PORTO RICO'S NEW MILITARY RULER.

Gen. Davis' Arrival Marked by the Greatest Simplicity.

ASTONISHED THE NATIVES.

All Was So Different from the Manner of Spanish Governors General—Departure of General Henry.

San Juan de Porto Rico, May 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The arrival on Monday of Brig. Gen. Davis, the new military governor, was marked by the greatest simplicity. Even Creoles and Spaniards alike received with astonishment the demeanor and conduct of Gen. Davis, which was in marked contrast to the bearing of the Spanish governors general. When those haughty officials came, a whole city was usually given up to demonstrations by military and civil bodies, all the guns of Morro and San Cristobal boomed and the water front was lined with brilliantly garbed troops and officials.

NO OSTENTATION.

In this instance there was not the least ostentation. Early there passed the channel entrance of the guns at Morro Point, as the transport McPherson entered the harbor, but very few were aware of what it signified. An aide of Maj. Gen. Henry, the retiring military governor, boarded the vessel to present the compliments of his chief. After breakfast Gen. Davis, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Longstreet, made his way down the gangway of the ship by stepping deftly over several gun boats that blocked the way and encountered the party of Gen. Henry, who immediately to the palace where Gen. Davis was soon installed in the Fortaleza.

NEW ADMINISTRATION BEGINS.

The new governor begins his administration with no special problem except what his instructions or policy may involve. Before departing for McPherson, Gen. Henry had frequent conferences with his successor regarding the affairs of the island. During the last two weeks Gen. Henry's staff has addressed itself to clearing up all outstanding matters, so that the transaction of the retiring governor and so with the work done that there was brilliance of the staff of Gen. Davis, of whom Gen. Davis undertook his new functions.

GEN. HENRY EMBARKS.

Tuesday afternoon, the day after the arrival of Gen. Davis, Gen. Henry and his family embarked, and the scene must have been gratifying to him. Brilliantly dressed Creole ladies, in response to signal flags, the McPherson failed to show in the afternoon sun from the effect of white pants and pouch belts of the uniformed line officers and soldiers, stood and dressed as if for an inspection, made a solid front of white along the water front of the quay. Drums which flashed occasional sparks of the artillerymen's scarlet and burnished buttons, were stationed in the line beyond the crowds.

All the military and civil officers had come who had always been the special object of Gen. Henry's attention, and these were dressed in white, and waving and waving flags affectionately. A fine looking body of men were the corps of musical police, under Lieutenant Tschiffely, attracted many compliments.

A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The day before the public demonstration on the part of the Creoles and native inhabitants of the city welcomed the new governor and speed the out. On that occasion a fine portrait of Gen. Henry was presented to him and he expressed that it be hung in the hall where the portraits of former governors-general of Porto Rico at San Juan. The citizens, however, were bound that he should take away with him some tangible evidence of their good will, and presented to him a copy to be painted by the same artist. This will be sent to Mrs. Henry as soon as it is finished.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

There may have been more brilliant demonstrations from this port in the days of the old grandees, but there never while never was one more affecting and spontaneous in its expression of genuine regret. As the McPherson cast off the last hawser and the gun boat began to accompany the American national ships and the beloved "Hermanos" of Porto Rico was steaming out of the harbor, the United States auxiliary cruiser Panther, the naval station ship here, a salute was fired in honor of Gen. Henry. The guns and fare of the cruiser roared a parting farewell. A party of army officers accompanied the transport some distance out to sea in the transport tug Osceola, returning at sundown.

AN IMPORTANT INCIDENT.

The first incident of importance following Gen. Henry's departure is the appointment of Senor Acuna as secretary of state. He will leave on the Philadelphia today for the United States, going on behalf of the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico, whose officers are endeavoring to make some arrangements with the government by which they may continue the existence of that institution. It is also believed that he will endeavor to secure American capital so as to effect a re-organization upon American plans.

Senor Manuel Rossi, leader of the Porto Rican radical party, will be appointed, it is understood, to succeed Senor Fabie as commissioner of agriculture. This experience in important affairs, he is a lawyer of prominence and has always been a student of political affairs.

GEN. HENRY CRITICIZED.

