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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

The Nicaragua canal bill will be pushed through both houses this month.

Mexican liberals favor the candidacy of President Diaz for re-election by a vote of three to one.

The league of Republican clubs of Oregon convened at the armory in Portland, with 800 delegates present.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake has announced her candidacy for the presidency of the National Women Suffragist Association.

Members of the Algonquin Club, a leading social organization of Bridgeport, Conn., have declined to entertain W. J. Bryan.

The plague in Honolulu has broken out in several isolated places outside of the originally infected district, and its progress is regarded as serious.

John D. Rockefeller is no longer president of the Standard Oil Company. He resigned last December, but the facts were kept secret until now.

Fifty-seven paintings, the property of Austin H. King, of Providence, R. I., were sold at auction in New York for \$77,875, an average of \$1,356 per picture.

Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, was received by the Transvaal government, and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

Secretary Root has sent to congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States. It shows the total number of men available for military duty, but unorganized, as 10,343,150 and an aggregate organized strength of 106,439.

Astoria, Or., now has the right of immediate transportation. A dispatch from Washington states that Senator George W. McBride's bill providing for such has passed the senate. This means a bonded warehouse at Astoria and the unloading of Oriental freights at that place.

By way of preparation for the great struggle now in progress, the Boers in the year 1898 bought from France alone, guns, swords, carbines, pistols, cartridges, lead, zinc, powder caps, fuses, etc., to the value of \$386,000, according to a report of the state department from United States Consul Covert at Lyons.

A movement has begun in Oakland and Berkeley to send relief to the Donkhor colonies in Manitoba, which are suffering for food. The Donkhor colonies are represented as worthy people, greatly attached to their religious belief, which resembles that of the Quakers. They will not bear arms, and were driven out of Russia by the compulsory military service.

The British are preparing to invade the Free State.

William Henry Gilder, the explorer, died at his home in Morristown, N. J.

The transports Ben Mohr and Meade have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Conditions in Cuba are such that the people are not yet ready for self-government.

Major-General Otis has appointed a civil governor in Northern Luzon and opened the hemp ports.

The Northern Pacific has selected Everett, Wash., as the point from which they will ship to the Orient.

Henry Watterson says the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is the head and front of the present troubles in Kentucky.

The Echo Mountain house, a large hotel near Pasadena, Cal., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The natives of Borneo are in rebellion. The trouble is serious enough to demand the attention of a British gunboat and marines.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relative to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, was signed at the state department by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

The famous Cherokee hydraulic gold mine of Oroville, Cal., from which \$13,000,000 in gold has been taken, and comprising 100 miles of water ditches, 80 miles of "debris" canals and 1,600 acres of patented channels, has been purchased by a Pittsburg syndicate.

The adjutant-general has received a telegram from Assistant Adjutant General McCain, at Vancouver barracks, stating that Colonel Ray, at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, reports the safe arrival there of Lieutenant Heron and party, who were supposed to have been lost while exploring the Copper river country.

Henry Hughes, a hero of the old navy, has been admitted into the county almshouse at Chester, Pa., at the age of 95 years.

Canonizing does not interfere with the sending of wireless telegraph messages. This has been tested in South Africa.

During the last year 25,202,901 bushels of grain and 2,198,518 gallons of molasses were used for the manufacture of liquor in this country.

LATER NEWS.

The Corbett-Jeffries fight will take place at Coney Island about the middle of May.

T. Daniel Frawley has made arrangements to take a company of actors to Cape Nome.

An alliance, offensive and defensive, has been consummated between England and Portugal.

The English nation has settled down to the realization that the war with the Boers will last a long time.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has declined to sign the peace agreement and the case will go to the courts.

A destructive fire visited the city of San Salvador, Central America. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The United States transport Columbia arrived at San Francisco from Manila. She made the trip in 80 days.

Three ballot-box stuffers of Philadelphia were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of \$500 each.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers was adopted by the senate. It was offered by Allen, of Nebraska.

Lord Roberts has addressed a letter to President Kruger and Steyne, complaining of the wanton destruction of property in Natal.

Three children of P. D'Arcy, living near South Union, Wash., were poisoned by drinking the water from an abandoned well.

