STILL FOR SILVER

Senate Populists Declared They Were Misquoted.

ALLEN AND BUTLER EXPLAIN

Turner of Washington Began His Speech Against the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Personal explanations were made in the Senate by Allen (Pop. Neb.) and Butler (Pop. N. C.), of their position on the financial question. Both announced their belief in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The statements were called out by reports to the contrary which had gained circulation.

Turner (Fus. Wash.) began an extended speech on the Puerto Rican bill. He maintained that the pending bill clearly was unconstitutional, and expresed his belief that it would be so held if it were passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Kean (Rep. N. J.) resigned from the committee on public lands, Thurston (Rep. Neb.) from the committee on railroads, Simon (Rep. Or.) from the committee on the Potomac river front, Foster (Rep. Wash.) from the committee on woman suffrage, and Wetmore (Rep. R. I.) from the committee on manufactures. President Pro Tem. Frye then appointed Bard (Rep. Cal.) to the several committees from which Senators had resigned in order to make committee places for him.

At the conclusion of the morning business, Allen, rising to a question of privilege, said he had been misrepresented by the Washington correspondent of a New York paper, who had reported that Allen had abandoned the free coinage of silver. Allen denied the correspondent's statements. "Nothing that I ever said could, by any kind of torture, be construed as a lack of faith in my party platform, which declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," he said.

Allen read the colloquy between himself and Aldrich (Rep. R. I.), which he said was the basis of the report concerning him.

"I want to repeat," said he, "and I want the Public Printer to put this statement in black-faced type, that I am a firm believer and always have been, in the doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and I do not believe in waiting for any other nation."

Allen was proceeding with an elaboration of his views when he was interrupted by Turner, who had yielded to him, and was reminded that "it was a personal statement" for which he had yielded, and not a speech. Allen gave way, but was followed by Butler, who desired to make a personal statement concerning a similar matter. Butler said the report of the colloquy between himself and Aldrich had not represented him. This report stated that Butler evaded a direct answer to Aldrich's question as to whether or not he (Butler) was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Butler then restated his position as given during the colloquy, but did not point out wherein he had been misrepresented. In closing he said he wanted to make the statement that he was in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, independent of any other nation.

Turner then made a speech attacking the policy and provisions of the Puerto Rican tariff bill and Government bill. He declared its enactment would result in the debauchery of our citizenship or of our Constitution. He presumed that the minority in Congress would be charged with favoring competition of American working people with the underfed and underpaid labor of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, but in this connection he said it would have to be remembered that the minority has opposed consistently the acquisition of the islands. Even now he believed the United States ought to let the Philippines go in peace. It ought to be the mission of this country to give them a start on the road to good government and then permit them to proceed for themselves, reserving such coaling stations and harbors as we might need. If the commercial interests, he said, must have their pound of flesh, this country might make treaties with the Filipinos, affording us such advantages as their sense of gratitude to the United States might prompt them to give us.

Turner thought the bill to levy a tariff on commerce between Puerto Rico and other portions of the United States was a poor return for the ready acceptance of our institutions on the part of Puerto Ricans, and "no amount of sugar coating could disguise its evil smell or nauseating taste." It was to his mind a desperate assault upon the liberties of the people. The evident purpose was to break down the system which had stood the test of 123 years. The bill was clearly unconstitutional, and repugnant to every utterance of the Supreme Court bearing upon the subject. Turner feared, indeed, that the measure was one of those innovations against which the fathers had warned the American people, and he considered it wise to stop and consider where we were drifting. He did not agree with Foraker (Rep. O.) that "we have passed the law-book stage," and quoted numerous decisions of the Supreme Court to sustain his point, which was that the Constitution must apply equally to all portions of the United States, and there could properly be no discrimination in favor of one section in the matter of taxtion or otherwise in the interest of another section.

Without Turner having completed his speech the Senate went into executive session, and at 3:20 P. M. adjourned.

POLYGAMOUS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

President Did Not Know Men's Character When He Appointed Them.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The investigation of charges that certain federal appointees are polygamists came to a close today by an agreement for a unanimous report from the House committee on postoffices and post roads, which conducted the investigation. The report has been drawn up by Representative McPherson, of Iowa. It holds that at the time the appointments were made the President was not aware that the appointees were charged with polygamy. As to the facts of the polygamous status of appointees, the report states that the common repute of the communities in which they lived was that the men were polygamists, but there is a want of definite and conclusive evidence on this point. Later in the day Representative McPherson submitted the report. It reviews the evidence and sums up the findings as follows:

"So your committee concluded:

"First—Neither of the parties (Postmasters Graham and Smith) are now or have they been under indictment for the crime of polygamy, in so far as your committee is advised. One of said parties is now under information charging the crime of being guilty of polygamous cohabitation, which crime being a misdemeanor, can be lawfully charged by information in Utah. Said case has not yet been tried or in any way determined by the court, where it is yet pending.

