

LAWTON TAKES CHARGE

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AGUINALDO'S PLANS FOR ESCAPE

The duties of Governor will receive more attention from Otis hereafter—Forces to be increased.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is understood that the plan of operations for the fall campaign in the Philippines contemplates a division of the islands into several military departments, and General Lawton will have command of the department in which the cavalry troops will operate. It is probable that General Wheeler will be given command of a brigade of cavalry in General Lawton's department.

The boundary line of Lawton's department will embrace the territory in which there will probably be the heaviest fighting, so that Lawton will be in direct charge of the most important forces in the field, and in this way General Otis, while not being officially discredited, will be relieved of much of the responsibility in connection with the conduct of the war and will be left free to perform the duties of military governor.

Secretary Root's short experience in the war department has already convinced him that the views of the military commanders subordinate to General Otis, who favor a larger military force than recommended by that officer, are worthy of serious consideration. There are reasons to believe he will recommend that the force be increased.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Interesting information comes from the British North Borneo Company in that it has received a request from the Philippines asking the company to lease or sell to the Philippines Banguay Island, just south of Palawan islands. It is only sparsely inhabited by natives. The Philippine who are engineering the deal, say that in case of their defeat, Aguinaldo and other leaders, with a large section of the Philippines, may settle at Banguay under British protection and the company's rule.

The board is now considering the question, but it is understood the company is not averse to leasing the island on the very favorable terms being offered.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, is undoubtedly right in his assertion that "the West is with the President on the Philippine question." The West, except a few of the reactionaries, like Bryan, Stone and Alford, stands with the administration in the purpose to prosecute the war vigorously, and establish American authority all over the islands. These copperheads have the greater part of the Western Democracy against them. There will be a savagely fought in the democratic convention of 1900 on the expansion issue. Probably the reactionaries will win in that gathering. Democratic conventions have committed so many follies that nobody will be surprised if Stone carries his "anti-imperialism" banner through that of 1900. No states in this quarter, however, will be on the contraction issue. There are very few big factors in the Western states.—Globe Democrat.

HAWAIIANS WILL REJOICE. Anniversary of United States Control to be Celebrated August 12

HONOLULU, July 21, via San Francisco, Cal., July 28.—August 12, the first anniversary of the day on which the American flag was raised over this country, will be observed as a holiday by Hawaii. This was decided on at a recent Cabinet meeting.

There will be a grand reception and ball in the executive building. The government expects the citizens will unite to have a day programme of sports and other events. President Dole said it was desired to make the day a memorable one.

Senator C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, who is visiting in the islands, in a recent interview said: "There is not a member of Congress that has anything in mind for Hawaii save the most liberal form of government."

You are not merely secured of a territorial form of government, but you will have local privileges here that the territories recently admitted to the Union were forbidden. You may tell the people of the islands that their fear of a colonial government is without foundation. I know what I speak. Not a man in Congress; wants to see such a form of government for Hawaii, and President McKinley, an enthusiast for Hawaii, is of the same mind."

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The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Only 3000 More Needed. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The number of enlistments yesterday for new volunteer regiments were 361, making a total of 9481. This leaves 3000 yet to be enlisted.

Anti-American Feeling is Strong Up in Canada.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2.—People down in the states can form but an inadequate idea of the strong anti-American feeling, which prevails throughout British Columbia, coincident with the recent outbreak of warlike talk in the Canadian house of commons. While no one really expects the issue of the Alaskan boundary to be decided by arms, Canadians are undeniably sorely aggrieved, and the sentiments expressed by Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, find hearty approval among the people of the big Pacific province. The Alaskan boundary question—constantly agitated as it has been in the yellow journals along the northern border—has been the chief topic that has disturbed Dominion politics as they have not been disturbed for years.

The people over on the other side having profitable business relations with the people on this side are certainly not anxious for an open rupture, for that would mean a big pecuniary loss, but at the same time a trip through the province of British Columbia reveals many shades of feeling. Loud are the cries of the radical C-nucks for retaliation for what they term imposition.

