

Electricity has increased the power of seacoast lights to that of 3,000,000 candles.

President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford university, accompanied by his wife and young son, has just sailed for Samoa.

Prof. Virchow, who recently passed his 80th annual milestone and is still hale and hearty, took a leading place in the medical world nearly 60 years ago.

David Crosby Foster, president of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) savings bank, is believed to be the oldest active bank president in the country.

The death of an aged woman named Bridget Lawler in the city hospital at Boston reveals strange eccentricities.

The new history of Texas which President Roosevelt will write when he retires from the presidency is to be confined to the story of the Texan Revolution.

Paderewski is an excellent man of business. All the money he earns by his profession, and it is said to exceed \$10,000 a year, is invested to the best advantage.

In Austria a woman, no matter what she may do, is never regarded or treated quite as a criminal.

A prominent physician has announced his belief that in diagnosing a patient's case it is as essential to observe his walk as to feel his pulse.

Abner Crossman has just completed the work of supervising the frescoing of the state house dome at Topeka, Kas.

The traveling bag has undergone interesting changes within the last few years, and has become a much more handy article than it used to be.

On the Ferro Carril Tallal, one of the Chilean railways, there is a gradual rise from the coast to the Andes, 80 miles distant.

A week which has witnessed emotions of such conflicting and intense character as to be without parallel in the nation's history is ending as it began, in rejoicing.

SAFELY PASSES CRISIS.

Physicians in Attendance on King Declare He Is Out of Immediate Danger.

BULLETIN CAUSES GREAT REJOICING.

His Majesty Is Quite Comfortable and Sees Several Members of Royal Family During Day—Many of the Festivities Planned Are Now to Be Carried Out.

London, June 30.—At 2:30 p. m. it was officially stated at Buckingham palace that the king's progress was fully maintained, and that his majesty was quite comfortable and that he had seen several members of the Royal family during the day.

The Latest Bulletin. London, June 30.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at six p. m.:

"The king passed a very comfortable day, and his progress continued to be quite satisfactory.

King Sits Up. London, June 30.—The king was removed from his bed to a couch Saturday afternoon, earlier than expected,

Now, with Saturday's bulletin, they are all talking of the festivities, many of which will occur as planned.

Among the disappointed stand-owners and other sections of the public there is a strong desire to have a war parade with Lord Kitchener as the central figure.

London, June 30.—Prince Henry of Prussia and his suite left London Saturday morning to join the German flagship at Portsmouth. The prince

of Wales bid farewell to his cousin at the station. A large crowd of people gave Prince Henry a hearty send-off.

Reid Sends Message. Washington, June 30.—A cable message was received at the state department Saturday from Mr. Whitelaw Reid, head of the special embassy to the coronation, giving a most favorable account of the condition of King Edward VII.

It became evident at the morning's meeting that no agreement would be reached Saturday and that the matter would go over until Monday.

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AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS.

Cabinet Agrees on Terms of Proclamation to Be Issued on the Fourth of July.

TO BE CABLED TO ACTING GOV. WRIGHT

Contemplates Only the Liberation of Natives Who Have Been Convicted of Political Crimes—Aguinaldo and the Prisoners Held at Guam Included in Terms of Proclamation.

Washington, June 30.—The cabinet has agreed upon the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos, which it is contemplated to issue on the 4th of July.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration.

The proclamation will be issued until the Philippine government measure has been agreed upon by both houses and the president has affixed his signature to it.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or Pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty, and allowed to participate in the civil government that is to be inaugurated on the islands.

There was a general discussion Friday of the treatment that should be accorded the political prisoners of the islands. There is no intention, it is stated, to release those prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, the benefits of the amnesty being limited to those in custody as a result of breaches of military law, leaving criminal offenders to the action of the proper authorities under the coming civil government.

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the new Panama Canal company or to Costa Rica or Nicaragua by the United States, was taken up.

After Senator Morgan had explained the resolution, Senator Spooner (Wis.) vigorously opposed its adoption. Senator Morgan interrupted Senator Spooner to say that he wanted to know whether the lobby that had been hanging about Washington was to receive any part of the \$40,000,000.

Senator Mitchell (Ore.) said he could not support the Morgan resolution because it would tend to delay work on the canal.

Senator Hanna, in opposing the resolution, resented the insinuation that a lobby was here. He challenged Senator Morgan to produce the proof of such a charge.

Senator Morgan said he had made no reflection on congress but insisted that there was a lobby for Panama.

The resolution was then sent to the calendar without action. It will take a vote of the senate to get it up.

Washington, June 30.—When the house met at noon Saturday Mr. Babcock (Wis.) asked unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution to empower the commissioners of the District of Columbia to make special regulations for the G. A. R. encampment in this city next September.