Senor Rivera, Premier of Porto Rico Under Spanish Rule, Writes a Severe Letter.

Washington, May 17.—Senor Luis Munoz Rivera, premier of the Porto Rican cabinet under the Spanish regime, was interviewed concerning the letter written by him decrying that Gen. Henry had been recalled as governor-general of the island and severely and even violently criticising Gen. Henry and others. Senor Rivera admitted the authorship of the letter, but said it was not written for publication and had been hastily translated. In the interview he also stated the statement that Gen. Henry had made many mistakes in Porto Rico and a majority of the people approved his retirement. The Radical party, he admitted, had given farewell manifestations of regret to Gen. Henry because that party in all things. He complained of the treatment of the Liberal party, of which he is the head, by Gen. Henry. All people in Porto Rico, he said, welcomed annexation to the United States and would not change it for independence. He, Rivera, represented the agricultural class of the island, having been elected by a large assembly at San Juan, Porto Rico stood full admission into the American Union with a free interchange of products, reform of money system, freedom of the press, home rule in municipal affairs and such measures as would look forward a firm and final consolidation of the island with America's Union.

MARCHAND MUM ON.

Its Founder Will Be Officially Received at Toulon by Marine Minister.

Paris, May 16.—At a cabinet council held today the minister for the colonies, M. Guillain, communicated to those present the contents of a telegram received by the governor of Jibouti from Major Marchand saying the mission was in perfect health and would arrive at Jibouti May 16th. The dispatch adds:

"At the moment of our arrival at the end of our journey across Africa, and the termination of three years spent in the accomplishment of the task entrusted to us the chief of the mission and officers beg to express their profound and the military chiefs the assurance of their respectful devotion, and of the spirit of discipline and obedience which have been kept alive in the bush has been unable to alter."

The ministers decided to grant the rewards to officers asked for by Maj. Marchand and they also drew up a program of the reception to be given to Major Marchand and the African travelers.

Maj. Marchand will be officially received at Toulon by the naval prefect and delegates from the ministry of marine and the ministry of the colonies, the ministry of marine, the military of the colonies, the president of the republic, and a committee of the military and naval leagues. The minister will place his carriage at the disposal of Maj. Marchand to convey him to the ministry of marine where a banquet will be served. The same evening a reception will be given in the travelers honor at the ministry of the colonies. The ministers of the colonies will also hold a soiree in his honor.

On the following day a commemorative medal inscribed "Marchand Mission—From the Atlantic to the Red Sea," will be presented to the members of the expedition.

BARON DEMARAIN DEAD.

He May Have Been Murdered or He May be a Prisoner.

Baltimore, Md., May 16.—T. B. Demarain, of Philadelphia, brother of Baron J. B. Demarain, who was reported murdered by the Philippine insurgents while bearing a flag of truce from the people of Maria to the insurgents, has received the following telegram from Gen. Corbin:

"Upon inquiry of Gen. Otis in reference to your letter of the following reports have been received: A committee of citizens sent Citizen Dimarain to the insurgent authorities to provide for the release of the Spanish prisoners. The last information regarding him was that he was with Aguinaldo in force at Calmuguf before the town was captured. It is the belief of many citizens here that Demarain was murdered. Others believe he is held a prisoner."

Boxes Will Speak.

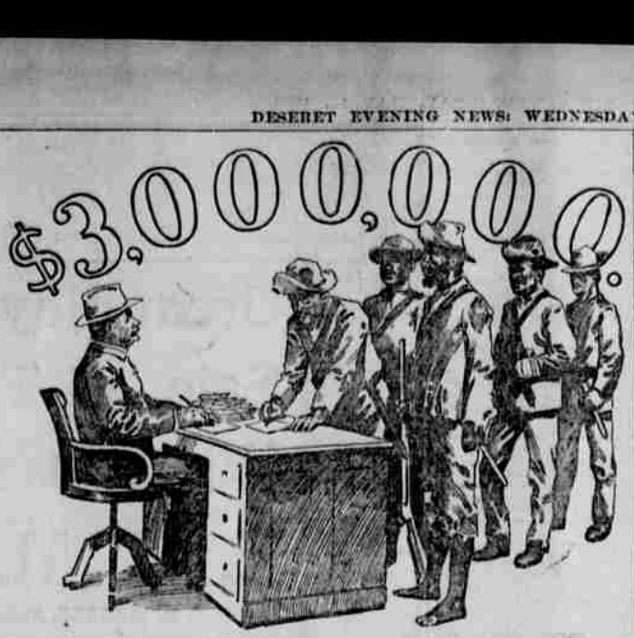
Madison, Wis., May 17.—Secretary Mosely, of the Monona Lake assembly has received a telegram from Colonel W. J. Bryan that he will speak at the assembly July 31st, national day.

