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ONE CENT

HARDY FUNSTON SEES A HOT PLACE FOR KIDNAPERS OF REBEL LEADER

In a Modest Statement He Tells How With a Handful of Scouts the Head and Front of Filipino Insurrection Was Captured in His Stronghold.

Forged Letters Deceived Aguinaldo and His Whole Staff Till They Were Powerless To Resist—"Stop That Foolishness," Said Rebel Leader, When His Own Men Fired on the Kidnapping Party—A Bold and Desperate Scheme.

Manila, March 28.—General Fred Funston, who, March 23, captured General Emilio Aguinaldo, when interviewed today by a representative of the Associated Press, made the following statement concerning the capture of the Filipino leader: The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived Feb. 28 at Panabangan, in the Province of Nueva Ecija, Northern Luzon, with letters from Emilio Aguinaldo, and directed Baldermo Aguinaldo to take command of the provinces of Central Luzon, supplanting General Alajandrin. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that 400 men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide them to where Aguinaldo was.

His Bold Effort.
General Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent, and laid his plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent general, Lucena, incidentally obtaining Lucena's seal, official papers and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed, ostensibly from Lucena to Aguinaldo, one of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that, pursuant to orders received from Baldermo Aguinaldo, Lucena was sending his best company to President Emilio Aguinaldo.

Chose His Brave Men.
His plans completed and approved, Gen. Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Macabebe, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty were insurgents, and the others the dress of the Filipino laborer. This Macabebe company, armed with 50 Mausers, 15 Remingtons and 10 Jorgensenes, was commanded by Capt. Russell Hazard. With him was his brother, Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazard, both of the 11th United States Cavalry. Capt. Hazard, New York, 34th Infantry, was the only American accompanying the expedition. With the Macabebes were four ex-military officers, one being a Spaniard, and the other three Tagalogs, whom General Funston trusted implicitly.

Blue Shirts and Khaki.
General Funston and the American officers wore plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. They carried each a half-bushel, but wore no insignia of rank. The men were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four ex-military officers. On the night of March 5 the party embarked on the United States gunboat "Vicksburg." It was originally intended to drift to the mainland, but a storm arose, and three of the canoes were lost. This plan was abandoned.

Funston as a Prisoner.
At 2 a.m. March 24, the "Vicksburg" put into a private arrangement involving territorial or financial conditions with any other power. Russia had again assured Great Britain that the occupation of the British railroads was only temporary and without prejudice to the interests involved. Great Britain had no objection to the right in connection with these railroads, nor had she ignored the interests of the shareholders. The British Government was not to be subjected to duty, but caution was necessary, lest the interests of British commerce be damaged.

Anglo-German Agreement.
Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, said that when this was being negotiated the German Government had given Great Britain to understand that, in the German view, Manchuria was not a place where they considered they had any interest. He thought, however, that the point did not deserve too much attention, pointing out that the only two treaty ports in Manchuria were New Chwang and Ta Lien Wan, with regard to which explicit assurances had been given by Russia.

Not at War With China.
The ally had agreed they were not at war with China, and desired to derive no territorial advantage from the present events. They also recognized the binding nature of the existing treaties, and desired to maintain the open door on commercial and economical questions, while within the spheres where existed preferential rights there should be equality of opportunity for all the powers concerned. The British Minister at Peking had been instructed to be moderate in his demands, and to decide that the claims should be forwarded to the powers in order to strengthen the guards against any misunderstanding of the intentions.

As Regards Indemnity.
In regard to the question of the indemnity now under discussion, it was decided that the claims should be forwarded by the powers in one lot. As to the source whence the indemnity should come, it was not desirable to impose on China any crushing burden. Being so far from the British Government, which was to respect the existence of China as a power. He did not despair of the possibility of a settlement. The people possessed many good qualities. Both the British and German Governments informed China that it was not desirable, while negotiating with the powers as a whole, that she should entertain any special claims.

BRITAIN'S POSITION AS TO CHINA EXPLAINED BY LORD LANSDOWNE

No Further Military Operations at Present—Integrity of China and Open Door for Trade Britain's Desire—Russia Still Makes Fair Promises re Manchuria.

