OVER FUNSTON'S CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

The News at the General's Home Dewey Talks of the Tagal Lender.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 28.-All Kansas rejoices today over General Funston's feat. At the State House the news from Manila was the only thing talked of. All united in saying good things of the Kansas soldier, but nobody seemed surprised. Many argued that General Mac-Arthur had told of General Funston's expedition only after he knew that it had proved successful. Adjutant-General Fox said: "He is a brave fellow, cool and de-termined. Of course President McKinley ill make him a Brigadier of the regular made by other state officials.

Lieutenant Berton J. Mitchell and Lieutenant Admire, members of General Funston's expedition, are both Kansas men by birth. Mitchell and Funston are cousins, and lived on adjoining farms near Iola, while Admire was born and raised in Topeka. Mitchell enlisted in Company I, Twentieth Kansas, as a private. He was detailed as a clerk in the Adjutant's office and later was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. His was one of the early appointments made in the field, receiving his commission as Second Lightenant while the regiment was at Calocan. After his muster out at San Francisco he was recommissioned in the Fortieth United States Infantry, and as-signed as aide on the staff of General

Young Admire was raised in Osage City. where he worked on his father's paper, the Osage City Free Press. He moved to Oklahoma nine years ago. He en-listed at Guthrie for service in Cuba, and afterwards procured his appointment as Second Lieutenant for the Philippine

General Funsion, while Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, in February, 1839, submitted his first plan to cap-ture Aguinaldo to General MacArthur, who rejected it because of the lack of moddlers, according to the story of a member of the Kansas City Star's staff, who served under the Kansas officer at

Just previous to the outbreak of February 4, 1899, Aguinaldo maintained his punrters at Calocan. He was n familiar figure to the members of the Twen-tieth Kansas Regiment, then commanded by General Funston. It was necessary for him to pass the Kansas outpost guard on his way from Calocan to Manila, to which place he made frequent trips until three days before the beginning of hos-tillties. Despite the fact that he had become well known to the Kansus sentinels, they would always insist upon his dismounting and showing the pass signed by General Otis permitting him to

nter and leave the city.
Following the capture of Calocan February 10, many of the insurgents re-treated to Malabon, a city of some size, located on a strip of land jutting out to sea immediately south of Calocan and ac-cessible from Calocan by a wide stone bridge. Colonel Funston submitted a plan to General MacArthur to capture

Aguinaldo.
"I can take 100 men, cross the bridge, capture the town and Aguinaldo before they can recover from the confusion into which we have thrown them," enthusiastically exclaimed Funston to General

"You can do it if anybody can," said General MacArthur, "but the men can

## At Funston's Home.

IOLA, Kas., March 28.—Business in Iola, the home of General Funston, was practically suspended today while the cit-izens gave vent to the enthusiasm they felt over the Kansas soldier's feat. Flags were unfurled and business men left their stores to carry the news to their homes. If each citizen were a brother of General Funston they could not have displayed greater joy. The local paper will say: "There is not anybody like Fred Funston. He is from Kansas, God bless him, and when he is told a thing can not be

done, he goes and does it." the little farmhouse of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Funston, parents of General Funs-ton, there is joy and pride that are too deep for words. Five miles from the telewires and the dally papers, the crowning achievements of their son's life was brought to them by the Associated Press representative. Mr. Funston was across the field, hard at work, when told the news. He leaned against the wagon and exclaimed in his seep roar: "Well, that is certainly grati-

As the details of the early dispatches were read to Mr. Funston, who was with-out glasses, he drank in every word, his face beaming with satisfaction. He then

"It certainly adds a crowning glory to his career. I was afraid when he started out that he might be the dupe of the treacherous natives. At first I doubted the truth of the story, but the more I thought of it, the more credence I gave it. This is the first time I ever saw his other worry."
"Oh, it is the biggest thing of the cen-

tury, so far," Mr. Funston exclaimed, as he thought the matter over, "I don't know what Fred will do. He wrote that he expected to come home next Summer, but might go back, as a civilian, of course. Now the Government may give him something that will change his mind. I don't want to say anything about that." Mrs. Funston was found at the ho She was nervously excited over the news, beaming and her eyes dancing. She was too nervous to sit still or read the papers, but looked long at the head-lines telling of the capture and the pic-

ture of her son. Her eyes grew dim and she said: "I never lost faith in Fred's lucky star before, but I had a feeling that time that he was risking life and everything on a high stake and that the end would be disastrous. I was afraid that those scouts would turn traitors to him instead of re-maining traitors to Aguinaldo."

### DEWEY ON THE CAPTURE. Discusses His Past Relations With

Aguinaldo. NEW YORK, March 28 -- Admiral Dewey was at the Albemarle Hotel today, and was interviewed as to the probable effect of the capture of Aguinulde. He said: "I am delighted to hear this news. Of course, we had the warning a few days ago that it might occur, but it looked like very risky undertaking, and if Function lost his life every one would have said, 'I told you so.' It appears to be a very creditable piece of work on the part of Funston, and in keeping with previous exploits. It was, in fact, a case of fight ing the devil with fire. If a large force had gone against Aguinaldo he would not have beer found, but this was a kind of strategy of their own thought, and ap-

pears to have succeeded perfectly.