"Second—When both of said parties were appointed, two witnesses testified the said Graham and Smith had the repute, which was open and notorious, in their respective communities, of being polygamists.

"Third—At the time as aforesaid there were on file, as herein set forth, the papers hereinbefore recited, and nothing else. There was no affidavit at any time on file with respect to either or both of said parties. And there is no evidence to show that either the President, or Postmaster-General, or any assistant of the Postmaster-General, or any other official connected with the power of appointment, had any notice or intimation of any fact or facts in this report contained."

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

To be Consul—M. J. Baehr, of Nebraska, at Magdeburg, Germany.

To be Postmaster, Oregon—W. H. Leitner, at Huntington.

Legislative Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate committee on appropriations today reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill to the Senate. The Senate committee added amendments increasing by $265,804 the total as carried by the House bill.

For a Cable to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A bill was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Foster authorizing the construction of a cable by the Government from some port on the coast of the State of Washington to Cape Nome and other points in Alaska.

THE MARTINIQUE RIOTS.

Particulars of the Race Troubles in the Islands.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 12.—The following particulars about the riots and incendiary fires which have spread terror all through this island have been obtained. In the rioting at the village of Le Francois, Lieutenant Kahn was threatened at a distance by the strikers and he believed his life and that of his soldiers seriously menaced. He fired his revolver and killed one man. At the same time the soldiers fired and eight men were killed outright and some 12 wounded.

The Mayor of Le Francois, M. Clement, was present at the riot and courageously placing himself between the strikers, and the soldiers appealed to both sides to remain calm. He would have been shot down but for the devotion of a young friend of his, who covered M. Clement with his own body and received a bullet fired at the Mayor. The Socialist agitators alleged that this incident supports their charge that the military is responsible for the catastrophe. The Nationalists or anti-ministerial partisans, in their turn, accuse the civil authorities of having brought about, by their incapacity and their complicity with the Radicals, the regrettable condition of affairs in Martinique, as they are charged with having caused a similar crisis in Guadaloupe, where incendiary fires and riots prevailed last Summer. The Jewish question might not have been mentioned at all, in connection with the riots and incendiarism, and been added to the other elements of discord, but for the fact that Lieutenant Kahn is represented as being a Jew in certain narratives of the riot, while this is denied in other circles. He is really a Jew.

On February 5, bands of from 500 to 1000 strikers from the sugar plantations, armed with their long knives for cutting the cane, and with sticks, formed themselves in the communes township of Lorrain and Sainte Marie. These bands ran over all parts of the country, destroying the workshops and threatening with death the laborers yet working in the sugar mills, unless they left off work immediately. That movement extended rapidly to the neighboring agricultural centers, notably at Basse Pointe. The aim of the strikers was to obtain by threats an increase of two or three francs a head for a day's labor. Formerly the laborer received 20 cents a day, but he had only 300 canes to cut; now for a few more cents he must cut from 700 to 800 canes. This is no longer done and paid by day's work, but by the task, and inasmuch as it takes two days or more to cut that number of canes, the workman hardly gets the 20 cents he received formerly.

The laborers went about shouting "Death to the Whites," and announcing their intention of cutting off the heads of the whites if their demands were not granted. The negroes believe all kinds of stories which are told them. Thus Mr. Knight, a naturalized Englishman, who was elected Senator from Martinique to the Paris Chambers, has returned this week. He caused to be posted everywhere a proclamation counselling the strikers to avoid any conflict with the troops and reminding them that he remains the same friend to them as before, but this does not prevent thousands of blacks believing the story told them to the effect that Queen Victoria had sent to Senator Knight 2,000,000 francs to be distributed among them and that, instead of distributing the money, Mr. Knight had divided it between himself, his friend the Governor, Mr. Gabrie, and the civil functionaries of the island.

The blacks of the colony, who are quite indifferent as to what power owns their island and who were struck by the English name of the Senator they had been told to elect two years ago, were quite ready to credit the story of Queen Victoria's funds. It is hard to imagine the credulity of those black laborers and this disposition of their mind is to be feared, especially during the electoral periods. Municipal elections will take place next week in the commune of Saint Isprit, in which is located the village of Le Francois, and the political parties try to influence the voters by throwing the odium of the late massacres upon the shoulders of their adversaries. The whole garrison of the island consists of one battalion of marine infantry of about 600 men, two battalions of naval artillery and 120 gendarmes.

At Le Francois on the day when the strikers' bands mentioned above reached there, no more than 25 men of the island's garrison were stationed in the place. They had been sent to the village, fortunately, a few days previously, on account of the agitation which had prevailed for some time at Saint Maritand, Robert and other places. The strikers finally went to Le Francois, after compelling the closing of many sugar mills and the destroying of much property. At Le Francois, Lieutenant Kahn had eight of his 25 men lined up in front of the principal gate of a sugar mill threatened by about 600 strikers. The latter made several attempts to force an entrance, despite the entreaties of Mayor Clements. Two or three times a collision was about to take place, for the strikers nearly touched the drawn bayonets of the soldiers.

