# The Times.

Virginia—Generally fair Tuesday, except probably local thunder storms; brisk southwesterly winds. Wednesday fair and warmer.
North and South Carolina—Local rains Tuesday; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds; Wednesday fair.

VOL. 14. NO. 93. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, MAY 30 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## PEOPLE STIRRED ABOUT SPITTING.

### A Councilman a Victim of the New Ordinace.

### A DRASTIC MEASURE.

Made to Apply in a Way the Author Did Not Anticipate.

THE LAW TO BE AMENDED.

**To Be Modified in the Clause Pertaining to the Sidewalks—The City Cleaners and Janitors Endorse the Ordinance—The Tobacco Chewers Stand Together Against it.**

The expectorating ordinance is the subject that now agitates a large part of Richmond's population. Wherever men congregate and spit, the new law is the burden of the conversation.

Tobacco chewers as a rule are opposed to the ordinance and condole with one another over the taking away of the inalienable right of an American citizen to spit wherever and whenever he pleases.

A number of the veteran tobacco users consulted Webster's dictionary and found that spitting and expectorating were not exactly synonymous terms and threatened to contest it on that ground if they were reported for spitting on the sidewalk.

Further research into later encyclopedias, make the meaning interchangeable and that ground had to be abandoned. There is talk also of contesting on the plea of its being an infringement on personal rights.

Police Justice Crutchfield thinks it a bad law and on the ground that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it, and he is fining every person brought before him, no matter how unoffensive the violation of the ordinance.

IRONCLAD.

He claims, however, that it is an ironclad ordinance and that he has no discretion. This coupled with the fact that the police are strictly carrying out the letter as well as the spirit of the law has caused it to be enforced in the most drastic manner and be presented to the public in its most unpopular place while yet fresh from the Council Chamber.

That the ordinance has been effective is shown in the greater cleanliness of the sidewalks and public places and though the police have been alert to enforce it only four or five people have so far been fined.

JANITORS THANKFUL.

The janitors of the City Hall note a marked improvement in that building and highly commended the law. Policemen as a rule are advocates of the ordinance and hope it will be allowed to stand.

A councilman discussing the matter yesterday, said "the ordinance has reached all it was expected to reach and by an over-zealous enforcement has touched those it was not intended to hurt."

Everybody nearly, declares it a good ordinance, and that while it has created hardships on a few who unwittingly violated it in an inoffensive way, it has broken up what was a nuisance in many places where chewers and spitters congregate.

WILL FIGHT FOR IT.

The ordinance however has many friends and advocates, and it will not be given up without a fight. The tobacco chewers claim that they have a majority in the Council, and take it for granted that all tobacco chewers will vote for its repeal.

The ordinance is not likely to be repealed, but it will probably be modified in that clause which refers to spitting on the sidewalks.

Mr. Morgan R. Mills, the author of the ordinance said last night that it was never intended to apply to persons who accidentally expectorated on the walkways of the city, but to be used under ordinary discretion to prevent nuisances such as are well-known to exist where men in this city congregate on street corners and in other public places.

A GOOD MEASURE.

Mr. Mills says the ordinance was recognized by the Council as an excellent sanitary measure, and was passed without a dissenting vote, and the fact that it has been made unpopular has not in any sense destroyed its usefulness.

Mr. Mills says he himself will prepare and present an amendment to the ordinance at the next meeting of the Council modifying the clause referring to spitting on the sidewalks, but that the clauses referring to public halls, street cars and elevators will not be changed.

THE JOKERS CHANCE.

A good many people have made a joke of the ordinance, and a sharp eye has been kept on councilmen in hopes of getting them as it were hoisted on their own petards.

A member of the Council has been summoned to appear before the Police Court this morning to answer to the charge of spitting on the sidewalk, and the jokers and the opponents of the ordinance have been shaking hands over the capture.

## THEIR TASK COMPLETED.

**The Reina Mercedes to Be Received from the Wrecking Company.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Navy Department to-day instructed the commandant of the Navy Yard at Norfolk to accept the Spanish prize Reina Mercedes from the Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company. He was also instructed to have an inventory made at once of the articles recovered with her.

Under the contract, the Merritt and Chapman Company will receive $5,000 from the government as payment in full for all demands for their services.

