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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

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

Hon. William S. Mason, mayor of Portland, Or., died his home in that city after an illness of about six weeks. Liver complications, superinduced by an attack of the grip in February, caused his death.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred C. Girard, chief surgeon, has been ordered to Vancouver barracks, Wash., as chief surgeon of that department. Acting Assistant Surgeon T. G. Holmes has been ordered to new Fort Spokane, Wash.

The Paris correspondent of the London Observer telegraphs that a furious fight occurred on the Boulevard St. Michael between parties of Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus students. Several persons were injured and two cafes were wrecked.

Fifteen hundred employes of the Philadelphia clothing manufacturers have struck for increase of wages, abolition of sub-contractors and an agreement that the wages will not be reduced. Other operatives were thrown out of work, making in all 3,000 persons out.

The American army, some 10,000 strong, is advancing against the Filipino insurgents, numbering 12,000. The Americans are successfully driving the rebels from their strongholds after stubborn resistance. The American loss is quite heavy, but not nearly so large as that of the insurgents.

In the storming of the rebel capital the killed in the Second Oregon were: Company B, Private H. B. Adams; D, William W. Cook; L, Charles Herbert, Guy Millard. Thirty-eight were wounded. The First Washington infantry had seven wounded, one mortally. Captain Fortson, whose home is near Seattle.

Spanish officers at Madrid acquainted with the Philippine islands continue to predict the failure of Major-General Otis' campaign, notwithstanding the American success. They say that while the Americans will undoubtedly win all the battles, they will lose the campaign itself, owing to the attitude of the Tagalos to conduct a war of surprises and ambushes.

The United States district attorney at San Francisco has been instructed by the United States attorney general to bring suit against the San Francisco Dry Dock Company to secure possession of Mission rock, in that harbor. It is proposed to establish a naval coaling station there. The dock company claims the rock under a title from the state.

China has flatly refused to cede San Mun bay to Italy.

The British, German and American ministers at Peking have addressed notes to the Tung-li-yamen, demanding a settlement of the Shanghai foreign settlement extensions question.

The Erie Limited jumped the track 10 miles from Akron, O., the engine and baggage car going into the ditch, almost instantly killing the engineer, and seriously injuring the fireman and one passenger.

A rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad near New Boston, Mich., in a heavy fog, killed the fireman and badly injured the engineer of the rear engine.

According to a report from Seoul, capital of Corea, the whole Korean cabinet has been dismissed and two of the ministers have been banished because of wholesale changes made by the cabinet in provincial offices.

Queen Victoria is likely to receive an unprecedented honor by the city of New York. On May 24, the queen's birthday, the national, state and city flags will be flung to the breeze from all public buildings in Greater New York in honor of the queen.

General Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, answering an inquiry of a correspondent, said he was unable to discuss rumors to the effect that he may succeed Alger as secretary of war, as all information on the subject ought to come from Washington.

The Spanish government has ordered the prosecution of General Weyler's organ, El Nacional, and of several republican and Carlist newspapers for publishing, with offensive comments, a report that the queen regent was about to abdicate and to marry an Austrian archduke. The offending papers have been seized.

According to a prisoner captured by our troops, Aguinaldo has announced that he will personally mass the reserves at Malolos and march on Manila within 20 days, unless the Americans withdraw in the meantime. The concentration of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Malolos gives color to the statement of the prisoner.

Minor News Items.

It is proposed in Denver to establish a public park in that city as a memorial to the late Rev. Myron W. Reed.

Manuel Garcia, who, at 94, claims to be the oldest singing master in the world, is a cousin of the Cuban general.

In 1898, 5,609,017 gross tons of bessemer steel ingots were produced in the United States, an increase of more than 20 per cent over 1897.

LATER NEWS.

General Miller, now in the Philippines, having reached his 64th year, has retired.

President McKinley has returned to Washington after an outing of two weeks and a day.