Suddenly, a revolver was fired by Lieutenant Kahn, who believed his life placed in jeopardy by the threats of a bully striker, and the soldiers in their turn fired a volley. Twenty-one rioters were lying on the ground, nine dead and 12 wounded. Of these five are already out of the hospital, but under surveillance of the police, for they will be indicted at the next session of the courts. Some men were arrested by the gendarmerie. When the prisoners arrived here there was great excitement on the route followed by the strikers. They were hailed by the populace as the victims of the white men, "whose heads should be cut off." On the next day Fort de France was placarded with violent posters inciting the colored people to revolt against the planters and "the white exploiters."

The Governor did not order the incendiary placards to be torn down by the police, and he attended the funeral of the strikers killed at Le Francois. Daily there are incendiary fires in several parts of Martinique.

Machinists' Strike at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., March 13.—The striking machinists, after conceding the right of employers to employ nonunion men on equal terms with union men, insisted upon the employers signing a contract with the union. At a meeting last night, the Columbus Metal Manufacturers' Association conceded all the demands of the machinists, insofar as wages and hours of labor are concerned, but refused to sign a contract with the union, and as an ultimatum, declared that they would deal with the machinists only as individuals.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

The best Liver Medicine. A Vegetable Cure fo Liver Ills. Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipatio

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

LACK OF HARMONY AT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Simon's Strong Plea for Free Trade With Puerto Rico—An Agreement Is Expected Today.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Republican Senators were in caucus for two and one-half hours on the Puerto Rican tariff bill this afternoon, and at 6 o'clock adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow, when the discussion will be resumed. No vote was taken upon any of the various propositions laid before the caucus, but as a result of the caucus talk the impression prevailed that there was a great deal of opposition to the bill, which opposition, if it was not placated, might endanger its passage. It was also apparent that a number of others thought the legislation was ill advised, but while opposed to the bill, nevertheless would vote for it as a party measure. Deep feeling was displayed over the question by a number of Senators, and especially by those of the Middle West, some of whom did not hesitate to affirm that any effort to place a tariff upon the exchange of business between the United States and Puerto Rico probably would have an injurious effect upon the Republican party in these states. There were some sharp passages at arms.

It was generally agreed, however, that from a party standpoint almost any bill was better than none, and this feeling gave the friends of the measure hope, despite the apparently unyielding attitude of the opposing factions. They are still holding to the bill, as originally introduced, and express the belief that it will form the basis of whatever settlement is agreed upon. This opinion is based upon what was said in a general way, and not upon any poll of the caucus.

One indication that an agreement is expected tomorrow is the continued determination of the Cuban subcommittee to leave here tomorrow for a tour of Cuba.

Those Senators who favored the proposition for a tariff on Puerto Rican goods coming into this country and free trade for goods going to Puerto Rico said that this course would be humane in principle.

Several times during the debate, the course of the Administration was mentioned, and the statement made that the country was aroused because it had seemed that Congress was acting contrary to the wishes of the President. Several Senators asserted that the President was now anxious for the proposed tariff of 15 per cent.

Senator Foraker talked at considerable length and vigorously supported the bill, and was expressly determined that the Governmental features should not be abandoned. He also defended the tariff provisions as being an advantage instead of a hardship upon the people of Puerto Rico. He declared that the bill, as amended by the committee, levying a 15 per cent duty on products both ways was the best measure that could be passed.

Senator Hanna made a speech that was listened to with great interest. He favored the House bill, and especially the tariff plans. He said that from a party view, the tariff ought to remain. This was a Republican Congress, and there should be Republican legislation. If the bill was defeated, he asserted that it would hand the legislation over to the Democrats. He urged the Republicans to stand firmly together for the bill.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, said that he believed in free trade with Puerto Rico and thought the matter could be adjusted by leaving a military Governor and not attempting either a civil government or tariff legislation at the present time.

Senator Fairbanks deplored the situation and expressed the hope that there might be some adjustment. He said there was no question as to the feeling of the people in his state, who were for free trade with Puerto Rico.

Senator Davis said it was not because the tariff would keep out or let in certain products that Congress should act, but because the almost universal sentiment which he said had been kindled by the manner in which Puerto Rico had come into the United States. It would be time enough to consider the Philippine tariff when it was reached.

Senator Perkins wanted the bill agreed upon without compromise or amendment.

Senator Simon, of Oregon, went further than any other Senator in declaring his unalterable position in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. He said that we had no right to tax our dependencies, and that if we did not intend to treat the new acquisitions as we treated other acquired territory, we should not retain them.

