THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY. JULY 28, 1900.

 United States Will Buy Sibutu and Cagayen From Spain. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Islets Are Part of Philippiae Group, and Were Correlooked by Parts Pence Commission. MADBUD, black are conducted in a secured control of the Pittaburg & Western. NEW YORK, July 25. —The Baltimore & Other Ba		
United States Will Buy Sibutu and Cagayen From Spain. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Islets Are Part of Philippine Group, and Were Overlooked by Parts Pence Commission. NEW YORK, July ZThe Baltimore & MADEUD, July ZThe B	UNDRED KILLED soverament of the Department of Boliv- ia, saying the rebels had been badly de- feated at Santander, that the Depart- ments of Caucau, Antious, Cuidinimares	Women
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Matanzas. Have notified Surgeon Gui- torns. Matanzas. Have notified Surgeon Gui- gleENNON." Legislators and Give Repub- licans a Majority. NEBRASKATHESTORMCENTER Liberals W. Islets Are Part of Philippine Group- and Were Overlooked by Paris Pence Commission. Secured Control of the Pittsburg & Western. GEORGETOWN, Ky., July Z The Socured complete con- trol of the Pittsburg & Western Raliway GEORGETOWN, Ky., July Z The powers conspiracy trial this afternoon, add unless their present plans are changed will test their case at the conclusion of the state their case at the conclusion of the state of the Pittsburg & Western Raliway COLON, July In this depar sacrifice of monetal the state their case at the conclusion of the state their case at the conclusion of the state of the Pittsburg & Western Raliway	AE REVOLUTION IN CO. LOMBIA. A watchip from France, which had salled	Think
Islets Are Part of Philippine Group, and Were Overlooked by Paris Pence Commission.	aty of Pence Signed- olon Tranquil.	
Pence Commission Western. New YORK, July 2The Baltimore & Ohio has at last secured complete con- trol of the Pitzburg & Western Railway Wharton Golden, on the stand in the Powers conspiracy trial this afternoon, and unless their present plans are changed will rest their case at the conclusion of his testimony tomorrow, Golden went Nebraska State Journal, Republicans and Democrats alike must realize that in this state the campaign will be a fight for political existence on this testimony tomorrow, Golden went Nebraska State Journal, Republicans and Democrats alike must realize that in this state the campaign while the word the part of W I. Bryon and Willier W	GARRISON ON HOAR.	About This
	tore than 600 lives, the Lib- been the greatest sufferers, bunded number many hun- mdoza, representing the Lib- All this is clearly very serious, and no-	In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are com- municating with
sidering the proposition of the United States Government for the cession of the Islands of Sibutu and Cagayen in receiver since 1896, has thus been 're- moved	neral Alban arranged yes- cessation of hostilities, the berals being pledged to sur- arms and being guaranteed from prosecution and the	A Woman
The Ministry regards the proposition fa- vorably, and negotiations for a treaty of scoord between the two governments is proceeding rapidly. HOW THEY WERE OVERLOOKED.	in a book of poems the other day we ran across a sonnet by William Lloyd Garri- son, dated January II. 1900, addressed "To George Frisble Hoar," and reading as fol- lows: Amidst the volces of the market place. Drowning the public conscience with their dim.	A woman whose expe- rience in treating female lils is greater than that of any living person, male or female.
Mintake Made by Peace Commission- ers at Paris. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Arrangements have practically been completed for the purchase from Spain by the United States of the Islands of Sibutu and Cagayen, which were left in Spanish possession by	Deen plunged into the deep- by the loss of many of its at men on both sides in this armics were provided with totest model. Colon has been achout the rebeillon. THEATY SIGNED. THEATY SIGNED.	She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly pub- lishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily re-