Six men were injured by an explosion in the Columbia firecracker works at Fostoria, Ohio. A large part of the factory was wrecked.

It has been decided by the secretary of the navy to appoint Commander Seaton Schroder to be the first naval governor of the Samoan island of Tutuila.

The house committee on military affairs will investigate into the Idaho mining riots at Warden, which the federal troops, under General Merriam, suppressed.

In Chicago, 7,000 workmen who have been engaged on buildings in course of construction, quit work. It is the beginning of a war between labor and the contractor.

The jury in the case of Roland B. McInerney, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Adams, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It is said the trial has cost \$200,000.

The Boers have taken Inkandla, a Zululand magistracy. The magistrate the night previous exploded the magazine, and, with his staff and police, evacuated the place and proceeded to Eshowe.

Lord Roberts and General Kitchener have started for the front.

The insurgents have been driven out of Legaspi, province of Albay.

Thousands viewed the remains of Senator Goebel at Covington, Ken.

Affairs in Santo Domingo are in a turbulent condition. Insurrection is breeding.

It is said the dowager empress of China is afraid to depose the emperor at present.

On account of the serious roadhead washout on its Lewiston division, the Northern Pacific will lose \$100,000.

The transports Pathan and Sherman arrived at San Francisco from Manila. On board the Sherman are 75 invalid soldiers.

Fire at Little Rock, Ark., destroyed property to the value of \$265,000. The J. P. Quinn Dry Goods Company will lose \$150,000.

British troops crossed the Upper Tugela river at Kolendrift with the object of storming the Boer positions, but were driven back.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners revolted at the treatment they received at the hands of Filipinos, dispersed their captors and hold the fort.

The largest office building in the world is to be erected in New York City, by the Alliance Realty Company. It will be 20 stories high and will cost \$4,000,000.

President Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company denies that the leading refineries of the company were closed down as a result of the loss of business.

Fish commissioners of Oregon and Washington have issued a statement that only citizens were granted licenses and that false claims may have been made in some instances.

The mortality in the city of Bombay, India, in one day was unprecedented. There was a total of 408 deaths. The situation is aggravated by the advent of famine refugees.

Word has been received by the department of Indian affairs and by the police authorities of fresh troubles among the Indians of Upper Labrador, B. C. Seven members of a Scotch family are said to have been murdered.

The Sunset Telephone Company of Oakland, Cal., has mortgaged to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, its entire possessions in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, as security for the payment of gold interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000.

Bigamists in Hungary are required by law to live with both wives in the same house.

The National Live Stock association recommends leasing government grazing lands.

Alan Arthur, son of the late president, lives in Europe. He finds that his income goes further there.

Kansas City is to have another interurban electric railroad, to run to Olathe, Kan., 21 miles distant.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS

Town of Collinsville Nearly Wiped Out.

FOURTEEN PERSONS INJURED

The Storm Was Severely Felt at St. Louis. Where It Caused Much Damage.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10.—The town of Collinsville, Ill., 12 miles from St. Louis, on the Vandalia railroad, narrowly escaped destruction by a tornado today. Fourteen persons were injured in the immediate vicinity of the village, some of them fatally, and there was much damage to property. Miners who live in the outskirts of town lost most by the wind. A group of three residences standing on a hill were reduced to splinters.

The injured are: Paul Quarand, aged 85, severely bruised and burned, perhaps fatal; Otto Odderhole, 17, arm broken, internally injured, serious; Sophie Fix, 17, skull fractured and bruised, thought to be fatally injured; Newton Anderson, scalp wound and bruised face, not serious; Theodore Lawrence, cut and bruised and internally injured; Frank Kobart, seriously injured; son and daughter of Frank Kobart, severely cut and bruised; Tony Skalla, wife and two children, badly bruised; Barney Falette, scalp wound and arteries cut; Tom Pomante, left arm broken. The last two named were blown several hundred feet from their house into a field.