SAVED BY A POSTAL CARD.

Thousands who have written one of the free trial bottles of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy have literally had their lives saved by a postal card. They got the trial bottle and it proved to them that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was the only real cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. They bought a large sized bottle of their druggists and it benefited or cured them (the above is not an idle statement, but the result of careful investigation.)

You can do the same thing. If you are in doubt as to whether you have trouble with your Kidneys or Bladder, put some of your urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment, or a milky, cloudy appearance, if it is ropy or stringy, pale or dark colored, you should lose no time in taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy; it can be had of all druggists at $1.00 a large bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. It is without question the surest medicine of the age to put a stop to such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, a frequent desire to urinate especially at night, scalding burning pain in passing water, inability to hold urine and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects resulting on the system by the use of whisky and beer.

Send your full name and address to the DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and be sure to mention the "News," when a trial bottle, with pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be mailed to you absolutely free. The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.



CUBAN SOLDIERS GETTING THEIR SHARE OF THE $3,000,000.

The Cuban army is being paid and disbanded. The junta of Cuban generals is accepting the distribution of the $3,000,000 donated by the United States on the terms insisted upon by General Brooke—namely, that their soldiers turn in a full equipment and receive the money. Reports made to General Brooke by American officers show that no more than $2,000 guns are in possession of the Cuban forces. Lists of the Cuban army, with over 33,000 names on them, were offered by the junta, but the men who do not turn in their arms will get none of the $3,000,000.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell Says Against o is Right and the President is Wrong.

Resolutions Adopted Affirming the Principles of Declaration of Independence.

Boston, May 16.—A conference of members of the Anti-Imperialist league was held at Young's hotel today. The event of the meeting was a strong address delivered by ex-Gov. Boutwell, president of the league, to which he upheld the position of Aguinaldo and answered Secretary Long. He said:

"As between Aguinaldo and the President, Aguinaldo is in the right, and the President is in the wrong. Aguinaldo can only bring the war to an end by the surrender of all right to self-government in himself and his people, and by the recognition of right in the President to govern and tax 8,000,000 Filipinos in whatever manner shall to him seem expedient."

A set of resolutions was then offered which affirm the political principles of the Declaration of Independence, demand justice to the Filipinos, "that we make our alliance in the war with Spain," and their independence, and denounce the war against them as "an act of treachery." The fifth resolution states that the punishment of our criminal aggression against that brave, betrayed and unfortunate people is already evident in the usurpation of military power by the President, in the unjustifiable censorship of the press, and in the threat of prosecution for treason of an eminent and patriotic citizen who in a matter entirely within his rights."

The last resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That we regard the effort at this moment to degrade the great republic into a great engine to destroy its moral influence and the liberties of its people, to make it succumb to ideas and principles which it was born to oppose, and to which it has been its mission to be the special champion, as the greatest peril of the American people to frustrate it forever by returning with tenfold loyalty to the spirit of '76."

After the passage of these resolutions, a resolution favoring encouraging closer relations with anti-imperialists wherever found was introduced and adopted.

KAUTZ AND THE GERMANS.

His Attitude Towards Them Was Gratifying in the Extreme.

English Hated Difficulties Americans Did Not—Personal Relations of Officers Never Disturbed.

Washington, May 16.—Simultaneously with the publication of Admiral Kautz's report, advices have been received here from Apia, by way of Germany, proving that the American admiral and the Americans in general have acted with marked consideration and courtesy toward the Germans in Samoa. This attitude was the more gratifying to the Germans as it was in direct contrast to the policy pursued by the British commander and the consul here.

