

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected from the Telegraph Columns.

Captain Geary, who was killed at Malahon, October 16, was a native of Oregon.

Boer losses at Ladysmith are estimated at between 900 and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Oregon salmon eggs are being sent to Australian waters where they are expected to thrive.

England has called out more reserves and within 10 days men to replace the captured forces will sail for South Africa.

The state will pay the lowmen's farm home. Three special sleeping-car trains and subsistence will be furnished them.

The Pullman-Wagner Company has pulled its strings that even independent railway lines will turn their sleeping cars over to the combine.

Cable advices to the war department indicate that General Young's column is pressing on toward San Jose, though progress is difficult on account of wet weather.

The Washington regiment has been mustered out. About 300 men, including the Seattle companies, left by steamer for home. The others go north by rail.

Although all regiments have their full quota, recruiting will be continued for the Philippines. Men will be needed each month to fill vacancies by casualties and discharges.

Colonel Wholley, of the Washington volunteer infantry, has been appointed major of the Forty-first volunteer infantry and has been ordered to join that regiment for service in the Philippines.

A party of students from the University of Chicago will go to the Kentucky mountains, where the recent feuds have occurred, to study simple frontier life as retained by the mountaineers.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says Durand's revolutionary forces are being closely pursued by the government troops, and according to official dispatches, the situation of the leader of Peru's latest revolution seems to be precarious.

An elastic bank note currency with the gold standard enacted into law is what Secretary Gage will ask for in his annual report. He will recommend enactment of a law for the issue of bank notes against deposits of bonds and greenbacks, and allowing banks to issue notes against their assets under certain restrictions.

The recuperative powers of the Boers are regarded with wonder by the British.

The Peruvian cocoa crop is a failure. The plants were damaged by insects and the price has already doubled.

A professional baseball league for 1900, to include Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., is now on the tapis.

Admiral Schley will go to South Africa in command of the South Atlantic squadron to protect American interests during the progress of the war.

Interesting experiments of Marconi's system on warships resulted in wireless telegraph messages being successfully transmitted over 29 miles of space.

Professor Arthur McGiffert, of Union seminary, New York, refuses to quietly resign from the Presbyterian ministry, and another heroic trial seems inevitable.

The president, it is said, considers that the Germans and British caused the trouble at Samoa and that they should pay the greater portion of the damage.

At Kamloops, B. C., John Hayes is to be tried for murder. He is accused by the confession of his sister of having killed her husband, she acting as accomplice.

Dwight L. Townsend, founder of the Postal Telegraph Company, United Lines Telegraph Company and the famous Havemeyer sugar factory, is dead at New York.

In his message President McKinley will ask for an appropriation for a commission to be appointed to investigate the commercial and industrial condition of the Chinese empire.

The Aberdeen Packing Company's cannery at Fallhaven, Wash., was burned. All machinery and stock, including 18,000 cases of canned salmon, went up in smoke; loss, \$150,000.

Captain Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam, in the Ladrones, was forced to adopt heroic measures to enforce his administration. The friars were hostile to his orders so he invited them to leave.

William Waldorf Astor has paid \$406,896 taxes in New York this year.

A bust of ex-Speaker Reed is being executed in bronze for the Maine legislature.

George F. Edmunds has presented 2,500 volumes of standard books to the high school library in Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. D. M. Rice, of Aptos, Cal., is the oldest daughter of American parents born in that state. She is but 53 years old.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company subscribed \$50,000 towards the \$5,000,000 stock fund of the St. Louis world's fair.

John O'Brien, the oldest member of the New York stock exchange and a member of the oldest banking house in Wall street—William and John O'Brien—is dead.

Jimmy Loggs, a notorious bank robber, died in the county almshouse in Philadelphia, aged 62 years. He had spent 20 years in prison in several states and at one time was worth \$200,000.

LATER NEWS.

The British think they inflicted terrible loss on the Boers in Thursday's fighting.

Ex-President Harrison has returned to the United States after an extended trip abroad.

Puerto Cabello has surrendered to General Castro and the officials of the de facto government.

Half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in Kansas City.

The Washington boys are heroes. They were greeted everywhere with enthusiastic demonstrations.

The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith.

Eastern Oregon is experiencing its first labor strike. Fifty miners of the Bonanza mine near Baker City, are out for shorter hours.