Two propositions regarding the future of the cruiser are under consideration at the Navy Department. One to put the vessel in thorough repair for use in the naval service, and the other to preserve her in her original condition as a souvenir of the recent war.

## THE RALEIGH'S GROUNDING.

**The Court of Inquiry Exonerates Capt. Coghlan from Blame.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Admiral Remey, composing a court of inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances of the recent grounding of the cruiser Raleigh at the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, S. C., filed his report with the Navy Department.

The evidence establishes the fact that the shoal upon which the United States steamship Raleigh grounded on May 9, 1899, has recently been growing to the southward and has encroached upon the bearing, which, heretofore has been the usual and safe guide for the entrance to Charleston harbor of vessels of the Raleigh's draught. It is due to this fact that the Raleigh grounded.

In the opinion of the Court no further proceedings should be had against any officer or man attached to the United States steamship Raleigh.

In the opinion of the Court Captain Joseph B. Cogland, United States Navy, considering the Raleigh's draught should have employed a licensed local pilot before entering the harbor of Charleston, S. C.

The Court, however, is disinclined to discourage in any way a commanding officer from piloting his own vessel under ordinary circumstances.

## BROOKE'S REPORT.

**Shows That Sanitary Conditions Are Better Than Ever Known.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A report of General Brooke, from Havana, of no deaths from the 21th, is a matter of congratulation for the army medical department. Havana, Santiago Clara, Santiago and Matanzas are all supplied now with well equipped hospitals and efficient forces of medical officers.

It is said that a certain amount of yellow fever will develop in the island after the rainy season sets in, but preparations have been made in advance to handle it as it develops, and with a very small unacclimated population no fear is entertained of an epidemic.

## DECORATION DAY IN SANTIAGO.

**Impressive Ceremonies Arranged Over Graves of Virginius' Dead.**

SANTIAGO, May 29.—Decoration Day will be observed here, notwithstanding the fact that there are few graves of Americans in this part of the island.

Major J. S. Saunders has arranged an impressive ceremony to be carried out over the graves of the victims of the Virginius tragedy of 1873, when some thirty Americans and six British subjects, with many Cubans, who were conveying assistance to the Cuban insurgents on the American schooner Virginius, were captured by the Spanish gunboat Tornado and soon afterwards shot by the Spanish.

## HOOD'S IMMUNES RETURN.

**The Regiment is in Fine Shape, the Men Looking Healthy and Strong.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—The United States transport Logan arrived to-day from Gibara, Cuba, with seven officers and 636 men of the Second United States Volunteers, known as Hood's Immunes, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grubbs. This regiment returns in fine condition, the men looking healthy and strong. They were recruited in Louisiana and Texas. There are also on board fifteen discharged soldiers. There was one death on the trip, Private Casey, of Company M, who died May 27th, of dysentery and was buried at sea.

**The Nicaragua Canal.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Admiral Walker, president of the Nicaraguan Canal, submitted the report of that commission to-day to the President, who transmitted it immediately to the Department of State. It is said the President will announce soon the appointment of the new Isthmian commission to carry on the work of canal survey.

## ARGUMENT ON THE DREYFUS CASE

### The General Belief is That Revision is Now Secure—It Arouses Little Excitement Now.

PARIS, May 29.—The Court of Cassation met to-day to hear the debate in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The affair appears to have lost the power of producing any unusual excitement. The court room was filled with Parisian celebrities, the greater part of the hall having been reserved for ticket holders. The general belief is that a revision is secure.

HISTORY REVIEWED.

M. Ballot DeBuepre reviewed the judicial history of the case and said it now rested with the Court to pronounce judgment. He upheld the statement that there was sufficient presumption that most serious errors and doubts existed and that they justified a revision of the case.

He read letters written by Esterhazy, abusing France and the French army; these producing a deep impression upon the audience.

THE COURT'S DUTY.

At this point, with the evident approval of all who listened, M. Ballot de Beupre quoted from M. Mornard's statement as follows:

"Although justice has been rendered, more or less impotent with regard to Esterhazy by the latter's acquittal on the charge of being the author of theBordereau, it is none the less the duty of the Supreme Court to restore to liberty an innocent man unjustly condemned.

