

General Otis' Ultimatum

Nothing but Unconditional Surrender of Filipinos Will Be Accepted.

The Natives Ask for a Cessation of Hostilities to Arrange a Settlement.

United States Commander Refuses to Recognise the Native Congress.

Two Hundred Men Were Killed in the Recent Fighting at Quingan.

New York, May 2.—Manila despatches to the Evening World say:

"The insurgent peace commission, which left Manila on Saturday with General Otis' ultimatum that he would accept nothing from the rebels but unconditional surrender, returned with new propositions for a cessation of hostilities. The same two agents of Aguinaldo came into camp again under a flag of truce and renewed their plea for a cessation of hostilities, pending a final settlement.

"It is believed the insurgents' leaders are ready to throw themselves on the mercy of Americans.

"General Otis will meet the commissioners some time to-day."

Washington, May 2.—The following cablegram was received from Admiral Dewey to-day:

"Manila, May 2.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: I cannot get further information concerning Glimore and party now. As soon as this information is obtained I will telegraph. Information reached me to-day from Guam, dated March 20th, that the inhabitants are quiet and contented with the United States flag. (Signed) Dewey."

Losses in the Spanish War. Washington, May 2.—A memorandum has been prepared by the war department, comparing the losses in the Spanish war with five years of the civil war. The aggregate strength of troops employed during the war with Spain was approximately 275,000, covering the period from 1898 to April 1899 inclusive. During this time the deaths from all causes numbered 6,100, or 2 1/4 per cent. The mean strength for the first year of the civil war was 220,571, with an aggregate loss by deaths of 19,169, being 6 4/5 per cent.

Manila, May 3, 12:10 p. m.—A conference, lasting two hours, took place to-day between Major-General Otis and the envoys who came from General Luna bearing a proposal for the cessation of hostilities.

General Otis adhered to his refusal to recognize the so-called government of the insurgents. The Filipinos now ask for a truce of three months to enable Aguinaldo to summon the congress and consult with insurgent leaders on the other islands. The envoys admitted the contention of General Otis that Aguinaldo had little control over affairs outside the island of Luzon.

When the question of the release of Spanish prisoners in the hands of Filipinos was mentioned, Major Manuel Argueles said he considered them in the same category with the Americans, the United States being the successor to Spain in dominion over the islands and acquiring by treaty all Spanish rights and obligations.

After the close of the conference with General Otis, the Filipinos envoys had a consultation with the United States Philippine commission.

The Captured Americans. Washington, May 3.—A despatch from Admiral Dewey gives the names of eight of the Yorktown's crew captured by the insurgents and held prisoners at San Pedro. The admiral adds he is making further inquiries as to the fate of the other seven.

Sent by Aguinaldo. Manila, May 3, 8 p. m.—The Filipino envoys, Major Manuel Argueles and Lieutenant Bernales, have abandoned the pretence under which they came to General Otis that they represented General Luna, and to-day announced that they came direct from Aguinaldo himself.

General Otis said to make any reply would be to recognize the so-called government of the Filipinos.

Major Argueles said Aguinaldo knew he would be overpowered in time, but would be able to continue the fight for months, and he would do so unless he were given what Major Argueles termed "peace with dignity."

Mr. Schurman, president of the United States Philippine commission, expresses the opinion that the interviews recorded General Otis to the Filipino envoys will have a good moral effect, as tending to convince Aguinaldo's representatives that the American authorities mean to give the Filipinos good government, and not the Spanish sort. Certainly it has had a civilizing influence in inducing them to observe the amenities of war and to consent to Americans furnishing food for American prisoners.

The exodus of natives from the insurgent lines continues. By filling in the roads where it was required, putting in the river canoes, and plowing fields south of Malolos, the American army is

in a fine position for the expected decisive blow.

