazy.

WAR MINISTERS KNEW

He Wrote the Famous Bordereau by Order of Colonel Sandherr and it Was Intended to Supply Proof of Guilt of Dreyfus—War Ministers Thought the Forgery of the Document Necessary.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, July 18.—The Matin this morning publishes a statement by Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, in which he says that he wrote the bordereau by order of Colonel Sandherr, and that it was sent to the house of Colonel Schwartzkoppen, then military attaché at the German Embassy in Paris, whence

"THUNDERER" SCORES ALGER

The London Times Publishes Some Truths About Him.

M'KINLEY IS HELPLESS

War Office Run as a Political Machine—Dishonesty and Corruption Wherever There Was Government Money to Handle—American Soldiers Killed by Thousands on American Soil by Embalmed Beef and Neglect.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, July 18.—The Times, in its leading editorial article to-day, says: "Alger has run the war office as a political machine. Military posts have been bestowed upon political friends without regard to fitness or the interests of the country. Dishonesty and

SERIES OF WRECKS.

COLLISION ON NORFOLK AND WESTERN—OTHER DISASTERS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Portsmouth, Ohio, July 18.—Three trainmen were killed and three seriously injured to-day in a head-end collision on the Norfolk and Western railway, at Haverhill. The dead: Freight Engineer George Sloan, of Coal Grove; George Egbert, of Portsmouth, fireman of passenger train; Flagman Perfinger, of Kenova. Injured: Thomas Gimbley, Columbus, passenger engineer, leg and arm broken. Tipton, freight fireman, head cut.

Unknown colored tramp, hurt internally. The wrecked trains were passenger No. 3 and a through freight. They met in collision on a sharp curve near here. A dense fog obscured the track so that those on the engines had no chance to jump.

The engines, twenty freight cars, baggage and express cars, were reduced to a pile of wreckage. None of the passengers were injured.

ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18.—The South-bound flyer on the Illinois Central railroad, which left here at 9 o'clock this morning, was wrecked at Leuzberg, Ill., thirty-three miles from here to-day, resulting in the death of fireman Thomas Jones and the injury to four passengers, one of whom was fatally hurt.

A. J. Ellein, of St. Louis, who is not expected to live, was badly bruised and internally hurt.

Nobody knows what caused the accident. The engine left the track, turning completely over and derailing all the cars in the train.

Engineer David McConghie, who stuck to his machine, came out of the wreck unhurt.

GUATEMALA.

A DENIAL THAT THERE WAS ANY REVOLUTION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New Orleans, La., July 18.—The steamship Stillwater, from Central American ports, brought in several passengers from Guatemala, all of whom deny that there has been any revolution and that there is any likelihood of a demonstration in Guatemalan waters by the foreign powers.

One of the most emphatic of the passengers was T. J. Potts, the millionaire miner of Yazoo, who declared that since the deportation of Barrios and two or three of his friends absolute quiet has reigned.

"As to the rumors of a demonstration by ships of the German and English navies," Mr. Potts declared, "that is all pure nonsense. The country recently put out paper money, but there has been no change in the financial system of the country."

A CABINET MEETING

CABLEGRAMS RECEIVED GIVE BUT LITTLE INFORMATION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., July 18.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the "Round Robin" sent by the American newspaper correspondents from Manila, via Hong Kong, yesterday, was discussed and it was decided to allow the matter to drop. Officially, the matter will be ignored and General Otis will be allowed to treat it as he may deem best.

A cable from Colonel Donby, a member of the Philippine Commission, was read. It showed a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, one of the Cabinet officers said, but it did not say that peace negotiations with Aguinaldo were in progress.

Secretary Hay also had a cable from Ambassador Choate, relative to the boundary line negotiations, but it was not encouraging.

CARGO OF SILVER ORE.

REACHES PHILADELPHIA FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—What is probably the first cargo of silver and silver ore brought from the west coast of South America to an Atlantic coast port of this country has reached here on the British steamer Nelligan. Stowed away in her hold are 2,239 sacks of high grade ore and 600 bars of pig silver, valued at over \$150,000, besides an assorted cargo worth \$100,000 more. The steamer left Guayaquil, Ecuador, on April 25th last, and stopped to pick up a general cargo at various points.