Stocks of the sugar companies in the Hawaiian market are booming and large advances are noted all through the list.

A list prepared in the office of the adjutant-general shows the casualties in Manila since February 4 to be 157 killed and 864 wounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says there are 20,000 cases of influenza in the city of Brunn, capital of the province of Moravia, Austria, and that the death rate is enormous.

The restoration of the wages of 1,700 employes in the York cotton mills, Saco, Me., is announced to begin Monday, when a similar raise will affect over 2,000 hands in the Laconia and Peppercorn cotton mills, of Bludford.

Harry Sanderson, the young farmer, who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Myrtle Fleischer, near Mayetta, Kan., but instead wounded Mrs. John Fleischer, her aunt, so that she died later, was lynched by a mob from Mayetta.

Since General MacArthur made a gallant advance north of Manila there has been some talk that he should be chosen as a brigadier-general of volunteers, his rank in the regular army being lieutenant-colonel of the adjutant-general's department.

A Washington dispatch says: General Thomas M. Anderson has been for some time past stated as a brigadier-general in the regular army until he retires next fall. He is to command the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver.

The cruiser Chicago, which left Hampton Roads March 13 under orders to overtake the American liner Paris and transfer from that ship ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, who had been taken seriously ill, has arrived at Newport News with the distinguished invalid on board.

Sensors Jose R. Villalon and A. Hevia, who were appointed by the Cuban assembly to present to the Washington authorities the resolutions of that body, have arrived in Washington. Their mission, in addition to the presentation of the resolutions, is to explain in detail the situation with reference to the insurgent army.

The naval board of promotions has named the following officers to be raised to the rank of rear-admiral: George C. Remey, Norman H. Farquhar, John C. Watson, Henry B. Robeson, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, William T. Sampson, Bartlett J. Cronwell, John W. Philip, Francis J. Higginson, Henry F. Picking, Frederick Rodgers, Louis Kempf, George W. Sumner.

Polo has been burned and abandoned by the Filipinos.

Japan is considering a project for the nationalization of railways.

A school of psychology will be held at Chicago from April 3 to 8, inclusive.

The Twelfth New York volunteers have arrived home for muster out.

Secretary of War Alger has arrived at Havana on a tour of inspection.

Two thousand men are idle as the result of the painters' strike at Philadelphia.

Half the business portion of Harrison Valley, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

By a collision between freight trains near Pittsburg two men were killed and two fatally injured.

The funeral of ex-Governor Francis Harrison Pierpont, of the Virginias, was held at Pittsburg.

Denmark proposes to demand cession of a treaty port in China, and will send out a cruiser for the purpose.

Arrangements have been completed for construction of a railroad from Alvarado to San Andres Tuzoto, Mexico.

War department officers express unqualified satisfaction with the work of the volunteers before and around Manila.

The search of the Windsor hotel ruins, at New York, for dead bodies continues. Parts of human remains were found.

Two carloads of Eastern oysters are on their way to Willapa harbor for an artificial propagation experiment by oystermen.

The steamship Tacoma, which has arrived at Tacoma from China and Japan, brought 327 Japanese, most of them of the laboring class.

Rear-Admiral Sampson arrived at Santiago de Cuba on board the cruiser New York, and was given a royal welcome by the people.

Queen Victoria has been petitioned to force President Kruger, of the Transvaal, to reform existing abuses, which bear heavily on the Uitlanders.

The statistics of fire insurance business transacted in the state of Washington for the year of 1898, shows risks written amounting to \$69,33,718.

In the victorious charges on the insurgents at Polo, Sunday, General Irving Hale fell wounded—it is thought seriously—while directing the advance.

Miss Caroline Hazard, of Peacocks, R. I., has been elected president of Wellesley (Mass.) college.

Noah Webster was born in West Hartford, Conn., and a movement has been started there for the erection of a gigantic memorial.