## EX-GOV. HOLLIDAY PASSES AWAY

### A Stroke of Paralysis Ended His Days.

### A WELL-SPENT LIFE.

He Was a Man of Ability and Scholarly Attainments.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF VIRGINIA

**Much of His Term Occupied in the Consideration of the State Debt. Some Able Papers and Addresses—A Widely Read and Travelled Man—Funeral Arrangements.**

WINCHESTER, VA., May 29.—Special.—Ex-Governor Fred W. M. Holliday died at his residence on north Market street, in this city, this morning at 8:30 o'clock, after a second stroke of paralysis, which he sustained two weeks ago.

At his bedside when he died were his sister, Mrs. G. F. Mason; his niece, Mrs. Davenport Gibson and her husband, of Charlestown, W. Va., and his colored body servant.

Although unable to converse with any one for the past week, ex-Governor Holliday was in full possession of his faculties and recognized those around him until he died.

About three years ago he sustained a severe stroke of paralysis, which affected his entire right side, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was compelled to relinquish active superintendency of his affairs.

When his death became known there were many callers to express their sympathy and many telegrams of condolence were received by the family.

The funeral ceremonies will be simple. The body will lie in the parlor of his late residence until the hour for the services, which is 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when, accompanied by the local municipal bodies and organizations and Confederate camps, will proceed to Christ Protestant Episcopal church, where the burial service will be read by Rev. Dr. James Grammer, associate rector of the church.

The interment will be in the family burial plot in Mount Hebron cemetery.

HIS CAREER.

E-Gov. Fred W. M. Holliday was born in Winchester, Frederick county Virginia, February 22, 1828. His parents were Dr. R. J. McK. Holliday and May Katherine Holliday, nee Taylor. Dr. Holliday's skill in his profession were so marked, and his life and character so pure and gentle and refined as to well deserve the name of "The Good Physician." Mrs. Holliday was remarkably handsome, with strong sense, and of great force and elevation of character. They died within a short time of each other, at the advanced age of four-score years.

Governor Holliday's paternal grandfather came from the north of Ireland with his parents and settled in Pennsylvania. He afterwards located in Winchester and there perminently lived.

Governor Holliday married Hannah Taylor, in 1828. She lived but a short time and left no children. In 1871 he married Caroline Calvert, daughter of Dr. Richard H. Stewart, of King George county, Virginia. She also died, leaving but one child, who lived only a few weeks.

A FINE SCHOLAR.

Governor Holliday's early life was spent at his home, and his preparation for college made at its academy where he stood well in all his classes. He was fitted for college at the age of fifteen and entered the Junior class at Yale, where he graduated with high honors in 1847.

After his return to Winchester he began the study of law in the office of Messrs Barto & Williams, in which office he stayed a year and afterwards entered the University of Virginia, where in one session he graduated in law and several other branches and was final orator of the Jefferson Literary Society. He returned to his home and at once entered upon the study and practice of his profession, giving his idle hours to broad culture and literature.

His methodical habits, industry, vigorous mind and character soon gained for him a splendid reputation, and within a year he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, for all the courts of the city of Winchester and county of Frederick, which office he held continuously until the civil war.

At the beginning of the war a newly-

(Continued on Second Page.)

EX-GOVERNOR F. W. M. HOLLIDAY.

## THEY RECOMMEND THE ORDINANCES

### Railroad Petitions Finally Successful.

### NO BOND IS REQUIRED.

Eight Hours of Debate With the Opponents of the Measure Active.

TWO VOTES AGAINST R. P., & C.

**Messrs. King and Bloomberg Oppose It—Four Members Get Sleepy and Retire, But the Others Stick It Out and Complete the Work. The Proceedings in Detail.**

After a session of nearly eight hours, which only ended at 1 o'clock this morning, the Council Committee on Streets decided to recommend to the Council of the city of Richmond the adoption of two ordinances, as recommended by the sub-committee, granting certain franchises to the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. The members who opposed the two measures in the sub-committee, raised the same objections in the full committee, but they were all defeated, especially those requiring the companies to give bond for the faithful execution of the provisions of the ordinances or to pay an indemnity of $10,000 in case the ordinances should not be complied with in all the details.

The ordinances go to the Common Council next Tuesday night and to the Board of Aldermen the following week. Then only the Mayor's signature will be needed to make them laws. It is believed that they will be promptly signed.

ALL PRESENT.

