

# CASTO

The Kind You Have Always Bought in use for over 30 years, has been reported in London that one troopship which sailed for the last week had been lost at sea.

**What is CASTO**  
Castoria is a substitute for Castor of the greatest financial combination of the century is now forming. It contains neither Opium, Morphine, or any substance that is injurious to infants and children. Experience transports Hancock since he was being the finest troopship in the world.

## GENUINE CASTO

Bears the Signature  
The genuine signature is to be used in the purchase of Castoria. It is said, considers that the greater portion of the damage.

At Kamloops, B. C., John Hayes is accused by the confession of his sister of having killed her husband, she acting as accomplice.

Dwight L. Townsend, founder of the Postal Telegraph Company, United Lines Telegraph Company and the famous Havemeyer sugar factory, is dead at New York.

In his message President McKinley will ask for an appropriation for a commission to be appointed to investigate the commercial and industrial condition of the Chinese empire.

Bell had a hot brush with the insurgents at West Gagua, killing four rebel officers and wounding 18 men. One enlisted man was killed and a captain and lieutenant wounded.

The Aberdeen Packing Company's cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., was burned. All machinery and stock, including 15,000 cases of canned salmon, went up in smoke; loss, \$180,000.

Captain Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam, in the Ladroneas, was forced to adopt heroic measures to enforce his administration. The friars were hostile to his orders so he invited them to leave.

Another case of a man being mistaken for a bear occurred about five miles east of Glendale, Or. The result is that Gilbert Gilbertson, a Swede, is crippled for life by a shot from a 44-caliber Winchester in the hands of Chris Hagan, a 17-year-old boy with whom he was out hunting.

John Barrett, ex-United States minister to Siam, is lecturing in the South.

Eight men were buried alive at Cripple Creek, Colo.

President McKinley and Secretary Long attended the launching of the Shubrick at Richmond, Va.

The Twentieth Kansas volunteers have been mustered out. They left for home on a special train.

Colonel Ray thinks the Valdes trail, an all-American route to the Alaskan gold fields, suitable for a railroad.

Agents of the Transvaal government are in Chicago seeking to enlist Americans for service in the ranks of the Boers.

With impressive military honors the body of General Guy V. Henry was buried at Arlington cemetery, Washington.

The move for the increase of the German navy was made by Emperor Wilhelm in person, and as yet is wholly unsupported.

The Fourth Infantry, 1,800 officers and men, has left Fort Riley, Kansas, for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines.

A circular issued by the Ohio republican state executive committee, soliciting contributions from federal employees has been declared by the civil service board, contrary to law.

General Fitzhugh Lee, while visiting in Washington, said in an interview that the Cuban people are steadily improving under the existing protectorate of the United States, but are not yet quite ready for purely Cuban government.

A desperate street fight between members of a Tennessee colony recently located at North Salem, Ind., and citizens of North Salem, resulted in the instant death of one man and the fatal wounding of another, and minor injuries for many others.

William Waldorf Astor has paid \$400,806 taxes in New York this year.

A bust of ex-Speaker Reed is being executed in bronze for the Maine legislature.

George F. Edmunds has presented 2,500 volumes of standard books to the high school library in Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. D. M. Rice, of Aptos, Cal., is the oldest daughter of American parents born in that state. She is but 53 years old.

## LATER NEWS.

The Shamrock has sailed for home. Vice-President Hobart's days of public service are said to be over.

One highwayman held up six people one time near Pendleton, Or. was reported in London that one troopship which sailed for the last week had been lost at sea.

Russian minister of finance said that his country is better in condition than either France or England.

disaster to the British at Ladysmith was caused by mules running and has been with all the reserve ammunition.

sonal supervisor receipts for the Jeffries-Sharkey Allow no one light in New York were the largest All Counterfeits, Imitations and Subj sporting or dramatic event in permits that trifle with and end.

Infants and Children—Experience transport Hancock since he was being the finest troopship in the world.

to be the finest troopship in the world.

Senator Allison says President McKinley has no authority to order withdrawal of the army and navy from the Philippines. It would require a special act of congress to do this.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, says that we did not acquire entire control of the sultan of Sulu's domain in the war with Spain and we have only an external protectorate.

The international commercial congress in their resolutions adopted at Philadelphia favor lasting peace among nations, assimilation of trade-mark laws, parcel post system, international bureau of statistics and inter-oceanic canal.

General Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was charged in the San Francisco Monitor, a Catholic paper, with taking two magnificent chalices from Philippine churches. He has brought suit against that paper and against Archbishop Ireland for criminal libel.

Captain Geary, who was killed at Malabon, October 16, was a native of Oregon.

Boer losses at Ladysmith are estimated at between 900 and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Oregon salmon eggs are being sent to Australian waters where they are expected to thrive.

England has called out more reserves and within 10 days men to replace the captured forces will sail for South Africa.

The state will pay the Iowans' fares home. Three special sleeping-car trains and subsistence will be furnished them.

The Pullman-Wagner Company has so pulled its strings that even independent railway lines will turn their sleeping cars over to the combine.

Cable advice to the war department indicate that General Young's column is pressing on toward San Jose, though progress is difficult on account of wet weather.

The Washington regiment has been mustered out. About 300 men, including the Seattle companies, left by steamer for home. The others go north by rail.

Although all regiments have their full quota, recruiting will be continued for the Philippines. Men will be needed each month to fill vacancies by casualties and discharges.

Colonel Wholley, of the Washington volunteer infantry, has been appointed major of the Forty-first volunteer infantry and has been ordered to join that regiment for service in the Philippines.

A party of students from the University of Chicago will go to the Kentucky mountains, where the recent feuds have occurred, to study simple frontier life as retained by the mountaineers.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says Durand's revolutionary forces are being closely pursued by the government troops, and according to official dispatches, the situation of the leader of Peru's latest revolution seems to be precarious.

An elastic bank note currency with the gold standard enacted into law is what Secretary Gage will ask for in his annual report. He will recommend enactment of a law for the issue of bank notes against deposits of bonds and greenbacks, and allowing banks to issue notes against their assets under certain restrictions.

A charter has been issued by the state department of Pennsylvania to the Sharon Steel Company, of Sharon, with a capital of \$3,000,000.

Steps are being taken in Hartford, Conn., for the erection of a free library building in memory of Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

Dr. Mary E. Mosher is the only woman doctor allowed to practice in the Yukon district and the only homoeopath in the entire Northwest territory.

Louisiana sugar cane crop will be short.

A New York genealogist traces Admiral Dewey's ancestry back to King Alfred the Great through both lines.

There are 426 colleges in America, with property estimated at \$230,000,000. Girard, with \$15,000,000, and Leland Stanford, Jr., with \$13,500,000, are the richest.

James M. Anderson, over 60 years of age, a grand army man and formerly rich, has been arrested for annoying Miss Helen Gould. He insists that she is his wife.

## ARE EMPTY CLAIMS

### Dewey Made No Promises to Aguinaldo

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Summary of Its Investigations in the Philippines—A History of the Islands.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine commission submitted to the president the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents, the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and finally a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the task entrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capability of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

#### History of the Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches a little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement, it declares it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement the commission quotes from an insurgent proclamation showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the Episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagals, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war began in 1896 and terminated by the treaty of March 28, 1898. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money.

The arrangement was not acceptable to the people. The promises were never carried out. Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic revolutions occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war, which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the islands never having been questioned and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General Augustini came to Manila as governor-general at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustini sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June, Aguinaldo came.

Relations With Aguinaldo.  
On this point the commission says: "The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey: 'Memorandum of relations with Aguinaldo: On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul-general at Singapore: 'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come to Hong Kong, arrange with commodore for general cooperation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. PRATT.' 'On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible.' The

Gunsboat Sank a Poacher.  
San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The whaling bark Charles A. Morgan, which arrived today from Japanese waters, brings the story of the sinking of a Japanese sealing schooner by the Russian gunboat Alexis. The schooner, which carried a crew of 21 men, was caught poaching on Russian sealing preserves.

Three of her men were picked up by the Russian's boats, but the rest were drowned.

Battleship Launched.  
Chatham, England, Nov. 4.—The launching of the British first-class battleship *Venerable* here today, was accompanied by scenes of unusual enthusiasm.

The christening was performed by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (formerly Miss Endicott, of Washington), who was accompanied by her husband. They received a great ovation.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 4.—One of the men interested in the project to form a threshing machine trust has made known the fact that the plans of the projectors have failed.

## A NOONDAY BURGLARY

### Thieves Get Goods Worth \$3,000 at Ellensburg.

#### JOB DONE IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

Were Good Judges of Jewelry and Left the Cheap—No Claw to Their Identity.