While the English raised difficulties in the granting of passports to Germans desiring to leave the place, and would not even let the German consul general pass, the Americans readily granted passports to every respectable German, so far as the American lines were concerned. Moreover, Admiral Kautz issued an order to his German officers and men in uniform pass the lines at any time without subjecting them to any annoyance.

The behavior of the American outposts, part of whom were Germans, was most praiseworthy, and all that could be desired, say the German officers, which also note that Admiral Kautz exercised a restraining influence on Capt. Sturdee. This officer informed the representatives of the German government off Apolima on March 16th that he would fire, without any previous warning into the house of the Mau at Matautu and his men should approach it, but on being notified by Admiral Kautz's promise not to fire over Apia, said he would consider the promise of Admiral Kautz as binding upon himself.

It is gratifying to note that the personal intercourse between the commanders and officers of the various men-of-war was at no time disturbed. All of the officers appear desirous of not to have anything to do with the Samoan question. Friendly relations also continue between the American and German consuls general.

An Arizona Conspiracy.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 16.—The examination was begun today of Col. E. H. Bergmann, ex-superintendent, and several ex-employes on a charge of conspiracy to get W. H. Garner, a convict, to make a sworn statement that Hon. Thomas H. Catron had engaged him to poison Col. Bergmann. Mrs. Bergmann and others Garner made an affidavit of that character. Today he swears that Bergmann induced him to make it, several witnesses implicated denied any dealings with Garner. The farther hearing was postponed for three days.

ASCENT OF MT. MORNINGS.

A Tribe That Had Never Seen a White Man Discovered Near the Top.

Vancouver, B. C., May 17.—The ascent of Mount Morning, the highest mountain in Formosa, has been made by K. T. Stuepel, an explorer of note. On the mountain near the summit, he discovered a tribe of human beings that had never seen the face of a white man, and, possibly, had never seen a Chinaman. They were fierce looking savages, almost entirely nude, thin and entirely naked. They were skull hunters, evidently, from the large number of wild animals and were not averse to human flesh. Lower down on the mountains he discovered a wild race of Malays, which seem to have intermingled with the Chinese race.

PRESIDENT OF YALE.

There is Little Doubt but That Prof. Hadley Will be Elected.

New York, May 17.—A special to the Herald from New Haven, says:

"Should the corporation of Yale elect Arthur T. Hadley will be the twelfth president of Yale at the meeting of the corporation here next week. The election is considered a matter of personal interest here. Those in a position to know consider Prof. Hadley as good as elected unless the unexpected happens at the corporation changes within the next few days.

The meeting of the corporation has been set for Thursday of next week. The first vote on the presidency will be taken on Thursday, and if no result will be reached with the greatest interest. There seems to be little or no opposition to Prof. Hadley, and it is believed this fact will receive consideration in the corporation.

CHINA WILL RESIST.

She Will Oppose Aggression by Germany and the Other Powers.

Victoria, B. C., May 17.—According to notice received by the Empress of India, from the north of China, the people are determined to resist the aggression of the powers. That China intends to oppose the advance of Germany in the north is clear, for it is stated that secret orders were sent to the magistrates and functions of all districts and provinces, directing them to concentrate what fighting men they could and prepare for war. The grounds have been accepted by the people that the aggressive acts of armies and ammunition with all haste. A late edict places Viceroy Li in charge of the defenses.

The Chinese are also, according to late reports, is getting ready for an insurgency.

Trouble has occurred recently in Shan Tung, and German missionaries have been killed in that province. Germany is sending expeditions to punish the natives, burning the villages and gradually pushing her way into the interior, very shortly she will have possession of the entire province.

The Kobe Herald says that the Germans have no intention of leaving Kiaochau with Prince Henry as ruler, as previously stated in Peking dispatches.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MANIFESTO FROM GENERAL GOMEZ

It Will Probably Direct Cuban Forces to Disband.

WILL REVIEW HIS POSITION

Inflammatory Meeting at Cerro Gen. Brooke Will Permit Free Speech and Free Press.

Havana, May 17.—The manifesto which Gen. Maximo Gomez is preparing to issue will not only review his own position as to the payment of the Cuban army, but probably will direct the forces to disband. Its issuance is expected tomorrow.