It was 5:15 o'clock when the committee was called to order, and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Allen (chairman), Burton, Whittet, King, Bloomberg, Ebel, Woody, Pollock, Peters and Gibson. The only absentees were Messrs. Bahen and Lawder, but both gentlemen entered the room while the session was in progress.

The two railroad companies were represented by their counsel and engineers, as they had been before the sub-committee.

Allegations were first heard in regard to the paving of the sidewalk on Duval between Judah street and Brook avenue. Upon motion of Mr. King it decided to recommend to the Council that the improvement be done. Similar action was taken in regard to the laying of granolithic pavement in font of 601, 603 and 605 east Broad street and in front of Monticello Hall, also in regard to the laying of similar pavement on the west side of Hancock between Clay and Leigh streets; also in favor of the same kind of sidewalk in front of 817 and 819 east Broad street; for the paving of the sidewalk on the north side of Spring between Belvidere and Pine streets; for similar work on the south side of Louisiana street from Fulton street to the corporation line; on the south side of Graham street from Williamsburg avenue to Fulton street; on the north side of Louisiana street between Fulton street and the corporation line; on the west side of Williamsburg avenue from Denny to Nicholson street.

A number of resolutions were adopted ordering the issuing of allegations for various kinds of street improvements or ordering such work to be done.

The contract for the furnishing of hay was awarded to Messrs. Mayo & Denoon, the only bidders.

TO LAY CONCRETE.

Mr. S. P. Cowardin, the engineer of the Richmond Traction Company, opposed the proposition of laying certain portions of the tracks of the First street line in concrete, which did not keep the track in shape. He added that on various points of the Broad street line the concrete had settled. If the tracks had been laid on solidly rammed gravel, he felt confident, this would not have occurred.

The City Engineer pointed out that the concrete foundation was the only thing to be used and that the committee had in the past committed themselves to such a policy. He therefore recommended that the work be done and on motion of Mr. King the City Engineer was ordered to go on with the work. The two street car companies are to be notified to do their portion of the work whenever required by the proposed street improvements.

The further consideration of the regular business of the committee was then suspended on motion of Mr. Pollock and the report of the sub-Committee in regard to the petitions of the Richmond Petersburg and Carolina Railroad and of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway was presented and received.

The ordinance granting the franchise asked for by the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad Company was first taken and the ordinance was considered by motions.

MR. KING AMENDS.

When the first section was read, Mr. King offered as an amendment that the company be compelled to donate for the use of Sixteenth street a strip of land equally as wide as was to be taken up on the east side of the street by the Railroad Company.

Mr. Ebel explained that the ordinance had been carefully considered by the sub-committee and that the street would under the ordinance be of practically the same condition as at present.

The motion of Mr. King was then lost.

Colonel Talcott on behalf of the committee then presented a set of revised maps, which he said conformed with the provision of the ordinance.

Mr. Pollock moved to strike from the preamble the words "without expense to the city," setting forth that the proposed improvement was a great benefit to the city, without any charge. This amendment was agreed to and section 1 was then adopted as recommended by the sub-committee.

When section 2 had been read, Mr. King moved that the provision be stricken out which grants the company the laying of one additional track at grade, where the railroad is to cross Broad street.

Mr. Pollock stated that in the sub-committee he had advocated the tunnelling of Broad street at that point, which could be done for less than $35,000. He therefore offered a substitute to Mr. King's motion, that the track be constructed under grade.

Mr. Ebel explained that the majority of

(Continued on Third Page.)

## THE SEMINARY'S CLOSING SCENES.

### Interesting Addresses Delivered Sunday.

### YEAR'S WORK ENDED.

Sermons Delivered by Rev. Drs. E. M. Green and T. M. Whaling.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY ADDRESS.

**Fine Discourse of Dr. Whaling Sunday Night—Address on Palestine by Dr. Hoge To-Night—To-Morrow's Programme—Delivery of Diplomas and Medals.**

The initial exercises incident to the closing of the Union Theological Seminary began Sunday in the chapel of the Seminary, when Rev. Dr. E. M. Green, of Kentucky, delivered an instructive and eloquent sermon on "The Pastor's Office."

Dr. Green is one of the most forcible and eloquent ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and was recently moderator of the General Assembly, which closed its session here last week.

