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# PEACE IN PROSPECT

Indications That Boer War Is Drawing to an End.

KRUGER'S APPEAL TO SALISBURY

The Object of Buller's Move-Mafe king is Likely to Fall Unless Soon Relieved.

LONDON, March 11, 2:20 A. M .- In the absence of important news from the seat of war, speculation is rife regarding the probability of an early peace. President Kruger's appeal to Lord Salisbury for a cossation of hostilities, announced Friday. semi-official statement issued last

"It is understood that the Government does not consider that the time has yet come for any authoritative statement as to ultimate terms of peace, and no mem-her of the Cabinet has authorized any public statement on the subject. It is, of course, generally understood among all as the South African Republics are concerned, the status quo ante bellum cannot remain unaltered after the close of hostilitles. Their part in the system which involved a large measure of political and military independence will, of course, be materially modified as a result of the war, but the growing prospects of restored peace must be further advanced before Her Majesty's Government can either finally formulate proposed terms of settlement or make any announcement of their

#### BOER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. Pive Messages From Presidents Kru-

ger and Steyn. LONDON, March II .- Several papers announce that the Government Tuesday reupon what terms a cessation of hostilities could be brought about. The messages surprised and delighted the department concerned. While their tenor was understood, it was found necessary to summo persons thoroughly capable of accurately interpreting the messages, all of which were filed at Bloemfontein. The Cabinet rened Wednesday to consider the messages, and it is believed an uncompromis ing reply was sent, which is known to have reached Bloemfontein by the same means as the Boer cablegrams reached the Government. The nature of the reply was such as to lead to a further but gradual retirement of the Boer forces.

#### PURPOSE OF KRUGER'S OFFER. Boer Consul Says England Takes Re-

sponsibility for Carnage to Come. NEW YORK, March 10.-"President in order that Great Britain may be responsible for the elaughter which is inevitably coming to her troops," said George Van Sickien, of counsel to the Boers in this country, today. "The Boers have given England a chance to retire after the recent successes, and Mr. Chambar after the recent successes and Mr. Chambar beriain's letting go the opportunity makes beriain's letting go the opportunity makes which to meet the war denote the beriain's letting go the opportunity makes which to meet the war denote the war de the English soldiery which must inevitably ensue. The offer to cease hostili-ties was made in good faith, of course, but I have definite information that is had this double purpose."

## OBJECT OF BULLER'S MOVE.

Doing What He Can to Keep the Boers in Natal. LONDON, March 10.—Spencer Wilkinson summarized the situation in South Africa,

for the Associated Press, at midnight, as

"The fighting reported near Helpmakaar is probably only the result of a reconnainsance, and it seems to me to be premature to assume that any movement in large force is in progress in that direction. General Buller, as soon as communications are in order, will certainly do what he can to keep the Boer force in Natal engaged, and to prevent them all from being used to reinforce the army resisting Lord Rob-erts. I expect Lord Roberts to strike fontein in a day or two. As to Mafeking, if it is not relieved very soon the place must fall. One, therefore, hopes a brigade had been sent up from Kimberley for its relief within a day or two he evacuation of Magersfontein by the There has been time for such a column to reach Mafeking by road, but there is no direct evidence of its existence, and the wish is father to the thought."

#### Kitchener at Victoria West. CARNARVON, Cape Colony, March 10,-General Kitchener has arrived at Victoria West, to organize various columns for

the purpose of suppressing the rebellion which is spreading in this district. Minor fighting has occurred in several directions. Gone to Seize Aliwal North.

JAMESTOWN, Cape Colony, March 10.-General Brabant's column left at daybreak today for Aliwal North.

### THE WEEK IN LONDON. Queen's Visit Opportunely Followed

the Budget Statement. LONDON, March 10.-A week pened with a budget increasing the burden of the British taxpayer to an almost unprecedented extent, and ended with the Queen stirring hundreds of thousands of ier subjects to enthusiastic demonstra-ions of patriotism and war fervor, can carcely be said to be barren of interesting circumstances. It would, perhaps, be giv-ing Lord Sallsbury and his Cabinet too ich credit to say that the sudden spring-

ing of the budget with its enormous de-fielt and the quickly planned visit of the Queen to London almost before the people had time to realize how much the war was masterly understanding of politics which, under the cloak of academic lethargy, is keenly alive to every chance of the mo-But whatever were the motives prompt ing the government's actions and

ueen never moves without consulting ord Salisbury—they resulted most fa-prably. No suspicion of political preditation has marred the heartiness the Queen's welcome, though the Irish have not proved quite so ingenuous in commenting on her proposed visit to their thores. Still, on the whole, the recent actions of the Queen, her decision to re-main home instead of going to Italy, her erous recognition of the gallantry of se Irish troops, combined with the vio rious progress of Lord Roberts, have one more put the United Kingdom on cellent terms with itself.