About 2:30 A. M. the storm was first felt at a point one mile south of Collinsville. The first house demolished was that occupied by Frank Kobart. He, his son and daughter, were buried in the debris and it was some time before they were rescued, bruised and bleeding, from the wreckage. From this place the wind swept to the north, its path being west of Collinsville, about a quarter of a mile, and the last trace of the storm is observed at Hightville, a manufacturing suburb, one mile away.

After the Kobart house, a group of three dwellings was felled by the wind. They were occupied by John and Paul Marquette and Philip Crossan, and their families. All the occupants escaped injury, except John Marquette. His hurts from falling timbers are not severe, but he is badly burned, for the debris caught fire from an overturned lamp and the flames reached him before the neighbors could rescue him. The Hightville Coal Company's building was the next attacked, the immense smokestack being leveled to the ground and the walls somewhat damaged.

From there the wind reached the Vandalia tracks, laying waste telegraph poles for the distance of a quarter of a mile. Beyond the Vandalia tracks stood a group of large frame houses occupied by the Lawrence, Odderhole and Fix families. The storm leveled them, and nothing is left, save a mass of tangled wreckage. It was here that Mr. Odderhole and Mr. Lawrence received their serious injuries and here also the members of the Fix family were wounded. That the children were not killed is a marvel. Harry Fix and his sister Sophie were asleep in the same room on the second floor. The house seemed to separate and brother and sister were let down with their beds to the ground floor. There they were found upon their couches, which had not been broken by the fall, Harry not injured in the least, but Sophie crushed under a fallen timber.

The Work of a Flood.

Walla Walla, Feb. 10.—Frank Royce, farmer, living 13 miles north-east of this city, on the Washington & Columbia River railroad, left the city this afternoon in a drunken condition. When he reached Dixie he became involved in a fight with a man named Rufus Woods, biting his nose nearly off. Royce proceeded to the home of his grandfather, B. F. Royce, with whom he had been living, about two miles above Dixie. Woods followed in pursuit of Royce, and the two men continued their struggles in the presence of the elder Royce. Frank Royce pulled a gun and shot at Woods, but missed and killed his grandfather. Young Royce then fired several more shots at Woods, but without effect.

Harper Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 10.—The reorganization committee of Harper & Bros., publishers, representing over \$11,650,000 of the company's indebtedness, has filed an answer in the clerk's office of the United States district court to the petition in bankruptcy filed on January 22 against the company. The answer denies that Harper & Bros. have committed the acts of bankruptcy or any of them set forth in the petition, and aver that Harper & Bros. should not be declared bankrupt for any cause, and they pray that they may be inquired into by the courts.

Venezuela Troops Invade Brazil.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the Venezuelan troops invaded Brazilian territory, and were opposed by the forces of the latter republic, which were forced to retreat after a serious fight.

Murdered His Family.

Denver, Feb. 9.—A special to the Times from Blackhawk, Colo., says: W. M. Allen, a carpenter, this morning shot and killed his daughter Zula, aged 6 years, in her bed, then shot his wife twice and finally shot himself in the breast. The father and mother are dying. The cause assigned for the shooting, as expressed by Mrs. Allen, is because she was compelled to live in Blackhawk. The family formerly lived in Illinois and Kansas City.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

Further Advice Brought by the Empress of China.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 11.—The steamer Empress of China, brings the following Oriental advice:

A terrible accident is reported from the Wuhu river. A junk was caught in a snow squall and turned turtle, all on board, numbering 20 in all, being drowned.

From Nago-Ya, Japan, comes news of another terrible accident. A fire broke out January 28, in a large spinning mill at Koryo Mura, in the Owari prefecture. Two buildings were destroyed and 81 factory girls burned to death. Six were injured badly and a number slightly injured.

The Fleur de Latus, as the junk being sent from Hong Kong to the Paris exposition is called, has started on her adventurous trip from the China sea to the French capital. The junk, which is one of the common Chinese kind, is 73 feet long and 25 feet wide. She will stop on the route at Saigon, Singapore, Colombo and Aden. The junk will be towed through the Suez canal. Captain Bourdonnet, who is in charge of her, is accompanied by his wife, one French sailor, nine animators and nine Chinese.

A great conflagration occurred at Kiang, December 29. In all 300 buildings were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage will exceed \$1,000,000. Most of the buildings destroyed were big shops.