Two Hundred Natives Killed. Manila, May 3—8 p. m.—While Captain Wheeler, with a detachment of the 4th cavalry was covering Hale's advances yesterday he discovered a large body of rebels at Pullian. The cavalry opened fire, but there was no response. Thinking that the rebels wanted to surrender, Lieutenant Bell went forward to parley with them. The Filipinos replied that they did not wish to surrender, but that they had been ordered to refrain from fighting during the negotiations. They asked what Lieutenant Bell wanted, and in reply were given half an hour in which to retire, which they did. Spanish prisoners, who have escaped into American lines, report that after General Hale's advance on Quingan 200 Filipinos were buried. This is the largest number of rebels killed in any engagement for several months.

AND NOW SPAIN.

Hong Kong, May 2.—It is reported here to-day that Senor Navarro, Spanish consul, is now preparing documents in the case of Spain against China. Spanish government will demand a substantial land indemnity because the viceroy of Canton permitted the notorious Abbey expedition to supply the insurgents in the Philippines with arms prior to the signing of the peace treaty.

INDIAN CHIEF SHOT.

Ottawa, May 1.—An Indian chief, Jake Ice, was today shot dead at the St. Regis Reserve by Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police. The commissioner and a small party of men went to the reserve for the purpose of arresting four chiefs who opposed the government's proposal to elect chiefs every three years. The Indians were arrested and taken to the agency, where they tried to escape. Colonel Sherwood drew a revolver and shot Jake Ice dead.

Rebels Claim a Victory

Mataafa's Followers Are Again Threatening the Town of Apia.

The Three Powers Instruct Their Representatives to Cease Fighting.

Wellington, N.Z., May 2.—Advices from Samoa indicate that the instructions received from the powers to cease hostilities makes the situation in the islands very serious, as the rebels hold the main food supplies, and are again near the municipality of Apia.

The correspondent of Reuters News Agency thinks it is evident the home authorities misunderstood the situation in Samoa. Germans and rebels are already jubilant and claim a victory over the British and American forces. The correspondent says unless the rebels are made to submit the difficulties will remain unsolved, while the people in the outskirts of the city are at the mercy of the rebels.

The American consul's store at Apia was looted last week while the German store adjoining it was left untouched.

The British American residents strongly condemn the action of the powers in ordering a cessation of hostilities at this stage.

Two days after the last battle at Vaillima, Lieutenant R. A. Grant, of the British cruiser Porpoise, marched his brigade into Vaillima unopposed, followed by a company of British bluejackets under Captain Sturdee and Lieutenant Carver.

An inspection of the battlefields shows that the defenses erected by the rebels near the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, were strongly and well planned.

The loss sustained by the rebels is evidently much greater than at first appeared.

The main section of Mataafa's followers engaged in the battle of Vaillima retreated westward to Imomonga, where they lay in wait for the friendlies. Orders have been given them to capture Lieutenant Gaunt's head. The rebels are also anxious to secure the superior weapons with which the brigade is armed.

It is rumored 13 boats filled with armed rebels are approaching from the east. The town appears safe.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson Condemns the Bombardment. London, May 2.—Robert Louis Stevenson's widow has written to the Western Star Gazette from Madeira on the bombardment of Samoa villages by the British and American warships. Mr. Stevenson says: "President McKinley allowed no fighting on Cuban towns unless they gave active cause of offense, and Commodore Watson was ordered not to attack undefended Spanish cities. Does the President keep his humanity for civilized countries alone?"

London, May 2.—The Samoa villages were inhabited at the time of the war and that non-combatants have no choice between the rebel followers and "taking to the woods." Under such conditions delicate women can hardly exist, while children die like flies.

Mrs. Stevenson's letter concludes as follows: "Chief Justice Chambers should be represented as saying in a letter to his brother, it never was happier. He must be a person singularly devoid of imagination if he never pictured to himself the scenes being enacted in those bombarded villages. The exodus of panic-stricken people rushing hither and thither, shells bursting everywhere, the cries of bedridden, helpless and wounded people burning alive in their blazing houses, women in the pangs of childbirth, and mangled children crawling on the sands and the sea before them and the bush behind them, and we read the words 'diver also shelled. Who is to be held responsible for these deeds which are a disgrace to both England and America?"

MAINLAND CONNECTION

Mr. James Dunsmuir Submits a Proposal Looking to That End.