London, March 28.—In the House of Lords today Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, announced that no further military operations in the British troops in China were contemplated for the present. When Field Marshal Count Von Waldseeer recently ordered preparations for the recent expedition, the British Government was instructed Gen. Gansdorff to communicate with the German Government before participating therein.

The compliance of China to the demands of the powers was hardly of such a character as to justify the withdrawal of the allied forces, but the British Government was able before long to withdraw or reduce its forces in China. Negotiations were necessarily slow, with a refugee Government. On the broad questions, however, there was a practical unanimity among the powers.

Lord Lansdowne said he had seen newspaper reports, suggesting that Count Von Buelow, the German Imperial Chancellor, had interpreted the agreement differently from the British view, because all the powers, including Germany, had repeatedly declared that they wished to maintain the integrity of China.

The Manchurian Agreement.
In regard to the reported Manchurian agreement, Lord Lansdowne said he was not in a position to pass final opinion on the matter. The Government would not criticize in a carrying spirit any arrangement regarding Manchuria which was in the nature of a modus vivendi. It was suggested that the versions of the treaty published were simply translations on the part of some official, or pure invention designed to bring about a misunderstanding.

He added: "Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to cooperate with the Chinese Government in any arrangement which would be to the benefit of the Chinese people. If Russia would only by communicating the real text of the agreement, enable Great Britain to put the matter to rest, we should be glad to do this in cooperation with her."

He said that the British and German Governments had been informed that it was not desirable, while negotiating with the powers as a whole, that she should entertain any special claims.

MILNER IS NOT TO BE RECALLED ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COMMONS

Merriman and Sauer Will Not Be Allowed to Address Parliament—No Better Terms to Be Offered—Nearly 30,000 Fresh Troops Sent to Africa Since Feb. 7.

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Joseph Chamberlain announced that the Government had no intention of superseding Sir Alfred Milner as Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Government leader, in response to a question put by Sir Robert Reid (Liberal), announced the Government's refusal to permit Messrs. Merriman and Sauer to address the House against the establishment of a Crown colony form of government in South Africa.

Mr. Bryce still persists. London, March 28.—The statement of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons, that the Government had printed all it knew about the Boer-Khoshone power negotiations, and that nothing had transpired since, caused James Bryce (Liberal) to analyze the terms offered. He contrasted General Kitchener's first views with the final letter incorporated in Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions, and expressed the hope that the Government would reconsider the negotiations.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that to offer better terms would be to magnify the Boer. The Government could not afford to show again that it paid better terms to a rebel than a loyalist. The Cape points, as a rule, had been worse than the Boer.

Mr. Brown Not Dismissed.
Lord Craighero, the Under Foreign Secretary, said Mr. McLeary Brown, the Director-General of the London Customs, had not been dismissed from office, as announced from Seoul by way of Yokohama, March 28. There had been a difficulty to abolish, which was changing the close attention of the Government.

War Office Kept Its Promise.
Mr. Hurrell, the War Secretary, announced that the War Office had fulfilled its engagement, given Feb. 7, to send 20,000 mounted reinforcements to the Cape. He said that 9,000 men had been actually dispatched, while 9,000 more were awaiting transportation.

Probably a Canard.
Portsmouth, Eng., March 28.—The Evening News publishes a statement to the effect that General Dewar has been captured.

Jeune of Boer Forces.
Cape Town, March 28.—Commandant Kridliger, Commandant Schoepner and Commandant Van Roonen have joined the Boer forces, and are now moving in the direction of the Orange River, via Yuterstad.

Cape Town, March 28.—The British Intelligence report, March 25, on the command of Gen. Milner and Commandant Schoepner, on Sunday night. The Boers had, having six killed.

HERE IS CONFESSION OF OATHS IN THE COOK INVESTIGATION CASE

Men of Position in the Land Swore Point Blank Against Each Other Before the Senate Committee, and There Was a Warm Time.

Sir Wilfrid and Sir Richard Denied Having Had Any Connection With the \$10,000 Offer—"Preston Swore Falsely All the Way Thru," Declared Mr. Cook--All the Evidence in—Counsel's Addresses After Easter.

