

BUENCAMINO'S PACIFICATION PLAN

Filipinos Advised of Futility of Further Struggle—Should Appeal to America—Is Aiding Military Authorities.

Manila, P. I., May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Felipe Buencamino, formerly secretary of state in the Philippine government, surrendered to the American forces last December, fully expecting to be shot as soon as he was learned who he was. Instead of being executed, however, the American commander, General Otis, invited the Filipino to share his supper of two eggs and a handful of rice, and the next day sent him down to Manila. Here he was confined for three months in the Avila street jail, then before General Otis left for home, Buencamino was released and he was understood between Otis and Buencamino that the latter should devote his energies toward affording peace between the Filipino forces and those of the United States and the recognition of American sovereignty in the Philippines by the Filipinos. To this end Buencamino has composed a peace program, copies of which have been sent to the prominent leaders of the revolution, both in and out of Manila, and it is the purpose of Buencamino to start the formation of a "Philippine National Party" on the basis of translation of which follows:

BUENCAMINO'S PLAN.

"As the present Filipino revolution is a direct result of the Spanish-American war, and as we have declared the United States to be the protecting power of our independence, it is impossible, in accordance with international law, for us to do without the United States in the matter of obtaining our national independence. Because no country can enter into the concert of independent nations except in accordance with the rules of that law.

"The proclamation of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated May 24, 1898, the revolutionary flag given by our troops during the war between Spain and the United States, and the treaty of Paris, dated December 10, 1898, conspired to give to the United States the role of protecting power over the Philippines as well as that of the belligerent power to whom Spain sold all her rights for twenty million dollars. And, if to the foregoing legal deductions we add the fact that the United States have clearly shown their determination to intervene in our future, the impossibility of resisting their intervention becomes still more evident and clear.

DANGER OF INDEPENDENCE.

"It is possible that the United States, eventually weary of our present system of warfare, may decide to sell us to some other power, or else leave us to our fate; in which latter case it would devolve upon us to obtain the recognition of our independence from the nations of the world. This possibility is fraught with the imminent danger that we will be the victims of the ambitions of the great nations and become partitioned among them.

"Consequently, it is necessary that we recognize the supremacy of the United States and strive to obtain, within the limits of the American Constitution, the greatest measure of liberty compatible with our welfare.

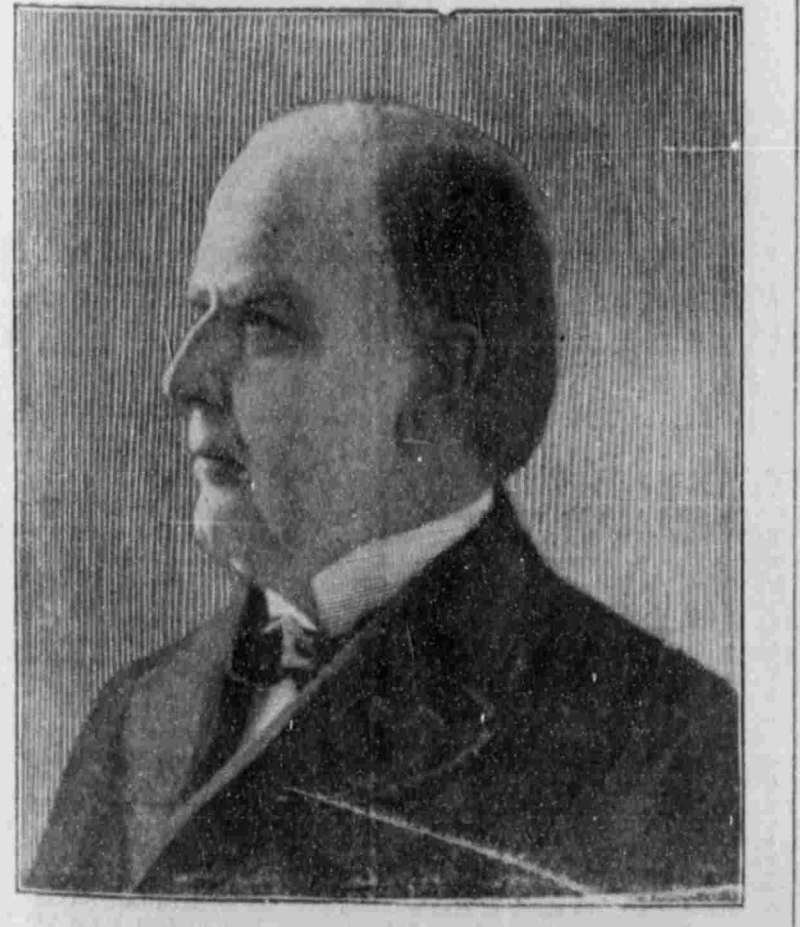
"The most predominant features in our past independent government were those of our own ignorance, and the vices inherited by us from Spain.