A FAST FERRY FROM CHEMAINUS TO VANCOUVER

Will Do the Trip in Three and a Half Hours—A Proposal of Great Moment to Victoria.

This morning a proposal was received by Mr. Noah Shakespeare, chairman of the railway sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty, from Mr. Jas. Dunsmuir, which, although the details are not at present available, is understood to give an entirely different complexion to the railroad situation, so far as Victoria is concerned. Mr. Shakespeare was asked this morning for the contents of the communication in his possession, but of course declined to make them public until he has laid the matter before his sub-committee and they in turn have reported to the main body. A meeting is being summoned to-day and the railway sub-committee will in all probability meet forthwith.

The proposal of Mr. Dunsmuir, it is understood, is in the form of a definite undertaking to instal a fast train and ferry service between Victoria and the Mainland, the E. & N. system being employed between Victoria and points on the east coast of the island, which will become the terminus of the railway ferry. The time, it is said, will be exceptionally fast, only three hours and a half being consumed in the trip from Chemainus or whatever point is chosen, and Vancouver at which place connection will be made with the C.P.R. transcontinental system.

The inauguration of such a service would, in the opinion of those familiar with such matters, involve considerable reduction in the grade of the E. & N. road, similar to that indicated by Mr. Dunsmuir in conversation with the railway sub-committee last year. At that time the possibility of such a step being taken was mooted, and so some of the members stated afterwards in the general committee, Mr. Dunsmuir intimated that he might yet submit a proposition of this kind. When pressed to do so, Mr. Dunsmuir stated that "his motives were so persistently misconstrued by Victorians that he hesitated about taking the step."

It is believed by those spoken to on the subject to-day, who are capable of forming an opinion on the subject, that such a step would not be taken by the head of the E. & N. Co. without a definite understanding with the C.P.R. with whom a great number of details would have to be arranged. Mr. Dunsmuir's visit to the East, taken in conjunction with the present proposal, is generally believed to have been for the purpose of personally meeting the heads of the C.P.R. and the members of the Federal administration. What assurances he received and what arrangements he made, are of course, as yet, matters of conjecture only.

AFFAIRS AT CIRCLE CITY.

Captain Richardson Says the People Don't Want Soldiers and Reject Proposals for Local Government.

Washington, May 3.—The acting secretary has received a report from Captain Richardson, who commands the post at Circle City, Alaska, together with a report from Lieutenant Walker, in command at St. Michaels, upon the conditions existing along the Yukon.

According to Captain Richardson's report the advent of United States troops at that place met with considerable disfavor from a majority of the people at Circle City, while at St. Michaels the business men desire to retain the troops, and recommend a continuation of the garrison there. Capt. Richardson made several attempts to induce the better element of the community in Circle City to establish some mode of local government, but a large majority of the town decided to reject every form of town government, suggested. The sentiment of the meeting, Captain Richardson says, was that the people of the town already have too much law and government. Captain Richardson explained this opposition to the establishment of local government upon the ground that few of the inhabitants expect to remain longer than a few months, or a year.

The only general regulations issued by Captain Richardson up to the time of the report has been for the closing of saloons, dance halls and gambling places from 6 a. m. until 9 p. m. on Sunday, and against carrying concealed weapons. He says he may be obliged to prescribe regulations regarding sanitation and police with the coming of spring. He has established a patrol of one commissioned officer and six men in the town, and reports that it works satisfactory and acceptable to the better element.

GERMANY PLEASED.

Berlin, May 3.—The Tagblatt, commenting on the news of the American government's pleasant reception of the German insurance commissioners, says: "We hope other political economic differences between Germany and the United States will also be regulated in the same conciliatory spirit."

THE TAILORS STRIKE.

A Lively Scene in Vancouver During Which a Man Received a Nasty Cut on the Head.

Vancouver, May 3.—There was a lively fracas in the Arcade early this morning between striking tailors and two brought from Seattle by J. G. Campbell, O. Dillan and M. Wolf arrived last night to work for Mr. Campbell. They were met by pickets and the situation explained, but they said they would stay and work.