ek's cartoon in Punch antly ilstrates the feeling. It is an ill-drawn lion with an uplifted paw, like a lump of company are now in Portland in possession putty, coming out of a cave, with fierce of officers of the Pacific Investment Company.

direction of an animal which resemble donkey of the American stage, labelled "Continental Press," and is slinking off with a slouchy galt before the pugnacity of the lion's look. But no amount of poor drawing can kill the strength of the caption to this curious picture, which reads: "Who said Dead?" And that voices the spirit of the nation today better than could columns of analytical review.

With the prospect of more serious overtures for peace than those made this week by the Boers, it is likely that the feeling illustrated by Punch will increase. of the lion's look. But no amount of poor

celing illustrated by Punch will increase and that the normal condition of self-co idence and might will shortly be thor oughly re-established in Great Britain, in spite of the terrible shaking-up that occurred before Lord Roberts took the helm. In the opinion of those best informed, the Boers are likely to make a series of propossals for peace, none of which will be feasible for British consideration until the British troops practically overrun the Transvaal territory. Thus while the recent and future negotiations are and will the trying times immediately following ccepted as most satisfactory signals is taken as foreshadowing that the end will soon be in sight. The Government's of the war is in sight. As an instance of views are probably enunciated in the first state of the war is in sight. long cablegrams from President Kruger on the subject of the terms did not delay for an instant the preparations for send-ing out large British reinforcements and supplies, either from England or from

far-off Australia However, the prophet of pessimism and change is not stilled entirely. This week has produced several articles in widely political parties in this country that so fer | read mediums in regard to the obligatory etirement of Lord Sallsbury from the scene of active politics, and in the face of these oft-repeated rumors, a representa-tive of the Associated Press has made inquiries and received this statement from ne who perhaps is closer to the Premier than any one else in England:

"These rumors of Lord Salisbury's poor health, the breaking down of his are pure inventions. He is in the best of health, never worked harder and enters into every situation with keen appreciation of the slightest details. I have never geen a divorce of personality from official capacity so strikingly illustrated as it has been by Lord Salisbury during the last few months. I suppose in due time some one will have to succeed him, but he has not mentioned this contingency, and from ger and President Steyn, in Dutch, asking the zest with which he goes about his upon what terms a cessation of hostilities work one would scarcely think he considered it. Personally, I would be glad if Lord Salisbury exhibited more fervor and vim in his speeches in the House of Lords, but I am happy to know that what the world believes to be the lethargy and perhaps even the stolid stupidity of our Prenier, in entirely due to his belief that the country is sufficiently excited and stirred up without his adding directly or indirectly any fuel to the fire. With this idea dominating his actions and speeches, he is perfectly unmoved by the most caustic satire of the organs of his own party. With a mature judgment of English peo-ple and affairs of state, he believes the national crisis merits the sacrifice of an appeal of party or popular sentiment. Any appeal of party or popular sentiment. Any one knowing the man thoroughly would be slow to criticize such a determination."

The introduction of the budget has produced a curious state of affairs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, becoming the butt of his own party gress and the subject of the opposition's encountums. This is greatly due to the fact that he followed the lines.

> uously advocated a duty on sugar and sev-eral other innovations, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted none of them and paid the penalty. In spite of this, and thanks to the Queen and Lord Roberts, the budget has been swallowed gracefully, and Lord Salisbury's Government is not likely to suffer much at the next election, through increased taxation. The price secured for the war loan also nelps the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it is not too low seriously to disappoint country nor too high to cause a loss. The financial operators bld it up to 102, thus speculators will reap a nice profit

There was nothing heroical and little of interest about the budget, except Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reference to the Chicago millionaire, Smith, whose estate paid \$000,000 in death duties. This created Chicago almost more comment than anything contained in his speech, but since the Mr. Smith's executors have written denying the statement that he had lived on 15 shillings a day, and pointing out that he had given, during his lifetime nearly £1,000,000 to English charities, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reputation for somewhat suffered, while various papers have questioned his good taste in thus referring to a dead American.

## Rush for the War Loan.

LONDON, March 10 .- The rush of applicants for the war loan commenced at the Bank of England and the various other banks where prospectuses were obtainable immediately after they were opened today. and a steady stream of people continued throughout the day. All sorts and conditions of persons were present. They ap-Britannia's pockets, and it is estimated that the loan was oversubscribed within two hours after the opening of the banks.