The distinguished pastor was heard by the students, faculty and a number of residents of this city.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY ADDRESS.

The annual missionary address was delivered Sunday night by Rev. Thornton M. Whaling, of Lexington. It was a

REV. DR. THORNTON WHALING.

scholarly effort and was heard by the large congregation with deep interest.

Rev. Dr. Whaling took as his text: "Prayer, also, shall be made continually."—Psalm 72, 15.

His subject was: "Prayer for Home Missions in the Preacher's Life and Works."

After some preliminary remarks the speaker spoke in substance, as follows:

Seeing before me scores of those who are to be the preachers and pastors of the future, I come this evening, I trust divinely sent, to lay upon your hearts this solmen and sublime duty, Viz: Prayer for missions; or, world-wide intercession for lost men. I wish to set this duty in its right relations to all the other duties of the ministers' life and work.

I. I remark, first, that such world-wide intercession is a part of the proof of the preacher's call and the preacher's fitness to be a minister of the gospel. The man who assumes the function of a teacher, divinely called to expound religious truth, must furnish the evidence which will make it rational for others to accredit this claim. Such evidence is found in the possession of the gifts, knowledge and graces which fit one to discharge the high duties of the ambassador of God. God makes the minister by giving this outfit; only He who made the world can make a minister. What are the steps by which God makes the preacher? (1) God's first step in making a preacher is to create a man, a real man, to begin with. Grace often makes a Christian, where grace would never attempt the task of making a preacher. (2) God's second step in the making of a minister is to train the man whom He has called into the Christian renewed by grace. Judas has had his successors in a graceless and accursed ministry, ending in the doom of perdition, but in God's name walk not in this succession. (3) God's third step in making the preacher is to furnish the opportunities of obtaining requisite knowledge and skill in expounding the Scriptures.

ACCUMULATING IGNORANCE.

The so-called student who passes through the Seminary curriculum neglecting his duties, cultivating stupidity and accumulating ignorance lacks some vital elements in his proof of a divine call to the ministry. (4) God's fourth step in making a minister is to build into his character the graces which advertise him as the evident "man of God." Chief among such graces is the spirit of prayer, reaching its climax in the intercession, which shows that the preacher has read God's purposes of grace in the open vision of God and in the light of God's countenance has seen at once the wealth of God's grace and the depths of man's needs.

What satisfactory proof can any give that God has called him to preach if this world-wide intercession be not the habit and centre of his religious life and devotions.

II. I remark, second, such world-wide intercession is a part of the discipline by which the preacher's own spiritual life is developed. The preacher's life is a constant discipline. (1) By the very nature of his duties he is called to be a constant student of the Scriptures. (2) By the very nature of his official responsibilities the minister is required to be a pastor, studying the spirit and needs of men and ministering to them like a wise and skilled physician of souls. (3) By the very nature of his duties the minister is called to be a man of prayer, live a life of intercession in behalf of the souls of men. Such intercession gives breadth of spiritual vision, generosity of heart, sympathy with men, real Christ-likeness of temper, and serves as a powerful instrument for the development of the preacher's own spiritual life.

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT.

III. Such world-wide intercession is one of the methods by which the preacher develops the spiritual life of his own people.

It is every pastor's duty to educate his charge into an intelligent interest in the supreme cause of Foreign missions. And the prime method by which this is to be done is by the evident exhibition before the charge committed to him that this earnest prayer for missions, this intense and unceasing intercession for a world of lost men, occupies the chief place in his own thought and life and prayers. And when you future pastors have by God's grace brought your own souls to have fellowship with your Lord in this ministry of intercession, and when by God's grace you have brought your people into this goodly fellowship with you, then the key of spiritual success is ready to your hands and to theirs.

IV. Such world-wide intercession secures the blessing of God upon this enterprise of missions.

(1) Such intercession will secure the laborers necessary to carry on this divine work; (2) such intercession strengthen and inspire the missionaries already in the field; (3) such intercession will penetrate heathenism with the cross of light and salvation; (4) such intercession will secure the means, the money, necessary to maintain this cause.

In closing my younger brethren: (1) be life-long students of the holy word; (2) be wise and faithful pastors of the souls of men; (3) above all, be men of prayer, practice the holy art of continual intercession. Build your own spiritual life, your ministry, the activities of the church to which you minister, around this highest form of Christian service a Christ-like spirit inspired intercession.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-night at 8 o'clock in Watt's Hall, Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, of Wilmington, N. C., who has recently returned from a visit to the Holy Land, will deliver an address on "The Palestine of To-day."