Of the Coeur d'Alene rioters tried in Moscow for conspiracy against the United States, 10 were found guilty and three were acquitted.

The ship Charles E. Moody, long overdue at Honolulu, has at last arrived. She was 190 days in making the passage from Norfolk navy yard.

Boers are said to have issued letters of marque in Europe and the United States, and British commerce may suffer, even if the transports do not.

In his annual report United States treasurer suggests the impounding of redeemed treasury notes and thinks banks should increase their circulation.

England has sent 10,000 rounds of lyddite shells to South Africa. According to estimates, a single shell of this kind falling into a compact body will kill 300 men.

John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, has given out an address through the press in which he predicts that "Hanna is beaten."

The most important expedition of the fall campaign chasing Aguinaldo is now on, and it is predicted that the rebel capital will soon be untenable for the insurgents.

Marconi will not operate with the signal corps of the United States, but will return to England in connection with the use of the wireless system of telegraph in South Africa.

Nicaragua wants some of Costa Rica's coast territory. The government has completely routed the insurgents and dealt a death blow to the revolutionary movement in Peru.

The Shamrock has sailed for home. Vice-President Hobart's days of public service are said to be over.

A lone highwayman held up six people at one time near Pendleton, Or.

It was reported in London that one of the troops which sailed for the Cape last week had been lost at sea.

The Russian minister of finance asserts that his country is better in condition than either France or England.

The disaster to the British at Ladysmith was caused by mules running away with all the reserve ammunition.

The receipts for the Jeffries-Sharkey prizefight in New York were the largest for any sporting or dramatic event in history.

The transport Hancock since her remodeling at San Francisco can lay claim to being the finest troopship in the world.

One of the greatest financial combinations of the century is now forming. It will control all the telephones and telegraph lines.

Inspector-General Breckinridge of the United States army, is in San Francisco, where he will remain some time on official business.

Announcement is made at San Francisco that the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company is a go. It is otherwise known as the cracker trust.

Germany cannot trade for England's interests in Samoa without the approval and consent of Uncle Sam. Negotiations to that end are now on.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used in the Samoa. It costs much less and will be more practicable than the cable system, in view of the coral growth in the sea.

Senator Allison says President McKinley has no authority to order withdrawal of the army and navy from the Philippines. It would require a special act of congress to do this.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, says that he did not acquire entire control of the sultan of Sulu's domain in the war with Spain and we have only an external protectorate.

The international commercial congress in their resolutions adopted at Philadelphia favor lasting peace among nations, assimilation of trade-mark laws, parcel post system, international bureau of statistics and inter-oceanic canal.

General Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was charged in the San Francisco Monitor, a Catholic paper, with taking two magnificent chalices from Philippine churches. He has brought suit against that paper and against Archbishop Ireland for criminal libel.

A charter has been issued by the state department of Pennsylvania to the Sharon Steel Company, of Sharon, with a capital of \$3,000,000.

Steps are being taken in Hartford, Conn., for the erection of a free library building in memory of Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

Dr. Mary E. Mosher is the only woman doctor allowed to practice in the Yukon district and the only homeopath in the entire Northwest territory.

Louisiana sugar cane crop will be short.

A New York genealogist traces Admiral Dewey's ancestry back to King Alfred the Great through both lines.

There are 426 colleges in America, with property estimated at \$250,000,000. Girard, with \$15,000,000, and Leland Stanford, Jr., with \$13,500,000, are the richest.

James M. Anderson, over 60 years of age, a grand army man and formerly rich, has been arrested for annoying Miss Helen Gould. He insists that she is his wife.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Summary of Its Investigations in the Islands.

EMPTY CLAIMS OF FILIPINOS

Dewey Made No Promises to Aguinaldo - A History of Events That Preceded the Spanish War.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine commission submitted to the president the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents, the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and finally a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the task intrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capability of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

History of the Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches a little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement, it declares it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement the commission quotes from an insurgent proclamaion on showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of the lands, with a division of the Episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants.

The commission declares that these demands had good grounds, but that the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagals, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war begun in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Nate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money.

The arrangement was not acceptable to the people. The promises were never carried out. Spanish abuses began fresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic revolutions occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war, which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the islands never having been questioned and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General Augustini came to Manila as governor-general at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustini sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June, Aguinaldo came.