At Saigon, an inmate woman has given birth to twins, joined together after the manner of the famous Siamese twins. The infants were placed on exhibition immediately after their birth and it is intended to send them to the Paris exhibition. The French paper at Saigon protested against this treatment of the newly born infants on the ground of inhumanity. An injunction was applied for, but was refused by the courts.

According to a dispatch received from Nanking, the provincial capital of Anhui, and translated by the North China Daily News, it seems that, encouraged by the successes of the marauding band in Shantung, a number of rowdies of the former province have lately banded themselves into a society called the Siao Tao Hui, or Little Swords Association, having the same objects in view as their predecessor, the Tai Tao Hui, or Great Swords Association, that of plundering converts and men of wealth. The new association, it appears, commenced its work on the Yang Tse river, and raided a wealthy family of the name of Wu, a few miles north of Wuhu, carrying away a large quantity of spoils and wounding several persons. The next step of the bandits was to plan a raid on a number of Christian families living near Wuhu, where there is an American mission chapel in the charge of a missionary, but the inhabitants became alarmed and summoned soldiers, all of whom boldly declared that they belonged to the Little Swords, whose mission was to exterminate converts to outside religions and missionaries.

STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Caused One Death and Heavy Property Loss.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Considerable damage to property in various parts of the city and vicinity was wrought between 2 and 4 A. M. by a wind storm that reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour and was of the nature of a tornado. The barometer fell to 29.25, the lowest point ever reached in this vicinity, according to the weather bureau officials here. Previous to the wind storm a terrific thunder storm had raged for several hours, the rain falling in torrents. The rainfall was 1.9 inches.

Mrs. Susie Thompson became entangled in a live wire, which had been blown down, and was killed. In the burned district between Franklin avenue, Morgan street, Third and Sixth streets, \$20,000 worth of property was destroyed. At 827 North Third street, the four story building occupied by the George A. Benton Commission Company and the Sage & Richmond Commission Company was blown down. It was next door to one of the buildings destroyed in Sunday's fire, and its walls had been weakened. At the ruins of Panny & Gentle's department store, Broadway and Franklin avenue, a cupola left standing at the west end of the north wall and a huge brick chimney toppled by a tall sheet iron smokestack were carried down by the force of the wind. Policeman Ferie, who had been standing near, had a narrow escape from death. Much delay and considerable damage was suffered by nearly every railroad entering the city from the east side of the river.

Stolen Money Returned.

London, Feb. 11.—The sum of £20,000, the balance of £20,000 stolen from Paris' bank a year ago, has been mysteriously returned. The notes were found this morning enclosed in a steamer passbook.

Plumber's Force Defeated.

Pretoria, Feb. 11.—Colonel Plummer's force, on February 2, attacked the Boer position near Ramonsta and, after heavy fighting, including an endeavor to take the place by storm, the British were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. No Boers were injured.

Severe Storm at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10.—Minneapolis today experienced the severest snow storm of the winter. Business is paralyzed, and trains are late.

BURIAL OF LAWTON

Gallant Soldier Laid at Rest With Fitting Honors.

A NATION'S TRIBUTE TO A HERO

The President, His Advisors and Many Officers of High Rank Attended the Funeral.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Major-General Henry W. Lawton was buried today in the national cemetery, at Arlington. It was a nation's tribute to a national hero, and the sorrow of a whole people was expressed when America added the chaplet of cypress to the brow that so long had worn the laurel.

The burial service beneath the leafless trees at Arlington was preceded by services in the church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, at which every department of the army and navy with-in reach of Washington, Lawton's old comrades of the line staff, the diplomatic corps in all its brilliant uniform and decoration, and as many citizens of all degrees as were fortunate enough to find standing room within the walls, were present.

But the crowd within was insignificant compared with the thousands who braved the lowering winter day for a glimpse of the flag-draped casket, with its military escort, as it passed through the streets. Hundreds more made the tollsome pilgrimage to Arlington to bear the last words pronounced above the open grave, where president, cabinet and general command the army stood with bowed heads until the last volley had been fired and the bugle sounded "taps."