Reserving the right to object, Mr. Moon (Tenn.) took the floor to explain why he had objected Friday.

The resolution then was passed and the house resumed the debate on the Horton-Butler contested election case, notice having been given that after it was disposed of the conference reports on the naval and District of Columbia appropriation bills would be called up.

The contestee, Mr. Butler (Mo.) took the floor in his own behalf, making a speech of an hour.

Washington, June 30.—The house Saturday adopted resolutions declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Butler, of Missouri, vacant on the ground there had been no valid election.

Washington, June 30.—The senate committee on territories met Saturday to hear the delegates from the territories named in the omnibus statehood bill present arguments on the subjects of admission.

MITCHELL GOES WEST.

President of United Mine Workers Makes an Unexpected Move—Object of His Trip.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 30.—The announcement that President Mitchell would leave for the west late Saturday afternoon came as a surprise to those at strike headquarters as it was not expected that he would leave until the eve of the Indianapolis convention.

He started at 4:30 o'clock, and will return here next Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Mitchell said he expected to take up internal matters with the union officials of Illinois.

Late Friday night some one threw dynamite into the Wildam A. colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Durysa, causing two explosions. Fortunately no one was near the spot where the dynamite fell. The coal and iron police were unable to locate the person who threw the explosive.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, June 29. WHEAT—About steady. July, 73 1/2c; September, 72 1/2c; December, 71 1/2c.

CORN—Closed higher. July, 63 1/2c; September, 61 1/2c; December, 59 1/2c.

OATS—Firm and active. July, 43 1/2c; September, 42 1/2c; December, 41 1/2c.

BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery, 14 1/2c per pound; dairies, 13 1/2c.

NEW POTATOES—Market slow. Choice to fancy Triumphs, per bu., 6 1/2c; choice to fancy Early Ohio, 6 1/2c.

EGGS—Market firm. At mark, cases returned, 15 1/2c; loss off, cases returned, 17c.

LIVE POULTRY—Barely steady. Turkeys, 11 1/2c; chickens, 10c; ducks, 9 1/2c.

BELITTLE'S AGUINALDO.

Admiral Dewey, in His Testimony, Declares the Filipino Was a Mere Figurehead.

LIVED HIGH ON INSURGENTS' PROPERTY

Refused People of Cattle to Feed Dewey's Men—Admiral Reports Story Current in East That Aguinaldo in 1897 Had Betrayed His People to Spaniards for Money.

Washington, June 30.—The third day's testimony given by Admiral Dewey before the senate committee on the Philippines began with a reference to the statements made by the Admiral at the first day's proceeding concerning the proffer made by the Spanish governor general to surrender to him. Senator Corman called attention to the fact that the press reports made it appear that he had said that during the next 24 hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1 there had been several proffers to surrender on the part of the governor.

The admiral replied that he had said that between May 1 and August 13 the governor general had sent word to him more than once that he would be pleased to surrender to the navy. The first proffer, he said, was made in May through the English consul. At the time, the admiral admitted, Aguinaldo had begun operations around Manila and was working toward the city.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped Friday Senator Corman asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines had been due to Aguinaldo.

"I won't say that," the admiral replied, "but," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May 1, the city could have been taken possession of and we would have had, at least for the time, no trouble with the natives. They were our friends then."

In reply to other questions put by Senator Corman concerning Aguinaldo, the admiral said:

"I think you are making too much of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figurehead, and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Malina was one of these, and Gen. Luna, whom he had killed, was another."

Replying to another question the admiral said it was the general report throughout the east that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money.

Nor did he remember that this report had been denied by American officers in the Philippines. Among other officers quoted in this direction was Gen. Green, and the admiral called attention to the fact that Gen. Green had not given his authority. "If," he said, "Aguinaldo told him, 'I don't think the authority was good.'"

"Why do you say that Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered by the insurgents?"

"Because he was living at Malolos like a prince. He had nothing when he landed at Manila, and he had to procure the means for his ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungenerous in me to state the fact, but it is true that he sent cattle to me—herds of them—for the ships. The stock were taken from the Philippine people."

"Was any statement made of this circumstance at the time?"

"No; that is war, as you know. Philippine Army a Mob.

Continuing his reply to this question, the admiral said the Philippine army was then only a mob, and without organization, and had to be fed and clothed. "He did as many have done—he made the country support him."

"Did you regard the proceeding as pillage and loot?"

"Well, we didn't do that way. For instance, I took all the coal in sight, but I paid for it."

Senator Patterson—Do you refer to Aguinaldo taking property for the support of the army as loot and pillage?"

Admiral Dewey—That is one part of it. Senator Corman—You didn't object at that time?"

Admiral Dewey—No, but he soon got beyond me.