purchase from Spain of the Islands of S which were left in S the Treaty of Paris, Philippine Archipela Commissioners at Paris, in arranging for the relinquishment to the United States of the Philippines, contented themselves of bonds. In 1899 the Lake Eris & Westof the Philippines, contented themselves with the phraseology "the Philippine Archipelago" as descriptive of the territory to be ceded to the United States by spain, no question perhaps would have arisen over the possession of these two islands. But to avoid the least chance of oose definition, the Peace Commissioners drew a geographical boundary line around the islands to be transferred. The bounds were fixed by meridians of longitude and

rallels of latitude. The lines generally described a parallel ogram, but at the southwestern corner. for some reason, there was an inset, excluding some of the islands off the coast of Borneo. By the terms of the treaty the southern boundary line of the archielago started at the eastern end, at the meridian, and ran along the parallel of 4 degrees, 45 minutes westward to the meridian of 119 degrees 25 minutes. At that point the line ran directly north-ward to latitude 7 degrees 40 minutes, and thence was reflected westward to the 116th meridian, forming the small inset above referred to.

It was a year after the signature of the Treaty of Paris before the fact was discovered that in laying down these boundaries the commissioners had exclud-ed the islands of Sibutu and Cagayen. It was disclosed by the visit to that part of the archipelago of the United States steamer Concord. The commander of the vessel landed on Sibutu and was cordially received by the reigning Dato, who promptly hoisted the Stars and stripes and announced himself under the protec-tion of the United States. Attention being attracted to that quarter the Spanish Government soon discovered the defect in the boundary line, and, through the Duke d'Arcos, set up a claim to the State Department for the possession of the islands. The department took the ground that the purpose of the Treaty of Paris in that section was to convey the entire Philippine Archipelago to the United States, and the general language of the act of cession was sufficient to effect the transfer, the defined boundary being an

unnecessary one. Negotiations insting many months followed, and each and ev-ery member of the Peace Commission was cilled upon to give his individual understanding of the proceedings at Paris, so far as they hore upon this point. Finally, it appeared that an exact boundary would have to be accepted instead of the one laid down in general terminology, according to the fundamental principles of common law. That being the case, it became necessary, in the interest of sound policy and to prevent the existence of a proba-

ble cause of irritation in the future, to continue the two islands as part of the Philippine Archipelago. As announced from Madrid, the Spanish Cabinet is favorably considering the proposed transfer, and the negotiations may be regarded as closed on the basis of a cash payment to Spain by the United States of \$100.000 for the two Islands. The two islands are insignificant in area and thinly populated, probably containing from 6000 to 8000 people in all. Sibutu is a long, narrow island, four miles in length by two across. It is flat and uninteresting, with one small mountain in the center about 50 feet in height. It is surrounded by coral reefs, with no anchorage to speak of. It lies only four miles outside of the southern boundary fixed by the Treaty of Paris. Cagayen is about the same area, five miles by eight, with a mountain reaching a height of 1100 feet. It is the largest of half a dozen tiny islets known as the Cagaven-Sulu group, and owing allegiance to the Sultan of Sulu. Its products are tobacco, sugar and similar tropical products. The islands are said to mainly valuable for their pearls and shell fisherica, which, it is possible, may develop to some commercial importance. An important consideration which has influenced the United States Government these negotiations is the desirability of excluding any European power from the possession of the islands as a naval station, which would constitute a constant menace to the United States. There is reason to believe that schemes of that kind have alrendy been put afloat, which are to be thwarted.

ern interests were acquired by the Bal-timore & Ohio, and it was then believed that a reorganization in the interests of that company would be effected.

As the Baltimore & Ohio besides held all As the Baitimore & Onto besides held all the first morigage bonds and practically all the floating debt, it simply remained to acquire control of the stock, which it is understood was done by the purchase of 100.000 shares from the stockholders' protective committee.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION.

Shippers May Carry the Matter to the Courts.