The silver comes from rich mines high up in the mountains of Bolivia, which are worked by English and American miners.

THE CRUISER BUFFALO.

WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO A NAVAL TRANSPORT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The Board of Naval Chiefs decided, at their meeting to-day, to completely refit the cruiser Buffalo as a naval transport, at a cost of about \$70,000. This ship was bought of the Brazilian Government at the time of the war, and was commonly known as a dynamite cruiser. She has not proved all that was expected, however, and it seemed desirable to transform her into a transport for the Philippine service. The board also finally confirmed the plans for the six protected cruisers, and new cruisers will be issued as to them, including the feature of a two-inch protective deck.

A Crisis Ended.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, July 19.—The Times this morning says: "The government attaches the highest importance to the Volksraad's seven year proposal, which is regarded as practically ending the crisis."

A REVOLUTION IN SENTIMENT

Governor Tyler's Candidacy for the U. S. Senate.

A VERITABLE SURPRISE

A Tyler Boom Within the Past Twenty-four Hours—The Governor Develops Strength in Unexpected Quarters—Martin People Refused to Believe, but are Now Convinced—Attitude of Congressman Young.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., July 18.—Governor Tyler spent one of the busiest days to-day he has known since he entered office.

Indeed, it is doubtful if he has ever known a day in which every minute was so fully taken up. By the time he was out of bed this morning, the first day since his return from his stay at his home, at East Radford, his telephone bell was ringing. Before he could get his breakfast and go to his office, there were several callers to talk over his Senatorial candidacy.

He got to the office by 9 o'clock and found a big pile of letters on his desk requiring his attention. But the pile was not diminished much during the day. There was a constant stream of friends.

A REVOLUTION IN SENTIMENT.

It is unquestionable that there has been a Tyler boom within the past 24 hours. A friend of Senator Martin at the Capitol to-day remarks that there had been a tremendous revolution in sentiment in Virginia within the past two days. It is also very apparent that the friends of Senator Martin have lost a great deal of that easy confidence which has all along characterized them.

Though the Richmond Dispatch and the Virginian-Pilot, exclusively, by the way, had for several days been dwelling upon the probability of the Governor's becoming a candidate (and the last mentioned made the positive announcement), but the Martin people refused to believe it. His announcement was to them a veritable surprise. I do not think they have fully recovered from it. Governor Tyler has developed strength in unexpected quarters.

For instance, Mr. Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, editor and owner of the Lynchburg News, heretofore regarded as the personal organ of Senator Daniel and Senator Martin, is a candidate for the State Senate as an avowed Tyler man. It is thought he will be elected.

In short, I fear to-day that Governor Tyler feels satisfied that he can count upon the support of practically every man of prominence who helped him to the gubernatorial nomination by such an overwhelming majority in 1897.

CONGRESSMAN AND MARTIN.

I hear an interesting story to-day regarding the relations of Congressman Young to the two Senatorial candidates. Mr. Young has always been regarded as an out and out Martin man. His fealty has been unquestioned. It is true that he has never been as close to the junior Senatorial candidate as Congressman Epps, or Congressman Swanson, or Congressman Hay, or Mr. Jones. However, who is regarded as the spokesman for Senator Martin as among the State officials. But Mr. Young has been regarded as ready to serve when called.

I understand that recently there has been some doubt as to Mr. Young's readiness to fall in line upon any and all occasions. When Mr. Martin was directing offices under the census department a few weeks ago he allowed his friends among the Virginia delegation in Congress to make their selection. Of course, William A. Jones had no appointment to give out. He didn't and doesn't "speak the language of the tribe." Epps, Swanson and Hay were allowed to make recommendations, and landed their men. The Second District was given a Democrat. But Mr. Young did not name him. He named another man. The one named by Congressional Chairman Day, of Smithfield, was appointed. Mr. Young has not been around Senator Martin's headquarters since. Indeed, I have recently heard several Martin men giving him anything but a good name.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT EDITORIALS.

It is not out of place to mention in this correspondence the interest created here to-day by two editorials in the Virginian-Pilot on the Senatorial campaign.

A gentleman remarked to me that one of them was one of the clearest expositions of a certain phase of Virginia politics to-day that he has read in a long time.