This morning they started for the shop and were met by a deputation of tailors who offered to send them back to Seattle and recompense them as well. They insisted upon going to Campbell's store and the strikers closed in on them. Dillan pushed through the crowd and entered an office to telephone for the police but could not connect. The strikers jeered at him, and when he came out he struck the nearest man in the eye. In a moment a number of men were struggling on the ground and the fight lasted some minutes. Dr. Mills had to put five stitches in Wolf's head.

A number of arrests are expected hourly.

SCORCHED BY LIGHTNING.

New York, May 3.—During a storm yesterday afternoon Sadie Tunic, who lives with her parents at 51, Broome street, was apparently struck by lightning and is alive to tell her experience. She is at Governor Hospital, where Dr. Shiels made the following statement:

"The lightning struck Sadie on the bridge of the nose, apparently. It blazed a mark as broad as a thumb down the nose, spreading out a little on the chin. From there the lightning seems to have jumped to her abdomen. It did not touch her breast, but scorched the whole surface of her abdomen. Then it must have jumped again to her wrists and ankles, for there is a band of singed and circled skin fully four inches wide encircling each wrist, and similar bands, though not so wide, on each ankle."

It is thought an umbrella with a steel rod which she carried attracted a bolt and her escape is due to her having been thinly clad, with broken shoes, and her clothing and shoes being wet.

CONCESSIONS TO FILIPINOS.

Washington, May 1.—President Schurman of the Philippine commission has sent to the State Department a long report on the conference that was held at Manila on Saturday between the members of the commission and the representatives of Aguinaldo. The text of the despatch was not made public, but it was stated that Mr. Schurman's report agreed precisely with the Associated Press statement of the proceedings in the conference.

It is declared at the State Department that the proclamation issued by the commission just before the beginning of the last campaign, presents the maximum concessions to be made to the insurgents by the United States government. The government is willing to accord the natives an opportunity to test their abilities for the Philippine commission proposes to allow them almost complete control of their local affairs. The experiment is already in progress at some point in the Philippines outside the island of Luzon. So far as the reports indicate these experiments are working well.

CUBAN SOLDIERS' PAY.

Havana, May 2.—Governor General Brooke and General Gomez held another conference yesterday regarding the distribution of \$3,000,000. At a previous conference the Cuban commander freely admitted that the rolls, as drafted by the Cuban military assembly, were too large and General Gomez undertook to get the facts from individual commanders and make corrections accordingly. In the meantime General Brooke was to make independent inquiries. The agent for General Gomez, in the province of Santiago, reports that 17,000 Cubans there are entitled to share in the distribution. Major General Wood does not figure on half that number. Gomez roughly estimates the entire army at about 23,000.

Deadman's Island

Hon. Mr. Martin Thinks the Provincial Government's Claim Will Hold Good.

Mr. Ludgate's Chances of Securing the Land for a Sawmill Site Are Poor.

Vancouver, May 3.—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Martin in an interview this afternoon said he thought the claim of the provincial government to Deadman's Island will hold good, and that Mr. Ludgate has a poor chance of securing it now for a sawmill site. He is still acting for Mr. Ludgate, however, and says he will continue to do so. He says the talk of his resigning his portfolio on account of his connection with the case is all rot. He left for Victoria to-day on the Charmer.

RHODES AND THE KAISER.

London, May 2.—An enormous crowd of people gathered in the vicinity of Cannon Street Hotel here to-day in the hope of hearing Mr. Cecil Rhodes address the meeting of the Chartered British South African Company. The Duke of Abercorn, president of the company, occupied the chair.

Mr. Rhodes took an optimistic view of the past and the future of Rhodesia. Referring to his recent visit to Berlin, Mr. Rhodes said the agreement for carrying a telegraph line through German territory was effected through the kindness of the Emperor William, who, whatever might be his feelings respecting certain little incidents which Mr. Rhodes was still a broadminded man. (Cheers.)

Dealing with his failure to come to an agreement with the government of Great Britain respecting the proposed guarantee for the projected Cape-to-Cairo railroad, Mr. Rhodes said the directors proposed to raise fifteen million dollars by the issue of bonds bearing four per cent. interest, and with this money to build the remaining 750 miles northward.