NEW YORK, July M .- At Thursday's meeting of the executive committee of the Trunk Line Association, the principal subject discussed was the new ruling in the official classification, which, it structly enforced, will prohibit the builking of small separate parcels under one cover and forwarding them as one shipment Strong protests have been made by ship-pers against this ruling, and the matter

is receiving special attention from the Trunk Line officials. Whether they will adhere to and en-force their ruling or will modify it is proving a very difficult problem to solve, in view of the many interests which will be affected by their decision. There is be affected by their decision. There is a strong probability that the matter will be carried to the courts by shippers, if the trunk lines refuse to abrogate or materially modify their ruling. At Thurs-day's meeting no final action was taken, the matter being referred to a committee of counsel for the trunk line roads. This in itself indicates the extreme care with which the railroad officials are pro-

ceeding in the matter. A prominent official of the Trunk Line Association said that it would be some time before the question is definitely settled and that a final decision would probably not be reached until the Fall.

Colorado Rallway Alliance.

DENVER, July 27.-An alliance be-ween the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Railtween the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Rail-roads, which will result in a practical union of the two systems, is, it is report-ed, about to be formed. The details of the union are now being worked out by financiers of the two corporations, and according to report, another Bummer will not have passed before the coalition is completed. The recently-announced construction plans for the Rio Grande for their extension from Durango south and then over into Utah, are said to be a part of the scheme.

part of the scheme. The Rio Grande will extend its line southwest from this point until it reaches
through Harian. Bell and other counties, getting up the crowd. A Dr. Bingham and other men were paid money to come, roing down the canon itself. At WB liams it will unite with the Santa Fe. day thus establishing through connections with the Pacific Coast.

ments, "I am largely responsible for the disorganized condition of the Democrats," and "I am an open advocate of war," were used. Private Dudley Williamson, who was a

member of the military company which took charge of the Statehouse imme-diately after Goebel was shot, testified that the members of the company were drawn up in the arsenal that morning prior to the shooting. Witness said that the company had been kept inside the arsenal after the Legislature met, but previous to that day had not been unl-

D. H. Sinclair, ex-manager of the Postal Telegraph office at Frankfort, testified as to many telegrams sent through his office before and after the shooting.

Some related to calling out the militia, others to supplies for the men who came to Frankfort before the shooting. George Weaver, of Denver, Colo., was the next witness. He was in Frankfort at the time of the assassination, and was just entering the Cantilla grounds when just entering the Capitol grounds when a shot was fired. The witness looked in the direction of the executive building, and saw the muzzle of a gun pointing from the Secretary of State's office. Witness said he thought he saw the hand of a man holding the gun. Witness had never been in Frankfort before that day,

and left that afternoon. On cross-exami-nation witness said he was a native of London, Ky., and went to Colorado in 1871. He was a barber until last Fall, and since then has been employed by the Woodmen of the World, a fraternal or-ganization. Weaver could not remember about the weather the day of the shoot-ing, and could not give a good account of his movements in Frankfort. L. W. Hampton, a Republican member of the Legislature from Knox County,

testified this afternoon that he was talking with Governor Taylor January 3 on the subject of the contest. The witness said Taylor told him that human life would have to be sacrificed. Hampton continued: "I replied, 'Well, if the Gov-ernor says —,' but he broke in and said to me: 'Oh, I can't advise you.' I had called on the Governor to advise him to call out the militia. He told me

something would have to be done before he could do this. It was in this connec-tion that he spoke of sacrificing human life.' F. F. Wharton Golden followed Hampton on the stand. Golden said that Caleb

Powers, in January, asked him to go to the mountains and get a crowd of mountain feudists to bring to Frankfort. Powers accompanied witness part of the way on the trip, and witness went

the Colorado River, and will follow the river down to Williams, Ariz., possibly approvingly of the plan to kill the ma-

the Mid-Road Populists renewed hope. They hold that if Bryan was elected Pres-ident he would be in the saddle as a