Dr. E. M. Chamel, of the chemical department of Cornell university in Ithaca, N. Y., has announced that nearly all wall paper sold at the present time contains arsenical poisons, some of them in surprising quantities.

NEAR REBEL CAPITAL

The American Army Steadily Pushing Onward.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE ENGAGED

The Stubborn Resistance of the Insurgents Surprises the War Department.

Washington, March 28.—The war department tonight received the following: "Manila, March 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington: MacArthur's advance is beyond Newcanayan, two miles beyond Polo, nine miles from Manila, and fifteen miles from Malolos. The railroad will be repaired to the advance point tomorrow, and the troops will be supplied by cars. MacArthur will press on tomorrow. He is now in the open country. The insurgents are stoutly resisting behind succeeding lines of entrenchments, from which our troops continually drive them. Manila is perfectly quiet, and the native inhabitants appear to be relieved of anxiety and fear of insurgents. Captain Krayenbush, committee lieutenant, Third artillery, is mortally wounded. OTIS"

Manila, March 28.—The United States troops under Brigadier-General Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tulahan river, today, after a sharp fight. Colonel Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second regular infantry, was killed. Prince Lowenstein, formerly aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier Miller at Ilo-Ilo, somehow got in front of the firing line and was shot in the side, dying almost instantly. A German who accompanied the prince was wounded.

The United States gunboat Helena and other gunboats have been shelling Malaban, about a mile northwest of Calocan, for several hours. The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance on the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the fatal wounding of Colonel Egbert, several men of the Twenty-second infantry and several men of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the fleet, a thousand rebels vacated Malaban last night, leaving a few to burn the town. General Wheaton's brigade, composed of the Second Oregon regiment and the Twenty-second and Twenty-third infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Calocan to the Tulahan river, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal, owing to the natural obstacles and to the strong opposition. A column of smoke at daybreak was the first intimation of the enemy's intention, but others followed at various points, all soon blending in a dense balloon-shaped cloud. The flames of the burning rice mills and large buildings could be plainly seen from Calocan, despite the strong sunlight.

By 11 o'clock in the morning the only building of importance not destroyed in the center of the town was a large stone church, but even at noon fresh fires were started among the native huts in the outskirts of Malaban, although the general exodus took place much earlier. Many of the rebels sought refuge in the suburbs, Navotas and Casag, or were driven inland by the shells of the Helena, Calico, Ningdapan and Laguna de Bay.

Washington, March 28.—General Otis' dispatch, received at 10 o'clock tonight, recording MacArthur's advance to Newcanayan, marked a direct and important step by the American troops, in the opinion of the acting secretary, Meiklejohn, and Adjutant-General Corbin. Both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former dispatch regarding this branch of the operations, had not been so promising, inasmuch as they had stated that General MacArthur, although he had driven the enemy, could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With easy railroad communication to the advanced point, the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened. Every step forward is regarded as so much ground gained, and an approach nearer the insurgent headquarters at Malolos—now stated to be but 15 miles from the vanguard of the American army. The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days' fighting has somewhat surprised the war officials here, who did not think them capable of putting up and maintaining the contest they have.

Washington, March 28.—The war department has received the following cablegram: Manila, March 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington:—MacArthur has driven the enemy, strongly entrenched in large force, north of Polo. He will continue to press them. The insurgents have strong intrenchments from Calocan to Malolos, which have taken them months to construct. OTIS

London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that the Punta de Atacama award recognizes part of the Argentine and part of the Chilean boundary lines.

Aguinaldo Deserted. Manila, via Hong Kong, March 28.—Insurgent papers received here from Malolos show that Aguinaldo is endeavoring to deceive his followers into the belief that they are winning great victories. All the recent engagements are proclaimed as American defeats. The papers describe the insurgents' meeting with the American forces at various points, and end their account with the assertion that the Americans retired to their original lines after suffering great slaughter.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.