For a day and night the body of the soldier lay in state in the Church of the Covenant. So it lay this morning, when the doors were opened, troopers from his old command with sabers drawn keeping vigil at the head and foot.

Beneath the soft lights of the altar rose a tropical jungle of palms, and higher than the flag-draped coffin rose banks of flowers, tributes from every quarter of the land. At his head hung in dim folds the battle flag from San Mateo, still on its bamboo staff, and supported by one of the men who was near him when he fell. From the ceiling hung the red centered flag of the Eighth corps, under which he had won perpetual fame in two island wars. About, as the shrill pipes of the organ trembled with the opening anthem, stood grouped his superiors and his brother officers, with whom and for whom his life work had been done. Close to the coffin sat President McKinley, and on his right the secretary of state. With them were the secretary of war, the attorney-general, the secretary of the navy, the postmaster-general, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture. Close by were Mrs. Lawton, little Manley and the others of the family, and to the left General Miles, General Merritt, General Brooke, General Shafter and their staff officers, all in uniform and all Lawton's comrades, who at one time or another had camped and fought with him. In the body of the church was a scarcely less notable gathering, assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus, the military committees of the house and senate, diplomats of the Orientals in their flowing robes of somber color, and the Europeans resplendent in decorations, among them the Spanish minister. There were delegations from the Royal Legion, the G. A. R. and other patriotic societies.

Body Washed Ashore.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The body of Barton M. Hardiman, cousin of Mrs. J. K. Miller, of Oakland, better known in the literary world as Florence Hardiman Miller, has been washed ashore on Angel Island, in the bay of San Francisco. Whether death was caused by suicide or accident is unknown. Hardiman's home was in Oswego, Kan., where his mother and one of his sisters reside.

Riots in Martinique.

Fort de France, Martinique, Feb. 11.—A mob of about 1,200 has since last Monday been preventing the harvesting of sugar cane. The movement is extending and troops have been sent in all directions. An infantry post of 25 men was attacked and fired upon its assailants, killing nine men and wounding 15. In the commune of Le Francois, two incendiary fires have occurred on plantations.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Acting Immigration Commissioner Schell, at this port, has forwarded to National Immigration Commissioner Powderly, at Washington, a protest against the intended colonization of a large tract of land in California with 1,500 Russian emigrants now in the Northwest territory.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The United States transport Logan arrived today from Manila. The voyage occupied 26 days. The Logan brought 14 passengers. February 5, Robert Gray, late of company B, Twenty-second infantry, died at sea from dysentery. The body was embalmed and brought here.

The Spokane & British Columbia Telephone & Telegraph Company has obtained a mandamus to compel the Spokane city council to grant a franchise for this company in the streets of the city. Its application for a franchise was rejected last June. The company claims that its right to equal protection under the constitution entitles it to the same privileges in building up business as is granted to the rival company.

MINES AND MINING.

Lawlessness and Terror Will Reign at Cape Nome This Summer.

There will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska, next summer, in the opinion of John G. Brady, governor of the territory, and George S. Wright, postmaster at Cape Nome, unless congress takes steps to establish civil government on a firm foundation and makes laws defining the proprietorship of claims. Governor Brady and Mr. Wright are in the East endeavoring to obtain the appointment of United States judges at Sitka, Circle City and Cape Nome. An extraordinary rush of gold-seekers to the last named place is expected next May when communication with the outside world is reopened. Mr. Wright believes that before the end of the summer, there will be 60,000 persons in Cape Nome.

"We want the general land laws extended to Alaska, so that we have homestead rights," said Mr. Wright last night, "otherwise we cannot help having a great deal of trouble. We are without the legal form of government. We have organized one of our own, electing a mayor, a council, a chief of police and other officers, but it has no standing in law. There were 2,000 men there last year, and they agreed among themselves to observe each other's rights, but it will be different when we have 60,000."

"In law, nobody has any right to the beach, between the high and low water marks, where there are rich deposits of gold. It ought to be laid off in small plots for the sale of the mineral rights. Though gold was discovered in Cape Nome a year ago last September, we did not get the news in Seattle until last May. We suspected at first that it was a scheme of the steamship companies to get passengers, as the Yukon business was getting slack. I telegraphed to Washington to be appointed postmaster and was appointed over night by wire. I got to Nome July 4, when there was not a sluice box in the district."