## WHEELER'S RESIGNATION.

It Will Be Accepted at Washingto

on His Arrival. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- It appears that General Wheeler tendered his resig-nation from the United States Army last fall. It was dated November 28, at Pani-qui, Luzon, and was not cabled, but came by the slow process of the mails. More-over, it did not come directly to the War Department, but went to the White House, where it has been reposing since its ar-rival in Washington. The War Depart-ment officials have just learned of it. The General's resignation was not accepted promptly by the President, out of con-sideration for the officer. Instead, he was ordered to report to the War Department at Washington. His resignation will to accepted here, and the effect of this tion will be to allow him his mileage and

# expenses to Washington.

Soldier's Sentence Commuted. WASHINGTON, March 10.-The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed by court-martial in the case of Private George Murphy, company C, Twenty-fourth In-fantry, convicted of the murler of another soldier of the same company in the

Receiver for Mutual Investment Co. TACOMA, March 10 .- F. A. Udell today was appointed receiver for the Mutual Investment Company, of Tacoma. There are no assets, and it is said the books of the

# FLED IN DISGUISE

Powers and Davis Escaped From Frankfort.

BUT WERE CAUGHT AT LEXINGTON

They Are Charged With Complicity the Assassination of Goebel-Militia Not All With Taylor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10 .- The altu-

the assassination of Goebel.

The reinstatement of the military power n complete control of the State Executive building, and the refusal of the miliauthorities to allow the local police civil officers to enter the building for the purpose of arresting Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Captain John W. Davis, charged with being accessories to the Goebel assamination, and the prol ability of a conflict between the civil and military authorities, made the situation look serious during most of the day. This morning City Marshal Richardson applied at the Executive building and de-

manded to be admitted for the purpose of arresting Powers and Davis, but was turned back, and the warrants were then turned over to Sheriff Sutter. The latter also presented himself at the Executiv building and demanded admittance. He was referred by the officer in charge to Colonel Morrow, and the latter being

found said:
"I am sorry, Mr. Sheriff, but it is intellect under personal bereavement, and against Governor Taylor's orders to let his inability to concentrate his energies are pure inventions. He is in the best of Sheriff Sutter then held a consultation with County Attorney Polegrove, Com-monwealth's Attorney Franklin and other officers. Meantime, the police force had been doubled and a detail of the police guarded the entrances to the State House grounds to prevent the men from escaping if they should attempt to do so. At the conference between the officials, it was lecided the Sheriff should summon a large reserve force of deputies to be called into use in the event it was decided to attempt to enter the building in force to make the arrests, and in pursuance of this, the Sheriff swore in 50 men, who were sta-tioned in the neighborhood of the Sheriff's office during the afternoon. Sheriff Sutmade another attempt to get an au-

but was unsuccessful. The streets were fairly blocked with people in the vicinty of the State House, but there was no open demonstration, though it was evident the populace was on the side of the civil authorities. A o'clock, Sheriff Sutter, having falled get any sort of understanding with the military authorities as to the arrest of the men, submitted the question to Democratic Governor Beckham to decide to what what extent the civil officers should go to gain admittance to the building for the

purpose of making the arrest purpose of making the arrest.

It is said late tonight that Democratic Governor Beckham will not give an answer to Sheriff Sutter's request for instructions until next week, and since the secape and arrest of Powers and Davis he may decide that the changed condition of affairs does not necessitate the giving of

Beckham and Adjutant-General Castle-man, will come up in the House Tuesday. The events of today served to show very forcibly that the State Guard, as at present organized, does not unanimously rec ognize Taylor as Governor. Lieutenant Sparks refused to muster in the London company today in response to a telegram from Governor Taylor ordering him to bring the company here, and the Lexing-ton company also refused. Major Robert Kennedy, of Lexington, came here tonight and personally tendered to Governor Beck-ham the services of the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment. He also stated that 10 men tonight are company's armory, and will recognize only

#### Beckham as Governor. Escape From Frankfort.

The escape of Secretary of State Powers and Captain Davis from this city to Lexington was so neatly laid and executed that it took the police and a big force of Deputy Sheriffs, appointed to guard the entrances to the Cap'tol grounds and pre-vent their escape, off their feet when they realized what had occurred. Since 10:24 o'clock this morning a detail of regular and extra policemen and Deputy Sheriffs had stood at each entrance to the State Capitol grounds. It was reported that to night even Governor Taylor, Powers, Dathe State House would attempt to decamp to London, the alleged proposed seat of the Republican Government, and precautions were taken to intercept the two men wanted, Powers and Davis, in the event

of the exodus.

