

HAILED AS FRIENDS

Filipinos Warmly Welcome American Commissioners.

WHEN ON THEIR FIRST TRIP NORTH

Judge Taft and His Associates Have Gone to Bacolor to Organize a Provincial Government—Bulacan Will Next Be Visited

San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, Island of Luzon, Philippines, Feb. 14.—Bacolor and all the towns adjacent to the railroad, which names are historic on account of the fierce battles of the earlier periods of the American occupation, turned out to welcome the United States Philippine commission as it proceeded northward, on its first trip to organize provincial governments. At every station, including the hamlets where the train did not stop, there were bursts of music from the native bands and cheers from the American commission and the partido federales. The crowd at Malolos, the former seat of the insurgent government, was smaller, in proportion to the population, than at the villages. At all the stops addresses were delivered by the natives, and responses were made by Judge Taft, the president of the commission; Professor Worcester, General Flores, Chief Justice Arellano and Dr. Tavera, president of the Federal party. The natives repeatedly declared the people were beginning to understand the purpose of the Americans, adding that the commission's acts showed its promises would be kept.

Judge Taft told the people of the towns in Bulacan province that a provincial government will shortly be established there. The American party alighted at San Fernando, passed under an arch of welcome and was greeted by the military and hundreds of children waving American flags and singing "Hail Columbia." The entire American party was then driven to Bacolor, capital of the province of Pampanga, where they will be cordially entertained tomorrow, and until applying the provincial government to Pampanga, there will be a public discussion of the laws enacted.

General Grant received information that a band of Tarlac insurgents is approaching for the purpose of harassing the people of Bacolor. He has sent scouts out after them.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Eight Officers and Seventy Men Give Up the Fight.

Manila, Feb. 14.—An insurgent colonel, Simon Techon, seven insurgent officers and 70 men, with 60 guns, have surrendered unconditionally to Captain Coles, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, at San Miguel de Mayumo.

In a fight at Sibuyan, Batangas, the rebel general, Malbas is reported to have been killed. Six insurgent officers and 20 men were captured.

Mariquina is the scene of an immense peace meeting of the Federal party.

The Women's Peace League met at Judge Taft's house today. Senorita Poble attempted to introduce a resolution requiring the release of the imprisoned insurgents. Mrs. Taft and other ladies spoke on a resolution urging the insurgents to surrender. This was adopted instead of Senorita Poble's.

BOILER-MAKER'S GOOD LUCK.

Bonds Mine in North for Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 14.—A mining deal was consummated here today of more than usual interest, owing to the amount involved, and that it transfers a man from the ranks of poverty to affluence. Erick Molander, a boiler maker, of this city, who had invested his earnings in Mount Sicker, B. C., mining property by hiring claims staked for him on extension of Tye and Lenora claims, has bonded his holdings to London and Paris investors for \$250,000. The papers were made out and signed today. Molander spent last season at Nome, but failed to make his fortune. He returned on the steamer Charles Lana, and when her boilers gave out and the vessel was in danger of swamping, he repaired the boilers so that the steamer, with 300 passengers, reached port in safety, and for which he was presented with \$500.

Silk Weavers Locked Out.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 14.—The strike of the 4,000 silk workers in Scranton has resulted in a lockout. The mill-owners and managers today declared they will not reopen their mills until the girls are willing to resume at the wages which were offered nearly two weeks ago and in which there was a concession of 25 cents a week to each employee. The strikers are determined to stay out until their demands shall be granted. They have a sked all silk workers in the country for moral and material assistance, requesting them to strike if the mills at which they are employed handle material from the Scranton mills.

SPAIN IS AGAIN CALM.

But Martial Law Will Continue Throughout Carnival Week.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—The minister of the interior, Senor Urgarte, in the course of an interview, asserted that calm reigned in the provinces and that if the same pacific behavior of the people continued after the carnival next week, martial law could be discontinued in Madrid and throughout Spain, except in Catalonia. Madrid remains perfectly calm, although the talk of the probable change of ministry after the carnival is very strong.

All the troops have been withdrawn, and the censorship is less vigorous, but no reference to the disorders of the past few days is permitted to appear. All dispatches are now revised and delayed. The streets are now guarded by only the ordinary number of police. The weather is bitterly cold and not conducive to mob manifestations.

There is not the slightest foundation for the statement circulated in the United States, on the authority of a news agency that the government had placed restrictions on the sending of messages regarding the royal wedding. Two persons were killed and several others wounded yesterday at Grenada. The count and countless of Caserta arrived at Hendays, France, today. They met with no special incident en route and continued the journey to Nice.