"Lumber came in later, and about \$3,000,000 of gold was taken out last summer. One claim in Anvil creek paid \$175,000 in five weeks. I know because I handled the money. Three claims in Snow gulch paid \$500,000."

Test of Newspaper Advertising.

Between the acts recently at Wallack's New York theater, users distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed which one had attracted him to the performance—newspapers, bill boards, window lithographs or something else. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the users, and of that number 991 had been attracted by the newspapers solely.

On the Yukon the gold is well below the surface, but at Nome it lies near the top of the ground. Many claims have been staked out, but there is a vast region still to be explored. The formation is very peculiar. Back of the beach, which is white sand, and rising 10 feet above it, is a flat stry called tundra, which extends from two to four miles back to the mountains. This has a layer of moss or peat on top, then comes a layer of blue clay from 6 to 15 inches thick, and then the white sand to bedrock 25 feet below. The gold in the white sand runs from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pan, and the pay streak of ruby sand on the bedrock runs \$5 to the pan, besides coarse gold.

"One of the steamers took 350 tons of sand shoveled at random from the beach to San Francisco last year. It was put into a smelter and yielded \$9,000 in gold. The beach has been prospected for 15 miles. Nobody knows where the gold came from. Some think it was from hills brought down by glaciers, and some think it was thrown up by a volcano."

Governor Brady wants Alaska to come in as a state when the population has been increased by the rush next summer. He is the one man that all the people there have absolute confidence in. If we are admitted to the Union we can take care of ourselves. Miners began coming down from the Yukon last fall, and more will come. If we do not get authority to protect ourselves we shall have trouble."

In Delaware last week the National Cape Nome Mining & Transportation Company was organized with a capital of \$5,000,000, to establish a steamship line and work with machinery claims covering 920 acres of beach and tundra. Francis B. Thurber, F. L. Loring and George Crawford are the incorporators.

The entire season's output of grain-bags from the Walla Walla penitentiary has already been applied for, and many applications have been refused because of lack of capacity to supply them. The price has not yet been fixed. It is estimated that 10,000,000 sacks will be needed for the season's grain, only one-eighth of which can be manufactured at the state prison.

Mining Convention Delegates.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, is anxious to appoint delegates to the International Mining Convention, which meets in Milwaukee, Wis., in June. It is desirable that the state be well represented at the convention, and the governor will appoint any reputable citizen who may wish to attend. Three delegates will go from the state university school of mining, and three from the agricultural college school of mining.

INSURGENTS ANNOY

Albay Province Much Harassed by Them.

THE AMERICANS SUFFER LOSSES

Subsistent Plague and Smallpox Among the Filipinos—Operations of Bell and Hanson in Luzon.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Of late the insurgents in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops rally against them, they scatter, returning when the Americans retire.

They shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the towns in that province are practically deserted, except by the garrison. Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed insurgents prevent them going back. It is reported that there is much suffering among them, owing to lack of food. As a result of these conditions, the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inaccessible.

Colonel Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on transports. Many insurgents retreated to that part of the island from Cavite and Batangas provinces. Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Colonel Schwan, while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of 100 cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beacon, with six companies of the Forty-second infantry, had a two hours' fight with General Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong province, near the lake. Here, also, the insurgents were dispersed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a captain.

General Bell is operating southward through Zamboales province with a small force.

Another expedition is proceeding northward from Subig. It is reported that the insurgent general, Alejandro, has recovered from his wound and has assembled a large force in that district. The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed.

Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in the towns on the northern coast. Two officers of the Thirty-sixth infantry have died of the disease and another officer and several soldiers have been stricken.

ASSIMILATION OF CHINA.

Disaster in Too Great Speed—Chinese Pastmaster in Trade.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—"The greatest question of our time is whether the assimilation of the commercial force of China by the world will be a quick or slow process," declared Benjamin I. Wheeler, president of the University of California, who passed through Chicago today on his way East. "If the process be speedy," he continued, "there is likely to be a disastrous