"Aguinlado is a most amiable little fellow. He does not have the education with which he has been credited, and he was not really the brains of the insurred tion. Mabini was really the brains of the Filipino rebellion, and Aguinaido was the active leader. I admit I did not give him credit for the abilities that he has shown, but he is certainly not a man of any great

ability. 'One thing I wonder about is that the dispatches today from Manila describe him as 'talking freely.' When I first saw him he was notably reticent, and a good

KANSAS REJOICES lets in the guns. That story went everywhere. The people are intensely superstitious, and they believed that no harm could befall him. It will take some time now for the news of his capture to become circulated, and the first report will be doubted, but when they are convinced of it I believe that organized resistance will collapse."
"What do you think ought to be done

with Aguinaldo?" "Well, it seems to me as good a thing as could be done for the present would be to send him to Guam. It is the same climate as the Philippines, and there will be no hardship in the change and there would be no chance to pose.

"Looking over the events of the past two years, I am sometimes impressed with the idea that possibly the trouble with the Filipinos might have been avoided, but when I say that, I say it because hindsight is a great deal better than foresight. I have no criticism for any one, but it can be seen now how the Americans who first went there burt the pride of the Filipinos. If we had made a greater effort to flatter them it is possible the thing would have gone more smoothly, but I wish to say that at the beginning I don't believe Aguinaldo had any idea of independence at all. They simply hated the Spaniards. They hated them, I say, and they wanted to get rid of them in any way possible. They tooked upon us as their deliverers and they did anything we told them to. Afterward, I think it was simply a case of success turning a man's head in the case of Aguinaldo. I don't believe that at first he had any idea of attempting to set up

an independent republic.
"As to the matter of our relations with the Filipinos the history has never yet been written. I have all the letters and nents pertaining to it, and I expect some day to write the history of the affair. When all of the documents are published it will be perfectly clear that no obligation rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies. Aguinaldo was always, as I said, a most amicable man, and presentable from the following the follow amicable man, and personally I should not wish him the slightest harm, but I believe, us I said, that his capture means the end of organized resistance."

#### AGONCILLO NOT DISCOURAGED. Says There Are Others to Lead the

Insurrection. PARIS, March 28 .- A representative of he Associated Press today communicated to Agoncillo, the Filipino agent, the news of the capture of Aguinaldo. Agoncillo, who occupies a nicely furnished apartment in a house in a central Paris street, nded by every comfort,

laughed and said: "I do not believe it. I have received nothing by cable, and until I receive confirmatory advices I shall continue to ig-

nore the news." Asked, If the announcement were true what effect he thought it would have on the insurrection, Agoncillo replied, emphatically: "None, except the loss of a true pairlot and a clever General. The celling of the Filipino people in their determination to fight out the struggle for ndependence will remain unahakable. 1 received a cablegram only yesterday which convinced me that the Philippine eaders have not modified their persistent attitude regarding the continuance of the war. Whatever disaffection may have taken place in favor of the Americans. the Philippine people, as a whole, are resolved to accept nothing short of in-

When Agoncillo was asked what effecthe capture of Aguinaldo would have on the campaign, he said a council of the leading Filipinos would simply meet and elect another military staff to prosecute the war, adding that, even if Aguinalde and his general staff were all captured. Generals remain.

Agoncillo was asked who was likely to be chosen to succeed Aguinaldo, and said he thought General Alejandrino might be selected, as he was a clever military selected, as he was a ciever military leader and enjoyed the confidence of the people. In reply to a question as to whether the Filiphnos had enough money to continue the war indefinitely, Agoncillo smiled and replied, "That is our affair."

The Hazzards From Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., March 28.-Both Captain Russell T, Hazzard and Lieutenant Oliver Haszard are Tacoma boys, They enlisted in Company M of the First Washington Volunteers, Captain Hazzard going with the Company as Second Lieuten-Company M was originally a Chehalis company, but trouble in the organization resulted in disbanding the company, and it was recruited at Tacoma. When the ngton Regiment was ordered home both remained in the service, joining the Eleventh Cavalry. Since that time Captain Hazzard has once been home on furlough, carrying at the same time valuable papers and information to the department at Washington. Both men were opular both in the Washington Regiment and with the cavalry service. They have seen hard service in the south end of Luzon Island during the past two years, and are seasoned fighters.