"We succeeded in making the Filipino regime so odious to our own people that in the critical moments of our affairs, the people showed us their hatred; they respected neither our cabinet officers nor the persons of the mother and the son of the president of the Philippine republic, whom they sold to the Americans after their having murdered many of the leaders, officers and soldiers of our army, and they have robbed our government of its properties and money. We require, then, the protection of the power of the United States to prevent our national unity from destruction by those civil wars which, owing to the factional feelings and divisions arising from our immunities and abuses, would undoubtedly obtain were an independent government established.

AMERICAN POLICY.

"The conciliatory policy pursued by the American government, notwithstanding our marked hostility to them, the humane treatment of prisoners and

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.



President William McKinley's Napoleonic profile never has been delineated so strikingly as in the above picture, which will figure conspicuously in the literature of the hottest campaign in the history of the nation.

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"Seventh—Municipalities will be ruled by the legal expression of the will of the people, and each province may name a representative delegate. These delegates may make known their desires to the American commission, who in turn will communicate them to the government at Washington, and the latter will lay them before Congress. These delegates shall have the right to appeal directly to the administration and to Congress there to make known their wants.

"Eighth—The Friars shall be excluded from the administration of the Philippine Catholic church.

A PEACE PROPAGANDA.

For such a peace propaganda to be acceptable to the Filipino people and more especially to the more stubborn element thereof, the most laudable element, it is necessary that they be convinced that they are insisting upon terms and stipulations from the United States government, that concessions are not already accorded them, and that their consent is needed to any settlement. If such a peace program as the above appears to their vanities it has a more potent chance of being accepted by them than were it a simple business proposition devoid of all sentiment. Hence Buencamino makes a show of asking much from the American government in exchange for the cessation of hostilities and the recognition of American sovereignty, while, as a matter of fact, he does not ask for a single thing of any importance that the military administration has not already accorded the Filipino people. But the mass of the people do not know this, because what the American government has done for them has never been concretely written out and placed before their eyes. Buencamino tactically recites what the United States has already done for the Filipinos and then says: "We will ask for all this in exchange for peace" and the Filipino thinks these are pretty good things to have and that they constitute desirable and dignified terms of capitulation. So it is that the Buencamino document is written for the Filipino people and in that way which argues for its quickest acceptance by them.

SHOULD CEASE HOSTILITIES.

"For these reasons we should cease hostilities with the United States and form a national party which, if we take advantage of the opportunities of the present moment, will always be in the majority.

"Another powerful argument for peace is the fact that in continuing our present system of guerrilla warfare we give an excuse to the bad element of our population to live by force of arms at the cost of their more peaceful neighbors; under the guise of patriots these former take the field, not to fight for our independence but simply to rob and enrich themselves, and brigandage is consequently prevalent. The ill effects of such actions are already felt through the land and they have given to our cause a reputation for criminal methods and abuses. The National party would show great political discernment and good sense were they to cease hostilities and co-operate with the established authorities in the prosecution of those bandits and robbers who have, during the last few months, succeeded in dragging the fair fame of the Filipino revolution to the low level.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"In view of the foregoing, we believe the following resolutions should be adopted:

"First—Recognize the supremacy of the United States, by a cessation of hostilities; obey the American authorities and loyally co-operate with them in the work of civilization.

"Second—Ask from the government of the United States the declaration that we be allowed the enjoyment of personal rights guaranteed by the American Constitution; exception is made of our political rights until the time as Congress shall definitely determine our future.

"Third—Unite and appear before the American Congress to ask of them the fulfillment of our noble aspirations. There shall be absolute and entire political freedom of speech and expression; the autonomists may ask for autonomy; the annexationists for annexation; and the nationalists for independence, and no party shall by force or violence impose its ideas upon any other.