Ellensburg, Wash., Nov. 3.—The boldest robbery in the history of Ellensburg and possibly in the state occurred here during the noon hour today, the jewelry store of H. Rehnke & Bro. being the scene of the work. The brothers have been closing their store on going to lunch, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Today they did not go together, but overlapped so that the store was closed only 15 minutes; yet in that interval entrance was effected through the rear, and goods worth at least \$3,000, possibly much more, were taken.

Holes were bored through the outside door to get to the bolt on the inside; but that failed, and the door jamb was prised off with a rusty railroad spike. This let them into a rear room. Then a door opening into the store was forced. The robber then passed clear to the front of the store, opened the show cases and began his work. Six trays full of new watches, 72 were taken, and four ring trays were emptied. They held 46 diamond rings, beyond other set and plain bands. A total of 478 rings and 42 solid lockets and charms, many ear-rings, brooches, etc., beside a large quantity of plated-ware, were taken. Only a few solid chains and three or four gem-studded charms were left. No cheap goods were taken. Two cash drawers containing money were not disturbed.

A burglar alarm connects with the residence of the brothers, but the connection was only made at night. Officers were quickly summoned, and men started in all directions on horseback and on wheel, but so far not the slightest clue has been obtained. Many believe the work was done by the same parties who robbed a Seattle jewelry store some time ago.

#### First Idea of Independence.

The commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish, and how General Anderson arrived, and Aguinaldo, at his request, removed from Cavite to Bacoor.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Parangue, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

A brief chapter tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt, through a commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipino people.

#### The Outbreak.

This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of February 4, with the attack upon the American troops following the action of the Nebraska sentinel. The commission, in concluding this chapter, says: "After the landing of our troops, Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris his determination was strengthened. He did not only openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as was, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable. We were attacked by bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat."

"It is not to be conceived that any American had sanctioned the surrender of 200,000 of our best fighting men to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

"Should our power, by any fatality, be withdrawn the commission believes the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free government and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable.

## GOVERNOR GEER PROCLAIMS

### November 30 a Day of Thanksgiving—Things to Be Thankful For.

Salem, Nov. 3.—Governor Geer today proclaimed November 30 a day of general thanksgiving. The proclamation among other things contains the following: "The year just drawing to a close has been one of general happiness and contentment. The earth has given forth abundance of its products, for which in all cases better compensation has been received than in former years. Our laboring classes are more generally employed at wages more nearly satisfactory than at any previous time for a generation.

"The mandates of spreading civilization are calling upon us as a great nation, to carry forward the banner of progress and enlightenment, and the task is being performed with willing nesses and enthusiasm that do credit to our recognition of duty that we could not shrink if we would and would not if we could."

Disease Was More Deadly.  
Washington, Nov. 4.—A recapitulation of the casualties in action and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the adjutant-general of the army shows a grand total of 10,078 men. The casualty list alone aggregates 3,454, of whom 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 2,764 enlisted men were wounded.

For a List of Boer Prisoners.  
Washington, Nov. 4.—The British government has asked that the Boer States consul at Pretoria, to transmit each week a list of the British prisoners in Pretoria, with a statement of their condition.

Castro Blockades Puerto Cabello.  
Caracas, Nov. 4.—General Castro, leader of the revolution in Venezuela, has formally blockaded Puerto Cabello, the only port not occupied by Castro's forces, with two cruisers. Commerce with that port has been stopped.

## GALE ON THE LAKES.

### Many Vessels Reported in Trouble—One Serious Disaster.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The northeast gale, which has been raging for over 48 hours and brought the first snow of the season to this locality, still continues. Life savers at various lake points have been kept busy watching for and aiding vessels in distress. The following vessels were reported as being in trouble at various points:

Schooner William H. Dunham, ashore near St. Joseph, Mich.; steamer, name unknown, ashore near Bois Blanc Island; schooner Kate Lyons, stranded near Cathlamet; schooner Elgin, put in at Milwaukee, leaking badly.

The fleet of sheltered vessels in Chicago harbor last night was reported as greatly increased. Over 240 boats have been reported in shelter during the last two days, which makes an unusually large list.

The schooner rigged yacht *Chiquita*, with a dead man supposed to be D. S. Way, the owner and captain, lashed to the rigging, went ashore in the gale three miles east of Miller's Station, Ind. It is believed that all the crew and passengers have perished. Garments found in the cabin indicated that at least one woman was among the unfortunate party on the yacht. Where the vessel belonged was not ascertained last night, but it was thought it was from some Michigan port.