Some Anti-Imperialist Views. BOSTON, March 28.—Secretary Irving Winslow, of the Anti-Imperially League, said today that he was not ready to state that the capture of Aguinaldo meant

the collapse of the cause.
"There may be 20 other leaders in hiding as capable as he," said Mr. Winslow. The Fillpinos have shown that they have ability to rule and ability to fight for liberty. This should lead us, even if the fighting should cease with the capture of Aguinaido, to urge more forcibly even than we have done that the Filipinos be given an independent government at

Ex-Governor Boutwell, president of the Anti-Imperialist League refused to disaspect of the Pilipino cause, in view of the capture of Aguinaldo.

Edward Atkinson said: "The Administration has had an elephant on its hands minus the trunk. Now that it has the trunk, what will it do with the whole ani-

Miles Says It Will End the War. BOSTON, March 28 .- General Nelson A. Miles said today, regarding the capture

"In my opinion, it will tend to settle all trouble in the Philippines. The capture of their leader is sure to dishearten Agul-naldo's followers, although there may be more or less trouble for some time with some bands in different parts of the islands. I believe that the backbone of the trouble is broken. No doubt there are other men among the Filipinos who are perfectly capable of taking Aguinaido's place, as he is not a man of any great nagnetism or ability, but I do not be lieve that after his capture there will be much enthusiasm under any leader." General Miles would not express any pinion as to what should be done with

#### Bryan Talks of Imperialism. LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.-William J. Bryan gave expression to the following today in discussing the capture of Aguin-

"The report of the capture of Aguinaldo is apparently verified. While no one can predict with certainty the effect of his capture, it is possible it may put an end war for the present, but the objection to imperialism is not removed by the surrender of those who have been op-posing it in the Philippines. Imperialism is wrong because it changes every theory of government. We cannot administer an empire in the Orient and maintain a republic in America."

Another Gusher at Beaumont.

BEAUMONT, Tex., March 28.-Beau-

# KORAN THE ONLY LAW

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE IN THE SULUS.

Military Officers Consider the Treaty Unnecessary and an Impediment to Progress.

JOLO, Island of Sulu, March 28 .- The commission was heartily received at the neadquarters of the Sultan. The resiences of many of the people were decorated with flags, the Stars and Stripes ating through the town, while thousands of firecrackers were exploded in

It was a beautiful Summer morning. and when the Sultan had not put in an appearance upon the arrival of the last nch, a cutter was sent with the secretary of the Commission to invite the Sultan to visit the ship. They brought back his majesty, clothed in gold and purple, and decorated with jewels. He presented a comic opera aspect as he came on board. followed by his Ministers and a score of relatives in motley court array. They were greeted with a calute of 17 guns. sioner Taft explained to his majesty that there was no disposition or the part of the members of the Commission to interfere with the administration of the Sultan's affairs, or the habits, cusoms and religion of the people. He said that the only motive governing the Commission was the prospective prosperity and happiness of the people of the Sulu Islands, and that the people of the United States expected the treaty to be strictly observed.

Sultan then thanked Commissioner Taft, and spoke proudly of the cable and other improvements introduced by the Americans, adding that his best friends were the military officials, and that he expected to abide by the decision of the Commissioners, and to follow their advice. His majesty then inspected the ship. That afternoon the Sultan was received at the American military headquarters, and inspected the troops. Native sports

ollowed, which were witnessed by the ommissioners and others. The Philippine Commission sailed this morning for Isabel, Island of Baellan. Before leaving the commission had a long consultation with Major Sweet, the Amerlean commander at Gato, and Dhul Kar-nein, the strongest chief of the Sulus,

who usually opposes the Sultan.

Any measure of civil government in sulu appears impossible at present. The of vassalage, servitude and polygamy prevail. There is no law except the Koran, and that is not always fol-lowed. The Morros and Chinese desire a cessation of military rule in Jolo, but the conglomerate character of the population and the uncertainty as to those without the walls render this inadvisable. Military officers consider the treaty unnecessary and an impediment to progress, The news of the capture of Aguinaldo

was received here with great gratification by the members of the commission and the United States troops. The rejoic surrender of Capistro, in Northern Min-

#### EXTENDED TO THE PHILIPPINES. Episcopal Diocese to Be Established

in the Islands. NEW YORK, March 28.—Acting upon the initiative of General Francis V. Greene, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired); George MacCulloch Miller and others, the Church Club of New York decided last night to take immediate stens to establish a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in the Phil-ippine Islands with a resident bishop and duly appointed ministers. The general sentiment was expressed that it should sentiment was expressed that it should not be the purpose of this church to seek

any proselyting in the islands. It was not the idea that the new diocese should be a lished branch of the church that should within a very short time become selfsupporting. and the other church clubs of the United States will be asked to co-operate in the matter. This will be the first diocese of

of the United States proper.
Discussing the proposition last night, General Greene said: "As regards the Philippine Islands there is no doubt now of the truth of the statement that our first obligation is to remain in those islands and govern them. To give them up to any other nation would be disgraceful cowardice. To turn them over to themselves would mean an-

the Protestant Episcopal Church in Amer-ica to be established without the confines

"It can be fairly said that we hope to introduce in the Philippines, Porto Rico and the other countries that have come nder our control a better government than they have ever known before. We want to teach them to enjoy freedom while respecting the rights of others. We should establish a diocese with a bishop and duly appointed ministers. The pop-ulation there now-the American population—is made up of soldiers and civil officers. Such of these as want to worship now have no chance to do so in the way in which they are accustomed. The thousands of American women and children in the Philippines in order to worship must attend the camp services con-ducted by the chaplains. I have seen as many as 600 soldiers at one of these serv. ices on a day when the rain was pouring

"It would do the natives good to see a branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church established in Manila. It would more than anything else to establish and spread American ideas there."