Relations With Aguinaldo. On this point the commission says: "The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey: 'Memorandum of relations with Aguinaldo: On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul-general at Singapore: 'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come to Hong Kong, arrange with commodore for general cooperation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. 'FRAT?'

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible.' The necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th, and Mirs bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 28th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the commodore."

"It had been reported to the commodore as early as March 1 by the United States consul at Manila and others, that the Filipinos had broken out in insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30 Mr. Williams had telegraphed: 'Five thousand rebels armed in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war.'

"Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Ladysmith on board the McCulloch. He arrived, with 13 of his staff, on May 19, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done with the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. It was also decided to allow Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time."

First Idea of Independence. The commission's report then rapidly sketches events of history. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish, and how General Anderson arrived, and Aguinaldo, at his request, removed from Cavite to Bacoor.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipino and the American troops.

A brief chapter tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt, through a commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intention, purposes and desires of the Filipino people.

The Outbreak. This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of February 4, with the attack upon the American troops following the action of the Nebraska sentinel. The commission, in concluding this chapter, says: "After the landing of our troops, Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris his determination was strengthened. He did not only openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable. We were attacked by bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat."

"It is not to be conceived that any American had sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

"Should our power, by any fatality, be withdrawn the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free government and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable."

GOVERNOR GEER PROCLAIMS November 30 a Day of Thanksgiving - Things to Be Thankful For.

Salem, Nov. 3.—Governor Geer today proclaimed November 30 a day of general thanksgiving. The proclamation among other things contains the following: "The year just drawing to a close has been one of general happiness and contentment. The earth has given forth abundance of its products, for which in all cases better compensation has been received than in former years. Our laboring classes more generally employed at wages more nearly satisfactory than at any previous time for a generation."

"The mandates of spreading civilization are calling upon us as a great nation to carry forward the banner of progress and enlightenment, and the task is being performed with willing ness and enthusiasm that do credit to our recognition of duty that we could not shrink if we would and would not if we could."

Disease Was More Deadly. Washington, Nov. 4.—A recapitulation of the casualties in action and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the adjutant-general of the army shows a grand total of 10,776 men. The casualty list alone aggregates 8,454, of whom 85 officers and 428 enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 3,764 enlisted men wounded.

For a List of Boer Prisoners. Washington, Nov. 4.—The British government has asked that the Boer government permit Mr. McCrum, United States consul at Pretoria, to transmit each week a list of the British prisoners in Pretoria, with a statement of their condition.

MAY BLOCK WHITE'S RETREAT

Boers Moving to the South Past Ladysmith.

MOVE ENVELOPED IN MYSTERY

Apparently Mounting More Heavy Guns to the North and Northeast of the Town - British Defense Preparations.

London, Nov. 4.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday morning: "Matters today are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are likely to give us trouble. A Boer contingent, 1,500 strong, is clearly visible from the camp, streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town."

Defense of Ladysmith. London, Nov. 4.—There is very little fresh intelligence today, but it is believed that the Delagoa bay cable route, if not already restored, speedily will be, thus giving quicker communication with the Cape. The situation is still hopeful. The accounts that continue to arrive regarding the fighting on Fancourt's farm only confirm its serious nature and the narrow escape General White had. On this point, the Morning Post remarks: "Nothing tells such a tale of battle as the list of the missing. When the missing exceed the killed, it is safe to write defeat across the story, because missing means abandonment or surrender."

It now appears as if it were only the arrival of the naval contingent from the powerful which prevented a worse disaster. It seems that when it was seen that retirement was imperative, two Natal cavalrymen volunteered to convey a dispatch across the Boer lines to Major Ayle, ordering him to retire, but the risk was considered too great, and flag signaling was employed instead. The distance was too great and the ground too rough for cavalry to go to his assistance.

According to dispatches filed Tuesday, defensive works were being constructed on the hills around Ladysmith, and it was expected there that the big naval guns would be mounted the following day.

The Boers were threatening to attack the town in force Wednesday and Thursday, and the women, children and other non-combatants were being sent by train to the south. Ladysmith is provisioned for two months.