"Fourth—Philippine funds shall be applied as follows: A, to maintain a hospital for the wounded and sick Filipino soldiers now in the field; B, to succor the invalid Filipino soldiers; C, to create a university in Manila and four official institutes, one in Manila, one in Iloilo, one in Nueva Caceres and one in Lioilo, all under the protection of the United States government.

"Fifth—Our political rights shall be exercised after the manner determined by the American Congress.

"Sixth—Any person holding funds belonging to the government of the Philippine republic shall deliver the same to the American government established in Manila, failing in which such person will be prosecuted as a swindler.

BUENCAMINO TALKS.

Speaking to a representative of the Associated Press, Buencamino said:

"There are three elements operating against peace in the Philippines today. One is the friars, who in the ultimate adjustment of the present trouble between the Filipinos and Americans foresee the final loss of their position and prestige in the country as well as of their properties and wealth. I believe they seek to prolong the struggle in the hope that something may arise to secure their standing in the country, and I believe they are equally accountable for the recent rumors of a native uprising in Manila. The second reason is the presence in Manila of certain hot-headed Filipinos who persist in stirring up the people to continue their struggle with the American occupation. These men may be called professional agitators and politicians, and I think they should be sought out and suppressed. The third is the stiff-necked government in refusing to treat with the Filipinos except on the ground of total and unconditional surrender. They seem to have thought the only possible way to terminate our misunderstandings is by the use of force. This I consider a natural result of military training. Men schooled in the use of arms naturally believe the only way to settle a quarrel is to fight it out to a finish.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

"If this new commission comes here with broader and more liberal views, if they will approach the Filipino people, if they will allow them to speak for us, with some little tact and some little diplomacy, if they will give the men in the field a chance to surrender as men and as soldiers, and still be able to look upon the future in the eye, then I believe that peace is not far off. It would take some insignificant concessions on your part to make this possible. I assure you that peace will be a question of a few weeks. Aguinaldo is a man of the least and the idol of the Filipino people. If your civil commission will give an official and legal and binding assurance to him that the individual and personal rights of the Filipino people will be assured and protected, leaving the determination of their political status entirely to your Congress, peace will at once be affected. We recognize your sovereignty throughout these islands; you have shown us to do that. What we now crave is your fairness and your justice. The Filipino question no longer calls for violence and bloodshed. It is now a question of justice of a people's inalienable rights and of their right to reasonable consideration at the hands of their victors. It is a question of principle to which the application of principles of justice and right will speedily bring a peaceful settlement."

GERMAN AMERICAN TRADE.

News of the Signing of the Reciprocity Treaty Causes Much Surprise.

Berlin, July 12.—The press today discusses the German-American trade arrangements. The news of the signing at Washington by Secretary Hay and Dr. von Holleben of the reciprocity agreement is received with much surprise. Great satisfaction is expressed, but it is pointed out that the advantage is more theoretical than practical, since the treaty with France is not yet in force.

The Vossische Zeitung and other liberal papers point out a remarkable coincidence in the completion of this arrangement at the very time the meat bill was enacted.

To this the Post, semi-official remarks: "The resolution in following reasonable German interests and permitting no interference from abroad has not only hindered an understanding with the United States, but has shown us to do that. What we now crave is your fairness and your justice. The Filipino question no longer calls for violence and bloodshed. It is now a question of justice of a people's inalienable rights and of their right to reasonable consideration at the hands of their victors. It is a question of principle to which the application of principles of justice and right will speedily bring a peaceful settlement."

Charges and Counter Charges.

Nome, June 27, via San Francisco, July 14.—Charges have been filed against Major Patrick Henry Ray, who, previous to the coming of Brigadier General Randall, commanded the troops in Alaska, by Captain W. K. Wright, of Company L, Seventeenth United States Infantry, who, in turn, has been made the subject of a counter-complaint by the major. The charges against Ray contain over twenty specifications, involving his integrity and conduct as an officer. Wright is charged with disobedience of orders, General Randall is expected to hold a court of inquiry at Fort Egbert, where Ray is now stationed.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GARDEN PARTY

It Was the Most Brilliant of Her Majesty's Reign.

THE NITRAL'S NEK DISASTER

It Causes Dismay—Astor's Departure for Germany Calls Forth Quips and Comments.