The dead man lashed to the rigging was apparently 50 years of age. On his left temple was a deep cut, probably caused by a falling spar. The signature "D. S. Way" was found on a number of papers and effects in the cabin. The name "D. S. Way" was found also on the silverware. In the cabin was found a woman's complete wardrobe.

In the cabin there was a fully equipped amateur photographer's outfit and among other things a large number of pictures. The supplies had all been bought in Charlevoix, Mich. The *Chiquita* was first seen by Albert Sabinski, a fisherman, who lives on the shore a mile from Miller's, as he was looking for driftwood in the morning. At that time he saw three of the crew on the deck.

A squad from the South Chicago life savers is patrolling the beach in search of the missing bodies.

#### INSURGENTS FIGHT HARD.

But Lawton Scatters Them in All Directions—Their Cavalry Gone.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram: "Manila.—On November 1, Lieutenant Slaven and 18 men reconnoitered in McArthur's front, and struck 40 or more insurgents. They immediately attacked and dispersed them, killing three and wounding a number. No casualties.

"Yesterday, in Lawton's advance at Aliaga, he struck the enemy both west and south of the city. Batson's Macabebe scouts, reconnoitering south, struck the insurgents in ambush. Lieutenant Boutelle was killed and one scout wounded. Batson routed the enemy, and left seven dead in the thickets.

"The Fourth cavalry, cleared the country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanca to a considerable distance beyond Porac, pursuing them into the mountains, capturing nine of their cavalry forces, several guns considerable property, killing, wounding and capturing a number of the enemy. The insurgents' cavalry of that section is practically destroyed. Bell's casualties were one man killed and two wounded.

A Dewey Reunion.  
Tacoma, Nov. 6.—A. M. Dewey, special agent of the government department of labor, has announced here that all members of the Dewey family related to Admiral Dewey would hold a reunion at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York in January or February. Dewey, who is a cousin of the Admiral has been one of the prime movers in the plan for reunion. He says acceptance have been received from all parts of the country, indicating that 1,500 Deweys will gather in New York to meet the admiral and his bride.

Over 100 Deweys from the Pacific coast will be present. Admiral Dewey has been requested to fix the date of the reunion.

Will Move to Seattle.  
San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The Call says that on January 1 San Francisco will cease to be the shipping and general business center of the Pacific Coast steamship company, and all of the local interests of that concern will be moved to Seattle. Although no public announcement of the fact has been yet made, it has become known that Goodall, Perkins & Co., which firm for years was the company's agents and managers, have been deprived of the agency and is closing up its books as rapidly as possible in order that the formal transfer of the business may take place on or before the appointed date.

The change is due to the fact that the Great Northern Railway Company, with headquarters in Seattle, has secured a controlling interest in the steamship company.

Hobart's Withdrawal.  
New York, Nov. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Vice-President Hobart's announcement, through members of his family, of his retirement from public life will make it necessary for the republican national convention to choose another running mate for President McKinley, should the president be re-nominated next year. It will also necessitate the choice of a president pro tem for the senate, to preside over its deliberations until a new vice-president takes office.

The Advance Force.  
Manila, Nov. 6.—Chase's troop of the Third cavalry and Rivers' troop of the Fourth cavalry swam the river and surrounded the garrison at Bongabon, entering the town. The enemy escaped. Six rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

Castner's scouts had a skirmish with the insurgents near Aliaga, killing five.

Carpenters at Nashville, Tenn., and iron molders of Marion, Ind., are organizing, and expect to affiliate with their respective national organizations.

## BOERS MOVE SOUTH

### They May Attempt to Capture White's Retreat.

#### ARE MARCHING PAST LADYSMITH

Mounting Heavy Guns North and East of the Town—British Force Preparations.

London, Nov. 6.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday: "Matters today are quiet. Boers are apparently mounting heavy guns to the north and east of the town. The British force is visible from the camp, and Boer contingents, 1,500 strong, are moving away to the south. The Ladysmith continue to hold the town."

Defense of Ladysmith.  
London, Nov. 6.—There is very fresh intelligence today, but it is believed that the Boers lay out a route, if not already started, will be thus, giving quicker communication with the Cape.

The situation is still hopeful. Accounts that continue to arrive regarding the fighting in Ladysmith only confirm its serious nature and the narrow escape General Buller had. On this point, the Morning Post remarks: "Nothing tells such a tale of as the list of the missing. Who missing exceed the killed, it is a write defeat across the story, but missing means abandonment of surrender."