Senator Mason also took strong ground in favor of free trade with the islands, if they were to be retained as a possession or a part of the United States. He said the trouble was not with Puerto Rico, but with the Philippines.

Senator Spooner urged party harmony, and believed that the Senators could find some common ground upon which differences could be adjusted.

STATE OF ALASKA BILLS.

The Inharmony Between Governor Brady and Mr. Price.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—On leaving today for Alaska, Mr. Price stated that he was well satisfied with his work here and felt that Congress would grant the legislation essential to the welfare of the District of Alaska.

The fact that Mr. Price and Governor Brady do not agree on many of the vital questions that have come up, pertaining to Alaska is well known among both Senators and Congressmen. As Governor of Alaska, Mr. Brady has always had considerable influence here in shaping legislation for the district, but his strength is growing less.

"I was approached," said a prominent Congressman today, "by the Governor of Alaska immediately after an important committee meeting in the House and was asked to join him in his fight against Delegate Price. While I was not asked to join in the fight, I was placed in the position of expressing myself regarding Price and the work that he was doing. I told Governor Brady that, together with others, I was interested in legislating for Alaska and would, under no circumstances, participate in a row as between the representatives who are appearing before committees on behalf of the district. I know that many others feel the same way about this matter. I know, also, that in Alaska Governor Brady is not credited, by a very large majority of the people, with representing their views."

The Congressman referred to expresses the sentiments of many other members of Congress.

It is desired, also, by Mr. Price and others that the United States coal laws be extended to Alaska, in order that the coal mines there may be worked and developed. It is stated that capital cannot be had for this development work until Congress provides suitable laws. With the coal mines of Alaska developed, it is said coal which now costs $12 and $14 per ton could be had for $5 and $6 per ton at Alaska Coast towns and cities.

Mr. Price, just before taking the train for the West, gave out the following as a summary of the Alaska bills now before Congress:

"The status of Alaska legislation before Congress is about as follows:

"The Senate territorial committee has reported a civil government bill, providing for two additional courts, marshals and attorneys, and, in fact, a complete court organization; also providing for a system of inferior courts over the district, much superior to what Alaska has heretofore had.

"It further provides for establishing new recording precincts, the removing of the capitol, provisions for the care of the insane, and, in fact, generally follows the recommendations of the convention of the Alaska people held in Juneau last October.

"To me the civil government bill is eminently satisfactory. The civil code and code of civil procedure, as passed by the Senate committee, with a few minor exceptions, are very satisfactory, indeed.

"The committee finally recommended a provision allowing us to incorporate our municipalities, allowing us 50 per cent of all moneys collected under the provisions of the criminal code, and providing a mercantile, occupation and liquor license law. We asked for 75 per cent of this money, of which 25 per cent was to go to the municipal incorporation and 50 per cent to the school fund, but they only provided the 50 per cent for the support of the schools, allowing us to create a further tax for the support of the municipality.

"The only thing I have been disappointed with, from the Senate side of Congress, was the failure to allow us representation in the lower house. It is not, however, at all certain that we will not get this legislation, but at the present time it seems quite doubtful. In the House the civil code and code of civil procedure have been thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Warner's committee on the revision of the laws, and they are now in excellent shape. A report would have been made before this were it not for the recent illness of Mr. Warner, the chairman.

"The House committee on territories has reviewed the Alaska civil government bill, as enacted by the Senate, and has agreed to adopt it in its entirety. In addition, it will recommend that Alaska have a Delegate. The bill providing for the extension of the coal laws has been favorably acted upon by the Interior Department, and there is no doubt of its passing.

"In conclusion, as an Alaskan, I will say that if Congress enacts into law the recommendations of the various committees, it will be very satisfactory."

Mr. Price stated that inasmuch as the Alaska bill would not be placed in the hands of the conference committee inside of a month, and as he had arranged for the advancement of all Alaskan matters, he felt that he could not be spared. His partner is to go to Nome, and Mr. Price must return to assume charge of their business.

PLAGUE IN THE ISLANDS.

Complications Arising From the Epidemic in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient, via Honolulu, brings the following advices from Honolulu, under date of March 5:

No new cases of plague have developed for three days. One new case has been reported from Kahului, Maui. The situation in this city is better than it has been for a month.

The big Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company's store, at Kahului, containing $125,000 worth of merchandise, besides a large amount of lime fertilizers and cement, together with all the warehouses at Kahului, appertaining to it, are under guard awaiting the determination of the health authorities whether it shall be given to the flames or not. All the employes and their families are in quarantine. This has been done as the result of finding plague-infected rats in and about the store and warehouse, and the presence of large numbers of rats there.

At a meeting of the representatives of the various insurance companies and their attorneys, it was decided not to pay the losses on the buildings destroyed by the civil authorities in the effort to stamp out the plague. This action on the part of the insurance companies will result in many claims being made against the Government for the losses sustained in the fires.