London, July 14.—Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.—The most brilliant garden party of Queen Victoria's reign has proved quite ineffectual to dispel the anxiety and gloom hanging over Great Britain. The escape from Comrades of Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, the governor of Gold Coast colony, and his wife and party, and the safety of the majority of those who so long were in danger of massacre at the hands of the Ashantis, created a momentary feeling of thankfulness and jubilation. But this was quickly dissipated by the news of the disaster at Nital's Nek and the gravity of the news from China. A week that opened with high hopes from all quarters of the globe where Great Britain's interests are implicated ends with none of these hopes realized except as regards Ashanti, and even there an English garison still awaits relief. In South Africa the nation was prepared for, though it did not really anticipate, guerrilla warfare. But rumors of disasters of such magnitude as that of Nital's Nek create dismay. It is no exaggeration to say the country is unanimous in desiring the end of the long drawn-out struggle. The signs, however, do not point to a speedy realization of that desire. Therefore, it is small wonder that the government has practically decided to put off the election until 1901.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

While the royal garden party failed in its purpose it was a wonderful affair. Peers and peeresses, generals and Indian rajahs, princes and princesses, leading statesmen, heads of professions and church dignitaries intermingled, forming a dazzling mass of color against the green background of the Buckingham palace lawns. After chatting with a few guests the queen drove out through double lines of visitors, probably as distinguished as were ever formed in England. Cabinet ministers, ambassadors, actors, princes, doctors and lawyers stood bareheaded till the sovereign was out of the grounds.

ASTOR-MILNE AFFAIR.

Apart from the garden party the talk of the week in society has been the Astor-Milne affair. Mr. Astor's departure for Marienbad created no end of quips and comments, but there seems no reason to believe it was in any way due to this circumstance. "Mr. William Waldorf Astor," says Vanity Fair, "is at Marienbad, and Marienbad is quieter than London," adding that "most people suppose he is sailing home."

Mr. Astor's dinner party in London was attended by forty people, but the host was unable to appear, owing to an attack of selatia.

The prince of Wales will be the guest of honor at Mrs. W. G. Winge's anniversary dinner at Hill Cliff Castle, the end of this week. Mrs. Bentinck was formerly Miss Elizabeth Livingston of Staatsburg, N. Y.

FOXHALL KEENE'S REAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Foxhall Keene's reappearance in the ranks of gentlemen riders has created interest in England. His victory in the race for the Andover stakes, on Binoli, caused the Daily Mail to say: "The best rider in the world has been added to the ranks of amateur riders. He has a nice style, though his seat, perhaps, is too upright for modern riders. Still he sits there all the same."

The departure of the American hospital ship Maine for a peace mission, warmly approved both from official and unofficial England. The way this decision was arrived at is a happy illustration of the energy of the American ladies on the committee. The matter was only proposed Saturday last and between that and Wednesday everything was settled and the ship was fitted and sailed. The Maine will take care of the German and British only, as Germany and the other nations are also sending hospital ships. The queen was especially pleased at the promptitude with which the committee acted in this matter and at the garden party the royal thanks were conveyed to Mr. Bernard Baker and several ladies of the committee for all the Americans had done and are doing in the matter.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The difficulties which stood in the way of Lady Randolph Churchill's wedding now seem to have been overcome and the event is fixed for July 28. It will be attended by the Cornwallis West family and Winston Churchill, who has started from South Africa for England. The affair will be quiet. The wedding breakfast will be served at the Morston Frewen's residence.

With the announcement of the wedding, the departure of the Maine for China, the appearance of volume five of her Anglo-Saxon Review and her garden party at the Normal college for the blind, Lady Randolph Churchill was very much to be fore this week. The new volume of the Anglo-Saxon Review is the best which has yet appeared. The binding is particularly beautiful, being a copy of a prayer book printed in 1639 and bound by Mearne for King Charles I and given to the British Museum in 1759 by George II.

The London trades council has adopted a resolution formally repudiating the convention of English speaking democracies called by the council of Ruskin in the interests of which labor delegates are now in the United States. The council refers to the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance as "that jingo question." When the delegates return they will have a good many questions to answer.

LONDON'S DEATH RATE.

The coming of hot weather is not welcomed by the Londoners and a general exodus is beginning. It is feared that another spell like that of last year is impending. Until the beginning of this week London's death rate, thanks to the cool weather, was the lowest in seven years—only 12.5 in a thousand. The annual mobilization of the British navy preparatory to the maneuvers passed off without incident.

Judging from the maneuvers plans

issued by the admiralty, little more will be learned by this year's operations than was learned from the fiasco of last year. One of the main objects is to decide on the suitable distance to establish a common base for a squadron blockading hostile ports and to thresh out the old question of the ability of cruisers to sweep off and drive into harbors the enemy's torpedo craft.