Captain Mahan said that the chief faclacking in the new island possess

of the United States is an enlightened pubite of the distance is an entightened pub-lic opinion. He concluded:

"As regards political conditions we can well afford to leave them to the govern-ment which under the searching light of intelligent public opinion will do the best that can be done for the Filipinos. But as regards Christianity we find that there unfortunately exist fivairies and divisions of creeds. I do not look for any formal parceling out of the islands among the de. nominations for purposes of missionary work, as has been suggested. I believe that in matters of opinion the fittest sur-

'It is the duty of our church to send out its missionaries and to establish the church in the Philippines under a sound basis. We should have no announced purpose of making converts from other forms of Christianity, but if people want to come to us we should be there to re-

"All the church bodies should go shead. Nothing will conduce so much to the po-litical health of these dependencies as the free exercise of public opinion with all shurches, through their missionaries having an ample chance.

# NEW MILITARY POLICY.

Object of Corbin's Trip to the Philippines. NEW YORK, March 28.-A special to the

ribune from Washington says: Adjutant-General Corbin is studying the general features of the new military policy to be put in force in the Phili pines after he and Secretary Root have visited the islands and made a close inspection of the situation. There is no longer doubt that General Corbin will go deal of his strength came from the fact that he did not talk much. The people believed he was invulnerable, however, and that no horm could be done to him. There was a story current in fact that a guarter of a mile. The well's valve dozen men had stood up and fired at him as a test. I suppose there were no bull was wasted.

BEAUMONT, Tex., March 28.—Beauton to the Philippines, and at present there is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. General belief. It is younger doubt that general Corbin will go to the Philippines, and at present there is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. General belief. It is younger doubt that general Corbin will go to the Philippines, and at present there is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. General belief. It is younger doubt that general Corbin will go to the Philippines, and at present there is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. General belief. It is younger doubt that general Corbin will go to the Philippines, and at present there is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. General belief. It is younged that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. The loss is younged that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. The belief is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. The belief is no reason why Secretary Root should not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed. The proposed is not go. It is possible that they may start carlier than was at first proposed in the inundations to the philippine.

and the Secretary of War earnestly demre to be in the Philippines before this trans-fer is made, in order that they may be prepared to give intelligent advice in re-

gard to any change of military policy that may appear advisable. It is expected that at about the same date the Taft Commission will have its work sufficiently advanced to take the reins of Government completely from the soldiers and transfer mem to civilians. It is, however, impossible to forecast this part of the programme at present. All that is definitely known is that Judge Taft will become Governor of the Islands whenever, in the judgment of the Commission, conditions fully justify the complete subordination of the military to the

civil authority. Whenever the present military rule is superseded by civil Government, the process of reducing the strength of the Army in the Philippines from 90,000 to 40,000 will be begun. In fact, General Corbin intimates that this process is already at work as it is probable that no effort will be made to send regulars to take the place, man for man, of the volunteers who are now being brought home for muster out. No effort is being made to push the work of recruiting for the 15 additional regiments authorized by the new Army law. General Corbin says that the Army when completely reorganized, will not consist of more than 70,000 or 80,000, instend of the 100,000 authorized.

## MAKE HIM A GOVERNOR.

President Schurman's Views on What Should Be Done With Aguinaldo. ITHACA N. Y., March, 28 .- President J.

G. Schurman, of Cornell University, who was at the head of the first Philippine Commission, today gave to an Associated Press representative his views on what considers should be done with Agninaldo. He said: "Our object is good government in the

Philippines. We seek no punishment; no vengeance. We have already used a coniderable number of men who have been active in Aguinaldo's government or army to aid in carrying on the work of pacifica-tion and government. Now Aguinaldo has shown that he possessee administrat-ive gifts of high order, and just as soon as he follows his late colleagues in taking the oath of allegiance and accepting American sovereignty, we should utilize his gifte in fulfillment of our task of governing the archipelago,

"I should think it highly appropriate to appoint him Governor of Cavite, Bulacan or some other Tagal province. In any event there should be amnesty for the past, and a new departure in the direc-tion of hearty co-operation between the Americans and Pilipinos, which by direction of President McKinley it was part of the new government which I had the nonor to preside over to announce, pro-

mote and cultivate. "Now that the insurrection is over the greater problem of government confronts us. It is to be solved by our using the natural leaders of the Filipinos in high offices, and giving the different peoples all self-government, municipal and provincial, of which they are capable, as well as representation in the general gov-ernment at Manila, which must, however, be kept under American control."