Powers and Davis, it was thought, passed the entire day in the Executive building and their plans were laid for the coup tonight, starting with the escape from here as was executed. The plan, it is generally understood here, was that Davis and Powers should get off at Lexington and take a Cincinnati Southern train to Somerset, and from there go to Barboursville, where they would be under the protection of a militia company com-manded by John T. Powers, the brother of Caleb Powers, and for whom a warrant of arrest has also been issued, and from there to London the sailing would be easy. While the police were guarding the State House and expecting Powers and Davis to emerge from there, it is probable, from developments tonight, that they were quartered elsewhere during the entire day. At any rate, when the Chesapeake & Oblo train, eastbound, pulled in from Louisville night, a dozen policemen and half a of these men attempted to board it. aboard," called out the conductor, and the train started off. A soldler dashed from the corner on the opposite side from the station and, throwing himself upon the station of the second car, jerked the belicont and the train came to a stop. Then 30 soldiers, with Powers and David in their midst, each in regulation uniform, thed upon the cars. Lieutenant-Colonel

Morrow was in charge of the squad.

"Anything the matter?" inquired the conductor, as he peered out and saw the dueconts piling on the train. ling the matter, unless you delay this train here," responded a soldier, and with another jerk of the rope, the train was off and the men were speeding toward Lexington.

When the train first pulled out most of the crowd including the police, thinking that no effort was being made to take Powers and Davis out of town, turned and started to leave the station, and it was several minutes before the truth of the escape of the men was definitely known. Persons who were on the oppo-cite side of the train, however, and who saw the soldiers as they made the rush upon it, recognized both Powers and Davis, and in a few minutes the city was inflamed with the information. Chief of Police Williams immediately sent tele-grams to Lexington and all stations along the road notifying officers of the escape and ordering them to be on the lookout

The train makes no stop between here and Lexington, but these steps were taken as a precaution against the stopping of the train by the soldiers at any of the midway

A train of four coaches came in from Lexington tonight, and is now lying on the railroad track at the Louisville & Nashville station. It is reported that this Is for the purpose of carrying Governor Taylor and the militia from here to London, Ky., but this is not confirmed.

The local officers are taking precautions tonight to prevent any attempt to rescue W. H. Coulton and Hariand Whittaker.

the two suspects in jall here, and they will probably be removed to some other place for safe keeping.

#### POWERS AND DAVIS ARRESTED. Taken in Charge by Police on Their Arrival at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10.—Almost without warning the storm center of ex-citement in the present gubernatorial struggle shifted to Lexington tonight, and struggle shifted to Lexington tonight, and up until a late hour the town was in an uproar. The 8:40 Chesapeake & Ohio train from Frankfort brought with it in one car to themselves Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Captain John Davis, Capitol Square policeman, and Lieutehant F. R. Peake, of Covington, Intelligence had preceded them that the control of preceded them that they were on their way to Lexington and were trying to make their escape. When the train pulled in, the entire police force of this city, under command of Chief John McD. Ross and Sheriff Henry Bosworth, with a large force of deputies, boarded the train.

found about 25 soldiers and Powers and Davis, the soldiers being under command, apparently, of Lieutenant Peake. Lieutenant Peake sprang to his feet at once and commanded the soldiers to clear the car. In an instant 20 revolvers were drawn by the officers and they were all loveled at Peake, who gamely tried to pull his own revolver, but as he drew it from the scabbard a policeman smashed him across the hand with his club and thus prevented what would have undoubtedly resulted in a tragedy. The Sheriff com-manded the conductor to cut off the car The conductor remonstrated, stating that the train carried United States mail, and the demand was then not pressed.

On entering the coach the officers

A local attorney recognized Powers and also pointed out Davis. They were seized and hurried to jail. As the procession swept toward the jail, some people started the report that there was to be a lynching, and soon the streets were packed with people, an enormous crowd gathering about the jall. Davis, Powers and Peak were hurried to the upper cells, but Peake was later released on bond on a common warrant on a charge of resisting arrest.

Davis and Powers were both disguised. Both wore the regular soldier uniforms complete, even including the leggings. Davis had shaved off his mustache and goate. He had \$215 in money on his person and a revolver. There was found on Powers \$1300. In the inside pocket of each man was found a pardon from Governor. W. S. Taylor, duly signed and sealed. Attorney W. C. Duniap, Postmaster Ei-kin and Attorney R. Stoll called on Seckin and Attorney R. Stoll called on Secretary of State Powers, and to the Associated Press correspondent they stated that Powers told Duniap substantially that he was not fleeing from arrest. He was simply getting away from Frankfort to avoid lying in jail as Whittaker had done, that he had nothing to fear from arrest, as he was not guilty of the charge, and that he was going to Barboursville, in the Eleventh Congressional district, where Taylor's jurisdiction was fully recognized. Captain Davis had little to say