Ottawa, March 28.—(Special.)—The evidence in the Cook charges was all put in today. Room B was charged with electricity while men of position in the land swore at each other and point-blank against each other. Naturally, threats of personal violence were heard of, and there is some speculation to-night as to whether or not assault and battery will follow the confusion of oaths.

Ed. Hancock, bookkeeper for the Ontario Lumber Co., of which Mr. Cook was president, told the committee he remembered Preston visiting Cook's office in the fall of 1898. Preston entered the office and said, "Good morning, Mr. Senator." When Mr. Preston was shown out, Mr. Cook was in a rage, and said: "What do you think of that damn scoundrel? He wanted me to pay \$10,000 for a Senatorship."

The Premier called. Mr. Blaine called Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had been sitting beside Sir Richard Cartwright.

After Mr. Blaine had read the charge, he embodied in the resolution of the Senate, which was passed, the following words: "It is absolutely untrue." Mr. Cook was not directly or indirectly suggested to ask Mr. Cook for money for a Senatorship. As to the appointment of Ontario Senators, he always took the advice of his Ontario colleagues, when they were unanimous; when in disagreement, he acted on his own judgment. He denied positively that he ever thought of asking for money for a Senatorship.

Mr. Ritchie: I certainly think there was nothing added to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had anything to do with the matter.

Sir Richard's Denial.
Sir Wilfrid stated while Sir Richard Cartwright was under examination. The Minister of Trade and Commerce answered the question put to him without hesitation, making, when he got the opportunity, half-laughing and entirely sarcastic allusion to Cook. He spoke, however, with a pausing, twirling motion of the lips, a sign of anything but indifference. To make his long examination as short as possible, he declared the charge involved "Absolute untruth." Not directly, indirectly, or offer to Cook through Cameron. Until he saw Cook's affidavit, prior to the election, he had no knowledge of such a thing. He told of his personal feelings towards Cook, and of the correspondence which he had treated by political opponents—John A. Macdonald, he is afterwards mentioned. He repeated his emphatic denial of the charge suggested in any way a money consideration for Cook's Senatorship.

As to a question as to correspondence with Cameron, he said: "At this distance of time, I would not care to swear there had been no correspondence between Cameron and myself. To the best of my recollection, the correspondence was cancelled between us, except, perhaps, over Cameron's own appointment, as I can remember, no correspondence passed between Cameron and myself about Mr. Cook. Mr. Ritchie: What do you say about the special statement made by Sir Richard? I have no recollection whatever of any letter at all. I don't believe that any such letter existed. The examination was narrowed to the exact words used by Cook, but the initials of the witness were the same. Mr. Ritchie: Did you ever employ Mr. C. Cameron as a go-between with Mr. Cook?"

Mr. Cook's Claim.
The evidence went on: Cameron came about Cook's claim to a Senatorship, as a number of times. But Sir Richard was most emphatic in denying Cook's statements as to the interview in the office of the witness in the fall of 1897, or the spring of 1898. This was the interview in which Cook said he told Sir Richard that Cameron had demanded \$10,000 for the Senatorship.

"Cook most assuredly never made such a statement about \$10,000, or any sum at all."

Mr. Ritchie: "Did he, in any way, refer to the letter or to the offer?"

Sir Richard: Never, or to the Cameron interview.

Sir Richard's Support of Cook.
The substance of it was that Cook used to come once a month, and, on each occasion, pressing his claim. The delay in the appointment was that the transaction would be approved by Mills and Cox. Mr. March took the thread from Mr. Ritchie and Richard stated that, in Cook's despatches upon him, he conducted himself in such a manner, and used such unbecomingly and violent language, that

OFFICIALS USED A DECOY LETTER CLERK YIELDED TO TEMPTATION

Mystery of Missing Letters in the City Postoffice Cleared Up By Arrest of a Trusted Employee—Accused Let Out on Bail.

A clerk employed at the General Postoffice was taken into custody last night by Detective Cuddy and locked up at the Court-street Station on a charge of theft preferred by the officials of the Postal Department. It is charged that he stole a certain letter and its contents, which are now in the hands of the police. The arrest was made about 11 o'clock by Detective Cuddy, and three hours later the accused was admitted to bail in two sureties of \$100 each, furnished by his relatives.