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock a meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held.

At 11 o'clock the final address to the graduating class will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Rosebro, D. D., and the diplomas will be presented by Rev. Dr. Finley, president of the board, who presides at this meeting. Dr. Finley will also announce the close of the present session and that the next will begin Wednesday, 4 P. M., October 4, 1899.

THE GRADUATES.

The following is a list of the graduates who will receive diplomas:

James Eustace Ballou, Danville, Va.
Edward Pascal (Bradley, Statesville, N. C.
William Ford Bull, Norfolk, Va.
William Henry Frazer, Lafayette, Ala.
Charles Lee Goodman, Baskett, Ky.
Edward Epes Lane, Richmond, Va.
Joseph Layton Mauzy, McGaheysville, Va.
Hugh Peyton McClintic, Richmond, Va.
Daniel Patrick McGeachy, Lumber Bridge, N. C.
William Scott Morton, Hillandale, Va.
George Thomas Pace, Clarksville, Tenn.
John Gibson Reveley, Timber Ridge, Va.
Joseph Carlton Scott, Wisacky, S. C.
George Field Sevier, Richmond, Mo.
Robert Ernest Vinson, Charleston, W. Va.
Hassel Joseph Williams, Jr., Greensville, Va.
Robert Murphy Williams, Taylor's Bridge, N. C.
William Clarence Underwood, Hopewell, N. C.

## FORGER AND EMBEZZLER.

**A Man Wanted in Indiana Gets Into Trouble in Savannah.**

SAVANNAH, GA., May 29.—Adolph Rand, who was arrested last night on a charge of forgery, turns out to be Adolph Rindlesheimer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who is said to have embezzled money from the Strauss Manufacturing Company, of that city. The Fort Wayne police have requested that he be held until an officer arrives. He has consented to go without requisition. On his person were found a number of blank checks on local banks and one or two checs filled in for small amounts and signed with forged names of Savannah business men.

**Liberia Wants Protection.**

LONDON, May 30.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Daily Chronicle asserts that Dr. Blyden, a native Liberian statesman, is now en route from Liberia, empowered by the Liberian Executive to demand an American protectorate for Liberia, and in the event of the United States refusing he is empowered to approach the British Government on the same subject.

## PEACE PLANS WORKED OUT.

### Our Representatives Favor Scheme of Arbitration—News Received from the Hague.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President and Secretary Hay are gratified at the precedence given by the Hague conference to arbitration, the subejct of which is regarded as mainly American in conception. The detailed scheme of arbitration which is to be proposed by the American delegates was carefully wrought out at the State Department before the commissioners sailed from New York.

It will be laid before the conference probably to-morrow. The details of the American project cannot be divulged now as a matter of courtesy to the conference, but it can be stated that the American project is remarkable at once for its simplicity and comprehensiveness.

NEWS SATISFACTORY.

The news from the Hague that the British and Russian representatives are conferring with a view to reconciling the points of difference in their two schemes of arbitration, gives satisfaction here for the reason that it promises well for an easy amalgamation of opposing schemes with the American project, the latter being very similar in principle to the British plan.

FROM THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE, May 29.—A brief official record of the doing of the Peace Conference during the past week, says:

"Provisional proposals for mediation and arbitration have been submitted by the representatives of Russia, Great Britain, Italy and the United States."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns that the statement that the Americans have submitted an arbitration proposal, is not correct. Their proposals for a permanent tribunal are not ready as French translation is necessary, they will probably be submitted on Wednesday.

ITALY'S PROPOSAL.

Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, submitted a proposal of mediation and arbitration consisting of six articles, in the form of an amendment to the Russian project.

The Americans also submitted an amendment demanding that, in the event of a dispute between two nations each should choose another nation to act together as arbitrators to settle the difference without bloodshed. This must not be confounded with the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal which the Americans will introduce during the week.

## THE COURTS ARE RE-ESTABLISHED

### Filipinos Swear Allegiance to United States.

### WERE INSURGENTS.

The Chief Justice at One Time Aguinaldo's Chief Adviser.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPANISH.