Immediately after arriving at the jail, a report got out that a special train went back to Frankfort for the purpose Sheriff Bosworth applied at once to the armory for a special detail of soldiers under Captain Longmire, and they responded, arriving at the jail a few nents later, prepared to resist the rumored prospective attack. The Sheriff then designated a posse to supplement the squad of soldiers, provided trouble might come, and declared that any atter come, and declared that any attempt to take either of the prisoners from Jail would be resisted to a finish, but it is generally ecessary. The excitement began to innecessary. subside by 11 o'clock. The railroads are closely watched, however, and any at-Secretary of State Powers was bleeding profusely when taken to his cell. He said he had been struck on the head with a club after reaching the inside of the jall, presumably by one of the arresting officers. There is much suppressed excite-ment among the local Goebel politicians, as if a coup were in prospect, but it is impossible to learn its true inwardness. The jail is carefully and strongly guarded during the night. Powers and Davis would not be allowed bail. All the soldiers that attended Powers and Davis went through

on the train, presumably to Ashland, Ky. They were not molested by the officers, and Lieutenant Peake was taken because of the effort to resist the officers.

Dr. Helm, the City Physician, dressed the wounds of Secretary of State Powers. The officers say he showed fight and resisted arrest, and was clubbed in the car and not in fail. Powers showed no concern for the howling crowds along the street, but Captain Davis was apprehen-sive of violence. The distinguished prisoners are kept in separate cells and not allowed to see each other or to see other prisoners or any one except their guards. Previous to the arrival of the train, the Sheriff was telephoned from Frankfort that he would get a reward of \$1000 for Powers and \$500 for Davis if they were It is thought that they will be taken back to Frankfort without delay,

possibly tomorrow.
Shortly before midnight, Powers gave out the following signed statement "I have nothing to say except that I want a speedy trial. I have no fear of the result before a non-partisan court and jury. I hold a pardon from Governor Taylor for the offense charged against me, and I simply wanted to get to some part of the state where his acts as Governor would in a great measure be recognized. I have but two things to fear in the threatened prosecution, and they are the rabid and corrupt influences that \$100,-000 can have in the prosecution of any case and the political influences that will be scident to this trial. It is no small thing to fear, as any sober, thinking man must confess. I am innocent of the charge pre-ferred against me. All I ask is a speedy, fair and non-partisan trial. I am willing for the public to know the whole of the connection I have had with the very bitter strife in this state. This is the only pub-lic statement I think I shall make until I am called upon to make my defense. I was confident when I left Frankfort and am confident now that W. S. Taylor is least de facto Governor of this and that the acts of a de facto Governor are legal and binding and that, therefore, the pardon received by me is a legal shield of further prosecution. I was leaving what I thought would be a causeless prosecution."

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky. March 10 .-The local militia company has received (Concluded on Second Page)

# AT THE END OF LUZON

Peaceful Occupation of Sorsogon by the Americans.

NATIVES WERE QUITE INDIFFERENT

All They Ask Is to Be Left Alone to Grow Their Crops-Retreat of the Tagals.

SORSOGON, Southern Luzon, Jan. 20. I'wo days ago a military expedition of 2500 American troops, under General Kobbe left Manila and proceeded on severa steamships to the southern end of Luzon Island, there to occupy and permanently garrison six seacoast towns and villages. Up to the present time, three such towns have come under the American flag and the control of the American Army of-ficers, and no one has been hurt on either side. Two or three more places still remain to be garrisoned down here, and th the expedition will proceed to Samar and Leyte, there to occupy and hold the prin-cipal towns of these neighboring islands General Kobbe's command is composed of the Forty-third and Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry and Captain Randolph's battery of the Third Artillery These troops were loaded on the trans-ports Hancock and Garonne and the local steamers Venus, Aerolus, Salvadora and

Castellano, Convoyed by the gunboat Nashville, the expedition left Manila January 18 and slowly steamed down the coast to the entrance of the deep bay that leads from sea up to the top of Sorsogon, near the southern extremity of Luzon. The morning of January 20 we met the gunboat Helena and the little Maraveles. The three warships, leading the transports in single file, the whole expedition slowly proceeded up Sorsogon Bay. There had followed us from Manila a side-wheel steamer, the Nunez, with a serviceable draft of six feet. Her use and value now ecame apparent. Two companies of the Forty-seventh were loaded into eight of companies passed aboard the Nunez. Then the Nunez towed the whole outfit toward Soraogon, still eight miles up the bay. After an hour and a half, the small boats arrived off Sorsogon, and we saw the town was decorated with white and American flags. The Helena and Nashville and the Maraveles had preceded the Nunez and her boats to Sorsogon and were anchored

in front of the town.