The loan scheme proposed by Mr. Rhodes was approved by the meeting on a show of hands.

SUGAR REFINERY CLOSED.

Peoria, Ill., May 3.—As the result of the demand for an advance in wages the glucose sugar refining works has been closed. Eight hundred men are out of work.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

The Liberal Budget

Finance Minister Fielding Has a Surplus of Over \$4,000,000.

Dominion Government Reply to "Blue Ruin" Prophets and Tory Jeremiahs.

Consumers Benefit Under Change in Coal Oil Regulations.

Railway Building in Southern British Columbia—Extension of Time Granted.

Ottawa, May 2.—In the House to-day Hon. W. S. Fielding estimated the revenue for the current year at \$46,632,308 and the expenditure at \$42,028,028, which leaves a surplus on 30th June next of \$4,604,280.

The case of detention of Lee Coy's family on board an Empress at Vancouver has been discussed by the cabinet. The law as interpreted by the government seems to preclude giving permission to land. The Canadian Pacific is supporting Lee Coy. A definite decision will be given tomorrow.

There will be no changes in the tariff in regard to coal oil, and inspection fees will be done away with and irksome regulations abolished so that the consumer will obtain a considerable reduction in the price of oil, in fact more than if the entire duty had been removed and the regulations left as they were.

Messrs. Maxwell and McInnes, along with Messrs. Allie, Mackenzie, Mann, Lukes, etc., waited on Premier Laurier to-day about a subsidy to the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway.

Railways in British Columbia.

A bill authorizing an extension of time for the completion of the branches of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company and the building of a new branch from Port Steele on the Crow's Nest line to Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well as other branches, provides a long discussion. The British Columbia Southern is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it was under that charter that the Crow's Nest was built.

Mr. Bostock wanted the committee to impose restriction to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway to give a station to a town-site called Moyle. He claimed that stations were given to Maple and Swanes, neighboring townships, where there were only two or three people and refused one to Moyle, which has 500 of a population.

Hon. A. G. Blair agreed that railways, particularly in the west, seemed to show less regard than they should to the rights of towns along their lines, and said with respect to the particular case in question, that though the Canadian Pacific Railway claimed there were topographical barriers to locating a station at Moyle, the deputy minister of railways reported differently. Recognizing the unsatisfactory condition of affairs with regard to the location of stations, Hon. A. G. Blair said he proposed to introduce legislation this session amending the Railway Act so that the railway committee of the privy council may have absolute power to settle all disputes concerning the subject. Power was given to deal with this particular case as to locating stations under the Crow's Nest Pass Subsidy Act.

On account of the objection, Mr. Bostock's suggestion was dropped.

One branch of the extension of this railway is to run to the south, and Mr. Oliver asked what the government policy was with respect to the building of lines to the international boundary, to connect with the American railway systems.

Hon. A. G. Blair said that personally he could see no objection to incorporation railways running to the boundary.

The bill was finally passed with a few minor amendments.

IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

Women of the United States Will Hold Demonstrations on May 15.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 2.—Mrs. May Wright Sewell, of the American branch of the International Women's Peace Committee, organized to promote the cause of peace by universal international demonstrations of women in favor of the aims for which the Czar's peace committee has been convened, has decided to ask women everywhere throughout the United States to arrange for holding mass meetings for women in their respective communities on May 15th. To prepare the public for this demonstration, the women taking the initiative are recommended to invite the pastors of all churches to preach sermons on the Czar's conference on Sunday, May 14.

GEN. WHEELER'S MARRIAGE.

New York, May 2.—A Washington despatch says the coming wedding of Mrs. Geo. W. Childs and General Wheeler is understood by friends to be an assured fact, and the ceremony will take place this month.

KILLING SEA LIONS.

San Francisco, May 2.—A large number of seal lions at Point Reyes Rockeries have been killed since last Friday by subordinate of the state board of fish and game commissioners. It is hoped by reducing the herd they will no longer be a menace to the fisheries of the coast.

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