Col. Carlos Cespedes, who is engaged in the supervision of copying the manifesto, declines to give any information as to its contents, further than to say that Gomez considers his faithful labor for Cuba, asserts that he has no ambition other than to free Cuba, and calls upon all loyal Cubans to accept the money given by the United States and to return to work, in order to show, by building up the country, that they are Cuban citizens in the highest sense.

The manifesto will also lead according to Cespedes, to the speedy disarming of the army, and will say that Gen. Gomez has arranged with Gen. Brooke that the leaders of the various cities shall be responsible for the same. The manifesto will call upon all Cubans to depend for patriotism by lying down their arms and taking up agricultural implements.

Following its publication, Gen. Gen. Brooke will issue a modified order eliminating the necessity for the participation of any Cuban commanders in the distribution of the money utilities.

The governor-general regards Gomez as having acted sincerely throughout, and believes his withdrawal from participation in the distribution and his attitude of "friendly neutrality" will have a tendency to lessen the friction of those generals upon whom he has relied.

Senor Quesada, of the late Cuban military assembly and other discontented persons belonging to the late revolutionary party, met at Cerro last night and indulged in a prolonged debate on the question of free speech and free press, during their stay. One group was in favor of extending the arms to the brigade chiefs, of Cuban municipalities. Another group was opposed altogether to surrendering the arms, saying it was not possible to get "our" home against American pressures."

The meeting was presided over by Gen. Jose Lacret, and was attended by Generals Abdrade, Vidal and Jose Gomez. Telegrams from all the provinces were read, reporting giving up the arms. The most conspicuous of Gen. Maximo Gomez was contrasted with Aguinaldo's "patriotic courage." No decision was reached.

During the meeting Col. Hipolyte proposed to send the following telegram to Gen. Gomez at Santiago de Cuba: "We refuse to surrender arms. Opinion unanimous."

General Andrade declined to agree to the suggestion, saying it would not be advisable to make such a display of hostility to Gen. Brooke, as that proposed by Hipolyte. The following was sent:

Resolved, Decided to agree to another suit on the basis of the decree of former assembly. Announced that Gen. Brooke would by his decree await to see if satisfactory. Consent with you in final proceedings. The vote was taken and was 59 in favor against 36 opposed.

Such meetings as the one just held in Cerro would be impossible if the Cuban autonomistic community as conservative and quietly observers, might think. Under the present circumstances the Public feeling in Havana is certainly excited, but those whose judgment is worth most, regard the agitation as likely to be superficial and to consist largely of phraseology which will never lead to an outbreak.

Gov.-Gen. Brooke will go about as leisurely as possible in the disbanding of the army, as the money is not appropriated for the Cuban troops. The rations, clothing, however, until next week. If the Cubans will not surrender their arms to the municipalities they will be sold. The American authorities will raise no objection.

Americans residing in Havana, especially those who have been here since the beginning of the military occupation, have been much annoyed by the insolent manner assumed as similar to the Garcia funeral incident, and the excitement which followed the shooting of Cuban demonstrators on January 1st. It is really a very simple matter. Just now Gen. Brooke is considering the question of the publication of a series of decrees designed to check untruthful and violent criticisms of the military authorities, and to prevent the publication of articles which will never lead to an outbreak.

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Should the Herald carry that the Cubans have no intention of leaving Cuba's future in the hands of the United States, it would surely call attention, by reproducing them, to the existing decrees of the military authorities which provide abundant methods of discouraging immediate interference. The Spanish press censorship, suppressing newspapers, suppressing meetings and forcibly dispersing the Cubans has been considered, but such drastic action has been laid aside hitherto as being severe and impolitic. There is no present purpose to adopt any repressive measures. Everybody will be allowed to express his feelings in writing and talking.

A former member of the military assembly said today: "The Cubans have no desire for anything but a peaceful adjustment. They blame Gomez for being too uncommunicative and for his unwillingness to abandon publicly and apparently to allow anyone else to have a share in the honor of arranging Cuba's future."