General Kobbe, Captain Dariel, Colonel Howe, of the Forty-seventh; Captain Bradley, of the Hancock, and Lieutenant Kobbe, the General's son, were on board the Maraveles. This gunboat steamed close to the wharf in front of the stone warehouses along the water front, and a pullboat set the party on shore. They were net by a number of natives and Spaniards while crowds of the villagers stood and gaped in wonder and curiosity. It was their first sight of the Americana. Only three days ago the Tagai leaders had conthree days ago the Tagul leaders had con-vincingly told them that Aguinaldo had driven us out of Manila and held us prisoners upon vessels in Manila Bay.

The Spaniards told General Kobbe that

The Triplett resolution, authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 in arming and equipping a State Guard, under Governor Beckham and Adjutant-General Castleman, will come up in the description of the companied by an analysis of the companied by an of the church and raised the flag upon a pole, facing a building that had the appearance of a barracks. The soldiers from the Nunez were landed on the wharf and marched up into town. The people seemed indifferent of our presence, their only vis-ible characteristic being curiosity. All day long they looked at the Americans fro street corners, doorways and second-story windows, and several times crowds of the curious had to be dispersed from in front of Colonel Howe's headquarters.

There were several Spaniards in town and from them was learned something of the recent happenings on shore. Sorsogon is an important shipping port and a district capital. It has, like the rest of thi coast and the Islands of Samar and Leyte been blockaded by our vessels since August last, and, consequently, its people have suffered from the lack of varieties of food. They seem to have had sufficientrice, fish and bananas, which is the die of the poorer classes, but all such comestibles as come from Manila had long since been exhausted. The Spaniards said they were very glad to see us, and they hoped for the immediate re-establishmen commercial relations with Manila. seems there had been stationed in Sorso gon about 300 Tagal soldiers, under the were over 100 rifles in the command, and

we were told they had little ammuniti The Spaniards had been uniformly treated by the Filipinos, and there been no official imposition or injustice. The Spaniards were allowed every liberty, and they averred that travel in the country had been safe at all times. The town and the province had been ruled by the Tagai leaders, and such civil forces as they established were directly under the control of the military and acted for them. There have never been any Spanish prisoners in the Province of Sorsogon, and all Spanish friars and priests were driven away more than a year ago. The churches are now pled and services conducted by the

native clergy.

The natives of Southern Luzon are called Vicols. They seem quite peaceful as peo-ple, unlikely to give trouble if Tagal in-fluence be removed from them, and they are more anxious to be left alone to grow small crops than to fight and die for the Aguinaldo ideal of liberty. This province is a hemp-producer, and as there have been no shipments out for six months past, considerable of this product is stored here waiting transfer to a market.

It appears that the main body of the Filipinos retreated toward a village called Castillo, some eight miles distant, but a rearguard of 20 men were left in Sorzogon, and only quitted the outskirts of the town when General Kobbe's party landed on the wharf.

Rebel Resistance in Panny. of organized insurgents are resisting Colonel Houston's battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment in the Antique province, in Panay, which is the only province which Americans do not occupy. The Americans lost seven killed. A battalion of

Houston's command.
One hundred and fifty Tagals armed with rifles have surrendered at Capiz, and have been transferred to Luzon, Six Americans were killed in an ambush recently laid by the Filipinos at Aparri. Rear-Admiral McCormick Retired.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- Dr. H. D. Mor-

the Forty-fourth, from no no, reinforced

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Rear-Admiral H. H. McCormick, who was vesterduy assigned to duty as second in com-mand of the Asiatic station, under Admiral Remey, has been placed on the re-tired list on his own application. His suc-cessor on the China station has not yet Shorter Service in Philippines.

gan, of the United States Navy, is in this city. He has sent to the Navy De-partment a report in which he strongly recommends that the terms of office of officers and men in the service on duty in lippines shall be made two inste of three years. "The climate there " said the Doctor "is

very enervating and its effects are more seriously felt in the second rather than in the first year. The men cannot stand the strain of continuous service there.
"I do not believe that the revolution is at an end. The Filipinos are scattered about the islands, mainly in Luzon, in

small bands, but it is generally under stood that they are under orders to con-centrate at any given point, when the word is passed. I do not believe that Aguinaldo is in China. It is my impres-sion he is still in Luzon.

"I notice much alarm has been manifested in different parts of this country the bubonic plague be brought here by bodies on the Hancock. There is absolutely no reason for the slightest fear. None of the dead on the Hancock died of the plague."