**Otis Decides Against Request of Business Men, That It Would Be Unwise to Make a Change Now. Newspaper Correspondents Disbarred—Cable Layers Fired On.**

MANILA, May 29.—7 P. M.—An order has been issued re-establishing the Philippine courts, which have been closed since the American occupation. It revives all the Spanish system not conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States. The chief justice is Cayetenno Arceleno. The associates of the civil branch are Manuel Arulla, Colonel Crowder and Gregorio Arantia. The justice of the criminal branch are Raymundo Melliza, Ambrosio Rainzarra Julio Lorento, Major Young and Captain Birksimer.

The attorney-general is Florentio Torres. This corresponds with the American Supreme Court.

The oath prescribed begins: "I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America, etc.

The Filipino members are all prominent lawyers.

EX-INSURGENTS.

Arreiano is the leader of his profession in the islands. In the early stages of the Filipino movement he was Aguinaldo's principal adviser. Aranita was a member of Aguinaldo's first cabinet. Mollira was president of the insurgent government at Hollo. Torres is the leader of the local committee working with the commission to conciliate the in-

Spanish will be the official language of the courts.

There has been agitation among the local British and American business men and among lawyers who came to the Philippines to make fortunes, to have the English code and language adopted, but Major General Otis concluded that it would be unwise, even if practicable to upset long usage. He thought it best to give the natives courts in the language to which they have been accustomed.

SMALL SALARIES.

The Spanish salaries proved a stumbling block to obtaining good men, the highest being only $2,500, the Spanish judges receiving fees, which are abolished. All the judges are representative men.

Two correspondents of a New York newspaper have been disbarred for fabricating an interview with General Lawton, dated May 23d at Manila, and for evading the censorship.

The steamer El Cano has arrived here from the island of Guam, bringing the Filipinos who were exiled there by the Spaniards for participating in the old rebellion.

## AN AMERICAN MURDERED.

**Mutilated Body of George Ryan Found in River Near Malolos.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The steamer China, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brought news of the murder of an American named George Ryan, near Malolos. His mutilated body was found April 17th, lashed to a raft floating in the river. The skull had been crushed and both arms had been cut off at the elbows. Ryan in 1893, while serving in the provisional army of Hawaii, stole the crown jewels. He was sentenced to a long term, but was pardoned on December 31, 1898. He stowed away on a transport for Manila, where he entered the army. Ryan was a native of Lexington, Ky., and was about forty-seven years old.

## TO WELCOME VOLUNTEERS.

**Minneapolis and St. Paul Want Them to Mobilize at These Cities.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—All the volunteers now in the Philippines, if they are mustered out at San Francisco, are to be invited to mobolize at Minneapolis and St. Paul. There they are to be tendered a rousing welcome, made the more notable by the presence of President McKinley.

The President has been anxious to meet all the troops who served in the Philippines, if this were possible, and he agreed to go to Minneapolis and St. Paul to to greet the Minnesota volunteers.

With the possibility that the President might be unable to continue his trip further west, the Twin Cities have undertaken to arrange for the mobilization of all the volunteers as their guests. The organizations, if mustered out at San Francisco, will be transported to Minneapolis and St. Paul as the guests of the Twin Cities. After the jubilee the troops will go home to their respective States at the expense of the States. It is said the demonstration will occur early in August.

**Whitecaps Sent On.**

GRIFFIN, GA., May 29.—The eleven men in jail charged with being members of the gang who have beaten negroes had a hearing this afternoon. Justice Carter ruled that the grand jury was the proper tribunal to investigate the matter. Judge E. J. Regan, of the Superior Court, after looking into the state of affairs, decided to hold a special term of court this week. The grand jury drawn will meet at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning and make a thorough investigation. The jurors have been notified to appear Friday morning at 8 o'clock, when the special term of court will be called to order.

**Castilar's Funeral.**

MADRID, May 29.—Immense crowds witnessed to-day the funeral of Senor Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who died at Murcia last Friday. All the public offices and most of the shops of the city were closed, and Madrid put on universal emblems of mourning.

**Gen. Heth Resting Easier.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29—Special. When I called this evening General Heth was resting more comfortably, and though still unconscious, was able to move his lower limbs and arms. There is little hope for his recovery, but he may linger for weeks, or perhaps longer.