Cause of Disturbances.

New York, Feb. 13.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The disturbances which General Weyler is now trying to quell, are not, it is said by persons familiar with the situation, of either Carlist or Republican origin, although both parties are no doubt active in trying to take advantage of the trouble. It is declared that the uprising is in reality an outbreak of the discontented. Those taking part in it comprise all classes of malcontents, and its causes are like those which brought about the French revolution.

Poverty has been increasing, the burden of taxation has been growing heavier, and the laboring classes are ripe for revolution. At the same time the ruling dynasty is unpopular. All these complications and a number of others have brought about a widespread feeling of unrest, and great events are looked for in Spain unless the incipient revolution is quelled. Spain has been tending toward a rebellion for some time.

HARD LABOR FOR LIFE.

Sentence to the Rebel Officer Who Captured the Yorktown Party.

Washington, Feb. 13.—According to mail advices from the Philippines, Captain Novico, the insurgent officer who commanded the band which captured Lieutenant Gilmore and party, has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life, on the charges of having permitted one of Gilmore's party to be buried alive. The victim was a sailor named McDonald.

Surrender in Bulacan District.

Washington, Feb. 13.—News of another important surrender in the Philippines is contained in the following dispatch received at the war department from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Feb. 13.—Adjutant-General, Washington—One hundred and twelve rifles and 1,500 rounds of ammunition surrendered at Haganey, Feb. 13, mostly from supply secreted in contiguous swamps. The incident is important, and indicates a great reaction favorable to American interests in region of Bulacan, heretofore one of the worst in Luzon. The result is accomplished exclusively by the long continued, intelligent and persistent efforts of officers of the Third infantry."

Engagements With Insurgents.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Colonel Cronin, and 80 of the Thirty-third regiment have located 100 insurgents at Candon, South Ilocos. Captain Green with 50 men, met a force of the enemy at Santa Maria. The insurgents, who were commanded by Tino, hid behind stone walls on a steep mountainside. There was hard fighting for three hours. Then Tino abandoned his position and retreated southward.

Gold discoveries of some importance have been made in the province of Lepanto.

Car Jumped the Track.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.—A car on the Hamilton line jumped the track to night, at the corner of Sixth and Hamilton avenue, and toppled over against the curb completely wrecking the car and injuring 20 or more passengers four of them severely.

To Stop Cane Rushes.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 16.—The Yale faculty has abolished the time-honored custom of granting a holiday to the undergraduates on Washington's birthday. The action of the faculty has excited much discussion among the undergraduates, and an attempt will be made to have the day restored. February 22 is annually the date when the Yale sophomores wear high hats and carry canes for the first time, and when the freshmen "rush" the sophomores and "take" the fence.

IS IN CAPE COLONY

Dewet Engaged a British Force Near Philipstown.

CROSSED ORANGE RIVER AT SAND DRIFT

The Inniskillings Charged the Enemy Who Left Five Killed and Six Wounded—Ten Boers Were Captured.

London, Feb. 16.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Feb. 15.—Our troops are now engaged with Christian Dewet's force north of Philipstown, which we hold, Dewet having crossed the Orange river at Sand Drift, apparently moving west."

"French, reporting from a point 25 miles southeast of Ermelo, states that a large force of the enemy is being driven on the Piet Reef, their efforts to break back having so far been frustrated. The Inniskillings charged the enemy, who left five killed and six wounded on the ground. Ten Boers were captured, and there was a large capture of wagons, carts and cattle. Our casualties were one killed and five wounded."

The Evening News prints a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Thursday, February 14, which says:

"The government here is advised that Christian Dewet and ex-President Steyn entered Cape Colony and occupied Philipstown. The British attacked them yesterday and drove them out of the town with loss."

Cape Town, Feb. 16.—A Boer commando crossed the Orange river yesterday, in the Philipstown district. It is reported that Dewet was in command. Van Wyksvlei was occupied Monday by 300 Boers who were retreating from Calvinia. The Boers are reported in force 24 miles west of Carnarvon. A Boer convoy of 65 wagons and 45 prisoners has been captured north of Amsterdam.

Boers Near Cape Town.

London, Feb. 16.—It is reported from Cape Town that the wife of Comamand Botha left Pretoria with a military escort to endeavor to get her husband to surrender.

The Boers tried unsuccessfully to destroy a culvert near Cape Town. Severe fighting ensued, the Boers leaving three killed and 23 wounded. The British lost one killed and two wounded.