### FRENCH ROYALISTS PLOTTING Their Object to Embroil Their Coun

try in War With England. PARIS, March 10.-There has been a re crudescence of Anglophobia in sections of Paris this week, which affects to believe that war between England and France forms a part of the determined policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the British imperialists, who intend to bring it about on the conclusion of peace in South Africa. Much this anti-English campaign is a part of an underhand reactionary propaganda against the Government and the Republic. M. Yves Guyot denounced this for tering of the idea that war with England is inevitable by the anti-Republican press in an article in La Siecle, in which he stigmatized it as the work of national

treachery. "These organs," he says, "are preparing a war because they know that it means a naval Sedan for France, and they coun on overthrowing the Republic by a disaster similar to that which overthrew the

The growing hatred between the two countries is certainly a matter of anxiety to the French Government, which itself does now and has always maintained a most correct attitude toward England. The correspondent of the Associated Press has talked with an official of the Government whose duty it is to follow France's foreign relations. He admitted that the preent state of public feeling on both sides of the channel was bec to the maintenance of amic ble relations "This feeling," he said, "is mainly created by the provocative attitude of the English fingo press, which is so unanimous in its attacks upon France that they would seem to come from Mot d'Ordre. Public feeling in almost every country, including a considerable number of Amer-icans, is against Great Britain in the Transvaal war, yet France alone is singled out for these attacks. There is no question pending between the two countries grave enough in itself to lead to hostilities, but if the present mutual feeling of animosity continues. I cannot say what may happen. The French Government is preparing for any emergency. Our weak spot in case of war would have been the colonies, but when the measures now being taken are completed they will be be-yond the possibility of capture or invasion. Algeria and Tunis are, of course, out of the question, and the Government's ef-forts are directed towards securing the safety of the outlying colonies, such as Tonquin, Madagascar, the West African settlements and the West Indian Islanda Stores, ammunition and improved arma-ments are being provided."

Confirmation of these preparations is

the departure of stores for the colonies. Paris, which has been vainly yearning for a sensation, found ample excitement in the destruction of the Theater Francals, which overshadows every other topic of interest and has afforded the newspapers material for pages of absorbing reading. The tardiness of the fire bri-gade and the lack of water supply formed the subject of inquiries in the municipal council, but Prefect Lepine denied both, declaring the only delay arose in reaching the high roof of the building.

The newspapers here this week publish a statement of the American lesses in the Philippines, furnished by Agoneillo the Filipino agent, which even the papers publishing it describe as fanatic. According to Agoneillo, 6983 American soldier have been killed and 17,349 wounded be-tween February and November, 1859, without reckoning the losses by diseas

## IN FARMERS' HANDS.

Government Statistics of the Amount of Unsold Wheat, Corn and Oats.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The March report of the statistician of the Depart-ment of Agriculture will show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands March 1 to have been about 158,700,000 bushels, or 29 per cent of last year's crop. as compared with 198,000,000 bushels, or 29.3 er cent of the crop of 1898 on hand March

The corn in farmers' hands is esticen, of last year's crop, against 800,500,000 bushels, or 41.6 per cent, of the crop of 1898 on hand March 1, 1899. The proportion of the total crop of last year shipped out of the country where grown is esti-mated at 16.8 per cent, or about 348,000,000 bushels. The proportion of the total crop of last year that was of a merchantable standard is estimated at 86.9 per cent. Of oats, there are reported to be about 290,000,000 bushels, or 86.5 per cent, of last year's crop still in farmers' hands, as compared with 283,000,000 bushels, or 38.7

## HIS POLICY A SECRET.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon Takes Control of the Topeka Capital Tomorrow.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.-The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who takes editorial and business control of the Daily Capital Monday, spent half an hour in the office of the paper this forenoon and then went home to finish his Sunday sermon. He persistently declined to be interviewed. but has extended an invitation to the re-porters to attend his service at II A. M. tomorrow, which they kave promised to do. A great deal of gossip is indulged in regarding Mr. Sheldon's policy, but up to this time nothing is known. Many his close friends say he will follow idea outlined in his famous novel "In His " The circulation of the Capital for the week is now very close to 250,000, exclusive of news agency orders, and subscriptions are still coming in at an increas

### Commercial Treaty With Italy ROME. March 10 -In the Chamber of

Deputies today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Venosta, introduced

Proposal to Revise the Puerto Rican Bill.