It is somewhat unfortunate that a combination of circumstances at the present time has led to bitter feeling between Canadians and Americans up North. Ever since the popular "alien exclusion bill" was passed there has been a growing conviction among the people of British Columbia that the Americans are claiming rights too much and depriving them of their rights. The exclusion act prohibits any American from plying mining in the rock beds of the inter-mountain streams and such other more enterprising element of gold seekers from the A. S. district.

There is no doubt any measure that is directed against Americans coming in and taking wealth out of the country is popular witness the remarks of a reporter in the house of commons at Ottawa when he said that in the event of certain contingencies every American should be excluded from the A. S. and Northern Territory mines.

Following the exclusion act the revival of the Alaskan boundary talk so freely agitated in the press has become a fact of some importance in the eyes of John Cannon, and he sees only that the Americans are imposing on him. He regards the American claims as preposterous. Evade the point as he may or will, he feels somewhat aggrieved.

NEWSPAPER EXAGGERATIONS. The truth is that it isn't anything in the world but newspaper exaggeration that accounts for this popular feeling of resentment. An instance of this, the stories in Eastern papers of the clash of arms between the mounted police and the American miners last winter at Skagway was made out of whole cloth. There was no blood-spilling as reported in the Eastern press, and the matter ended by Pacific coast correspondents excoriated the people. They thought that what the newspapers said indicated the attitude of the government.

Americans, on the whole, are liked and respected in Western Canada but well-intended prompts the Canadian to say: "Because one of us or you will not get along here."

ALASKAN SHIPPING TRADE. There is one more item in the popular indictment that Americans "do them" on every occasion. This is the Alaskan shipping trade. American companies at Seattle offer the fastest transportation and get a large share of the Northern traffic from Vancouver and Victoria. This goods the companies controlling the British boats.

They have threatened to break the pool of the transportation companies on Northern traffic. They claim American boats get too much of the traffic. Wherefore, there is a cry in another quarter: "The blamed shrewd Yankee is getting the best of us again." These are local issues in British Columbia, but when they are added to the whole they constitute a complaint far-reaching in its effect. In mines and fisheries and in shipping the progressive American, when he gets a shade the best of it, is inviting retaliatory tactics somewhere.

Raised Employes' Wages. Beginning this month, the Oregon City Transportation Company has increased the salary of the hands on its boats \$5 per month. The raise was made voluntarily by the company, which runs two good boats, the Altona and Pomona. Captain A. B. Graham, manager of the company, states that in the summer time the work is hard, and that it was thought that this would be the best means of recognizing faithful service. It may be necessary next winter, when hours are shorter, to reduce the wages again.

ROOT WILL DO RIGHT. Does Not Purpose Being Influenced by Factions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Mr. Root spent his first day as secretary of war in dealing with the yellow fever problem, seeking information and endeavoring to promote harmony. He declared that he did not purpose to be influenced by factions, but would do what he thought was right for the service and the country.

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Senator Clark is not sure. LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2.—Senator Clark of Montana, stated in an interview that in his opinion there is nothing sure about William J. Bryan's nomination by the democratic party at its next national convention. The senator also said that he is not sure about silver being the great issue for the next campaign, though he still calls himself a bimetalist. He believes to a certain extent in the expansion, and feels that the war in the Philippines must be carried on until the Filipinos surrender.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

Must Continue Fighting for Every Foot of Territory.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Heavy Shipments of Arms Constantly Reaching the Rebels From Japan and Australia. Bear U. S. Firm's Trade-Mark.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Tribune's special correspondence from Manila under date of Jan. 26, says: The next campaign can hardly begin sooner than November, although the country may dry up enough towards the middle of October to permit the American troops to take the field then. The American army during the rainy season can hardly be expected to do anything more than hold what it has gained and prepare for the next campaign. The ground to defend is not very great.