Official Report From Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A summary of bubonic plague cases and deaths in Honolulu recorded by the Hawaiian Board of Health from December 12 last to February 21, has been furnished to the Marine Hospital Service by Surgeon Carmichael, in a report received from him dated February 24. It shows a total of 62 cases, of which 53 were fatal and nine recovered. The deaths include 28 Chinese, 7 Japanese, 15 Hawaiians and 3 whites. The doctor adds:

"No new cases have been reported in Honolulu since February 2. One case of the pneumonia type in the detention camp at Kahului, on the 15th of February, was fatal on the 17th. No more new cases have occurred in the town. No new cases have been reported from Hilo.

"A new rat quarantine wharf has been constructed on the east side of Honolulu Harbor. It is built on copper-sheathed pilings, surrounded by water, and is well isolated."

Three Steamers Quarantined.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Three steamers which arrived from the Orient today have been placed in quarantine—the Gaelic, the Duke of Fife and the Charles Nelson.

On the Gaelic one of the Chinese was sick, some of the symptoms resembling those of the bubonic plague. Some of his blood was injected into a guinea pig. Should no evil results follow, the steamer will be released in a day or two.

The Charles Nelson brought a cargo of sugar from Mawa Wail, Hawaiian Islands. There have been no signs of the plague there, but Dr. Kinyou would take no chances.

The Duke of Fife was from Manila. She brought two cabin passengers and the remains of 33 soldiers. She had a clean bill of health from Japan.

Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain Railway Companies were held today at the general offices in this city. The annual report submitted by Vice-President Warner for the year 1899, exhibits the following results of operations:

Gross earnings	$28,079,820 14
Operating expenses	19,632,113 00
Net earnings	$ 8,447,706 84
Other income	1,914,327 90
Total income	$10,362,034 00
Charges against income—	
Interest accrued on bonds	$ 5,096,759 32
Taxes	95,163 55
Rentals paid	497,277 04
Sundry accounts	2,611,917 82
Total charges	$ 9,721,108 73
Net surplus	$ 640,926 01

The properties have been well maintained and the policy of general improvement has been continued during the year. The net results are highly gratifying under the conditions prevailing during the year.

Races at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The weather at Tanforan was fine and the track fast. The results were:

Three and a half furlongs—Floranthe won, Too Hot second, Princess Leota third; time, 0:43.

Six furlongs, selling—Afghan won, Momentum second, Vioris third; time, 1:13½.

One mile—Erwin won, Flower of Gold second, Norford third; time, 1:42.

Seven furlongs—Elamora won, Ventoro second, May W. third; time, 1:27½.

Mile and a quarter, selling—Topmast won, Chimura second, Twinkler third; time, 2:07½.

One mile—El Mido won, Acrobat second, Cromwell third; time, 1:43.

Plain Duty Still Plain Duty.

Chicago Record.

It is the "plain duty" of Congress to provide for free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. The advocates of this policy apparently are in the ascendency. They should not allow themselves to be induced, through a caucus compromise, to forego the fruits of victory. Let the policy of justice to the Puerto Ricans prevail.

OPENING OF HEMP PORTS

KOBBE APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF ALBAY PROVINCE.

Principal Towns Will Be Garrisoned and Civil Government Established at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Otis has notified the War Department that he has appointed Brigadier-General William A. Kobbe, United States Volunteers, Military Governor of the Province of Albay, Luzon, and of the Island of Catanduanes and temporarily of the Islands of Samar and Leyte. General Kobbe is directed to occupy with his troops the towns of Sorsogon, Legaspi, Donzol and Bulan, of the Province of Albay; the town of Birac, on the Island of Catanduanes, and the towns of Calbayog and Catbatogan, on the Island of Samar, and the town of Tacloban, on the Island of Leyte, and establish civil government as rapidly as possible. He is to appoint officers of his command as Customs and Internal Revenue Officers for the more important coast and interior towns that are occupied by our troops. General Otis says it is desirable that the ports in question be opened to trade as soon as practicable.

TAKING OF LEGASPI.

Determined Resistance Made by Filipinos.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER VENUS, Legaspi, Luzon, Jan. 23.—Five companies of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, aided by the gunboat Nashville, today fought their way into the native towns of Legaspi and Albay. We had five men slightly wounded. Forty-five dead Filipinos had been counted by nightfall, and we are caring for a dozen of their wounded. Shells from the Nashville ignited two warehouses filled with baled hemp. These fires could not be put out, and 8000 bales, with a total valuation of $120,000, were destroyed by nightfall. After the fighting was over and the men had time to talk, an officer said:

"My God, is that what I've been waiting 30 years to see, the shooting down of black men as if they were rabbits?"