Identi ne would be in the saidile as a Democrat, with the party behind him, and the Populist party would be practically wiped out. On the other hand, the de-feat of Bryan and the advent of the Hill and Crokerism would mean that a vast the rowolution, in which the losses on each aide were very heavy. Owing, it is believed, to some misunder-standing of the terms of the armistice brought about by the American, English number of Democrats would bolt from the reorganized party and go to the Populistr. They believe that the only thing now holding a large number of voters in the Bryan ranks is the hopes of these that he may stand a show of election. Once convinced that he is to be

beaten, they will flock to the Populist standard by the thousands, making it one of the leading parties. The logic of the situation is so plain that it cannot be mistaken by the Re-

hours, with the exception of only a few minutes' interval, and was very heavy from start to finish. The rebei troopa publicans of Nebraska. Once remove hero worship from the politics of the state, and allow the voters to follow reason instead of empty sound, and Republican control will be permanent. It is a good time to pull together and redeem the state. If the National campaign is to re-solve itself into a contest over the Sena-torship of the State of Nebraska, the sooner the situation is met the better will be the chance of Republican success. The peculiar condition of the Demo cratic party was apparent at the Kan-sas City convention, and was openly dis-cussed by delegates both from the East and the West. The men from beyond the Alleghanies said that Bryan deemed ers was killed or badly wounded. success in Nebraska of more importance than success in the National campaign. The Western men believed that the New to give up their attacks and forced to re-York managers wanted Bryan to lose in Nebraska, and a good deal of the con-test over the National platform focussed tle was turned against them by the arat this point. As is well known, the result was a compromise. Bryan got the silver plank which he thought would ment. These gave the regulars the ad-vantage, and the rebels retired, after 11 hours of such fierce fighting as the isthhelp him to carry his home state. The Eastern managers gave him Stevenson, the tail-end of the Cleveland Administramus never saw before The appearance of the battleground af-ter the cessation of hostilities can be bettion, thinking this would defeat him in

ter imagined than described. Dead and dying men were lying all along the Cale-donia road, beyond the railroad bridge. Now comes the natural decision on part of Mr. Bryan to let the Eastern men take care of the East and become responsible for the result there, while he looks after for half a mile, at times scattered a few feet apart and more often in heaps his own political bacon in the West, with a chance to drop into a good place after the National cyclone has quit twisting his party out of all semblance of shape in

Duty on Imports From Hawall.

NEW YORK, July 27 .- The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers today announced its deision in a test case regarding the right of the Government to assess merchandise imported from Hawaii and overruled the protest of the importers, W. H. Croasman ment of and affirmed the as the duty by the Government. This de cision covers the passage of a joint resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, admit-ing Hawaii and the passage recently of law declaring Hawall United States the The status of Hawali since it territory.

The downcast and oppressed thy counsel seek, And upward gaze at thee on Freedom's height Is the William Lloyd Garrison who knew that Mr. Hoar always deserted his professions when it came time to vote the same William Lloyd Garrison who recently celebrated Mr. Hoar's "unflinching courage to outface the chamorous worship of material gods"? Is the poet who compared him with Otls and Adams the prophet who foresaw that he wa lower in the scale than Lodge, hated of anti-imperialists? Does the same soul which declares that "no virile meaning inspired your fine words," sing "thy notes ring clear above the tumult base," and and while pretending to gaze unward at Hoar on freedom's height in heart despise him as the abject tool of wrong? We know Mr. Garrison is a great cham