On the south of Manila we have Imus, about 15 miles away, where the Fourth and Fourthteenth infantry, with several guns from the Sixth artillery, are stationed. This territory was gained only within the last two weeks by the hard fighting at Parang, at which even the rattle of the rifles can be heard in Manila. We hold the road that runs to Imus through Parangue and Bacoor, every inch of which was gained only by hard fighting.

Northward the farthest point in the control of our soldiers is San Fernando, 41 miles from Manila, on the railroad. The railroad is 149 miles in length in all, but the insurgents control all the track between San Fernando and Dagupan, the southern terminal of the road. The Americans hold Canabata, east of San Fernando, 19 miles. They hold all the territory along the railroad, of course, to San Fernando and Bacoor, with the exception of Canabata.

Reports continually come from Manila that the town is entirely surrounded by the rebels and is about to be captured by them. The rebels have so far driven the rebels back with disastrous loss every time they have assaulted the town, and he declares he can hold it for an indefinite time, although his position there is by no means an easy one.

Supplies and mail can only be carried over to Baling from the railroad under a escort of not less than 150 men, who are invariably attacked somewhere along the road, both going and coming. At San Fernando two determined attacks along the whole rebel line were made last week. The second engagement lasted three hours, when the insurgents were driven back with heavy losses. Bullets continually over both places and stray bullets frequently find victims.

Heavy shipments of arms are said to be constantly arriving from Japan and Australia and it is said even from our own country. Cartridges picked up in the insurgent trenches bear the trade mark of a big manufacturing firm in the United States. The insurgents have three factories where they manufacture cartridges and other munitions of war. If they were kept on the run they would have no time to equip themselves that they could return after defeat, better able to fight than they were before.

They are learning things every encounter with the Americans. The papers in Manila have continually referred to the fact that the rebels were prone to shoot too high, and they seemed finally to have learned the lesson and they are getting their shots well down and showing a great improvement in marksmanship. The few Americans who came over to Manila a week ago Tuesday on the Esmeralda from Hong Kong were accompanied a few hours after sunrise, when their ship steamed out to quarantine, to hear cannonading from the monitor Monadnock, which was in plain sight down the coast about five miles below Manila. Some of the passengers thought it was some sort of salute in honor of the arrival of those distinguished naval or army heroes and they eagerly questioned a soldier who sat on the stern of the monitor's launch.

"That," said the young man, "that's nothing. That's just a battle." It was some time before the passengers could believe the Americans and insurgents were fighting within sight and sound of Manila, where the war had started six months before. The battle raged all day and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rattle of small arms could be distinctly heard, and late in the evening the health officer told us the fighting had been at Parangue.

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Senator Clark will build a new sugar factory on the Centon ranch, which he recently purchased. The capacity will be 1000 barrels per day. The plant will cost \$500,000.

THE MILITARY POST

At Dyea, Alaska, Destroyed By a Fire—Great Damage Done.

SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—The news of the destruction by fire of the United States military post at Dyea, on Friday of last week, was brought to this city today by returning passengers on the steamship Humboldt. Military stores to the value of \$5,000 were destroyed. About \$30,000 of stores were saved by the prompt work of the soldiers, under the command of Captain Hanby. The fire started in the brush back on the hills, and spread down on the town. The soldiers, with their remaining supplies, have been moved to Skagway, and are now quartered in one of the large warehouses near the water front. Forest fires are said to be raging along the line of Canada. The Glacier station roundhouse, out-buildings and water tank, of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Co., are reported destroyed.

The fire consumed the wharf of the Dyea-Koonikie Trading Co., at Dyea. The total damage thus far done is estimated at \$125,000. At one time it was feared the entire town of Dyea would be destroyed, but fortunately the wind shifted, and the passengers of the Humboldt say that, when they left Skagway last Sunday, the country fifteen miles to the south was lit up by the burning trash.

OREGON WILL BE THERE.

Preparations Being Made For the Paris Exposition.