#### HIS INFLUENCE GONE. Otla Says the Capture Is Not of Great Importance.

CHICAGO, March 28 .- Major-General Elwell S. Otis, formerly in command of the Army in the Philippines, and now in command of the Department of the Lakes, expressed eatisfaction today over the capture of Aguinaldo.

"The influence of Aguinaldo has been waning for some time," said General "therefore the importance of the Otis; capture is not so great as might have been supposed. He has been a fugitive in hiding for so long that a large number of his followers have dropped away and a great majority of the people are tired of the whole thing-tired of being robbed and tired of the warfare. In fact, affairs in the islands are as quiet now as they dissionary parish, but a regularly estab- have been for 25 years under Spain. There are only two Filipino officers of any importance now left in the islands who still maintain their hostility to the United The president of the Church Club, George MacCulloch Miller, will appoint a committee which will draw up a plan for the establishment of the new diocese. These are General Claies and General Luchan. The former is in hiding in the mountains of the east coast of Luchan. States. These are General Clales and gayan, which flows northward and parzon; the latter is in Central Luzon' with

a small band. "As to the effect the capture of Agulnaido will have on our affairs in the islands, I believe it will hasten the time when peace will be restored. Of course, the United States will have to protect the people for some time to come, but I think that in the course of a few months or s year the people may be able to protect themselves largely. The capture will result in a decrease of military demands in the Philippines."

Towne Calls It Treachery.

IONIA, Mich., March 28.-At the annual banquet of the Albert Williams Club tonight, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, was the chief speaker, his subject being "The Spirit of Democracy." He declared that the country was never facing so great a crisis as now. He said there was no excuse for a standing army, and charged treachery on the part of America in the

"The Filipinos will continue to fight," he declared, "even though Aguinaldo has been captured. Funston's raid is the outcome of treachery, and a shame to

Congratulations From England. LONDON, March 29.—The morning pa-ers publish long cablegrams describing the capture of Aguinaido, with sketches of his career and editorials congratulat-ing the United States upon the success of General Funston's brilliant ruse. cognize that he risked his life in the ttempt, and all express the opinion that the capture will have a great effect in shortening the Filipino resistance. In this connection some of the editorials ex-press regret that General Dewet, who is described as "giving England equal trou-ble," is still at large in South Africa.

Germans Pleased With the News. BERLIN, March 28.—German officials congratulate the United States on the capture of Aguinaldo, and express the conviction that peace will now be established in the Philippines. German trade has suffered by reason of the war. Dr. Levysohn, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, says this means the end of the war. The Tageblatt is slad the time the war. The Tageblatt is slad the time. he war. The Tageblatt is glad the time has come for the United States to fealize a plan of esablishing American gov-ernment in the Philippine Islands.

Coffee Is Adulterated.

COLUMBUS, O., March 28.-State Food ommissioner J E. Blackburn has seived the decision of Judge A. C. Thomp-ion, of the United States Circuit Court, in the injunction case of the Arbuckles against the Food Commissioner. The de-cision is in favor of the Food Commissioner in every point. It is the opinion of the court that a certain brand of cof-fee made by the plaintiffs is not a compound of coffee, sugar and eggs, but is coffee cooked with a glaze of sugar and eggs, and is adulterated within the lim-its of the statute, and that the manu-facture and sale thereof, or the offer for ale of the same, is a misdemeanor of laws of Ohio.

Losses in Argentina. BUENOS AYRES, March 28 .- A bullletin just issued by the Chamber of Commerce says that the foot and mouth disease and the inundations have caused more losses to Argentine farmers than has been the general belief. It is estimated that in the last year about 14,000,000 sheep perished, including almost the whole product of peans and friendly Filipinos without re-1900. The loss in wool is estimated at gard to their activity in the prosecution 55,000,000 kilos. Cattile also suffered, but of the war on the insurgents, was dis-

# FUNSTON DID

(Continued from First Page.) gages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be punished by imprisonment not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both." The foregoing, however, are political offenses gainst the authority of the United States.

It is presumed that Aguinaldo will be held, for the present at least, as a military prisoner. If tried as such, it would be because he had offended against some of the articles of war. Already there have been several trials of Filipino officers, for offenses against military usage, such as brutality, but a military tribunal will not take up the larger political offense against the authority of the United States. Article 154 of the regulations governing armies in the field recites: "Treating in the field the rebellious enemy according to the law and usages of war has never prevented the legitimate government from chief rebel for high treason, and from treating them accordingly, unless they are included in a general amnesty. article is referred to as showing that the warfare in the Philippines has not given Aguinaldo such a strict military status as to relieve him from the higher and graver civil offense of high treason. At the time, there is little belief that this offense will be charged, the idea being that he will be held as a prisoner without any definite determination of his status and perhaps in time be granted amnesty condition that he leave the country.