The meeting of the National Rifle association at Bisle is attracting small attention. Quite the most remarkable competitor is young Hyde, who is shooting for Rugby in the public schools contest. He is just one inch taller than his rifle, yet he holds it steadily, shoots rapidly and scores wonderfully well.

Among the visitors at Bisle is Col. Gary Sanger, United States army (retired) in making a special investigation of the military systems of Europe for the United States war department, who inspected all the details. He is quoted as saying the United States had nothing to compare with the organization (the National Rifle Association) for the encouragement of rifle shooting.

"THE CASINO GIRL."

The feature of the week among the theaters was the production of "The Casino Girl" at the Shaftesbury theater. It bids fair to have a popular run though it is scarcely likely to take London so by storm as did its predecessor, "The Belle of New York."

The musical event of the week was the first production in England of Puccini's "La Tosca," at Covent Garden. Thursday, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the duke and duchess of York and most of fashionable London, the opera was produced. It tended that Melba should play the part of La Tosca, but neither the music nor the character seemed well suited to her, and it was entrusted to Mme. Franchini. Both she and Scotti, as Scarpia, won general praise. The whole production was very successful.

From Alcatraz to Leavenworth.

San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—Captain Denning, the army officer who was sentenced some time ago to three years' imprisonment for forging checks, is now on his way from Alcatraz to the military prison at Leavenworth.

E. J. Stokes, a colored prisoner, formerly of the Twenty-fourth infantry, is also en route to Fort Leavenworth, to serve a year for robbing a mail train. He killed a soldier named Copes in a saloon in Manila.

CAPT. HEALY LOSES HIS MIND.

Commander of the Revenue Cutter McCulloch Attempts Suicide.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 13.—The United States revenue cutter McCulloch arrived today, eight days from Dutch Harbor. Next day after sailing from Dutch Harbor, Capt. Healy lost his mind and made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide.

For several days before leaving Dutch Harbor Capt. Healy's actions were such as to create suspicion among officers and crew, and as a result a "watch" was kept on his actions. He came on deck and after giving some orders relative to handling the ship, made an attempt to leap overboard into the sea, but before he reached the railing was seized by several of the crew and taken to his cabin, where a guard was placed over him.

During the night he secured a medicine bottle unobserved by the guard, and breaking it, placed a dose of the poison in his left arm. Before much blood was lost the guard discovered the wound, which he bound up with a handkerchief and called for assistance. The bottle was found and Lieut. Thompson dressed the wound, and upon arrival here Capt. Healy was taken to the Marine hospital and put in a strait-jacket, where he will be retained until the department can be communicated with.

Lieut. Thompson, who assumed command of the McCulloch and brought her to this port, reports a prospective coal famine at Dutch Harbor.

The McCulloch "reiked up the steamers" from Nome, where she was ordered to Flattery and towed her to this port, she having lost three blades off her propeller. The Nome City had twenty passengers.

The steamer Santa Ana, which, on arrival at this port, was quarantined on account of smallpox, arrived today and was sent to Diamond Point quarantine station for fumigation.

The steamer Farallon arrived this evening from Nome, bringing about forty passengers. They say that from 1,000 to 1,500 men are on the beach begging for work for their board. They confirm the reports of the prevalence of smallpox.

DROUTH IN KANSAS.

Reports from Counties Producing Corn Say Crop is Half Destroyed.

Kansas City, July 13.—Kansas corn is being killed by drouth. Reports received by local grain men from the biggest corn counties in the State, Jewell, Republic, Smith, Phillips, Cloud, Mitchell, Clay, Dickinson, Reno and some others, say the crop is half destroyed already, and will be completely ruined if rains don't come in the next few days. There has been but little rain over the sections named for some three to four weeks, and during this time the weather has been extremely hot. Yesterday and today in central Kansas the temperature averaged 100 degrees.

MODIFY MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Germany Will Do This so as Not to Interfere with Existing Contracts.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—The German government has consented, on the earnest request of the United States minister at Berlin, Mr. White, to modify the meat inspection bill so that it will not interfere with existing contract obligations of American exporters.