J. A. Filcher, manager of the California state board of trade, left for San Francisco last night, after having had several conferences with various commercial bodies and the exposition committee in reference to an Oregon exhibit in the great Paris world's fair, in 1900.

Members of California appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of making a display of that state's resources in the Fair's Palace building, but, upon a thorough investigation, many of the people of the state are not satisfied with the manner in which their display is to be made.

The Fair Palace building will contain exhibits of various kinds, but they will not be segregated as to states. In the agricultural department, for instance, will be stacks of grain and jars of wheat—some may be labeled from Minnesota and its neighbor will bear a California tag. The Southern Pacific company has taken up the matter, and has appropriated a large sum of money to make an exhibit of Pacific coast products.

The have pledged to procure suitable and large quarters, in which they will install, at their own expense, such exhibits as they may obtain from various states traveled by their lines, but in these quarters each of these states will have separate and individual representation. Oregon will have a large space for the exhibition of her products, and California likewise. Arizona will have a room or space for her fruits and minerals, and Utah and Nevada, though producing minerals almost solely, will be provided for in last manner.

W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific land department, has agreed to take, at the depot in this city, any exhibit prepared under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and exposition committee. He will transport the same free of charge to Paris, will install and care for it during the term of the exposition there, and will return the same either to Portland or to the great 1901 exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., as may be desired by the absolutely without cost to Oregon.

The only matter that will be of expense to this state will be the gathering together of the exhibit and the salary and expense of a competent Oregonian to explain the states resources and its exhibits, and the Southern Pacific agrees to secure all possible concessions in the way of steamship rates for each person in charge, getting for him the same privileges in every respect that can be obtained for their own representatives. In this manner every Pacific coast state will have its own exhibit installed separately and in charge of a man from the same state.

The Chamber of Commerce has already appointed a committee to take up the matter on behalf of Portland and Oregon, comprising D. H. Ogilvy, A. H. DeYoung, R. M. Moore, J. Thorne Ross and J. P. Bishler, with whom is N. E. Dosh, of the state board of horticulture, and co-operate. The 1899 exposition committee has voted to contribute for the Paris exhibit the best material from the fair this fall; and Mr. Filcher returns to San Francisco much pleased with the ready and enthusiastic response to his efforts.

He stated last evening that he met with such success that he believes California itself will have to look to its laurels in the way of enthusiasm and enterprise.

It is doubtless a fact that, under the new circumstances brought about by our acquisition of territory in the Orient, a new Pacific coast has been born. It is a fact Oregon prides now can be found on the table in greater hostilities in Germany and Northern Europe; it is a world-recognized fact that Oregon's exhaustless lumber resources furnish the finest, cleanest lumber for ship-building, and this state only needs wide and judicious advertising abroad to secure and thereafter maintain a high position in the markets of the world.

The knowledge of Oregon's resources will induce many persons of means to look to this coast for investment in factories, taking not overmuch capital in the beginning, to establish trade with the entire world, and the Pacific coast be a powerful and legitimate rival of the over-confident East.

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Speaking of High Grade Wheels! While we have Imperials at \$35 and \$50 our \$35 wheel is just as high grade as our \$50 one, the difference being simply in the finish. The above mentioned wheels are just as high grade as any wheel in the market and NONE is superior in material or mechanism. The oldest wheels now in use in the city are Imperials. These wheels have been in constant use since 1892. T. K. RICHARDSON.

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ROSEBURG P. O. HOURS. Week days, 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays, 6:30 to 9:30 a. m. and 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. STAGE ROUTES. Roseburg to Marshfield—Departs every day at 6 a. m.; arrives every morning. Roseburg to Myrtle Point—Departs every day at 6 a. m.; arrives every morning.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 10, MEETS first and third Fridays in each month, at 2 p. m. ALPHA LODGE NO. 6, K. O. F. MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brothers invited in good standing and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. G. P. COSTLOW, C. C.