made charge after charge on the trenches of the Government forces, pushing for-ward with remarkable bravery and with pion of liberty, but it seems to us that such liberty with truth goes far toward a reckleasness approaching closely to license. So stern a moralist as Mr. Garrincense. So stern a moralist as air. Garri-son has no right to make poetry the hand-maid of idle faisehood. The poet is a seer, bound to get at the great verifies and scorn the time-serving and flattery and expediency of politicians, and illuminate Every assault was repulsed with a terrible loss of life, but the rebels were un-daunted, and with extraordinary courage and renewed vigor, repeated the attacks again and again. These desperate as-saults were kept up all night long and the character of men and deeds with the pure white light of eternal truth. The trimmer may say a bad man is good bewere met with equally brave resistance by the regulars. In one of the intrench-monts defended by a detachment comcause he thinks at the minute he can use him, but the poet of divine inspiration is above such things. If, as Mr. Garrison's letter intimates, he has known Mr. Hoar for a quarter of a century as a weak-kneed, putty-faced old cuss who regularly posed almost entirely of young men from this city, nearly every one of the defend-It was 6 o'clock Thursday morning when the revolutionists were finally compelled voted for what he himself admitted was wrong, then it is positive infidelity to the muse to degrade her to the celebration of treat to the positions they held when the armistice was declared. The tide of batsuch a man's "unflinching courage." s polsoning the wells of truth; it is harrival on an express train from Colon of 809 fresh troops to reinforce the Governnessing Pegasus to draw a swindler's wagon; it is stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. We are pained thus to find Mr. Garrison a self-confessed lighter of false poetic beacons along the world's highway. "False is the war no poet sings"; falser the poet who sings

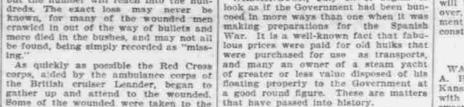
THE NEW ORLEANS UNSAFE

false men true.

me of the wounded were taken to the that have passed into history.

Will Need Extensive Overhauling Before She Is Servicenble.

killed during the night is not yet known WASHINGTON, July 20.-It begins to look as if the Government had been bun-coed in more ways than one when it was but the number will reach into the hun dreds. The exact loss may never be known, for many of the wounded men crawled in out of the way of bullets and making preparations for the Spanish War. It is a well-known fact that fabunore died in the bushes, and may not all se found, being simply recorded as "miss-



y nuht Lydia etable V 19lieving hundreds of suffering women. Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pink-

ham has restored to health. Mrs, Pinkham makes

no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is Lvdia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass. free.

of air, where on our home-built vessels each man has 1609 feet. Sleeping below decks in the Philippine waters is very uncomfortable at best, although on some of the ships electric fans afford some relief. The ventilation on the New Or-leanse is very foulty, and in bad weather, when it is necessary to close the hatches and other ventilators, it is a physical im possibility for any one to sleep below decks. So, in fair weather, most of the crew sleep on deck, where they can have the benefit of what air is stirring, and in had weather they are forced to stand up on deck, under canvas awnings, until the rain ceases. The resultant fatigue and loss of sleep naturaly has a bad effect on the men.

There is another bad feature in con nection with the excessive heat. The ammunition-room is reported to reach a very high temperature at times, often coming within a few degrees of the exploding point of some of the ammunition carried. This presents a very serious carried. This presents a very serious phase of the situation, which will also have to be considered by the depart-ment. In view of all these facts, the Captain has asked that his vessel be relleved from duty in the Philippines and sent to some cooler station, and it would not be surprising in the near future to see the New Orleans ordered home for extensive repairs and a general remodel-ing of the quarters and ammunition-room. It is feared that to place the cruiser in good shape a large outlay will be required, and, when the deal is over, it will be found that the Govern ment has paid a good price for her cruiser constructed abroad.

Kansas and the Chinese.

WASHINGTON. July 22 .- Hon William A. Harris, the Populist Senator from Kansas, solled into Washington recently, Harris, the Populist Senator from with the statement that Bryan sweep the country in November He. for

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TO EDUCATE FILIPINOS.