Boers Worsted at Aberdeen.

Cape Town, Feb. 16.—Fighting is reported to have taken place near Aberdeen Friday and Saturday last, the Boers being worsted.

CHICAGO HOTEL FIRES.

Attempts Were Made to Burn Four Structures—Robbery During the Excitement.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Flames were started simultaneously on four floors of the Palmer House this afternoon, and 45 minutes later were discovered on two floors in the Great Northern hotel.

Two men supposed to be hotel thieves were seen to run from the Palmer house. During the excitement, \$500 worth of jewelry was stolen from one of the rooms of the Great Northern. About the same time, a blaze of light was discovered in the Sherman house. Another fire of suspicious origin had been discovered only 24 hours before. The fires convince the police that an organized gang of incendiaries is operating in Chicago. Good descriptions have been secured of the two men who were seen running from the Palmer house, and a number of detectives are at work on the case. The four fires, with the circumstances attending them, were:

Palmer House—Four fires started simultaneously in baskets of linen on different floors. Towels saturated with kerosene were found. The fire was extinguished by guests and employees. Two suspects were seen, but allowed to escape. Damage nominal.

Great Northern Hotel—Simultaneous fires were discovered on the H and J floors. Odor of kerosene on H floor. J. S. Friest, of New York, reported that \$500 worth of jewelry had been stolen from his room. Damage of \$1,500 by fire and small panic among the guests.

Sherman House—The blaze was on the upper floor and was attended with little commotion. Damage, \$100.

Hotel Grace—Fire of suspicious origin discovered in a linen closet. Damage nominal.

The most dangerous fire in the Palmer house was on the fifth floor. It was extinguished at personal risk by John M. McWilliams, Jr., a senior at Princeton university. The police agree that all the fires were incendiary and tonight every important downtown hostelry was guarded by a detail of officers in plain clothes, watching for the men suspected of having started the fires. These officers, as well as the hotel managers, have the theory that the blaze was started by some discharged hotel employee who wished to satisfy his grudge and was able to do so through his intimate knowledge of opportunities.

SIX WERE KILLED.

Five Passengers and Fireman on Wrecked Train—As Many Seriously Injured.

Winnemucca, Nev., Feb. 19.—The eastbound overland limited Southern Pacific train, officially known as No. 2, was wrecked at 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning at a point 27 miles west of this place, while running at a speed of 50 miles an hour, the train went into a washed out culvert, and the result was the worst wreck known on this division of the road. Six persons were killed and six injured.

The disaster occurred at a point where an embankment 3 feet high crosses a ravine. Melting snow from the mountains caused a heavy rush of water which broke through the embankment some time during the night. The washout was about 75 feet in width, and into the raging torrent the ill-fated train plunged without warning. The engine nearly cleared the break before the rails gave way, the tender falling back. The mail car and composite car followed into the chasm, the composite car telescoping the first of the Pullman sleepers nearly half its length.

Two sleepers and the dining car remained on the track. The bodies of two men, evidently tramps, who were stealing a ride, are in the wreckage.

Train No. 4, the eastbound express, was following the limited train very closely, and the rear brakeman of the latter had only a few minutes in which to flag No. 4 and prevent a rear end collision.

At 7:20 A. M. a special train left this place for the scene of the wreck, carrying doctors and nurses, and the injured were given every attention possible, being taken to the hotel at Mill City, the nearest station. The dead and injured were later taken back to Wadsworth on a special train, and will be carried on to San Francisco.

It will be two or three days before the track can be put in condition so that the running of trains may be resumed. It will be necessary first to build a trestle across the chasm in which the wrecked cars are lying.

OVERPOWERED THE JAILER.

Nine Prisoners in the Spokane County Jail Escape—Officer Gave Pursuit.

Spokane, Feb. 19.—Arthur Spencer, of San Francisco, charged with impersonating a United States officer, and eight other prisoners overpowered Jailer Thompson in the Spokane county jail this morning and are now at large.

Thompson says he was seized from behind by prisoners who were hiding behind a door, was beaten in a insensibility, robbed of keys and revolver and gagged to prevent an outcry. When the jailer got loose he took a Winchester and went out to look for the escaped men. He spied a citizen who, frightened by the jailer's appearance, started to run. The jailer gave pursuit and began to shoot at the man, who finally was rescued by a jury out for an airing.

Posses have been sent out everywhere, but not one of the jail breakers has been sighted.