Situation at the Island of Negros Considered Satisfactory.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Ilo-Ilo, island of Panay, says: The transport Indiana has arrived here with reinforcements for Negros island, where the situation is still satisfactory. The rising of the hill tribes were of no political significance. The committee of natives, with Colonel Smith, the American governor, presiding, proceeded with the work of drafting a constitution, taking the American constitution as the basis of the document.

It has been formally proposed to raise the island's revenue entirely from exports instead of by the present method of levying upon land values and cedula persons, thus relieving the laboring class as far as possible. The natives desire the immediate introduction of the English system of education.

A gentleman who has had excellent opportunities for studying the political situation advocates a separate government for each of the islands, with a representative assembly at Manila for general control, under the supervision of an American governor-general, who shall be free from interference from Washington, except in regard to international questions.

The deputies for the island of Negros will meet on April 3 to discuss the draft of the constitution.

Ensign Ewerhart, captain of the port of Ilo-Ilo, recently re-established light-houses in the neighborhood of Panay, Guimaras island. Insurgents from Concepcion, island of Panay, acting under the orders of General Probalador, twice raided Clabassan lighthouse, carrying off the lamp and apparatus.

Affairs in Salvador. New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Salvador says: The volcano Izalco has been in eruption for the last three weeks, and earthquakes have been frequent in the vicinity. The report of the minister of finance shows a drop in receipts from \$9,500,000 for the previous year, to \$5,750,000 for the year just closed. The decrease is attributed to the unstable condition of the country. General Rafael Gutierrez, who was recently overthrown by the president of Salvador, is at present at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Developing Costa Rica. New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Jose, Costa Rica, says: An English syndicate has been formed with a capital of \$200,000 to work the gold mines located in the district of Abangares, province of Liberia.

It is currently stated that President Iglesias, who is at present in Europe, has contracted with a French firm for the construction of the port of Tivives as the terminus of the Pacific railroad. The cost is estimated at 12,000,000 francs.

Engineer Slept. Pittsburg, March 28.—A freight wreck today on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway just below the city resulted in the death of James A. Bracken, engineer, and James R. Lowe, fireman. C. F. Brandenbaugh, a brakeman, was fatally injured. Some of the trainmen think Bracken must have fallen asleep at his post. His train, running 30 miles an hour, crashed into another freight train standing on the track. The loss to the company is about \$25,000.

For Antarctic Exploration. London, March 29.—Llewellyn Longstaff, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, has contributed \$25,000 toward the fund being raised by the British association and the royal society for the British Antarctic expedition, which will co-operate with the German Antarctic expedition in exploration next year, though each will take a different route.

Mohammedan Rebellion in China. London, March 29.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Mail, it is reported that a Mohammedan rebellion has broken out in the province of Kan-Su, the most north-western province of China, between the provinces of Shen See and So Chuen on one side and Mongolia and the desert of Gobi on the other.

San Francisco, March 29.—Kitty Wannemacher, aged 15 years, was shot and fatally wounded by her foster brother, Joseph Miller, 19 years old, while the young man was playing that he was a highwayman, with a rifle which was not supposed to be loaded. He has been charged with murder, but the evidence indicates that the killing was accidental.

No Americans in Danger. Washington, March 29.—The war department has advised from Honduras saying that no Americans have been arrested and no one is imperilled. A report had reached this country that seven Americans had been arrested in that country.

Armed Foreigners to Be Rejected. London, March 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The dowager empress has ordered the governors of the maritime provinces of China to resist forcibly any landing of armed foreigners.

Davit Meeting Broken Up. London, March 29.—The Cork correspondent of the Daily News says: Mr. Davitt, nationalist member of parliament for South Mayo, was stoned and several of his supporters were badly injured at a political meeting in Charleville, county Cork, on Saturday. The rival supporters of candidates for the county councilship joined in the melee with clubs and stones. Mr. Davitt spoke amid a perfect hail of stones, which finally broke up the meeting.