Young Men Will Be Sent to Schools in This Country.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 27 .- The Philiponers contemplate sending pine Com natives of the Islands to the United States The first news concerning this to study. The most means brought by a important new policy was brought by a letter from Bernard Moses, professor of history in the University of California, and a member of the Philippine Commis-sion, in a letter just received by President

Wheeler. The letter says in part: "From observations already made. I am inclined to think that we shall find among the young people of the islands a large number of eager and competent students, and I hope some arrangement may be made by which, from time to time, a goodly number may be sent to the schools of America. It may, perhaps, be found advisable to render some of them assistance from public funds. It is quite likely that in this way we can help to bring the people of these islands to appreciate somewhat the civilization of the United States and to mark the difference between America and Spain."

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

It Has Obtained a Foothold Among the American Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- Surgeon-General Wyman has received the following dispatches from Surgeon-General Glen-non, at Havana, relative to yellow fever among the troops in Cuba

"Havana, July 26.-Wyman, Washing-ton: Have been in communication with military authorities regarding First Regi-ment. Have been 11 deaths at Pinar del Rio: eight cazes and 11 suspects now un-der observation. Disease obtained headway before differentiation. Troops moved out to camp for observation. All baggage and equipment will be disinfected, labelled and equipment will be disting placed upon and sealed by us before being placed upon GLENNON."

BOARD OF TRADE WIRES.

Leading Exchanges of the Country May Be Connected.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- The Tribune tomorrow will say: "The ownership and control by boards

of trade of an elaborate system of tele-graph wires connecting all the leading commercial exchanges of the country, to be established at a cost of \$1,000 000, may be the outcome of meetings held today in the 'private wire' house of the board. The primary purpose of this undertaking is in the line of working out a practical plan to drive the bucket shops of the country out of business. The committee will get together again after the question of express and other features of the plan have been farther looked into."

New England Drought Broken.

BOSTON. July 27 .- The long New Engand drought, which has lasted for weeks has been broken by a rain that lasted with more or less force, 24 hours. The The precipitation in this city and vicinity 1.48 inches There was less fall in the southeastern part of the state, but the eastern part, as well as the central, northern and western portions, was thoroughly watered. Southern Vermont, Southern New Hampshire and Southern Maine were well soaked.

Already there is a marked change in the appearance of Nature. The pasture lands have lost much of their scorched appearance, and a new shade of vigor has apread over the numerous truck gardens in the vicinity. It is fixed that the hay crop will be only about half of the usual bulk, and the early potato crop has been withered one-third, but in all other di-rections the outlook of the farmer and the gardener has greatly improved.

Utah Ranges Parched.

SALT LAKE, July 27.-"The outlook for the sheep business in Utah is anything but encouraging," said a leading sheep-raiser, on his return from a visit to sev-eral Southern Utah counties. "The condition is the worst I ever saw. Everywhere I went I found the ranges so parched that all grass had disappeared, and in many places the bush was dead from lack of moisture. Aiready both sheep and cattle are much wasted in size, and large numbers of sheep from this section are being driven to the Big Horn Basin country. Adverse reports also come from the surrounding states."

Mayns Defeated Mexicans NEW ORLEANS, July 27 -- News reached this city tonight of a desperate battle between the Mexican troops and the Yucatan Indians, in which the govern-ment troops were badly routed and lost beavily. General Brave commanded the Mexican troops, and it is said that he had about 3000 men. The Maya Indians number 6000 warriors and it was discov-ered that they were armed with the most modern equipments of war.

A German Transport.

A German Transport. PHILADELPHIA, July 27.-The steam-ship Bosnia, of the Hamburg-American line, lately impressed by the German Government to carry supplies to China for the Kalser's troops, left port today for San Francisco. She has in her-hold over 2009 tons of coal, and when she reaches the Pacific Coast, it is said she will adh at least 1500 horzes for the use ""Havana, July E -Wyman. Washing-ton: On account of general prevalence of the German cavalry in China.

jority of the Democratic Legislature, 'the before the shooting, witness saw John Powers give Youtsey the keys to the Secretary of State's office, and later