The distorted, shattered and bloody bodies of our former enemies lie in two rows in Legaspi's principal street, two blazing warehouses glare and roar in the darkness, and the American soldiers are stumbling through the village streets working to get settled for the night. 'Companies H, F, G, E and C, of the Forty-seventh, came back on the Hancock from Manila to Sorsogon. For conveyance, from Sorsogon to Legaspi, these companies were transferred to the local steamers, Venus and Castellano, accompanying the expedition as transports, and late yesterday afternoon the two vessels, convoyed by the Nashville, with General Kobbe on board, sailed from Sorsogon Bay for Legaspi.

Sorsogon is on the west and Legaspi on the east side of the southern extremity of Luzon Island. The run between the two ports is about 110 miles by sea, though not more than 10 miles overland. So the insurgent soldiers who abandoned Sorsogon to us three days ago have had ample time to come over to Legaspi and swell the ranks of the garrison here, granting, of course, that they did not prefer the greater security of the mountains.

Early this morning the Venus, closely followed by the Castellano, with the Nashville an hour and a half behind them, steamed into Albay Bay, and three miles off Legaspi, waited for the warship. Legaspi, on the coast, and Albay, a mile and a half inland, are at the base of the Mayou Volcano. On the southern edge of Legaspi, and at our left as the ships steam in, there is a steep hill, used as a lookout station. Here can be seen with the aid of strong glasses, a Filipino flag. There are no flags over the warehouses of the town, and these two facts point to probable resistance to our landing. We have heard that General Panan, a Chinese half-caste, commands here, and that he will fight.

At 7:45 the Nashville passed us and steamed close in to the beach. She examined the shore, and from the Venus we could see a long line of black sand trenches to the right of the town; also between the stone warehouses in the center of the village there were other trenches and heavy stone walls. The trenches were crowded with men, some with rifles and uniformed, others in white. They watched the actions of our vessels closely, but no shot was fired on either side. The Nashville's inspection of Legaspi was long and careful.

The English gunboat, Plover, came in behind us this morning and followed the Nashville close to the beach. Her big white flag swung out in the breeze, telling those on shore she was not of our party, but merely a neutral and inactive spectator.

At 9:45 the Nashville came alongside the Venus, and General Kobbe megaphoned to Major Shipton, commanding the battalion on board. "Move your ship into the first wharf and land your men." There is deep water off Legaspi, and coasting steamers can swing their sterns into any of the several bamboo docks, in front of the hemp warehouses. But the captain of the Venus demurred. He had seen the trenches filled with Filipinos. He had seen galloping officers giving orders, concentrating their soldiers in positions, from which they would have his vessel under a cross fire if they landed at the wharf, and he explained that it was impossible to get into this dock without less than one hour's backing and hauling; further, that his stern lines had to be taken ashore and made fast to the sand anchors well upon the beach; that his crew would be shot to pieces if he attempted to land; In short, landing there and then was out of the question.

Meantime a boat from the Plover had gone to the Nashville, and from there to the beach. Her mission was to remove any Englishmen who might be in the town from the danger of the threatened fighting. There were two Englishmen in Legaspi, but the Filipinos declined to allow them to leave. Then the Plover's boat returned, and during the subsequent fighting the English gunboat remained half a mile out of the bay.

Captain Bradley, Quartermaster-Captain of the Hancock, was on board the Nashville with General Kobbe. He was sent to the Venus to learn why that ship did not back into the dock as directed. The Spanish captain of the Venus again explained how long this operation would take, and Captain Bradley went back to the Nashville to report. From him it was learned that the Filipinos had removed the planking in the docks, leaving only the bamboo stringers; this they had seen from the Nashville. Soon Captain Bradley returned, saying that the landing would be made at a point half a mile down the beach, to the mouth of Legaspi, and about 500 yards beyond the end of the heavy sand intrenchments; that this landing party would advance into the town, and that the Nashville would shell the enemy's works in front of our men, as they came along the beach.

Then there was much bustle and activity on board the Venus, as details of the sharpshooters, from each of the four companies, were loaded into our own three available boats and the two boats sent over from the Nashville to help in the landing. Our men embarked from our starboard side, the side of the ship exposed to the enemy's trenches, only 800 yards away. The enemy missed a splendid opportunity to do great execution to our soldiers. But they have missed many such, first and last, so we are accustomed to taking these risks. Our landing party pulled away toward the Castellano, which had taken up a position opposite the point where the landing was to be made. Here our five boats were joined by two from the Castellano, and the landing party was composed as follows:

About 30 men from H Company, Captain Bentley commanding; 40 men from G

Company, Captain Simmons commanding; 20 men from F, under Lieutenant Murphy; 15 from E, under Lieutenant Smyzer, and about 80 men from C, under Captain Bishop. Major Shipton commanded the landing party, and was accompanied by Captain Bradley and Lieutenants Conroy and Gisser, of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry.

At 25 minutes past 10, it could be seen through the fine, mist-like rain that the seven landing boats were close to the beach. We looked ashore to discover a detachment of Filipinos moving to the north behind the trenches, evidently intending to repel the advance of our landing party into the town. At that instant, the Nashville opened fire on the trenches with shrapnel at 800 yards' range.