Shelling of Mafeking. London, Nov. 6.—The special correspondence of the Daily Mail, at Mafeking, under date of October 25, says: "General Cronje's bombardment of Mafeking was monotonous. The Boers fired 26 shells, but did no harm, the whole town, even the ladies, laughing at the affair. He threatens to bring a 40-pounder from Pretoria. Cronje says he is sorry for the women's sake that he shelled the town. Fifteen hundred of his command have since departed to the southward. Small parties of our garrison issue forth nightly and harass Boer outposts. It is heard that the Daily Mail's correspondent at Lobosi is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers."

Justice Was Swift. Ellensburg, Wash., Nov. 6.—Sheriff Brown came in on a late train last night from Cleelum with the man he arrested for the Rhenke robbery, William Rhenke, with him, carrying the recovered jewelry. The fellow was "sweated" after his arrest, and finally directed Rhenke to a cider pie, where it was found. It is believed all was recovered except one watch.

The prisoner, who says his name is John Herman, admitted his guilt almost immediately and told all about the affair.

He went before Judge Davidson in chambers, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary, sentence being passed within 50 hours after the crime was committed.

Wholley Will Return to Manila. San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Colonel John H. Wholley, of the Washington volunteers, will not accompany his regiment home when it is mustered out. Upon receipt of the news of his appointment as major of volunteers today he called his men together and made a speech thanking them for their gallant service at the front, and expressing regret that he was not permitted to make the journey north. The commander then presented to the company 11 brass sights taken from two Krupp guns captured at Santa Ana, February 5. In honor of 26 men who graduated at Whitman college, Walla Walla, the institution will be presented with the bell captured at Pasig, March 7. The bell was part of the church chimes.

Alabama Town Burned. Thomasville, Ala., Nov. 6.—A disastrous fire started about 11 o'clock last night in the office of N. B. Boyles' large store, and by 1 o'clock every business house in town, except the Morning Star Company and J. P. Turner & Sons, was burned. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Retains the Belt. Ringgold, Conn. Island Sporting Club, New York, Nov. 6.—James J. Jeffries retains the championship of the world, Referee George Siler giving him the decision at the end of the 25th round over Sailor Tom Sharkey, at the Coney Island Sporting Club tonight.

It was one of the most marvelous battles that has ever taken place, and the greatest crowd that ever gathered in the Coney Island club house witnessed the desperate struggle for supremacy.

Casualties at Farquhar's Farm. London, Nov. 6.—The list of casualties from the non-commissioned officers and men at Farquhar's farm shows the Gloucesters lost 80 killed and 63 wounded; the fusiliers 10 killed and 41 wounded; and the Tenth mountain battery two wounded, before they surrendered.

There is an animated controversy in San Francisco over the fact that the new city hall, planned to cost \$1,500,000, represents up to date a municipal investment of over \$5,000,000, but is not completed.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

Many Vessels Reported to Trouble One Serious Disaster.

CHICAGO, NOV. 6.—The northeast gale, which has been raging for over 48 hours and brought the first snow of the season to this locality, still continues. Life savers at various lake points have been kept busy watching for and aiding vessels in distress. The following vessels were reported as being in trouble at various points:

Schooner William H. Dunham, ashore near St. Joseph, Mich.; steamer, name unknown, ashore near Bois Blanc Island, schooner Kate Lyons, stranded near Calumet, schooner Elgin, put in at Milwaukee, leaking badly.

The fleet of shattered vessels in Chicago harbor last night was reported as greatly increased. Over 240 boats have been reported in shelter during the last two days, which makes an unusually large list.

The schooner rigged yacht Chiquita, with a dead man supposed to be D. S. Way, the owner and captain, lashed to the rigging, went ashore in the gale three miles east of Miller's station, Ill. It is believed that all the crew and passengers have perished. Garments found in the cabin indicated that at least one woman was among the unfortunate party on the yacht. Where the vessel belonged was not ascertained last night, but it was thought it was from some Michigan port.

The dead man lashed to the rigging was apparently 50 years of age. On his left temple was a deep cut, probably caused by a falling spar. The signature "D. S. Way" was found on a number of papers and effects in the cabin. The name "D. S. Way" was found also on the silverware. In the cabin was found a woman's complete wardrobe.

In the cabin there was a fully equipped amateur photographer's outfit and among other things a large number of pictures. The supplies had been bought in Chicago, Mich. The Chiquita was first seen by Albert Sabinske, a fisherman, who lives on the shore a mile from Miller's, as he was looking for driftwood in the morning. At that time he saw three of the crew on the deck.

A squad from the South Chicago life savers is patrolling the beach in search of the missing bodies.