Powers told him they had procured two groes, Mason Hocker and "Tallow Dick" Combs, to kill Goebel. The morning of the assassination he saw Caleb and John Powers and Walter Day when they went to Louisville. Be-

fore leaving they were in the Secretary of State's office. Governor Taylor was there, as were several men from the mountains, E. J. Howard, of Harlan County, wanted the Governor to call out the troops, but the Governor replied:

"You all must act first." Witness walked home with Governor Taylor one evening, and the latter asked him if he and the other mountain men would back up a Republican member of the Legislature if a fight should be pre-cipitated, and further along in the conversation, he said: "Golden, it looks like a horrible thing to kill a man, but that looks like the only way to handle Goebel and his gang." The cross-exam-ination was begun, but had only progreased a little way when court ad-

IN THE ANTARCTIC.

journed

Report of Borchgrevinck's Explorations in the Southern Cross.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 .- The report of Explorer Borchgrevinck, who was sent to the Antarctic in the interest of science in the auxiliary screw bark Southern Cress, has been received here. In his reauxiliary screw bark Southern port, the explorer says that ice was first encountered December 30, 1895, and that two weeks later, January 14, land was first sighted. It proved to be Balleney Island, but near approach was imp owing to the ice. For weeks the vessel was hemmed in the pack and preparations for a sledge journey to Victoria Land were being perfected when the pres-sure slackened a little.

The Southern Cross had been hemmed in for 48 days when, the night of February 17, she dropped anchor in Bobert-son's Bay. Stores were landed on South Victoria Land. February 23, a severe southeast gale occurred. It lasted for 43 hours and two anchors were lost. The report states that but for the heroic work of the men the vessel would have been lost. March 1, the Union Jack was hoisted on Victoria Land, and March 2, the Southern Cross, commanded by Captain Jensen, sailed for New Zealand, leaving Borchgrevinck and a party of 10 at the settlement of Cape Adarc, 2500 miles south of Australia.

The party remained in the vicinity of Adars for some months, experiencing great hardships and suffering intensely from the severe cold. June 35, an attemp was made to reach the coast land to the west of Robertson's Bay, where the camp was pitched, with the thermometer regis-tering 40 degrees below zero. An island was discovered and named Duke of York Island. On this journey the lowest tem perature registered was experienced namely, 12 degrees below zero. Subse-quently, expeditions from Robertson's Bay were dispatched during August and September, with the result that valuable collections were obtained and observations taken whenever opportunity offered The land towards the southwest of Duke of York Island, in the Admiralty Range,

was visited and named Geikle Island, ow-ing to its geological interest. Duke of York Island itself was found to be cut through from east to west by broad, deep quartz reefs. "It may here suffice to say," he re-marks, "that minerals of great value occur in this vicinity, and that undoubtedly

Northwest Traffic Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- Executive officers of Western railroads met here today to consider ways and means of harmonizing rates and the distribution of traffic in the Northwest, but their deliberations were kept secret. The Northern Pacific has refused to consent to any arrangement whereby a division of traffic would be made on any fixed basis. The Great Northern is also reported to be displeased with the plans laid down by other interested roads.

Paddy Partell Knocked Out.

TACOMA. July 27 .- George Green, of San Francisco, tonight knocked out Paddy Purtell, of Saginaw, Mich., in the fifth round. The fight was a disappointment, as up to the last round no damage was done. In the fifth round Purtell was knocked down twice, the last time by a hard right-hand swing.

Boy Postoffice Robber.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.-Floren-cio L. Gaxiola, a Mexican boy, 16 years old, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the Nogales Postoffice of \$500 in cash. The money was stolen the night of March II. Gaziola has confessed his guilt.

Red Cross Hospital, already crowded with patients from the previous battles. Oth-ers were carried to the Panama Cansi Company's Hospital, where they were cared for by all available surgeons. Sail-ors from the Leander were also sent out 10 pick up the dead. Cartload after cart. became a regular territory of the United States was not passed upon. and cremated.

packed closely together. How many we

the Revolutica.

