

GEN. MACARTHUR GOT INDIGNANT.

Criticized War Department Rules
for Brevet Promotion.

RECOMMEND IS WITHDRAWN

Interesting Correspondence Between
Him and Ots Regarding the Famous
Amnesty Proclamation.

New York, July 12.—A special to the
Tribune from Washington says:

The unabridged report of Gen. MacArthur, covering his field operations before he relieved Gen. Ots as governor general of the Philippines on May 5 last year, which has just been published in volume VI of Lieut.-Gen. Miles' annual report, presents some interesting telegraphic correspondence. The first of these messages is as follows:

U. S. Military Telegraph, Bayam-bang, Nov. 23, 1899, 9:15 a.m.

Gen. Schwan, Chief of Staff, Manila.
The so-called Filipino republic is destroyed. The congress has dissolved. The president of the so-called republic is a fugitive, as are all of his cabinet officers, except one in our hands. The executive department is therefore entirely broken up. The generals are separated without any power of conference or concentrated action. The audience under which an army was kept in the field no longer exists. The army itself as an organization has disappeared. As a consequence of this, the men who profess to lead small bands for the purpose of guerrilla warfare must act without even the shadow of authority from a defecting government and their operations from this time on will be the result of individual time. In other words, men who now try to continue the strife by individual action become simply leaders of lawless bands. In this view, how do you intend to carry out your policy of amnesty to all who surrender completely at an early date of the fighting? I am sure that you will render within a stated time, with a payment of 30 pesos to every soldier who gives up a rifle and declares with emphasis that after the date fixed the emphasis of American soldiers will be regarded as murder and that all persons concerned therein would be regarded as murderers and treated accordingly. No effort of forcing the generals to consider the expediency of continuing a hopeless struggle which would commit them irrevocably to death or lifelong imprisonment and I think would have a powerful influence at a time when it is apparent that most, if not all, of the leaders are more or less doubtful of what course to pursue. This is a suggestion for your personal consideration, to be presented to the department commander at your discretion.

(Signed) MACARTHUR.

To this Gen. Ots ordered the following:

United States Military Telegraph, Palace, Manila, P. I., Dec. 9, 1899, 11:35 a.m.

Gen. MacArthur:
Your telegram announcing your policy received. Your recommendations concerning amnesty cannot be carried out; legal difficulties of an international character, apparently not understood by you, prevent it. No further advice on this subject desired by the commanding general.

(Signed) SCHWAN, Chief of Staff.

On June 21, 1900, Gen. MacArthur, who had succeeded Gen. Ots by direction of President McKinley issued his amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos.

Another instance of an interesting correspondence between the two generals is shown in a telegram from MacArthur reporting the capture of a part of the Dagupan railway. It was done so quickly that the Filipinos did not have time to destroy the property and Gen. MacArthur said that this was due to the action of Capt. Harry A. Hegeman and Carl L. Stone of the Thirty-sixth regiment of infantry, who took two locomotives and acted as engineers. He recommended that the two officers be breveted.

Gen. Ots, in replying, called Gen. MacArthur's attention to the law to the effect that in order to be entitled to a brevet the officers must have been in the presence of the enemy or in the war department interpreted it "within the range of the enemy's guns."

Gen. MacArthur in reply said:

"I would remark that the position of the war department is a very delicate one. The more decisive the victory the less chance of recognition of meritorious service. The action was not in the presence of the enemy but, by all methods of fair construction, was within the range of the enemy's guns. Rather than have these highly meritorious officers humiliated by the decision of the war department, I respectfully request that the application be withdrawn."

Without making any comment Gen. Ots complied with Gen. MacArthur's request and ordered that the application be withdrawn.

TROUBLE WITH CONVERTS.

Catholic Missionaries and Their
Pupils Have a Set-to.

Berlin, July 11.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Seoul, Korea, dated July 4th, saying that in the last few days extending over a period of ten days have occurred on the island of Quelpart, between Roman Catholic missionaries and their pupils, and the pupils are reported to have been killed during the encounters.

The governor of Quelpart, according to the dispatch, says the trouble was the fault of the pupils and arose from their support of the tax collectors in the levying illegal taxes upon the natives.