Ambassador Harris at Vienna. Vienna, March 29.—Addison G. Harris, the new United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, arrived here today.

Canvassed the Situation. Chicago, March 29.—Representatives of the trans-Missouri lines met here today to consider what action, if any, would be taken toward meeting the competition of the lines leading to the Northwest in the carrying of cheap tourist traffic.

ARE IN FULL RETREAT

Insurgents Falling Back on Malolos, Their Capital.

AMERICAN ARMY IN PURSUIT

MacArthur's Division Has Crossed the Marilao River and Is Pushing Northward.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The gunboat Laguna de Bay attacked the insurgents at Bulacan. Three Americans were wounded. MacArthur's division has crossed the Marilao river, and is advancing northward.

The insurgents attacked the Americans last evening at Marilao, but were repulsed with severe loss. Our loss was five killed and 14 wounded. Later, Garcia, a native general, came down from Dagupan by train, with 1,000 riflemen and 4,000 bolomen and took positions at Marilao. A river was between the Americans and the insurgent forces.

The South Dakota volunteers and the Third artillery, acting as infantry, were thrown forward. The South Dakotas charged brilliantly across an open space on the east of the railway to the edge of some woods. They lost 10 killed and 11 wounded, including three lieutenants.

The Third artillery, on the right of the railroad, charged and lost nine wounded, two mortally. On the left, the insurgents' trench, east of the river, made a stubborn resistance.

Lieutenant Critchlow, with two guns of the Utah battery, and Lieutenant Davis, with a navy Colt gun, forced 50 insurgents in a long trench on the opposite side of the river to surrender at the close quarters of 100 yards. The rest of the insurgents got out with severe loss. Ninety dead insurgents were counted.

Advances of the American Troops. Manila, March 29.—General MacArthur's division spent the night and morning at Maycanayan, the next station beyond Polo. After reconnoitering his front, he pushed along the railroad this afternoon toward Malolos.

If the statement of the 35 prisoners captured today is true, the main body of the enemy has retreated to Malolos. There are no more trenches to encounter, although over 30 villages, including the larger settlements of Bulacan and Gadjugat, intervene.

At every railroad station circulars have been posted signed by the Filipino commander-in-chief, Antonio Luna, ordering all spies and bearers of news to the enemy to be shot without trial, and instructing that all looters and ravishers be treated in the same manner. Further, all towns abandoned by the Filipino troops must first be burned. While deploring the existence of war, the circular maintains the undeniable right of the Filipinos to defend their homes, lives and lands against "would-be dominators, who would kill them, their wives and children," adding that this motive ought to impel all Filipinos to sacrifice everything.

The Washington regiment had an exciting experience today, and displayed much gallantry. The soldiers found a band of insurgents concealed in a stone house over which the French flag was flying. A private approached to set fire to the building. He did so, and the troops approached while it was burning, and the Filipinos had apparently fled, but they were greeted with a sudden volley from the balcony of the house, resulting in the building being cleared of the enemy in short order.

THE BOYS PRAISED.

Noble Work Done by the Second Oregon Volunteers. Washington, March 29.—There was nothing but high-sounding praise heard about the war department for the Oregon troops, which have stood the brunt of the fighting in the Philippines during the past few days. The fact that the regiment's losses were much greater than any other organization, and that every company in the regiment suffered, shows that the whole regiment had been exposed to the fire of the enemy.

The entire volunteer army in the Philippines is highly praised, the Star, this evening, giving it a half column of editorial commendation. It speaks of the lack of complaint among the volunteers in the Philippines and the soldierly qualities. It is well to remember that the army in the Philippines has been handled by soldiers, and not by politicians. There is no desire now on the part of the volunteers to come home.