By this arrangement all present contracts will be carried out on the present basis of inspection and the new system will apply after there has been opportunity to make contracts with the full knowledge of the changed conditions of affairs. The act does not state when it shall go into effect but it has been understood that the Bundesrath would fix October 1, as the date. The German authorities have found, however, that this will give scant time for getting up the existing system of inspection required under the law, including the establishment of inspection stations, the erection of buildings, the selection of officials, etc. This may take most of the summer and it may be January next before the system will be ready to go into effect.

August 8 Suits Mr. Bryan.

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—The date Aug. 8, on which Mr. Bryan is to receive the official notification of his nomination by the Democratic party, is a day to him. It is doubtful if he will leave Lincoln much before that time, though he does not himself know just what his program will be. He does not, however, expect to make any speech in advance of his nomination. Mr. Bryan is spending much of the time in his library with his stenographer working on material for the campaign. Chas. A. Towne has been with him part of the time. A number of other politicians called on Mr. Bryan this morning.

SALISBURY MAKES A STATEMENT.

Says There is no News Whatever from Pekin.

DISPATCH FROM EMPEROR.

No Ground for Criticizing the Powers—An Indian Veteran Thinks Hart and Conger are Safe.

New York, July 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

When Lord Salisbury stated in the house of lords that there was no news whatever from Pekin, the spectators were painfully impressed with the solemnity of his manner. This was a small matter in comparison with the ominous fact that the legations had kept silence for nineteen days. Mr. Broderick explained in the house of commons that the wires were not working between Shanghai and Chefoo, and that the admirals could not communicate with their governments. Shanghai had virtually become the only center of news and the northern provinces were cut off.

Mr. Broderick admitted that a dispatch purporting to come from the emperor of China had been received at the foreign office, and this was regarded as an indirect confirmation of the correctness of the version previously published of the edict holding the European powers partly responsible for the anarchy at Pekin, since they had ordered the bombardment of the Taku forts. There is no ground for criticizing the action of the powers in this respect but well informed men here do not hesitate to say that Vice Admiral Seymour's course in marching from Tien Tsin to Pekin with an inadequate force and insufficient supplies, was a fatal mistake which excited the Chinese mob and brought on the catastrophe.

The news at midnight was meagre and the situation was virtually unchanged. Another day had passed without a message from the legations and the good faith of the Chinese government or whatever has taken its place, was generally distrusted by members of parliament. Nearly every one feared that the worst had happened, and that the foreigners had been massacred. This officer expressed the belief that the worst had happened, and that the foreigners had been massacred. This officer expressed the belief that the worst had happened, and that the foreigners had been massacred.

MIDNIGHT MURDER AT NOME.

John Nolan the Victim but Mystery Surrounds the Whole Case.

Seattle, Wash., July 13.—Some advice received tonight by the revenue cutter McCulloch told of the midnight murder near the camp, on June 27, of John Nolan, and the serious wounding of Michael Smith. The affair is shrouded in mystery, Smith refusing to talk. The inquiry held before the United States commissioner on June 29 developed strong evidence against W. G. Breining and George Payne, who were tentmates of the other two, and they were held for trial. Little is known of the two parties. Nolan was first identified as Leo Meyer of Butte, Mont., but investigation proved a mistake, and he was identified as John Nolan, a blacksmith from Madison county, Kentucky, and more lately of Spokane.

Plot to Overpower the Guards.

San Francisco, July 14.—Six men who are believed to have been the ring leaders in an attempt to overpower the guards and escape from the military prison on Alcatraz island are confined in the dungeon there, pending the result of an investigation which Major O'Hara, commandant of the island, has instituted. There are about 500 prisoners on the island, some of them men with records as desperate men. A number are employed in road building and in the cells of six who are now in close confinement several crow bars, picks and other tools were found concealed a few days ago. The officers are at a loss to account for the manner in which the heavy iron tools were carried to the cells without the knowledge of either the guards or the officers on duty. It is believed that the plot was discovered just in time to prevent a serious break for liberty.

Major Gallagher Ordered to Taku.

San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—Major Hugh J. Gallagher, chief commissary of subsistence of the department of California, has received telegraphic orders from Washington directing him to proceed to Taku, China, upon arrival of Major Oliver E. Wood, now chief commissary of the division of Cuba, who has been assigned to the department to relieve him.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.



This splendid portrait was made only the other day at Mr. Bryan's home in Lincoln, Nebraska. It depicts the Silver Knight in a new and stronger pose—that of one of the men of the moment straining his vision toward the close-meshed lines of the future.