Upon hearing that two French missionaries had been killed on the island, a French warship proceeded to Quelpart. Upon finding the missionaries in question alive the warship returned.

The Korean government has commissioned Huan Junan and an American court official to investigate the matter, and is sending a company of Korean infantry with them to Quelpart.

Quelpart is in the Yellow sea, sixty miles south of Korea, to which country it is subordinate. It is a penal settlement.

Working Woman's Union of America

Chicago, July 12.—Servant girls and working women generally have taken the preliminary steps for the formation of the union they have been wishing for long. Last night the Working Woman's Union of America was organized under the direction of the International Union Labor League. Five hours of work, more freedom and better conditions generally are the objects sought by the working women's union held next week at the meeting. Mrs. L. Lechridge, president of the Women's International Union Labor League said:

"One of our prime objects will be to

Colds

How will your cold be tonight? Worse, probably. It's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis. Colds always tend downward. Stop them quickly with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

25c, 50c, \$1.00. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

SENATOR KYLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Gov. Herried Appoints A. B. Kittredge of Sioux Falls.

Pierre, S. D., July 11.—Gov. Herried today appointed A. B. Kittredge, of Sioux Falls, as senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Kyle.

Alfred B. Kittredge is a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Cheshire county, March 26, 1861. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and when 17 years of age he entered Yale university. He was graduated from that institution in 1882, and at once commenced the study of law at Rutland, Vt. In 1884 he entered the Yale law school and was graduated in 1885, being admitted to the Connecticut bar in June of the same year.

He removed to Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1885, and began the practice of law. Mr. Kittredge early manifested an interest in state politics, and was for a long time ex-Senator Pettigrew's trusted lieutenant. In 1896 the two parted upon the money question. Mr. Kittredge was the Republican committeeman from South Dakota in 1892 and 1896. He is a bachelor.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Adopts Resolution Favoring Establishing a National University.

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—The National Educational association today reaffirmed its resolution for a national university at Washington, to be supported by the government.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 100 yeas to 10 nays. It was offered by President Jesse, of the University of Missouri. It follows:

"Resolved, That this association hereby re-affirms its former declaration in favor of the establishment by the national government of a national university devoted not to collegiate, but to true university work."

After taking this action the association elected as its president for the ensuing year William M. Brewster, of the University of Iowa. The election was unanimous, as was that of C. M. Keyes, of Hartford, Conn., for treasurer.

This afternoon thirteen department meetings were held, and in several of them officers were elected. Miss Mary May, of Salt Lake, was elected secretary of the kindergarten and child study department.

Interesting papers on the teaching of economics in the schools were read at the morning session by George Hunt, of New York, Prof. F. W. Spiers, of Philadelphia, and others.

At the general session tonight "The Problems of Education in England" were treated in a paper by Cloudeley S. H. Broverton, of Melton, England.

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FAILURES FOR JUNE.

Dun's Reports Show They Were
Heavier Than for Last 3 Months.

New York, July 11.—Classified failures for June, as reported by Dun & Co., for the month of June, show failure somewhat heavier than in the three preceding months and the same month in the two preceding years, but prior to 1899 last month's failures would have been considered extremely light. In manufacturing the total was \$1,518,517 larger than last year, but a few unusual disasters account for the difference.

Depression in the cotton manufacture, due to overproduction of goods from high-priced raw material, had almost passed away without bringing serious failures, and the fact had been mentioned as remarkable in connection with earlier reports. One large concern, however, proved unable to bear the strain quite long enough, and its debts account for practically all of the June failures, which exceeded the same month of any recent year. In other textile lines also the month's record is not pleasing, but since the new fiscal year has brought definite improvement in these branches of manufacture there is every reason to expect no further large assignments.

Few failures occurred among liquor and claimants, but two large breweries furnished liabilities of about \$450,000.

Little alteration appears in the trading losses as compared with the two previous good years, but defaults were much lighter than in any June prior to 1899.

CONVENTION OF NEGRO BANKERS

One Called to Meet at Buffalo September 26.