Herald from Panama says: A treaty of peace between the Govern-

ment and the revolutionists has been

signed. This action followed directly af-te rihe most desperate battle of the en-

and French Consuls, the insurgents sud-denly renewed their attacks upon the sub-urbs of Panama. The sighting lasted 11

NEW YORK, July 27 .- A dispatch to the

Dr. Carlos Mendoza, Secretary-General of the Revolutionary Government, went to the old station of the Panama Railroad under a flag of truce at noon. He met there General Alban, Governor of Panama, and discussed with him terms of the treaty of peace between the hostile forces. An agreement was reached after a long conference, and the treaty was drawn up and signed by General Alban, on behalf of the Government, and Dr. Mendoza and Belisaro Perras, as repreentatives of the revolutionists. Under the terms of this treaty the sur-

render of the insurgents is complete. They agree to deliver up all arms, ammunition and ships in their possession. The Government grants full amnesty to all reve lutionists and the officers are permitted to retain their swords. Foreigners who may have fought in the insurgents' ranks are to be allowed to return to their homes. All political prisoners held in Panama have been released. Excitement in the city is already gradually subsiding, and there is general rejolcing that the fighting has ended without the threatened bardment of Panama.

Rebel Defeat at Santander.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27 .- The Co-

But it will be recalled that at the same time the Government purchased two pro-tected cruisers of the smaller type, one of which was renamed the New Or-This vessel is now in Philip A report recently received at the waters. Navy Department has given rise to much unensiness about the vessel. This report omes from the Captain of the cruiser

and reports that after making observa tions on his own responsibility, and con ferring with other officers who are familliar with the New Orleans, he has conciuded that the vessel is not sufficiently staunch for ordinary use, especially in rough weather. In the first place, the cruiser has very heavy upper works and rigging, far too heavy and too far above the water line,

which renders her top-heavy. To avoid any disaster from this cause, the vessel has always been kept heavily cosled and loaded, and as much of the weight as possible has been stowed in her bottom, and as near the keel as possible so as to keep her righted. In fact, the Captain

says that he is so apprehensive of an accident that he fears at any time to let his supply of coal run row, on account of the decrease in weight in the hold that would ensue. It is very likely

that the department will act in this matter, and appoint a board to make an official report, with a view to remodeling

aboard his ship as regards quarters for the officers and crew. The vessel was KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 22.-The Co-lombian Consul-General here. Mr. For-wood, gave out the statement today that he had received a dispatch from the crowded, each man having but 200 feet indicated. never designed according to the American he had received a dispatch from the crowded, each man having but 200 feet



one, believes that the reiteration of the ratio in the new Democratic platform was well advised. The Senator says that there will be a complete fusion of Populists and Democrats in Kansas before election, and that the state will easily be carried for

Referring to the Chinese question, he says the Kansas people deplore the pres-ent situation. The people of his state condemn the oversealous missionaries and discredit altogether the talk of a partition of China, both of which they co saider as essential factors in bringing on the pres-ent trouble. He thinks proper punish-ment should be meted out to the guilty Chinese, who are responsible for the lost of life, but does not sympathize with the proposition to divide the envire. He rath-er hopes to see the outbrank suppressed by the concerted action of the powers. and the conservative element in China restored to power. This, he says, is the prevailing sentiment in the West,

The Mission of the Thaddeus. The Forum.

The Forum. From the moment the first American missionaries landed on the shores of Ha-wall from the little brig Thuideus-which, considering her mission, may be called the Mayflower of the Pachtic-the work finally leading to the annexation of those islands to the United States stead-those islands to the United States stead-

the upper works of the New Orleans. The Captain, in the same report, refers to the fearful conditions which exist mowly, silently, and for the most part, unsuspectedly in their trend for many years. In fact, it is only in the light of