INSURGENTS FIGHT HARD.

But Lawton Scatters Them in All Directions - Their Cavalry Gone.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram: "Manila—On November 1, Lieutenant Staves and 18 men reconnoitered in MacArthur's front, and struck 40 or more insurgents. They immediately attacked and dispersed them, killing three and wounding a number. No casualties."

"Yesterday, in Lawton's advance at Allago, he struck the enemy both west and south of the city. Batson's Macabebe scouts, reconnoitering south, struck the insurgents in ambush. Lieutenant Boutelle was killed and one seriously wounded. Batson killed the enemy and left seven dead in the thickets."

"Yesterday, Bell, of the Thirty-sixth volunteers, with regiment and troop of the Fourth cavalry, cleared the country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanco to a considerable distance beyond Porac, pursuing them into the mountains, capturing nine of their cavalry forces, several guns, considerable property, killing, wounding and capturing a number of the enemy. The insurgents' cavalry of that section is practically destroyed. Bell's casualties were one man killed and two wounded."

A Dewey Reunion. Tacoma, Nov. 6.—A. M. Dewey, special agent of the government department of labor, has announced here that all members of the Dewey family related to Admiral Dewey would hold a reunion at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York in January or February.

Dewey, who is a cousin of the Admiral has been one of the prime movers in the plan for reunion. He says acceptance have been received from all parts of the country, indicating that 1,500 Deweys will gather in New York to meet the admiral and his bride.

Over 100 Deweys from the Pacific coast will be present. Admiral Dewey has been requested to fix the date of the reunion.

Will Move to Seattle. San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The Call says that on January 1 San Francisco will cease to be the shipping and general business center of the Pacific Coast steamship company, and all of the local interests of that concern will be moved to Seattle. Although no public announcement of the fact has been yet made, it has become known that Goodall, Perkins & Co., which firm for years was the company's agents and managers, have been deprived of the agency and is closing up its books as rapidly as possible in order that the formal transfer of the business may take place on or before the appointed date.

The change is due to the fact that the Great Northern Railway Company, with headquarters in Seattle, has secured a controlling interest in the steamship company.

Hobart's Withdrawal. New York, Nov. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Vice-President Hobart's announcement, through members of his family, of his retirement from public life will make it necessary for the republican national convention to choose another running mate for President McKinley, should the president be re-nominated next year. It will also necessitate the choice of a president pro tem for the senate, to preside over its deliberations until a new vice-president takes office.

News of Battle. London, Nov. 7.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated November 3, which says: "The dutch residents here have received news of a sanguinary battle fought yesterday, probably between Ladysmith and Colenso. A large number of the Boers were killed, many being relatives of Natal Dutch residing in this place. The English residents have no knowledge of any engagement."

Last year the income tax yielded Great Britain a revenue of \$2,800,000,000.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION

Fall Campaign Under Way in the Islands.

HOT CHASE AFTER AGUINALDO

A Fleet of Transports and Gunboats Sail to Co-operate With Land Forces - End Next Spring.

Manila, Nov. 7.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan, or some other northern port. General Weston commands, with a brigade consisting of the Thirtieth infantry, the Thirty-third infantry, two guns (the Sixth artillery and two gattings). The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes and Astec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort. A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the warships that are patrolling the northern coast of Luzon.

It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila railroad towards Tarlac, in order to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther south. Dagupan and Aparri are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north.

It has been the unanimous opinion of military experts that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With General Whelan, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions, and the mountains hemming in the other side, the insurgents' capital will soon become untenable. Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the northern end of the island. It will be difficult for the insurgents to escape. Should the scheduled operations succeed, organized insurrection on a large scale should be at an end early next spring. Although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles.

Manila, Nov. 7, 10 15 A. M.—Two columns of General MacArthur's division yesterday took Magaling, about six miles northeast of Angeles. Colonel Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry, two guns of the First artillery, and a body of engineers, advanced from Angeles. Major O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, moved from Calulut. Colonel Smith killed 11 insurgents, wounded 125 and captured 50, as well as taking a lot of insurgent transportation. Major O'Brien killed 49 insurgents, wounded 87 and took 28 prisoners. The Americans had 11 men wounded.

Retreat Cut Off. London, Nov. 7.—The war office has issued the following announcement: "Official office has received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from