Aside from the punishment to be visited

upon him, the military regulations pro-vide for the manner in which he shall be treated while held as a prisoner. These regulations are similar to those of the Oxford conference, and more recently those made at The Hague conference. Some of the main features are that the captured officer must surrender his arms; the confinement must be such as will insure safety, but without intentional suffering or indignity; a prisoner who es-capes may be shot while in flight; paroles may be granted on stated condition may be granted on safety will absta'n orable men, when captured, will absta'n from giving information concerning their own army, and violence is not to be used against prisoners to extort information. While the Administration officials are not epared to say what is to be the future of Aguinaldo, it seems certain that none of them has any idea that any bodily punishment will be inflicted upon him.
"It is too early to say what will be done with the rebel chieftain," said one of the Cabinet officers tonight. "The matter has not yet received any consideration by the President or Cabinet since his capture. Much will depend upon the future course taken by Aguinaido in determining what his punishment shall be. If, as indicated by General MacArthur, he issues an address to the Filipinos advising a general surrender and the acceptance of American supremacy in the Philippines, he may be of considerable service to the Government in bringing about normal conditions. The Administration will be disposed to take advantage of any practical service the chieftain may be to the Government, providing his acts show him to be sincere. Or, it is suggested, it may be determined to send him away from Manila, probably to Guam. The suggestion that Aguinaldo be banished seems popular with some Government officials, and in this connection they instance the act of Great Britain in sending General Cronje, the Boer leader, to the Island of St. Helena."

It is nearly a year since anything definite has been heard from Aguinaldo. Then the information was not very authentic. He was being pursued in Northern Luzon by different expeditions Colonel Hare, Colonel Howez and Major Peyton C. Marsh. The troops under the iast-named officer captured his equip-ment, and it was supposed the chief in-surgent had been wounded. His escape was effected, it was said, by placing him upon a raft and covering him with leaves. vegetables and bushes. This raft floated down the streams and passed the points occupied by the American troops This stream was the Rio Grande de Caallel with the eastern coast of Northern Luzon, near where the capture was made. Reports of the death of Aguinaldo have been frequent. The fact that many or ders issued in Aguinaldo's name never were actually signed by him encouraged the belief that his name was being used by his followers even after his death. There was another story that Aguinaldo was once captured by General Young, but was in the garb of and operated as a

common laborer of the district, not understanding a word of English or Spanish, and was turned loose after a few days. The President naturally is very much gratified that the chief mover in the insurrection has at last been taken. It has en the opinion of the military authorities for a long time that Aguinaldo was doing more than all the other agencies combined to keep the rebellion in the Philippines alive, and every energy was

directed to compaes his capture. It is rather a remarkable tribute to the daring and resourcefulness of General Funston that long before he made the attempt he was selected by the authorities here as the officer who might accomplish It was the intention of General Functon some time ago to return to the United States, but by direction of the War Department he was detained in the Philippines in the hope that just such a cor tingency as did arise should give the opportunity to test his prowess. Both the President and War Department were fulinformed of the trap laid to capture the insurgent leader, and the result of the expedition has been anxiously awaited for several days.

In Cabinet circles General Funston's exploit was referred to in laudatory terms, and the probable effect it will have on the termination of hostilities in the Philippines is being generally dis-cussed. Secretary Long expressed the prevailing sentiment. He naturally was much gratified at the official confirmation of Aguinaldo's capture, and of the assistance that the Navy had been able to render General Funston in facilitating his exploits. The capture itself was of much importance, he said, but he suggested that the moral effect probably will count quite as much as the brilliancy of the exploit. He considered it one of the most eignificant features of the affair that the natives themselves were instrumental in bringing about the capture. They made up a considerable party of Funston's force, and their willingness to go into the heart of Aguinaldo's stronghold indicated that in their own minds they felt that there was no longer any real danger to be apprehended from Aguinaldo's strength.

That such a sentiment has obtained hold nong the Filipinos is, in the judgment of Secretary Long, a significant evidence that the insurrection has lost its vitality among the people themselves. To this sentiment is now added the loss of the ostensible head of the insurrectionary movement, which will doubtless exert far reaching influence upon the native mind. The secretary said he presumed that Aguinaldo will be held as a prisoner of war, was asked.

"It is a little early to say," responded the secretary, and then after a pause he added smilingly: "I should say that he should be spanked with a shingle Another phase of the question relating to the proclamation and orders of Agui-naldo tending to secure the assassination and massacre of Americans, Europeans and friendly Filipinos without recussed. It was said that in case there

proclamations and orders can be proved, be in San Francisco during the congress

war.
Relative to the capture of Aguinaldo,
Secretary Hay said today:
"The progress which is being made
by Judge Taft and General MacArthur
towards the pacification of the Philippines and the very general estabilahment of civil government throughout
the archiveleng resident the the archipelago, renders the capture of Aguinaldo just now a matter of less importance than it would have been had it happened at an earlier period. Yet, of course, the elimination of a man as prominent in the insurrection from the problem of the final settlement is surely a matter for congratulation."