Objects to Criticizing Army Officers. A number of questions were asked in regard to statements made by Gens. Green, Bell, and others, but the witness asked to be excused from criticizing officers of the army, and the chair (Senator Beveridge) said that he would not be required to answer any questions the replies to which would involve such criticism. Thereupon the admiral said he was "very glad," and Senator Corman said he would have no such rule, but supposed he would have to submit. The admiral added that no opinions by others would change his own opinion of Aguinaldo.

Senator Corman—Then is that a fact that you took a man to Manila to be a leader of the native people who had but recently betrayed these people for a bribe?"

Admiral Dewey—I think that would have made no difference; the country was under a reign of terror.

"Then you wanted a man who could organize the natives?"

"No, I didn't want anyone. Aguinaldo and his people were forced upon me by Consul Pratt and others."



NEW YORK TIMES

and will be placed in a sitting posture. He was feeling better.

Most Encouraging Bulletin. London, June 30.—At 10:45 o'clock Saturday morning the following official bulletin was issued from Buckingham palace on the condition of King Edward:

"The king had a good night and his improved condition is maintained. We are happy that we are able to state that we consider his majesty to be now out of immediate danger, and the general condition is satisfactory.

"The operation, wound, however, still needs constant attention, and such concern as attaches to his majesty's condition is connected with the wound.

"Under the most favorable conditions, his majesty's recovery must, of necessity, be protracted.

The two p. m. bulletin will be discontinued. (Signed) "LISTER, "TREVES, "BARLOW, "SMITH, "LAKING."

Causes Great Rejoicing. "The king is now out of immediate danger."

This announcement spread quickly throughout the metropolis and caused general rejoicing. The verdict upon which the nation had so anxiously waited caused a longer consultation than usual.

Lord Lister, Sir Frederick Treves and the other doctors discussed the patient's condition for nearly an hour before they committed themselves to the important pronouncement. It was read at Buckingham palace by only a small crowd, the public being practically assured by Friday evening's reports that everything was going well. Yet, to use the words of the Westminster Gazette, the bulletin was "full of intense relief."

The underlying suspicion that the doctors might fear more than they wrote, the sensational rumors of his majesty's death which continued even so late as Friday, and the lack of definite unofficial news all combined to create intense nervousness. Such hopeful statements as the press had been able to make were not available to the British public, who, however, were spared the sensational reports, now so palpably absurd, which were cabled to America.

The reference to the wound in Saturday morning's bulletin it is authoritatively set forth, can be regarded without any disquietude. By June 30 the doctors are expected to announce that all danger of any complications had passed.

A Week of Tense Emotions. A week which has witnessed emotions of such conflicting and intense character as to be without parallel in the nation's history is ending as it began, in rejoicing. Englishmen themselves can scarcely realize that in the brief space of five days the country has gone through the most acute stages of jubilation, fear, doubt and hope.

of Wales bid farewell to his cousin at the station. A large crowd of people gave Prince Henry a hearty send-off.

Reid Sends Message. Washington, June 30.—A cable message was received at the state department Saturday from Mr. Whitelaw Reid, head of the special embassy to the coronation, giving a most favorable account of the condition of King Edward VII.

He says that the physicians attending the king anticipate his rapid recovery. Mr. Reid says, among those entirely familiar with the case, it is well understood that there is no foundation for alarming reports, that the king has cancer or any serious throat or stomach trouble.

According to Mr. Reid, the strength, nerves, and sound blood of the king are all in his favor. A most favorable symptom in his case is that he has been taking solid food.

THE DREIBUND CONTINUED.

Alliance Between Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy Renewed at Berlin.

Berlin, June 30.—The treaty providing for the prolongation of alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the dreibund) was signed in Berlin Saturday morning by the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow; the Austrian ambassador, L. von Szogyenyi-Marich, and the Italian ambassador, Count Lanza di Buses. The alliance was renewed in its original form.

Battle in Wyoming. Sheridan, Wyo., June 30.—A reproduction of the historic Custer massacre, near to the place where poor Custer and his gallant band in reality met their tragic fate, is what will occur here, on the 4th of July. Near by is the Crow Indian reservation and the Sioux are not far off, so it is planned to bring a thousand warriors together and take part in this unique outdoor drama.

Last Wire Stretched for Bridge. New York, June 30.—With an American flag fluttering from the keel the last wire making up the four cables of the new East river bridge has been put in place. This is the end of seven months' work by the contractors and marks the commencement on the structure proper, which will be ready about the fall of next year, almost simultaneously with the completion of the rapid transit system.

Strike Out of Sympathy. Des Moines, Ia., June 30.—At one o'clock Saturday a electrical workers and linemen employed on the local telephone exchanges quit work out of sympathy with the striking central girls. Further sympathetic strikes to the same end are expected next week.