NEGRO WAS LYNCHED.

Killed a Man and His Family and Ransacked the House.

New Orleans, Feb. 19.—Thomas Jackson, a Negro, was lynched today at St. Peter, 20 miles above this city, for a series of crimes. This morning he visited the home of Alexander Bourgeois, the engineer of the drainage machine on Bellepoint plantation, some distance from the plantation quarters. He told Bourgeois the manager wanted him, and the engineer mounted the tricycle with the Negro. Jackson stabbed the engineer in the back and threw the body into a ditch. He then returned to the house and butchered Mrs. Bourgeois and her two babies and ransacked the house. Two boys visiting the family hid in the woods. After the negro's departure the boys went to St. Peter and gave the alarm, returning with a mob of several hundred men. The negro was tracked to his home and fully identified by the boys. He was hanged and his body riddled with bullets before the sheriff arrived.

Composer Nevil Dead.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 19.—Ethelbert Nevil, musician and composer, died suddenly here today of heart disease. Mr. Nevil came to New Haven about five weeks ago to be associated with professor Parker, of Yale university, in his musical work. Ethelbert Nevil was born in Nevinsville, Pa., in 1863. As a composer, Mr. Nevil attained a name hardly second to any musician, and his songs are known throughout the continents. Among these are "The Rosary," "Narcissus," "Good Night," "Good Night, Beloved," and an arrangement of Heine's "The Heiden Roeselein."

Mexican Troops Defeated Indians.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—The federal troops had another engagement with Maya Indians yesterday, and the troops turned their flank and drove them from all their fortified places. The new Mauser rifles are found to be extremely effective against the enemy.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Trade Advices Are Reported to be More Cheerful.

Bradstreet's says: Trade advices are rather more cheerful. This applies as much as to current retail business which has been enlarged with wintry weather as it does to the opening spring trade which finds stimulation in the general confidence felt as to the general outlook for the year. Prices show exceptional strength, all things considered, the one weak spot being raw cotton which shares the rather usual tone manifested by the cotton growers and yarn markets. Foreign demand for our breadstuffs has been rather better. Specially cheerful reports come from the shoe and leather, the lumber and the iron trades, the strength of prices of the latter having been increased by the talk of pending consolidations although the volume of business is restricted from the same cause. Failures are smaller than of late and current railroad earnings show large gains over good returns of a year ago.

Despite the check given to business by the talk of consolidations, a fair volume of trade is doing at all leading iron markets, and the advances in these columns last week are firmly held. Bessemer pig is still selling at \$13.25 at valley furnaces, equivalent to \$14 at Pittsburgh and sales of 10,000 tons are reported. Immediate deliveries of steel billets still cost 50 cents to \$1 more than pool price—\$19.75. Chicago reports manufacturers' price lists withdrawn pending the consolidation, but that billets are \$2 a ton higher on sales of 20,000 tons.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregate 4,814,878 bushels, against 4,997,813 last week.

Failures for the week in the United States numbered 226 as against 350 last week.

Canadian failures numbered 39, against 34 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

Onions, new yellow, \$2.50 @ 3.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1.60 per case.
Potatoes, new, \$18.
Beets, per sack, \$1.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Squash—2c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25 @ 1.50.
Celery—60c doz.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pound.
Butter—Creamery, 25c; dairy, 15 @ 18c; ranch, 16c @ 18c pound.
Cheese—14c.
Eggs—Ranch, 20c; Eastern 20c.
Poultry—13c; dressed, native chickens, 13 1/2c; turkey, 15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$15.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.40; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.25; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$23; oil cake meal, per ton, \$29.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7 1/2c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 10c; veal, 10c.
Hams—Large, 11 1/2c; small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 13 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 56 1/2c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.
Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$16.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18.50; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; clover, \$7 @ 9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50 @ 55c; store, 27 1/2c.
Eggs—17 1/2c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.00 @ 3.50; geese, \$6.00 @ 7.00 doz; ducks, \$5.00 @ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11c per pound.
Potatoes—45 @ 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.65 per 100 pounds.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$2 @ 2.25; carrots, 75c.
Hops—New crop, 12 @ 14c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13 @ 14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 12c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers \$4.75; ewes, \$4.50; dressed mutton, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.25; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, 6 @ 7c per pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.50 @ 4.75; cows, \$4.00 @ 4.50; dressed beef, 6 @ 7c per pound.
Veal—Large, 7 @ 7 1/2c; small, 8 1/2 @ 9c per pound.