France Wants Gambia and Sokoto. London, March 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: The Liberte suggests that Great Britain should cede Gambia (at the mouth of the river Gambia, Western Africa) and Sokoto (the most important of the Hausa kingdoms, on an affluent of the Niger) in exchange for the fishing rights of the French on the Newfoundland treaty shore. I believe, however, that the compensation for the rights will be pecuniary.

Poor Average for Winter Wheat. Chicago, March 30.—The April report of the Orange Judd Farmer makes general winter wheat average 82.1, compared with 89 last year. This is the lowest average since the beginning of the service, in 1894.

Killing Frost in Texas. Waco, Tex., March 30.—Immense damage has been done in this section by the freeze of last night and today. Corn, which was in most places one to two inches high, was killed, and will have to be replanted, while the fruit crop is practically destroyed. The temperature this morning was 30 deg., the lowest ever known here this late in the spring.

Count de Choudery, a celebrated French diplomat, is dead.

BOCAVE TAKEN.

Gen. MacArthur Within Eight Miles of Malolos—Found Bridge Uninjured.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Journal, dated Manila, Wednesday, says: Bocave has been taken by our troops. The railroad bridge is uninjured. General MacArthur is now within eight miles of Malolos.

Insurgent Capital Moved. New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila, says: The insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando. The insurgents burned Bulacan Tuesday afternoon.

The monitor Monadnock shelled Los Pinas, south of Manila, Tuesday noon.

Progress of the Battle. Manila, March 30.—General MacArthur's division advanced nearly two miles without encountering opposition this morning. On approaching Bulacan, a town of 25,000 people, it halted, preparatory to attacking it.

The heat was intense, being 90 degrees on the coast, and fully 100 degrees in the interior. It made the Americans suffer a great deal. In spite of the heat, however, every one was eager to proceed toward the enemy. A detachment of 90 Filipino prisoners was escorted into Manila today. Their appearance aroused great interest.

The rebels have unloaded about 500 men from a train, half a mile in front of General MacArthur's forces, with the object of reinforcing the Filipino garrison at Bulacan and Gaganito, on either side of the railroad leading to Malolos.

The fact that the railroad is in operation from here to our front facilitates the transportation of supplies to the troops. Before the break in the road was repaired the transportation of supplies was very uncertain.

All is quiet in front of the line of Ovenshine and Hall. Command of the island of Negros has been formally transferred from General Miller to Colonel Vanvalzah, Eighteenth infantry.

Yorktown Captures Filibuster. The United States gunboat Yorktown has arrived here with the Spanish steamer Mindora, owned by the Mandersons Company, of this place. The steamer was captured after a stiff chase in the Gulf of Lingayen, 215 miles north of here. When she was first sighted the Mindora was entering the gulf, but she headed seaward. The Yorktown fired two shots before the steamer was overhauled.

Prince Lowenstein, with Wheaton's command, on the morning of March 26 took reinforcements to the officers of the Second Oregon on the firing line. He was cautioned as to his danger, but advanced with the line when it charged the insurgent entrenchments. He was killed by the enemy, and a friend with him was wounded.

REBELLION MAY BREAK OUT.

Serious Crisis Rapidly Approaching in Jamaica.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: This island is passing through a severe crisis. The governor is afraid to occupy his residence, and if anarchism does not break out it will be entirely due to the unequal loyalty of the people.

Though the island is taxed to its utmost capacity with a tariff of 60 per cent on necessities, a weak government, in order to provide funds to prevent the reduction of its members' salaries, has actually introduced a higher tariff. The salaries of the Jamaica officials amount to nearly 50 per cent of the revenue collectible. The people, while willing to support these officials, have not the means to do it. The home government will not permit counter-vailing duties, and thus the sugar industry is crippled.

Coffee can find no market owing to the enormous output of the world, and banana-growing is the only industry to which the people can look as a means of support. Dependence upon this article will soon be impossible.