New York, July 12.—A national convention of negro bankers of the United States has been called to meet at Buffalo, September 26th—28th. The arrangements for the convention are in the hands of John Clinton, Jr., of Philadelphia. It is proposed to organize a national association of colored bankers.

It is said that the True Reformers Bank of Richmond, Va., a colored bank-institution, is a member of the American Bankers' association. It is also stated that there are seven negro banks in the South.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Postmaster-General Has Taken the
Subject Up.

TO BE NO SWEEPING ORDER.

Object is to Exclude From the Class
Fake Publications and Not Any
Genuine Ones.

New York, July 12.—A special to the
Press from Washington says:

Postmaster General Smith has taken up the question of reform in second-class mail with Atty. Gen. Knox.

These two cabinet members agree that there is sufficient warrant in existing law for the rigid enforcement of orders against fake publications which have been admitted to the mails as second-class matter. It was at first thought that the postmaster general would issue an order setting forth the views of the department and denying second-class rates to certain publications. It now seems probable that such will not be the course of the department.

Investigation has shown that there are so many publications which offer bona fide premiums that the sweeping order would be almost impossible of execution. Instead of laying down a broad rule, the department will conduct its investigations in relation to different publications and determine upon its action in each specific case.

It is explained at the postoffice department that it is not the intention to refuse second-class rates to legitimate publications within a week or ten days. The postoffice department does not wish to injure the business of those publications that give value received for their subscription price, and yet operate legitimately. It only aims to correct abuses which, for instance, have developed in offers of merchandise worth \$1 and a practically worthless publication whose subscription price is \$1.

Since conference with the department of justice the postmaster general feels sure of his ground and will begin barring certain prints from second-class privileges within a week or ten days. There is no disposition on the part of the department to act arbitrarily and all persons affected will have hearings if desired.

AMERICA'S PLACE.

Ex-Secy. Day Discourses on It Before
Ohio Bar Association.

Put-in-Bay, O., July 11.—The Hon. William M. Day, former secretary of state, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Ohio bar association held here today. His subject was "Our Place in the International Family," and he said in part:

"The United States is now regarded as a factor, and an important one, in the solution of the world's problems, in which she is interested."

"Nothing can be better settled than the purpose of the American government is to maintain the Monroe doctrine in its true interpretation as preventing the imposition of monarchical governments upon unwilling Americans or the further extension of European colonialization upon relations to the outside world will be extended and opportunity for trade and commerce greatly advanced, cannot be doubted. We shall have an isthmian canal, and the fact that this new touch with the affairs of the world brings new opportunities and involves new responsibilities. We must prepare to acquire ourselves in these new relations in a manner creditable to our tradition."

PETROLEUM FOR EUROPE.

Shipments from Philadelphia Were
Never So Heavy as Now.

Philadelphia, July 12.—Shipments of refined petroleum from this port to Europe were never before so heavy or as frequent as they have been within the last ten days. From the first of the year up to last Saturday, 175,359,883 gallons had been shipped abroad, against 135,825,185 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 39,534,698 gallons.

Local shippers argue that these large shipments of oil are proof of the superiority of the port of Philadelphia. There are now in port, waiting to be loaded as well as en route to Europe, a great fleet of steam and sailing craft with a capacity of many millions of gallons.

GRANITE FOR ENGLAND.

Can be Landed in Liverpool Cheaper
than the Scotch Article.

Rockland, Me., July 12.—An innovation in the granite industry of Maine, the importance of which can hardly be estimated and which marks an era in the granite trade all over the country will be introduced here shortly. A cargo of granite will be shipped in August from the quarries of Crotch and Moose islands, Stonington and Hurricane islands to Liverpool. This will be the first cargo of American granite ever shipped to any European port and will be laid down in Liverpool at \$1 a ton, or \$125 a ton less than Scotch granite can be supplied.

England has become alarmed over the security of building stone, the Scotch quarries being almost denuded and able only to supply small dimensions quarried at a great depth. English builders have lately been importing stone from Sweden and Russia at considerable cost. The first cargo will consist of nearly three thousand tons and will be loaded direct at tidewater.