SECOND VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Third Battalion of Col. Young's Regiment Mustered Out by San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 16.—The second volunteer engineers, Third battalion, Eighth, comprising Company I from Denver, Company K from Salt Lake, Company M from Portland and Company L, from San Francisco, were mustered out today and will leave for their homes at once.

FUNSTON AND POLITICS.

Captain Declares Sure He Has No Politics' Ambition Whatever.

San Francisco, May 16.—Capt. F. F. Bochm of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, who arrived from Manila yesterday on the transport Valencia, said: "Gen. Funston has no political ambitions and does not care to engage in politics in any shape or form. When I last saw him, just before leaving Malolos, April 10th, his plans were to go to Cuba as soon as the Filipino rebellion was over and engage in cattle ranching in one of the interior provinces. He said that he had all the adventures he wanted."

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Spring Dress Goods.

A line of FANCY DRESS GOODS, including black and colored English cashmeres, half value sale .12½

34-in Worsted Plaid, worth 20c; sale 10c

A line of ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS in mixtures and checks, worth 25c; sale .15

FRENCH ALL-WOOL SERGES in staple colors, also a line of 46-in Fancy suitings; on sale 25c

FRENCH CHALLIES in medium dark colorings, 36c and 40c grade 36c

A lot of 40- AND 46- FANCY DRESS GOODS, grouped together at, 39c

38-in GERMAN ALL-WOOL COATING SERGES, full line of colors, including black; sale at 48c

36-in SCOTCH CHECKS—46-in IMPORTED SUITINGS $1.00 qualities; on sale at, 53c

46-in COVERT SUITINGS also CHECKS and MIXED CHEVIOT DRESS GOODS, worth up to $1.50 a yard; sale 66c

40-in BLACK ALL-WOOL GERMAN PANCIES, $1.00 value; sale at 44c

46-in BLACK HENRIETTAS, silk finish, worth $1.00, sale at 58c

36-in BLACK ALL-WOOL STORM SERGES; sale at 33c

36-in BLACK SILK CREPONS, going in 1900 sale at $1.65

Silk Specials

For Monday and Tuesday only.

120 pieces CHECKED and STRIPED KAI-KI WASH SILKS, 29c

300 yards BLACK LYON DYE, 36-in WIDE, EXTRA FINE QUALITY JAPANESE SILKS, worth $1.00; sale at 74c

20 colors of 36-inch EXTRA HEAVY PLAIN $1.00 QUALITY Taffeta silk, also full line of 20-in ALL SILK SATIN DUCHESSE, worth $1.50 and $1.25; sale at, 88c

Misses and Girls up-to-date

Ready-to-wear Dresses

Misses fine white India Linon dress, with round tucked yoke, epaulette trimmed in open worked eyelet and wash braid, sizes 6 to 14 years, size 6 at $1.60

Six rise each size.

Misses White Piqué Dress, 3-piece suits, handsomely trimmed in embroidery, with large collar cuffs. This beautiful stylish up-to-date suit, in all sizes this week at $2.95

Beautiful colored dress for summer wear in all the newest materials, sizes 6 to 14 years, specially attractive at $1.00, $1.25, $1.45, $1.75, $2.00.

Infant's dresses, sizes 1 to 6 years, in all the best and most suitable materials. Do bind to go through the month of June without injury at 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25.

Ladies' Suits.

A $25.00 plain tailor-made suit in blue, brown, green, or pretty fancy in any of the higher priced cloths, for $6.50

We offer as a special leader a line of handsomely braided Suits, were $15.00 each, to close for only, each $9.50

A number of nobby styles that have sold for $15.00 and $20.00, we will sell this week for $13.75

Now is the time before the assortment is completely broken, to make your selection of good dressed at greatly reduced prices. Our entire stock of Suits is offered at fifth further reductions.

Ladies fine grade of blue mixed Cheviot, 28-in wide, stylish effect, latest style with blue and white trimmings, value $6.00, this week $3.99

Millinery.

Our gathering of stylish Hats at popular prices is without an equal. The selling is so rapid that the stock is constantly fresh, replenished from our own workrooms every day, with hats of the very latest mode, most artistically trimmed by Expert Milliners. They are unmatched in both style and goodness at low prices.

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