DON'T WANT PRIMARY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., July 18.—The City

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BY DEPARTMENTS

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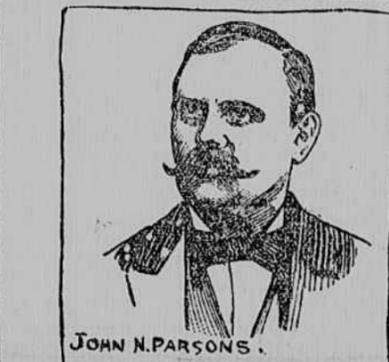
Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 12.

Berkeley News—Page 11.

Markets—Page 12.

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JOHN N. PARSONS.



MAKING AN ARREST.



MOUNTED POLICE CHARGING CROWD.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS.

SCENES AT THE GREAT TROLLEY STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

street and Fifth avenue, and Motorman A. Latham and Conductor W. F. Mulcahey were pulled off the car and badly treated. Latham had his arm broken, and Mulcahey received a fracture of the nose.

Master Workman Parsons and District Master Pines were very confident that the strikers would win the fight, but judging from the number of cars in operation to-day, the assertion of the railroad managers that the strike would fizzle out, seems to be well founded.

THE TROUBLE AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, July 18.—Whether or not the quiet that has prevailed to-day precedes a storm to come in the street railway strike is the question that everyone is asking. The strikers are pursuing different tactics from those followed in the former strike. They are not interfering with the non-union men who are operating cars, nor will they tell what their plans are. The officials of the company also refuse to talk, but they operated cars on several of the lines to-day under police protection without molestation. Preparations are being made to resume operations on other lines, and it is apparent that new men are to be secured as rapidly as possible to take the places of the strikers.

At an early hour this morning the report was brought to police headquarters that an explosion had occurred on the Fifth avenue elevated line near Thirty-sixth street. The entire line was blocked. As a serious riot occurred on Fifth avenue earlier in the evening, the police authorities at headquarters feared that the explosion on the elevated line was the work of the strikers.

it was returned to the War Office. Colonel Schwartzkoppen, being at that time in Berlin, never saw the bordereau, which was forged in order to supply material proof of the guilt of Dreyfus.

The statement contains the assertion that secret agents in Berlin, whose testimony it was impossible to use, had demonstrated that leakages had occurred in the War Office, and the fact that treason existed was undeniable and everything indicated Dreyfus as the traitor.

All the War Ministers, the statement further says, knew the facts and thought the forgery of the bordereau necessary.

The evidence implicating Dreyfus were the words of Colonel Schwartzkoppen's own mouth.

Generals Mercier de Boisdreffe and Gouze knew that the bordereau was forged, and that Dreyfus was illegally, but justly convicted.

PREPARING FOR THE TRIAL.

Rennes, July 18.—Work was begun this morning on the construction of a passage from the cell of Captain Dreyfus to the hall in which the court-martial before which he is to be tried will sit. This will enable the prisoner to escape the annoyance of observation by the curious.

DATE OF TRIAL.

Paris, July 18.—The Rennes correspondent of the Journal des Debats says the Dreyfus court-martial will not begin its sittings until August 19th.

corruption have been rampant wherever there was public money to be handled. American soldiers were killed by thousands on American soil by such agencies as embalmed beef and scandalous neglect of elementary sanitation. As the head is, so we expect subordinates to be. They were chosen without regard to fitness, but with every regard to political service. Naturally they act as the politicians they are rather than as soldiers and administrators, which they are not. The new imperial policy of the United States is thus discredited by association with a system of more than common corruptions. McKinley for some reason or other, is incapable of ridding himself of the incubus of his secretary, who, evidently regarding himself as having the President in his pocket, serenely defies the public indignation that has been aroused by his mismanagement."

TWO GIRLS POISONED.

TAKE A DOSE PREPARED FOR THEIR MOTHER.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, July 18.—A special to the Chronicle from Dallas, Texas, says: Two girls, one 8 years old and the other 10, daughters of the widow of John Moore, lost their lives by drinking poison which, it is claimed by the police authorities, was prepared for their mother, who is an important State witness in the case against the men accused of lynching the Humphreys.

The poison was placed in a water pitcher in the house of Mrs. Moore. Her little girls became thirsty and their mother gave each a drink from the pitcher. Death followed almost instantly.