BOILED CHINAMAN'S BODY.

Authorities Did It to Get 10 Bullets
as Evidence of Murder.

San Jose, Cal., July 12.—The body of Lee Wing, a Chinese, who was murdered last March by highlanders, was boiled in an iron cauldron last night by order of the county authorities. This process was considered necessary in order to obtain the sixteen bullets which were fired into the man. They will be used as evidence in the trial of Look Lee, alleged to be one of the assassins.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

Fifty Thousand Will be in San Francisco by Next Thursday.

San Francisco, July 12.—Already about 2,000 eastern delegates to the Epworth League convention, which opens next Tuesday, have reached this coast and are now enjoying side trips to various parts of the state. It is estimated from railroad reports that about 4,000 delegates will reach San Francisco by Sunday night, and 40,000 more by the following Thursday morning. The reception and entertainment committee is ready for all who come,

JAP FISHERMEN ARE WORSTED.

Union Men on Fraser River Have
the Upper Hand.

BATTLE OF SMALL BOATS.

Oriental's Craft Overturned, Rifles
and Fishing Gear Are Thrown
into the Water.

Vancouver, B. C., July 11.—The developments in the Fraser river strike situation during the past twenty-four hours show the union fishermen have the upper hand, having accomplished a coup d'etat which is without a parallel in the history of the many labor disturbances in British Columbia. As a result of a battle of small boats out on the gulf, a battle in which shots were exchanged, but in which no combatant was killed, sixteen Japanese were taken prisoners by the strikers.

The Japanese boats were overturned, the rifles and fishing gear of the orientals thrown into the water and the Japanese themselves taken to one of the small islands away out in the gulf. Exactly where this island is located is a secret of the white fishermen, for they chose it several weeks ago for occasions such as this. They say they will continue to maroon non-union Japanese there for the remainder of the season or until the place is discovered by the authorities.

All that is known is that the island is between here and Nanaimo, fifty miles away and that it is hard to find. The Japanese will be given food every few days and maintained comfortably, although closely guarded until a settlement is reached, or until their island prison is located by the authorities.

Two provincial constables were out in Japanese boats today and effected the arrest of six white fishermen. These are charged with molesting Japanese and their cases will be heard tomorrow. A shot was fired from another boat at the time of the arrest and the arrested men themselves tried to bluff the constables at the time of the arrest by firing into the air. No one was hurt by the shooting.

ANTI TAMMANY COMBINE.

Will Call Convention for Last Week in
August.

Full Ticket for City Officers Will
be Placed in the
Field.

New York, July 12.—The Press says: Probably as early as the last week in August, instead of on September 18, as originally intended, the anti-Tammany committee of one hundred to select candidates for city officers will be called together. This announcement has just been made at Citizens' union headquarters, in Union Square.

So many conventions are to be held after the city ticket has been decided upon and so many of the organizations opposed to Tammany must get their candidates on the official ballot by petition, that it would be almost impossible to accomplish all the preliminaries in the short time elapsing between September 18 and election day. The Citizens' union, the Greater New York Democracy, the Independent Democracy and other organizations all must nominate their candidates by petition and the work of obtaining 40,000 or more signatures will take much time.

The conference has been adjourned subject to the call of the chair and it is likely to be called together for business before September 1. As soon as the conference agrees on the candidate for mayor, controller and president of the board of aldermen, all the various committees will be held in general anti-Tammany bodies will be held.

R. Fulton Cutting said that no names of candidates for any of the principal offices had been suggested.

There was a conference of independent bodies in favor of good government in the Citizens' union headquarters last night, and delegations were present from several organizations whose work is other than political. Mr. Cutting presided over the conference, which was called by the Citizens' union. The session was secret and after the meeting Thomas A. Fulton, the secretary said:

"We invited every organization that we thought would take some part in the campaign as well as others that we knew would not. Some organizations sent letters of regret at their inability to send representatives, as their constitutions prevented them from participating in a partisan campaign as a body. We want to arrange so there will be no waste of effort. For example, take the city club. They will send out literature. We shall too. By concert of action, no better work can be done than having this all sent from one source