Jamaica then will be driven by the British government to anarchism, or, perhaps worse, rebellion. The island parliament is in session, and the people's representatives are fighting hard to throw out the tariff bills as a measure of relief, and as the government side is further strengthened by an additional four members to outvote the people, it will succeed. The whole country is aroused and indignant. The governor is afraid to remain at his residence. He is always traveling away from it, and today he is under the protection of the American flag, being a guest of the president of the Boston Fruit Company, at this place.

Aged One Hundred and Eighteen. Indianapolis, March 30.—Michael Shea died in this city tonight at the advanced age of 118 years. He was born in Ireland in 1781, and was a friend of Daniel O'Connell. He was married when he was 55 years old, and has children over 80 years of age.

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WIRES UNNECESSARY

Marconi's Experiments in Wireless Telegraphy.

NO TROUBLE WITH APPARATUS

Messages Have Been Sent Across the English Channel in All Kinds of Weather.

London, March 30.—Giuglielmo Marconi, the inventor, who recently, after long delay, obtained permission from the French government to establish a station of experimenting with wireless telegraphy between England and France, announces that he has conducted successful experiments between the South Foreland, county of Kent, and Boulogne, at the mouth of the Liane.

The Times this morning prints a 100-word dispatch, the first press message by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, describing the experiments between the South Foreland and Boulogne. The experiments were conducted with the Morse code, which was read as distinctly as if the termini had been connected with wires. The South Foreland consists of a chalky cliff about 200 feet in height, projecting into the North sea, and having two lighthouses, with an elevation of 372 feet.

Signor Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has been in practical operation off the English coast for several months between the South Foreland lighthouse and the East Goodwin lighthouse, a distance of 12 miles. The distance from South Foreland lighthouse to Boulogne-sur-Mer is 32 miles, the greatest previous distance covered having been 18 miles, between Poole and Bournemouth, in England. An experience of 14 months had shown him that no kind of weather would stop the working of his apparatus.

The vertical conductor he used is the main feature of his system, and has found that the distance to which signals may be sent varies according to the square of the length of this conductor. For signaling 18 miles he used a conductor 80 feet high, and in his application to M. Lockroy, he contended that with a conductor 114 feet high he could establish communication between points on opposite sides of the Strait of Dover and even go that distance 10 miles better. His experiments have already proved that when such a vertical wire or conductor is employed, no hindrance to signalling is caused by hills or other obstacles, or by the curvature of the earth.

One of his most interesting and valuable experiments was the installation fitted up last autumn between Osborne house, Isle of Wight, and the royal yacht on which the Prince of Wales was recuperating after his accident. This gave an opportunity to study the effect of intervening hills, and as the yacht moved about to various positions doubts were set at rest as to the possibility of telegraphing across long stretches of land. Communication between lighthouses and shore is a matter of great importance, and the wireless system between South Foreland lighthouse and East Goodwin lighthouse worked through the fiercest storms of the latter part of February without interruption, the messages being flashed continually from ship to shore, and vice versa. Signor Marconi is much the most successful experimenter among the many who have worked along the same lines. He is now in his 26th year. He is an Italian, and it was in Italy that he began his special work. The Italian government paid him a large sum of money for his invention to be used on warships. From Italy he went to England, and his success has already interested Emperor William, who has instructed German experts to experiment with the wireless system for the benefit of the German army and navy. He recently, in the course of a lecture on the system, illustrated its principle by likening it to that upon which a tuning-fork will respond to vibrations caused by striking another tuning-fork near it.

MORTON'S NEW PARTY.

Conservatism Will Be the Keynote of the Platform.

Chicago, March 30.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Omaha, credits J. Sterling Morton with the intention of forming a new political party, which he declares will be the greatest political organization since the formation of the Republican party. Discussing the proposed new party and the candidates likely to develop therefrom, Mr. Morton says: "I have the utmost faith in the plan. A party will be organized July 4 that will stand for conservatism prominently. No doubt that the platform will contain some elements common to all parties, but the keynote will be conservatism. There is a vast field for the new party's operations."