SENATE MAY LOWER THE TARIFF

Free Entry of Goods From This Country-Grazing Land Bills Shelved for This Session.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—There more miserable shifting about proposed upon the Puerte Rican tariff bill. Talk In the Senate steering committee is now directed to a revision of the bill allowing goods from the United States to enter free of duty and to lower the duty on goods from Puerto Rico below the 15 per cent rate, making it merely nominal. The desire is to keep the tariff on Puerto Rican goods so as to make a precedent for the Philippines. The reason for this change s because the amendment offered by Mc-Cumber, to allow breadstuffs free entry. is almost sure to prevail. Senators from wheatgrowing states would not dare to wheatgrowing states would not dare to vote against the amendment, and if sup-ported by the Democrats, it would carry. Then New England would want her fish and lumber to have free entry, and this demand has reached such a point that it would be positively ridiculous to have a tariff on some goods and free entry on But it does not mitigate the others. whole trouble. The people of this country are not entirely selfish. The sentiment that has been aroused is in behalf of the Puerto Ricans, not for the comparatively few in this country who ship goods to Puerto Rico. The vaccillating policy becomes more apparent than before. The zig-zag course is almost as fatal as would have been an adherence to the 25 per cent tariff with the continued and emphatio declaration that it was for the purpose of raising revenue for the island. With the proposed changes the whole groundwork of the first contention falls, and it is a plain, bold proposition to insist upon the right of taxation

## Grazing Land Bills Shelved.

Upon motion of Representative Moody, the following resolution was offered by Mondell, of Wyoming, author of one of the bills proposing to lease and cede the public lands, at the special meeting of the

mmittee on public lands today:
"Resolved, That in order to dispose of legislative suggestions, which at the present time the committee or the Congress is not prepared to act upon, and to facili-tate the consideration of other important matters before the committee, all bills hav-ing for their object the general leasing of public grazing lands be disposed of by

laying the same upon the table."

The action of the committee effectually tables all leasing propositions, as well as the plans proposed for ceding the public domain to the respective states, and practically forestalls any such legislation during this Congress. Consequently, the leas-ing bills of Senator Foster and Representatives Mondell and Stephens are dead is sues, so far as the present Congress is concerned. This should d'spel all anxiety over the anticipated danger consequent upon the withdrawing from settlement of leasing of public grazing lands

Movement to Sidetrnek Bryan, A prominent Democratic Senator, who ve a great deal to do with shaping will have a great deal to do with shaping the policy of the party in the coming campaign, declares that Bryan is making a great mistake in his present position. He thinks that nothing stands in the way of Democratic success but Bryan's insistence upon the nomination. He says that Bryan is not only making a mistake for the party, but for himself. If he had the sense to come to the Senate and wait four years, he thinks he would become conser-vative and be a most formidable man by that time. This is one of the indications of the powerful movement generally known to be on foot to get Bryan off the track in order that his personality may not be an issue, and that the silver question can be almost wholly eliminated from the coming canvass. It is known that if Bryan is a candidate, the silver ques-tion cannot be kept out, although definitely ettled by the gold-standard bill.

Representative Tongue Indisposed. Representative Tongue has been son what indisposed for the past few days, and oday was unable to attend the se the House. No serious illness is con-

#### templated, however. Canal Treaty in Danger,

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassafor, was in conference with Secretary Hay for half an hour at the State Department today. The officials have nothing to say Pauncefote treaty. It is plain, however, that the action of the Senate committee in bringing in the amendment yesterday is regarded by the officials as greatly en-dangering the life of the treaty. If the Senate first adopts the amendment and then ratifies the treaty, a conclusion by no means certain in the official mind, it is said that the President will feel obliged to a'gn it, placing the responsibility upon the Senate, and then leaving it to the British Government to accept or reflect it. Tha officials believe the British will reject the treaty, and in that case the Clayton-But-wer treaty will prevail again, its force having been recognized, according to the officials, not only by the Executive branch of our Government, in preparing this pend-ing treaty, but also by the Senate of the United States, as evidenced by the report which accompanied the treaty yesterday when it was presented to the Senate.

## THE NATION'S WARDS.

Less Than Three Hundred Thousand Indians in the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The annual reports of Indian Agents, which have been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be printed in the form of an appendix to the report of the Commissioner. They show that the entire Indian popdation is 297,905, of which number 95,679 wear citizens' dress, while 31,923 wear a nixture of Indian and civilized clothin ose who can read number 42,597, and 53.314 can carry on an ordinary conversa-tion in English. There are 25,236 dwelling houses built for Indians, 1153 of which were built within the last year. The number of births was 4237 and the deaths 5253. Twenty-six Indians were killed by whites and seven whites by Indians. One Indian was killed by other Indians. The number of Indian criminals punished was 1469 There are 31,655 Indian church members and 548 church buildings upon the various reservations. The amount of money con-tributed last year by religious and other societies was: For education, \$261,515; for ceneral church work, \$119,407, and \$16,016 from New York for the support of the school established by that state.

## Phelps' Funeral Today.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.-The Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who died at his home here yesterday, will be held in Battel Chapel, Yale, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and the body will then be taken to Burlington, Vt., where the interment will be Tuesday.