From this time until the end of the fighting, at 10:15 P. M., the Nashville kept up an almost continuous fusillade of shrapnel and rapid-fire guns, directed against the trenches and fortified points on shore.

OTIS' CASUALTY LIST.

Names of Those Killed and Wounded in Recent Engagements.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Otis transmits the following list of casualties in the Philippines, naming eight killed and 19 wounded.

Killed—Luzon, Sixteenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, February 28, Patrick W. Enright, Corporal; March 2, Fred Daniel, Thirtieth Regiment, U. S. V. I.; January 15, David G. Goldman, Forty-fifth Regiment, U. S. V. I.; February 20, Wilson Bellis, Forty-seventh, U. S. V. I.; February 21, John K. Morrison, musician; Twenty-sixth Regiment, U. S. V. I.; February 23, Ilo Ilo; William Dugan, Dennis L. Hayes, Michael Tracey.

Wounded—March 6, Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter C. Chidester, serious; Thirtieth Regiment, U. S. V. I., January 6, Anthony Westrate, scalp, slight; January 19, Ernest F. Trepto, Corporal, cheek, moderate; Jacob Lucas, lung, severe; January 28, Lieutenant Guy A. Boyle, leg, moderate; Charles A. Hackworth, arm, moderate; February 4, James L. Jones, abdomen, severe; Fred H. Cliff, thigh, moderate; Thirty-sixth Regiment, U. S. V. I., March 6, First Lieutenant Frank T. McNarney, thigh, slight; Thirty-seventh Regiment, U. S. V. I., March 7, Davis P. Kennedy, hip, slight; Fourth regiment, U. S. V. I., February 20, First Lieutenant Adjutant John D. Gallager, abdomen, severe; Albert A. Widdick, Corporal, chest, slight; John F. Landinge, Corporal, side, slight; Alois C. Syek, Corporal, head, serious; Robert B. Stewart, finger, slight; Earl R. Hutchinson, Sergeant, thigh, serious; William E. Biggs, thigh, slight; Edgar H. Garrett, shoulder, slight; Guy M. Ingersoll, breast, slight.

Tagal Army Disintegrated.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn said last night:

"All the official and private advices I have received show that the insurgent forces in the Philippines have disintegrated, and that many of their numbers are returning to their homes and ordinary avocations. The insurgents now in the field are organized into guerrilla bands, which General Otis is destroying as rapidly as possible."

SIFTING CLAYSON MYSTERY

Damaging Circumstances Against the Man Now Under Arrest.

SKAGWAY, March 7.—(Special correspondence.)—Although it has been more than two months since Fred H. Clayson, formerly of Portland and Forest Grove, and Lynn Relfe and Lineman Olson strangely disappeared from Minto, not a clew as to the whereabouts of the men has been found. A constant search has been made in all parts of the Yukon basin this side of Dawson, and not the slightest indication has been seen as to where the long lost trio found their quietus.

The Canadian Government has had men skilled in frontier work scouring the region, and has spent a great deal of money and time on the case.

A Pinkerton detective named McGuire, from Chicago, has been employed on the case of late, and has discovered damaging circumstantial evidence against O'Brien, the man arrested at Tagish on suspicion of having murdered the missing men. McGuire found three $100 bills concealed beneath a wooden plug in a runner of O'Brien's sled, two $50 bills in the butt of his revolver, and a splash of human blood and a little hair on his sled.

Captain Strickland, of the Northwest mounted police, lately found two $50 bills concealed in the heel of a German sock belonging to O'Brien. Not long ago O'Brien was taken from Tagish to Selkirk to be tried on the charge of stealing from scows along the river. It is understood he will be taken to Dawson. In the trip from Tagish he was manacled to a sled, and escorted by two policemen.

Captain Fussel, who keeps the roadhouse at Minto, the last place the missing trio was seen, has advanced the theory that probably the men were killed and their bodies burned. He noticed a big fire some distance south of his place on the trail shortly after the men left there.

It is understood that Detective McGuire believes strongly that O'Brien is guilty of murder of members of the party, and that he had an accomplice, who has escaped to the coast, and probably to the States.

Burton Buxton, who was arrested at White Horse on suspicion of being a murderer of Clayson and companions, has been discharged. He is in Skagway, and utters a strong grievance against the Canadian officials for treating him, an American citizen, as they did, in keeping him confined 40 days without telling him the charge; in being dilatory in sifting the case and finding he was not the guilty man. He had to apply to the American Consul before securing his release.

The Paris Exposition.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me, through the columns of your paper, when the Paris Exposition opens. When would be the best time to leave here, and about what will the fare be, say, second class?