The Secretary did not care to discuss the future of Aguinaldo.

### NEW CEREAL COMBINE.

Organization of All the Big Mills

the American cereal mills not affiliated with the American cereal trust met here today to take final steps in the consummation of a combine projected by C. O. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company.

The new combine and the consummation of the Diamond Match Company.

The decision is looked upon here as one panles: Akron Cereal Company, Musca-tine Oatmeal Company; H. R. Heath & Sons, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Nebraska City Co. real Mills; Stewart & Merriam, Peoria, Ill.; Sloux Milling Company, Sloux City, Ia.; David Oliver Company, Jollet, Ill.; Pillsbury-Washburn oatmeal interests, Minneapolls; Cedar Falls (Ia.) Milling Company; Northwestern Cereal Company Minneapolis. In addition to these, several valuable elevators and clearing-houses have been acquired.

The 10 companies have a manufacturing capacity of more than 6000 barrels of cereals a day, about 50 per cent of the entire output of the country. The officers are: Chairman of the Board of Directors, O. C. Barber; president, Frank P. Sawyer; first vice-president, Joy Morton; second vice-president, Harry L. Little; treasurer, Lucius C. Mills; secretary, David Olliver, Jr. The directors will include the follow-ing: O. C. Barber, Edwin Gould, Joy Morton, Henry L. Little, L. C. Miles, E. P. Sawyer, H. R. Heath, H. B. Stewart, David Olliver, Jr., G. W. Brown, W. A. Dugane, Dr. S. G. Stein and J. W. Hey-

#### OLD TIME TELEGRAPHER.

James Reld, "The Grand Old Man," is Seriously III.

NEW YORK, March 22.-James Reid, 82 years old, known to telegraph men throughout the world as "The Grand Old Man," is dangerously ill in his home here He was operated upon last Friday for the emoval of a tumor. Soon afterward the physicians performed a second operation for the removal of a small cancer. patient since the second ordeal has been

nterested and joined fortunes with Morse, He went to Washington and afterward opened the first commercial telegraph of-fice ever conducted in Pittsburg. He was United States Consul at Edinburgh under the first Cleveland administration, and also under General Harrison, He came home from Scotland last Fall. Mr. Reid has for years been a figure at

conventions and other places where persons interested in telegraphy have con-

# MRS. NATION'S LECTURE.

Will Not Be Recognized by Indian-

apolls Temperance People. INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.-A lecture by Mrs. Nation is advertised here for Sunday night, to which an admission will be charged. At a meeting of the organized temperance societies of the city, held today, it was decided not to give Mrs. Nation any official recognition while she is in the city. It was stated by the officers and minieters present that, while Mrs. Nation was admired and the principles for which she so zealously fought were approved by the temperance workers of city, still the temperance movement here would oppose the desecration of the day by a paid fecture.

No Enthusiasm at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, March 28.-Mrs. Nation ectured at Music Hall tonight before a small audience. She spoke about her experience in Kansas, and what she had witnessed in her various slumming tours in this and other cities. She was listened to with great interest, but there was no enthusiasm displayed by the audience. She will leave for Terre Haute tomorrow.

#### MITCHELL SPOKE FOR THEM Internal Revenue Attaches Who Are to Lose Their Jobs.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, owing to lack of appropriation, has reduced the force in every office in the country. This has brought protests from every state and district. Senator Mitchell was at the department today trying to have the Oregon men kept in service.

There is a decided disposition in the War Department to deny Funston any credit for capturing Aguinaldo, and in many quarters a studied effort to belittle his achievement. It is believed here, however, the popular acciaim of the peo-ple will compel the Administration to bestow a Brigadier's star on the daring little Kansan.

# FLORAL CONGRESS.

Will Be Held in San Francisco May 14, 15 and 16.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3,-Active

preparations are being made for the hold. ing of the Pacific States Floral Congress in San Francisco May 14, 15 and 16 next Professor Emory E. Smith, of Stanford University, has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements. Others on the committee are Mrs. Austin Sperry, Mrs. O. D. Baldwin, Professor E. J. Wickson, of the University of Califor-nia; Mrs. D. O. Hodgkins, John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate Park, and John H. Sievers. Delegates will attend the congress from Oregon, Washington, Nevada, California and Arizona. Interesting papers will be read by botanists, horticulturists and experts in landscape gardening. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Tile Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hitchen.