Of late the complaints from business men whose letters failed to reach their destination became very numerous, and the department at Ottawa was consequently notified. It was followed this week by the visit to the office of Inspector O'Leary from Ottawa, who advised that such action be taken as would put a stop to the trouble.

Yesterday Inspector Stark sent an officer of the office, and Detective Cuddy was chosen to discharge the duty. The officer was taken to the Postoffice, and, after consulting with Inspector Stark, he was directed to go to the office to capture the supposed thief by means of a decoy letter. The letter was put in the mail, and it was eventually passed to the accused's hands and was read by him. He was then taken to the station, and a search of his pockets revealed the stolen letter, which was then placed under arrest.

In a short time it was found that the letter had disappeared, and an investigation showed that the accused had yielded to the temptation, and taken it. When the Postoffice for the night he was detained by Detective Cuddy, and the letter was returned to the office of Inspector Henderson. A search of his pockets revealed the stolen letter, which was then placed under arrest.

The accused is 31 years of age, and has a wife and two children living in Ottawa. He received his appointment at the Postoffice about three years ago, and in receipt of a salary of but \$30 a month. It is stated that he had been in the office for some time, and his honesty and integrity had never been questioned.

MOORE INVOLVED CANADIANS WHO HAD RECOVERED IN ENGLAND.

The Vessel Had 1051 Passengers, a Majority of Whom Were Italians—A Quick Trip.

Halifax, March 28.—The mail steamer *Kitchener*, Capt. Evans, arrived in port this evening from Liverpool, making the record of 10 days, 10 hours, 10 minutes, and 10 seconds for the voyage. She had on board 1051 passengers, the majority of them being Italians. Of this number 54 were second cabin and 718 steerage, landed here. Included in the first mentioned were the following: Staff-Sergeant Allison, Strathcona Horse, of the Imperial Yeomanry; Trooper R.C.B. Trooper Stuart, Strathcona Horse; Trooper A. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper B. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper C. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper D. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper E. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper F. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper G. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper H. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper I. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper J. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper K. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper L. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper M. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper N. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper O. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper P. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper Q. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper R. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper S. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper T. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper U. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper V. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper W. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper X. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper Y. Trooper, Strathcona Horse; Trooper Z. Trooper, Strathcona Horse.

COOK'S TURKISH BATHS, 304 KING W.

He Flashed Guilty.
"Oh, what a splendid hat," she said. The young man looked serene. "It sits as nice upon your head as mine. You must have got it from Dinen."

Turkish Baths at Pender's, 75c
New York, March 28.—Robert Grant Lyman's physician says the promoter is suffering from nervous prostration and has gone out of town for his health. He proposes to return shortly and face his creditors.

Patents—Fetherstonhaugh & Co.
King-street, West, Toronto, also Montreal, Ottawa and Windsor.

DEATHS.
ELIAS—On 31, convalescence 5, Vaughan, near Cambridge, Thursday morning, March 28, 1900, William C. Elias, in his 70th year.

Funeral on Sunday at 3 p.m. to Christ Church Cemetery, Woodbridge.
FAR—At 283 East Queen-st., Toronto, on Wednesday, March 27, 1900, Robert Harvey Fair, beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fair, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Friday, 4 o'clock, to St. James' Cemetery.
Sue & Alexander papers please copy. HORSBY—At her late residence, 60 Berwick-avenue, Toronto, on Thursday, March 28, in her 82nd year, Mary, widow of the late Samuel Horse of Tainon, Saskatchewan, Eng.

PUNERAL PRIVATE.
O'CONNELL—At Oakville, March 28, in the 88th year of her age, Catherine O'Connell, widow of Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, Mount Pleasant, Toronto. Funeral Saturday morning, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock.

COOK'S TURKISH BATHS, 304 KING W.
Turkish, cold, and steam baths, 304 King W. Turkish cold, and steam baths, 304 King W. Turkish cold, and steam baths, 304 King W.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.
March 28. At From.
Ottawa, New York, Liverpool
Toronto, New York, Liverpool
Montreal, New York, Liverpool
Lake Superior, Halifax, Liverpool
Ottawa, New York, Boston
Toronto, New York, Boston
Montreal, New York, Boston
Stamand, Rotterdam, New York
Great Western, Plymouth, New York