The Paris Exposition opens June 1. The rail fare from Portland to New York is $63, and the second-cabin fare from New York to Paris is from $35 to $45, according to accommodations. This is the rate for one way. The transportation companies have not yet made a round-trip rate. This may be done later in the season. It is understood that the steamship berths are being rapidly purchased in advance, and this may interfere with a round-trip rate being given.

It will require nearly two weeks' time to go from here to Paris. Those desiring to be present at the opening of the Exposition should leave this city about May 15. Visitors who intend to remain in Paris only a short time would, perhaps, be wise to wait until about July before making the trip.

Ceylon Tea.

New York Sun.

In 1892 Ceylon exported 1,000,000 pounds; for 1900 the estimate is 135,000,000 pounds, an actual, although fabulous increase perhaps unprecedented in the history of agricultural industry.

The actual consumption of China tea in Britain has declined from 126,000,000 pounds to about 15,000,000 pounds, while Australia, which a few years ago drew all her teas from China, now takes 24,000,000 pounds from Ceylon and India out of the 27,000,000 pounds consumed.

Russian tea firms established agencies in Ceylon in 1897, and during that year bought and shipped from Ceylon 500,000 pounds; in 1898, 2,500,000 pounds, and in 1899, 3,900,000 pounds, an eight-fold increase in two years. Russia also bought extensively of Ceylon tea in London during those years, so that the above figures do not show the entire consumption of machine-made teas in Russia.

In the United States and Canada the consumption of Ceylon and India tea has risen from 7,792,185 pounds in 1895-1896 to 13,606,696 pounds in 1898-1899, or an increase of 74.11 per cent in four years. During the same time the consumption of China and Japan teas fell from 105,300,581 pounds in 1895-1896 to 81,600,000 pounds in 1898-1899, or a decrease of 21.56 per cent.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

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Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

The makers of the famous Sozodont insist upon the utmost care in its preparation.

No expense is spared to have it absolutely free from anything harmful to the teeth.

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of the Liquid, without the Powder, 25c.
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Sues for Heavy Damages.

OMAHA, March 13.—T. K. Sudborough, formerly clerk in the auditor's office of the Pacific Express Company, has sued the Express Company and Erastus Young, its auditor, for $30,000 damages, alleging that by reason of his arrest on May 26, 1898, on the charge of embezzlement, he has been brought into public scandal and disgrace.

For a long time prior to 1898 Sudborough was chief clerk in the general offices, which were then in Omaha. W. F. Bechel was the auditor. In 1898 there was a reorganization of the office forces, and Bechel and Sudborough were thrown out. The new officers of the company caused the arrest of the two men named. Each was acquitted on trial. Some time ago Bechel sued the company and Young for $40,000 damages.

What Did Spain Ever Do Worse?

Chicago Journal.

What did Spain ever do to the present inhabitants of Puerto Rico that was worse than the things the tobacco ring and the Sugar Trust, through a lot of servile Congressmen, are proposing to do to them, and to which William McKinley, conscious of his "plain duty," to quote his words, seems willing to assent rather than embarrass his party? If that is the spirit in which Puerto Rico is to be governed, what have the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands to hope for from submission to American rule?

Grand Athletic Carnival
Meeting of the Giants

..EXPOSITION BUILDING..

Saturday Night, March 17

LEWIS CANNON

Of Chicago, Ill., weight 200 pounds. The acknowledged American champion of Graeco-Roman wrestling. The only rival of Sandow in muscular development.

VS.

D. A. McMILLAN

Of San Francisco, Cal., weight 220 pounds. Champion all-around wrestler and athlete of the world. Open to meet athletes from any part of the world.

In a Championship

Wrestling Match

Graeco-Roman, catch-as-catch-can, best three in five falls. If the fifth bout is necessary, the winner of the quickest fall to decide style of fifth fall.

For a Purse of $500.00

Match must be to a finish. No draw. Winner to take 75 per cent and the loser 25 per cent of the purse. This contest must be for blood, and to the satisfaction of management and referee, or money will be returned at the door.

Four-round contest between Young Fitzsimmons and Dudley Evans, for scientific points, for a purse.

Lightweight wrestling match, Graeco-Roman, best two in three falls, between Young Whistler, of San Francisco, and Fred Frischkorn, of Portland, for a purse of $50, winner to take all.

Four-round bout for scientific points between Jimmy Flaherty, of Portland, and Jimmy Reiley, of San Francisco.

Ten-round contest for points (bantam-weights), Kid Barrett vs. Kid Murphy, both of Portland, for a purse and side bet of $50.

Acrobatic and other attractions introduced in rapid succession. No tiresome waits. This tournament is managed by professionals, and all contests are between professionals. The management know what the public want.

ADMISSION—Upper gallery, 25c; lower galleries and main floor, 50c; one hundred reserved seats on stage, $1. Tickets for sale at Fred T. Merrill Cycle Co.'s, Sig. Wertheimer's cigar stores, and all prominent places in the city.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.
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