Aguinaldo will be subject to a trial by a and has been invited to speak. This will military Commission for violation of the rules of war, and he could not claim immunity under the ordinary conduct of the Pacific Coast, and a great deal of interest is being manifested. The annual flower show of the California State Floral. flower show of the California State Floral Society will be held May 16, 17 and 18, in conjunction with the floral congress. President McKinley and party will be in San nvited to attend the congress and flower

#### SMELTING TRUST ENJOINED New Jersey Decision That May Affect the State's Incorporation Business.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.-The Court of Errors and Appeals by a vote of 7 to 5, decided to reverse the chancellor's decision in the American Smelting & Re-fining Company case. Today's decision ordered the issuance of an injunction restraining the American Smelting & Re-fining Company from taking any further action in the matter of increasing its Not in the Trust.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Representatives of the largest cereal mills not affliated with final hearing that the stock to be issued

The new combine will be known as the of great significance with respect to the The new combine will be known as the Great Western Cereal Company, and will, it is said, have an authorized capitalization of \$4,500,000, \$1,100,000 of which will be preferred stock. It is said that negotiations have been opened with the American Cereal Company for a combination of all the interests connected with both organizations, which would form a \$40,000,000 deal, but officials of the latter concerns aid today that such a combination probably never would be effected. The new combine will include the following company to the great significance with respect to the incorporation of companies unuder New Jersey laws in the future. The practice of acquiring properties and paying for it stock has been very general, and here-tofore it has not been the policy of the state to inquire into the value of the property purchased or the amount of stock issued on account of the purchase. It is feared that the decision may have the effect of causing corporations to go elsewhere to become incorporated, although this view is not entertained by ably never would be effected. The new elsewhere to become incorporated, al-combine will include the following comall corporation lawyers.

> Will Not Prevent Combination. NEW YORK, March 28. - President Nash, of the American Smelting & Refining Company, tonight made a statement concerning the Court proceedings at

Trenton, in which he said:
"The decision will not prevent a union
of the two interests. The desire of the stockholders is almost unanimously in favor of this trade. The Court has said that the bargain is an advantageous one for the American Company's stockhold-ers. All that the Court of Errors de-cided is that the plaintiffs in the present suit are allowed to have a trial before the present plan is carried out. But it does not follow by any mans that we need adhere to that precise plan or suffer any delay. The decision was not in-tended to and will not interfere with an effective combination of the two interests n lines that are now being considered." Samuel Untermeyer, of counsel for the company, said that in his opinion a consolidation can be readily and lawfully ef-fected under the laws of New Jersey without in any way conflicting with the decision and that he anticipates no dif-ficulty on that point. In his opinion, the lecision will have far greater effect on companies that are organizing n New Jersey than upon this company.

### TURK MUCH TOO SLOW.

Irishman Kept the Money the Magician Took From His Bundle.

New York Times. Ben Hassen Ramidio, known to the pa-trons of the saloons on Third avenue in grated with his parents to Toronto when he was 16 years old. He worked in a Rochester, N. Y., bank, and hearing talk of the invention of the telegraph heavy urday night while doing a trick, Shortly after 9 o'clock Ramidio

the saloon of Jaeger Bros, on the north-east corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue and proceeded to do tricks. Among the customers was an Irishman who held under his arm a bundle con-taining some new shirts and collars. "Say," said the Turk, "I'll take \$5 out

of your pocket, or I'll do better than that-I'll take it out of that bundle," "I don't believe you can do aither," reolled the Irishman. The Turk said he could and took the bundle in his hands. After a few manipulations he surprised the Irishman and the occupants of the place by holding a new \$5 bill in his hand. The Irishman demanded the money, claiming it had been taken from his bundle and was his property. The Turk refused to hand it over, claming it was his and not the Irish-man's. The latter grabbed the bundle and the money and started out of the toward the Thirty-fourth-street ferry for Long Island City, followed by the Turk and several of the men in the place,

It happened that a boat was just pulling out of the slip as the Irishman jumped aboard and was off. aboard and was out.

Ramidio was furious. He returned to
the saloon and demanded from one of
the members of the firm his 55, claiming he had been robbed in the saloon, Jaeger said that he did not have to give the Turk the money, alleging the man had relieved of the money through his own foolishness. Sergeant Raynor, of the East Thirty-fifth-street station, was made acquainted with the facts and told the men they would have to settle the difficulty between themselves.

# The Grasshoppers Froze.

Omaha Bee. Farnam, Neb.—The eggs of grasshoppers in this vicinity were hatched out by the recent warm weather, and when it turned bitter cold the young hoppers were frozen. The thermometer at one time registered 78 degrees. The apprehensions of the farmers as to the hopper plague next Summer are thereby relieved,

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 28. - Today's statement of the Treasury balances the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,-000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance......\$151,967,831

New York Leaves Tangler. WASHINGTON, March 28.-The New York sailed today from Tangier to Al-giers, resuming her voyage to Maniia.

# No Gripe, Pain Or discomfort, no irritation of the in-

testines - but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take Hood's Pills Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

# Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Arrest '

disease by the timely use or Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures SICK HEADACHE,

sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS