HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

Public Dinner Given to General O. O. Howard

AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Over Three Hundred Men Prominent in Business and Professional Circles Attended.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The public din-ner given tought in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria to General O. O. Howard in boner of his 70th birthday was atin folior of the committee of the commit Brooke was sented. Others at the table were Thomas B Reed, General Bentamin F. Tracy, General Russell A. Alger, General Dodge, Admiral A. S. Barker, General Sickles, Rev. J. H. Barrows, Captain Mahan, Comte de Sahune de la Fayette. General A. G. McCook, General Stewart L. Woodford and Booker T. Washington. One of the features of the dinner was

the presentation to General Howard of a handsomely bound and decorated album, It contained a handsome portrait of General Howard, as well as a brief biography of him. It also contained a testimonial from many societies, educational institutions and private individuals.

tutions and private individuals.

The speakers of the evening were Mr.

Reed. Captain Mahan, General Dodge,
Booker T. Washington, Comte de la Fayette, Rev. John H. Barrows, Blahop
Gaines, of Georgia; General Sickles and General Wayne, who made the presenta-tion speech when the album was given to General Howard.

to General Howard.

When the speaking began, Senator Depew praised the bravery of General Howard during the war and spoke of the services he had rendered to the country.

The diners arose and drank the health of General Howard and then gave him

Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute, said that he had the distinction of belonging to a race so important that it came to this country under extreme pressure; that it formed a part of the commercial prosperity of the Na-tion in its early days. The unfortunate white man, he said, came to this country much against the protest of its lead-

ing citizens in 1872.
"We were a part of the commercial prosperity of the country," he said. "We had to be sent for. There was not one of us but what was worth from \$500 to \$1000 when we came here. And the poor white man was not worth 50 cents. Ever such men as our distinguished and filus trious chairman would not have brought nts at that time."

Washington said he brought a message of sympathy and congratulation from the negro race in the South to Gen-

eral Howard. Continuing, he said:
"Too often it is our custom to curse
men while they live, and to praise only
when they are dead. The name of General Howard is a name that the negro keeps tenderly folded in his bosom by the side of Garrison, Phillips, Lincoln and The negro is not and never will prove himself ungrateful for the rare and precious contributions which General Howard made to our freedom. The occasion is too great, too sacred, for mere personal suiogy. The work which General Howard so well began in the dark past is not completed, though miraculous progress has been made."

General Howard thanked his friends and referred to the need of a better edu-cational system in the South. He said that we planted our schools in the cities and seglected the mountains. From our vins, he said, the young men are ; today who are supporting the

Patriotism must be cultivated," said, "and our boys who give their lives must receive the reward at least of being considered patriotic, and those who think we have gone too far ahead should re-member that there is a hand of Provi-dence in the whole thing."

STEEL BILLET POOL. Arrangements Made for a Big

Advance in Price.

has just been held in this city. were taken some time ago to pertect the proposed steel billet poor and two meet-ings for drawing up and adopting agreements under which the pool could be formed have now been held. What action was taken at this latest meeting could not learned. It is known that nothing definite was done at the previous meeting as It was decided to defer action until after the election. Bumors have been current for some time that the price of steel billets would be advanced to \$30 a ton. The present price is \$18 50.

se present at the recent meeting C. M. Schwab, president of the Carpegie Steel Company; Willis L. King, chairman of Jones & Laughline, limited, and F. R. Hirsch, of the Pitisburg district of the American Steel and Wire Company. It was learned that the other concerns to be included in the pool are the National Steel Company, Federal Steel Company, Cambridge Steel Com-pany, Passale Rolling Mill Company; Lackswanna Iron and Steel Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company and several smaller concerns in the West. A meeting of the beam pool is also like-

ly to be held here today. The corporations parties to the beam pool are the Pencoyd Iron Company, Jones & Laugh-lins, limited: Carnegie Steel Company, Company; Passaic Ralling Mill Company and Cambria Steel At a meeting two months ago educed prices on structural steel from \$1 90 to \$1 50 a hundred pounds. De-mand has been so attinuiated the last few weeks that part of the old price may be

ed by owners of the Mahoning and Shenango merchant furnaces at a meet-ing to be held at Cleveland today. Fur-naces refuse to sell beyond January 1 and the new price proposed is \$15 per ton.

MORE PAY FOR POSTALCLERKS Bill Providing Such Will Be Introduced Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- The clerks in the Postoffice of Portland, as well as all first and second-class postoffices of Ore. gon, and of all other states, will be glad to learn that a bill is to be submitted to the House of Representatives at the coming session, which is intended to increase and equalize salaries of all portal clerks. This is a bill drawn up by Mr. George W. Beavers, chief of the salaries and allowance division of the Postoffice

In the past there has been a great deal of complaint because of the lack of sys-tem in salaries to be paid to the clerks of the first and second-class postomors. of the first and second-class posterioes, over the election and the fighting was sind this bill is designed to dispense with kept up yesterday. There were numerthe old system and inaugurate a sys-tem that will give general satisfaction. Several bills for this general purpose have been frawn up and introduced in the past, but all contained features which were objectionable, and which ultimately mused their defeat. Others were adversely reported upon by the Postoffice Department and rejected on that account. The Beavers bill however, has the sanction and hearty approval of Postmaster-General Smith, who will embody a recommendation for its adoption in his forth-

salary of cierks of second-class offices is 500 per annum, and of the first-class of-fices, \$400. There is no definite regula-tion as to hours or salaries, and there is an absolute lack of system in the ser-vice. The Beavers bill contains none of the objectionable features which have proven obstacles in the past. Under this bill it is proposed to divide the clerks in

on it is proposed to divine the distribution classes, the maximum salaries of the second class being \$500 and the maximum of the first class \$1200.

Annual promotions are provided for clerks in both classes, promotions to be made largely on records of efficiency, the promotions to take effect on the first of each fixed year.

each facal year.
The salary of superintendents of stations is fixed at 2500, and the assistants canfiers, bookkeepers, etc., will be allowed a maximum salary ranging from \$100 to \$100. This applies to first-class offices only, the second class not having this list of employes.

At the second-class offices, clerks will

At the second-class offices, clerks will be divided into two grades, with salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1000, and the annual promotions will be made upon length of service and efficiency.

These are the principal features of the bill prepared by Mr. Beavers. It is true it will necessarily increase the cost of running the Postoffice Department, but for the principal of the action. department officials are of the opinion that the increased cost is no objection in view of the better service that will re-

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN Harriman Is Really in Control of the Road.

sult. A strong effort will be made by the department to have the bill passed at

the coming session.

NEW YORK, Nov. &-Since the changes in the Board of Directors of the Kanas City Southern Raliway were announced. numerous reports have been current in Wall street of a large sale of the securities of the road to a syndicate composed of E. H. Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., James Stillman and the Goulds.

The changes previously announced in the composition of the voting trust were accomplished without a transfer of se-curities and were brought about through the inability of the Western interests to make good their offer to buy out the Har-riman and other Eastern holdings. When the change was made in the directorate which gave the Goulds two members in the board, the report that an actual transfer of holdings had taken pince received general credence.

While it is again denied that any such transfer has taken place, the fact is ascertained that Mr. Harriman has made an offer to the smaller syndicate partici-pants to purchase their interests upon the basis of \$5 for the preferred stock and \$8 for the bonds. It is understood that the offer is made to enable the smaller syndlcate participants to realize immediately if they see fit to do so. The entire amount of securities involved is said to be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

A report was current that a close traffic alliance between that property and the Southern Pacific was likely to follow the acquisition of Kaussas City Southern securities by Mr. Harriman. No confirmation of the report could be obtained. The best informed railroad men believe that the future development of the Karsas City Southern is more likely to be in connection with the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago & Alton than with any other

LOOKS FOR BIG BUSINESS.

Mellen Interselwed on the Election and Northern Pacific Plans.

NEW YORK, Nov. &-President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific rallway, who has arrived in this city, is greatly pleased with the result of the election, and expects a good increase in the business of his gless a sa baor

In respect to rumors about the Northern Pacifics desire to acquire the Oregon lines of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Mellen

said there was nothing in them.
"Mr. Hill, president of the Great North-orn, and I." said Mr. Meilen, "had a con-ference and we found that our ideas were much more similar than we had supposed. we went in the same car over the Northern Facific from Seattle to Butte, and from there on we rode over the Great Northern. I may say that we, between the two roads, are as harmonlous as those of any two competing roads in the coun-try. At the same time a break might come any day, although the sky at present is quite clear."

Mr. Mellen said he was in New York

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY. Report of Operations for the Pust

Year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The annual report of the Pacific Coast Company for the fiscal year ending June 30 last shows gross earnings of \$8.29,481 and net receipts of \$1.604.782 after taxes. The total income was \$1.631.854 and total detailed. income was \$1.451,854, and total deductions ahead of dividends were \$478,750, leaving a surplus of \$973,114. Dividends were paid on all three classes of stock \$535,927 altogether leaving a surplus on the year's operations of \$457,178. The total profit and loss credit on June 30 last was \$1,965,228.
The deductions from income included \$200,000 for steamship depreciation and renewal charges on other accounts, as well as cest of new rolling stock, etc., im-provements to the rall lines, new coal lands, etc. The general balance sheet reports current assets of \$1,270,315 and current habilities of \$673,70. The report states that development of the Pacific Coast will require improvements and new, modern shops and other transportation facilities. are being provided by the company.

Northern Pacific Dividend. NEW YORK, Nov. &-The directors of the Northern Pacific, at a meeting today, declared an extra dividend of one per cent on the common stock. In February, the board declared a regular semiannual dividend of one per cent, with one per cent extra. In August, the reg-ular semi-annual dividend was declared but the extra declaration was omitted. Today's extra dividend of one per cent brings the total of the year up to four per cent. President Mellen said the divi-dend on the common stock declared today was not specifically designated as a quarterly dividend. A resolution was passed, however, fixing regular quarterly

Boston & Albany Lease,

dividend periods beginning February 5.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A meeting of ne stockholders of the New York Centhe stockholders of the New York Cen-tral & Hudson River Company was held today to vote upon the final adoption of the Boston & Albany lease. About \$52-000,000 was represented, out of a total capital stock of \$115,00,000. The vote was unanimous for adoption.

Race Rlot Avoided. WASHINGTON, Ps., Nov. 8.—After a night of excitement over a threatened conflict between negroes and whites, quiet prevailed today. Through the prompt action of the town authorities, aided by menibers of Company H. Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers a race riot was Pennsylvania Volunteers, a race riot was clerks swolded. The trouble started Tuesday night ous encounters between negroes and whites, and several persons were seriously injured. A large number of extra policemen were sworn in, and these, with squads of the Tenth Regiment, patrolled the streets until daylight. A dozen ar-rests were made and warrants are out for many more. The cutbrenk, it is said, was fustigated by negroes recently brought from the South by contracting

mendation for its adoption in his forth-oming annual report.

Under the present law the minimum Try them.

COMMENT ON ELECTION

POREIGN VIEWS OF THE REPUBLI-CAN VICTORY.

British Press Entirely Satisfied With the Result-Russian and German Opinions.

LONDON, Nov. 8,-Most of the morn-ing papers in their comment upon the American election take the lines followed by the Daily News, which says:

by the Daily News, which says:

"The swing of the pendulum has ceased in the United States as it has here. The Republicans are as unshakable there as the Conservatives are in the United Kingdom. The elections mark the end of Biysnism and an approval of the policy of expansion. There is no reason to doubt Mr. Bryan's honesty. No man with a bad private character could face the unexampled publicity of a Presidential election. He is straightforward and sincerettion. The swing is the swill thereof."

At the London office of the Morgans, Plerpont Morgan said:

"I consider that the settlement of the question is a relief to business interests both here and in America. The general effect on commerce and finance must be excellent. For the past fortnight prices have shown an upward tendency, and the general relief has been expressed by the further immediate improvment.

"As to the silver movement now, it has tion. He is straightforward and sincere. "As to the sliver movement new, it has but he is the victim of a hopelese infatuation, and practical men felt no confidence in him. The adhesion of Tammany America. There has been a steady stream

and politically. I consider it in the first place as a great security for the peace of the world. Here, undoubtedly, the belief has been that if Bryan were elected, it might mean disturbance and unsettle-ment in the financial world. Now we may look to revival of business and a strength-ening of American securities." Hon. Francis Baring, the working chief

of the firm of Baring Bros., said:

"The good effect of McKinley's election has been airerdy reflected in the American market, where prices have hardened greatly. I believe that it will increase confidence, and that business will necessarily the sentral will be sarily improve. English capital will be more freely invested in American securi-ties and undertakings. As to its bearing on bimetalism, that is too big a question to go into today. Sufficient for the day is the svil thereof."

At the London office of the Morgans,



GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

Hall is not Mr. Bryan's fault, but his misfortune."

The Daily Telegraph observes: "American los has refused to strike the Stars and Stripes in the Pacific. She accepts and endorses the expansionist policy which has nothing in common with "in consultation with my partners we

wers in the far east. This co-operation can hardly fail to become more vigorous and definite. With the exit of Mr. Bryan and free silver, American competition will be more efficiently equipped for THE GERMAN progress in external markets than ever

before."

The Dally Mail remarks: "We shall be forgiven for not shedding tears over Mr. Bryan, Mr. McKinley has governed with discretion through a stormy period and brought prosperity. He has managed the inevitable tail-

tient on both sides."

"All well-wishers may repeat Lord Sal-isbury's words to the American Ambassa-dor at the Guild Hall banquet after the election of 1896 and congratulate the it Tuesday." Americans upon their splendid pronounce-ment made in behalf of the principies which lie at the base of all human society.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Different Views Taken of the Result of the American Election. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. &-The Jour-

ral de St. Peteraburg, the organ of foreign office, discusses the United States election in a more friendly tone than any other Russian newspaper. It says: The American Nation thereby testifies its gratitude for the great services rendered the National cause. Mr. McKin-ley's engacity and skill in discovering a safe middle course and not going beyon! what the general interests of the country required, is approved by public opinion, which explains why there is no important

efection among his 1896 supporters."

The Boerse Gazette, influenced by the Finance Minister, does not anticipate the adoption of thorough-going imperialism as a result of the election. It adds: The re-election was predestined, since the commercial and industrial nation could

cal like Bryan."
The Novae Vremya seays: "McKinley adopted Bryan's views of foreign politics and sheered away from England and even R. Germany. Will he resume his old policy? and Momentarily, America is ranged with C. France and Russia,"

Thee Rossya says: "The result is not of New York, and D. T. W. without interest to Russia, which has always maintained good relations with America, regardless of parties. A change in this respect set in with the Spanish War. America is imperialistic, which apparentmeans 'What's mine is mine, what's yours is mine too. McKin'ey's imperialism is essential to Mr. Chamber-lain's party. A close union between England and Germany is probable."

The Novisti says: "The concessions to
the Democrata before the election were

great industry." The reactionary Svet anticipates c'o'er relations between the United States Great Britain, "which will give the latter a proponderance in China dangerous to the interests of Europe, and particularly

not of great value. It is the victory of

The German St. Petersburg Ze'tung says: "America contines to maintain the Monroe doctrine. While playing the role of conqueror of other hemispheres she will extend her colonies to neighbor

IN LONDON MONEY CIRCLES. Financial Men Interviewed on the Result of the Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. &-England's leading representatives of high finance have been interviewed by the London corre-spondent of the World, relative to the election in the United States. The Governor of the Bank of England, Samuel Stewart Gladetone, said:

"The Bank of England never gives opinions, but my personal view you are walcome to. McKinley's election must have a healthy effect, both financially era.

cepts and endorses the expansionist policy which has nothing in common with artificial aggression, but which is on the contrary the sign and index of her vitality and of her coming of age as a great power. She has chosen to go forward, and whether the fact is welcomed or disliked, when America chooses to go forward she must go forward.

The result of the election is important in the money market will be good. It will also "The result of the election is important money market will be good. It will also enhance sound American securities for operation of the two great Anglo-Salon investors and manufacturers who feared investors and manufacturers who feared the possibility of Bryan's election, and were uncertain whether they would be

THE GERMAN PRESS.

twisting it the campaign in so gentlemanly a manner that we have not been harmed by it. In other respects he is not unfriendly toward England, and the force of events will ultimately bring the two powers together. We must be pations on both sides."

It must not be assumed that President McKinley feels very comfortable in his imperial greatness. The policy of the Washington Administration has for some time been hestitating, anxious and far from clear. Its standard of action has been the avoidance of every risk, and consequently the very reverse of plans of

for the present that imperialism will un-lertake large new actions in the intoxi-cation of victory over the sanction given

A section of the German press having recently asserted that the United States and Japan had abandoned the Anglo-German polley in China and begun gravitate towards Russia and France, the Nachrichten prints a s statements "are resting on no facts whatever.

CUBAN EXPLOITATION.

Canadian and American Capitalists Organize a Big Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. &-Following neeting of Philadelphia and Canadian capitalists in this city last night, Bir William Van Horne, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific, and his son sailed from here today on the steamer Admiral Sampson for Santiago, where they will make an ef-fort to secure options on all horse and trolley lines in Cuba, and also on sugar plantations in the Island. The departure of the two men was the result not trust its affairs to an extreme radi- permanent organisation at last night's meeting of the Cuba Company, with a Van Horne, were William L. Elkin and Thomas Dolan, of this city; R. A. C. Smith, president of the Cuban Mali Steamship Company; Percival Farquhar, of New York, and D. T. W. Sheppard and

Anarchist Demonstration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Italian ar-archists of this city announce that they will give a benefit entertainment on Nowill give a benefit entertainment on No-vember 10 in aid of the wife and family of Breacl, who assassinated King Hum-bert. Incidentally the anarchists will commemorate the hanging of the an-archists in Chicago for the Haymarket homb throwing. Mrs. Breacl has declared that she will have nothing to do with the anarchists, and her friends and neighbors are angry at the attempt of the anarchists to connect her name with their entertainment. Her friends say that "benefit for Mrs. Bresci" is merely a cloak to hide an intention to celebrate the Haymarket riots. The entertainment, the an-archists say, will be held in the Bowery.

Torpede-Bont Stockton's Trial. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Engineer-in-Chief Melville received a telegram today from William Trigs, the builder of the torpedo-boat Stockton stating that the vessel made her contract speed in her builder's trial off Norfolk yesterday. The Trigg Company has asked for a prompt official trial, and the Navy Department has expressed compliance.

Barley-Malt and Hops, and no corn, are used in making the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Asy'n brands of beer for home and club use. There are no others that equal it. Absolutely pure beer. W. J. VAN SCHUYlutely pure beer. W. J. VAN SCHUY-VER & CO., Portland, Wholesale Deal-

TAGALS MAY KEEP UP THEIR GUERBILLA WARFARE.

Filipines Disappointed With the Policy of the Taft Commission-What They Expected.

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 2.—There is nothing visible here in the immediate political future to pressge a radical change in the status of the revolution. The conditions which require the United States to have 64,000 troops in the isi-ands can be maintained by the Filipinos for a long time to come, should they

want to do so.
With the Commission's advent into the field of governmental control there were hopes among the Fliipinos of a change of American policy and particularly of concessions to themselves. Today the in-tentions and purposes of the Civil Com-mission are better understood than they mission are better understood than they were three months ago, and it is slowly being realized that Judge Taft will not declare the Filipino people to be independent, and that he does not carry in his vestpocket a proclamation granting them the fulfillment of their wildest and most idealistic hopes and ambitions. Before the Commission arrived at Manila fore the Commission arrived at Manila it was awaited by certain Filipino politiclans with an unexpressed intention of ascertaining how guilible the new crowd might be. Today the Commission has shown itself as both hard to deceive and as a firm supporter of the Washington Administration's policy. The Filipinos have been slow to learn

that the Commission acts in accord with the Army; that these two branches of governmental control co-operate in the fulfillment of the same idea.

Negotiations between the Army and the Filipines during the last 18 months can be described briefly as follows: The Army has always said, "Surrender first, and then we will talk," while the Filipinos have continually said to the Army:
"Let us first talk and then maybe we'll
stop fighting." With each party to the
negotiations firm in its attitude, nothing could be, nor has been, accomplished. The fact that the Commission maintains the Army's position on this question of negotiations is being forced with conviction into the minds of certain ambitious native leaders, and the truth is disap-pointing to their cherished intrigues. They had hoped the Commission would be amenable to their ways of doing business, and for an example of this is cited
Paterno's efforts, with his "lave feasts,"
In commemoration of the amnesty proclamation, by which he tried to get the
Commission to lend the color of their
presence to statements and conditions
distinctly untrue. Paterno almost guoceeded in dragging the Army into this
clever trap, but he learned the Commission could not be easily deceived, and
the knowledge has been a sore disappointment, not only to Paterno, but to
others of his kind. be amenable to their ways of doing busiothers of his kind.

The Commission's methods and ways of entering upon those duties of government clearly outlined in its instructions from President McKinley, have been disappointing to those Filipinos and foreigners who expected the milenium on the first of September. In the administration of Philippine civil affairs by the Army there has always been noticeable the fact that the Army has known its civil duties to be incidental and temporary; that it would sooner or later be relieved from these duties by a properly constituted civil authority, and conse-quently the Army is said to have in-dulged in expedient and makeshift. As an example of this, reference is made to the Philippine Municipal Code and the revision of the criminal code, issued by General Otts just prior to his departure for the United States, and made law by a stroke of his pen. Both these revisions bear trace of hasty and temporary work, of being makeshifts, and it is now evi-dent that General Otis hammered them Comment on McKinley's Poreign
Policy.

BEBLIN, Nov. &—Some of the German papera continue their comments upon the sweeping Republican victories in the united States. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"It must not be assumed that President McKinley feels very comfortable in in simple continue has for some important greatness. The policy of the Washington Administration has for some time been hesitating, anxious and far from clear. Its standard of action has been more or less in the nature of adventure."

"Considering Mr. McKinley's cautious attention of the comments of the past, and the company had dealings with the city as the contracts were made by loards; that as soon as he became aware from clear. Its standard of action has been the avoidance of every risk, and consequently the very reverse of plans of adventure."

The Socialist Vorwaerts observes:

"Considering Mr. McKinley's cautious attention of future effect, are displayed and move being pursued by the Commission of future effect, are displayed and unqualifiedly false."

The measures taken by the Commission of the comments upon the sweeping Republican victories in the warde the stock 255,800."

The Mayor says that he did not know that the company had dealings with the city as the contracts were made by contracts he protested. The mayor cites former instances where former Mayors were stockholders in banks where city moneys were on deposit, and called the foreign Ministers are in the meanwalle and unqualifiedly false.

The Socialist Vorwaerts observes:

"Considering Mr. McKinley's cautious attention of future effect, are dispatched to the commission. The measures taken by the Mr. Mellen said he was in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—It is learned from a trustworthy source that a meeting of representatives of the steel companies has just been held in this city. Steps

Mr. Mellen said he was in New York

The Times, reverting to the question adventure."

The Socialist Vorwaerts observes:

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The Socialist Vorwaerts observes:

The Mr. Mellen said he was in New York

The Times, reverting to the question of future effect, and adventure."

The Socialist Vorwaerts observes:

Socialist Vorwaerts observes:

Mr. Mellen said he was in New York

The Times, reverting to the question of future effect, and this morning, comments upon the "axion-issing and unexpected completeness of issing and unexpected completeness of McKinley's cautious attitude in China, it is hardly to be feared

The measures taken by the Commission. consider the eventual establishment of a central Philippine civil government, with the needed details of provincial administration, and they are as lasting as any thing that can be done in these islands until the time when Congress shall determine the future of the Philippines. The Commissioners, in taking specific action, consider its advisability and its effect upon the completed fabric of government they are instructed to erect. They build for all time, and hence they build carefully and with due considerainto their structure, nor can they afford to indulge in expedient and makeshift, The Commission became the supreme law-making power in the archipelago September 1, and there is no one to quesseptember I and there is no one to ques-tion the propriety of the measures they adopt nor their right to enset laws. This is their beginning, and thus they have put themselves upon a firm footing, for their future work. By this action of September 1 the Commissioners have es tablished the beginnings of government in which they are empowered to deter-mine and settle the questions of Oriental complexity which will constitute the good government of the Philippines. If the Commission is to do good work, it is but right they should begin this work well: vet some people. Filipinos as well as foreigners and Americans, claim the Com-mission has not reduced faxation and custom imposts, permitted the neople of Manila to be abroad after 11 o'clock at night, or opened up some narrow street to market vendors.

In a Filipino newspaper of September there appears the following:
"We had all of us hoped that a commission of civillass, free from the prepossessions imposed by the very nature
of military obligations, would have easily found a solution of the peace problem."
And this pretty well expresses the disappointment of the Filiphnos at large.
They persist in seeing "problems" to be and they still seem to hope th United States Government will treat with the men who are opposed to it by force

of arms. A certain statement, remarkably clear and exact, as to what the Commission purposes, has been made public, and, al-though the Commissioners have shown a most conciliatory desire to permit Filtoines to ask for modifications and are always ready to hear their wants as re-gards certain minor points, it does not appear at all likely at present that the erimary condition of "surrender first, and talk" will be departed from to any great extent.

HONG KONG JUNTA. Grent Britain Will Be Asked to Suppress It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 .- A special to the NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Great Britain will be requested by the Government to suppress the Filipino junto at Hong Kong. The Administration has had this in contemplation for some time, and now that no political obstacle presents itself, the action is to be taken without delay. Secretary Hay has already been advised of the Administration's wishes in the matter. He will direct Ambassador Choate to represent to the British Government. to represent to the British Government that the Filipines are maintaining a junta at Hong Kong for the purpose of aiding

Filipinos in their rebellion against the authority of the United States in the Philippines, and that they are practically making Hong Kong a base of supplies for the Insurerctions will be based on the ground of a violation of the laws of neutrality.

Great Britain is expected to promptly comply with the request. In this same connection it may be said that Lopes, the representative of Agoncillo, who recently came to the United States from Europe, will be closely watched and it excuss be found by reason of his conduct he will not be permitted to remain within the borders of the United States. The suppression of the Junta at Hong Kong is in accord with the policy now to be pursued with respect to the insurrection in the Philippines. the Philippines.

Accepting the result of the election as unqualified indersement of the President's Philippine policy and giving assurance Philippine policy and giving assurance that the American people have expressed approval of the attempted subjugation of the natives, military operations, will now be carried on in the Philippines with greater vigor. The rainy season is now near the end, and as soon as treope can be moved freely about the Islands the most atrenuous efforts will be made to suppress the insurrection and force the Philipinos into absolute submission. Instructions sent to General MacArthur structions sent to General MacArthur arveral days ago were in contemplation of this programme. He was directed to assemble his troops into larger commands that they might be able to inflict se-

assemble his troops into larger that they might be able to inflict severe punishment on any bands of Filiphnos encountered.

With the return to Manila of troops sent to China, General MacArthur will be able to inaugurate a campaign which it is hoped in official circles here will accomplish the desired object. It is also counted upon here that the ending of the rainy season will permit of the return to annexation that he fell very sure no such a large percentage of the possibility of a Russian concession the British and French allocations. the ranks of a large percentage of the soldiers from the hospitals, incapacitated by the diseases brought on by the rains and excessive heat prevailing during the Summer and Fall months.

Marines for the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.-To guard against the effects of the prolonged exposure in the Philippines, the Navy De-partment is sending out another draft of 600 men to relieve sailors on the ships now at Manila. These men will leave on the Buffalo the 1st inst, meeting the Hartford and the Alliance at Trinidad and exchanging some of the landsmen on those ships for the Chinese service.

VAN WYCK'S ICE STOCK. He Tells Roosevelt How He Got It

and How He Disposed of It. NEW YORK, Nov. &-The World tomorrow will print the full text of Mayor Van Wyck's answer to the charges in the matter of the American Ice Company, The answer is addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York. The Mayor says that he does not own any stock in any ice company, and that he has no direct or indirect interest in any such company. He continues as follows:

"Upon April II, 1899, I bought from C. W. Morae 5009 shares of the stock of the American Ice Company for \$250,000, which onecks and I gave three promissory notes for the balance, one for \$50,000 and two for \$75,000 each. The stock was issued to me and by me delivered to Mr. Morse as colateral security for the notes. Subsequently, the notes and colateral were transferred to certain banks. They were renewed from time to time, the interest being paid by me. Finally the transferred to certain banks. They were man agreement, Great Britain and Germany reserve to themselves the right to take such measures for the protection of their paid by me. Finally the notes were paid in full by me with interest out of their own interests as may seem advisuable in the proceeds of the stock, as hereinafter power to suit their own of any other stated. I had been a stockholder in the thought was the face market value thereof. I received a printed circular about May, 1899, from the American Ice Company, offering to exchange their stock, share for share, for Knickerbocker stock, and I made such exchange. My entire holdings of ice stock have been sold in the open on the New York.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 1-The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Oberlin M. Carter, late Captain of Engin-eers, United States Army, which were set for hearing today before Judge McCook, of the United States District Court were continued to November 22. The prironer was visited at the Penitentiary today by hts nncle. Colonel L. D. Carter, of Oakland, Cal., and his brother, D. S. Carter, of Chicago, with the purpose, it is raid, of having him examine a voluminous budget of papers connected with the case. Application for the writ of habeas corpus, which commanded Warden McClaughey. of the Penitentiary, to produce Carter in court and show cause why he is detained, was filed here October 17 before Judge

Historical Find at Mukden.

den, discovered by Russian troops, among them being ancient Greek and Roman documents, supposedly taken by the Mon-golians on their retreat from the Occident. They are believed to be of great historical value.

foreign Consuls through the Russian Conforeign Consuls through the Russian Con-sul that the land on the river side oppo-aite the British and German settlements has been annexed to Russia by right of conquest. Unless all foreign awners of property immediately deposit documants proving their ownership, no claims will be entertained. Much railroad property, as well as the sast arkenal, is included in the territory annexed by Russia. The Consuls will protest against the annexa-tion.

Not Reported in Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—No advices have yet been received here confirming the report that Russia has amexed territory in Chi Ld Province, and the impression prevails that if the Bussians

the possibility of a Russian concession similar to the British and French ellot-ments having been made, but dismissed the report that Russia had summarily taken possession of the territory referred

to as entirely improbable.

The British Embassy is likewise without any report of such move on the part of the Russian authorities at Tien Tsin.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. Satisfactory Progress Being Made by

the Envoys in Pekin. the Envoys in Pekin.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Additional reports from Mr. Conger today record the progress of the efforts being made at Pekin to bring the foreign Ministers into agreement as to the basis of negotiations with China. The department still declines to make public any of the details of the deliberations of the Ministers, and it appears that this reticence is a matter of international agreement, the purter of international agreement, the pur-pose being to avoid presenting any of the differences that may arise from time to time to the notice of the Chinese pleni-potentiaries, who might use them to serve their own ends. However, the statement is reiterated that progress is being made

toward a satisfactory conclusion, and it is hoped that within a short time it will be possible at least to initiate the for-mal negotiations with the Chinese plant-

potentiaries.

Barbarons German Soldiers. BERLIN, Nov. 8-The German papers continue to print letters from German sol-diers in Chins, showing the terrible atrocities committed by German Iroops. A letter printed today describes the cap-ture of a certain village: "Bayonets were

fixed, and our Lieutenant was comma ed to shoot down or bayonet everybody in sight. During the night many Chinese sight. During the night many Chinese were killed, including a woman and a child."

Swiss Bonds to Be Sold. NEW TORK, Nov. 8.-Information has been received here that subscriptions will shortly be opened in New York for bonds of the Central Railroad which are guaranteed principal and interest by the Swiss Government. The loan will be ST. PETERSBURG. Nov. 8.—Learned offered both in this country and in Eumen of this city are planning a rope. Full details as to the extent of the scientific expedition to examine the laue cannot as yet be definitely ascertiments number of manuscripts at Muktained. When first reported it was said that the loan would be for 200,000,000 francs, or about \$60,000,000, and that the bonds would bear 4 per cent interest. This amount is now said to be excend I fall far short of the figures named:

Dr. Theo. S. Thomson has opened an office in this city, and is prepared to de ALL KINDS of dental work, with a nestness, dispatch and durability thatonly of long experience in the business, and round, practical methods. Br. Thomson is a registered dentist and his work is legitimate in every way. will be given you, regardless of whether it makes your amount of work large or small. He is not here merely to get your money, but to usalet you in preserving your natural teeth, as much as possible. His prices are low as any, and his ma terials and workmanship are second to none; but are the very best in every way.



Dr. Thomson dose not claim to be the only dentist, but he does cialm that everything pertaining to his practice in first cham. free, and an estimate given you and he will positively do as he ARTOCS.

Crowns, gold or white \$5.00 Bridge-work (teeth without plates), 5.00 per tooth. Teeth on Plates from 5.00 up.

Rooms 50 and 51

Washington Building

S. E. COR. FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STE. Take Elevator to Fifth Floor.