

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns.

The Boers credit divine providence with their Tugela victory.

No river and harbor bill will be presented at this session of congress.

The British parliament has reassembled. No disorder was manifested.

Alexander Dunsuir, the coal king of the Pacific coast, died in New York city, aged 47 years.

Services in commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I. of England, were held in Boston.

The transport Missouri, on route to San Francisco from Manila, has 17 insane soldiers aboard.

Fire destroyed the business portion of the town of Winfield, Kan. Hundreds of people are homeless.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill describes the battle of Spionkop as the hardest fight of the South African war.

All is quiet in Samoa. The natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions.

The sheriff of Colfax, Wash., has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of Clemens, the murderer of a man named Boland.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says 150 American scouts, who arrived there as muleteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

A cold wave is prevailing east of the Rocky mountains. The temperature is eight degrees below zero at Chicago and six below at Omaha.

The Fergus Printing Company, of Chicago, one of the oldest printing houses in the city, was thrown into the streets for non-payment of rent.

Great Northern officials and employees' grievance committee held a conference and it is announced there will be no strike, all differences being settled.

Governor Taylor declares that a state of insurrection now prevails in Kentucky. He has ordered the legislature adjourned, but the Democrats have refused to obey his edict.

R. V. Wilson has been arrested in San Francisco in the charge of having embezzled the package containing \$600, while he was agent for the Great Northern Express Company at Franklin, King county, Wash.

Lee Gong, a Chinaman of Fargo, N. D., who alleges St. Louis is his home, appeared today from the United States court to the secretary of the treasury and was released on bail. He was the first of the 70 Chinamen charged with violating the exclusion act, to be heard by the courts.

Plague at Honolulu is under control. Dawson evil-doers are forced to saw wood.

Surveyors are now at work on the Oregon Midland railway route.

A big steel mill was wrecked in Pittsburgh by a boiler explosion.

A bill was introduced in congress to provide mining laws for Cape Nome.

Money is now ready for the purchase of the Salem, Or., federal building site.

Census Supervisor Kelly has left for Alaska to enter upon his duties there.

Owing to a split in the National League, Baltimore may lose her baseball club.

An attempt to rob the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway train at Holden, Mo., was frustrated.

The United States transports City of Pueblo and Senator have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Near Corvallis, Spain, a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been totally lost, with all on board.

Quarantine officers in San Francisco are adopting stringent measures to protect that port from the bubonic plague.

The Union hotel, at Revelstoke, B. C., was totally destroyed by fire, the blaze originating in the furnace room.

The German steamer Remus has been wrecked near Aarhus, Denmark, where she was bound. The captain and 13 men perished.

Colonel Charles F. Williams, commander of the United States marine corps at Mare Island, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the stomach.

"Nick" Haworth, suspected murderer of Night Watchman Sandall, at Kayville, Utah, attempted to commit suicide at Salt Lake by bleeding.

Robert Fitzsimmons now claims he was drugged when he was whipped by James Jeffries for the championship of the world at Coney Island, last June.

A runaway electric car on the Dayton, O., left the track at a sharp curve and was demolished, killing three persons.

San Francisco has a daily paper printed in Chinese.

Joseph L. Meyers, state senator of Ohio, from Coshocton, walked to the capitol from his home, a distance of 100 miles, to show his independence of roads.

Citizens of Dickinson county, Kan., have organized a relief association for the purpose of sending corn to India for free distribution in the famine-stricken districts.

The mass of the lava ejected from Vesuvius since 1895 amounts to 64,000,000 cubic meters.

The Southern Federation of Colored Women, which has in view the elevation of the negro women of the south, has been organized in Montgomery, Ala.

The highest ranking officer of the United States navy who will retire from active service during 1900 because of the age limit, is Capt. W. C. Gibson. Usually from one to four rear admirals are retired annually. During 1901 Rear Admiral McFarland Scribner will give up active service.

LATER NEWS.

The Democrats will not give up the silver plank.

The British are preparing to invade the Free State.

William Henry Gilder, the explorer, died at his home in Morristown, N. J.

The transports Ben Mohr and Meade have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Conditions in Cuba are such that people are not yet ready for self-government.

Major-General Otis has appointed a civil governor in Northern Luzon and opened the hemp ports.

The Northern Pacific has selected Everett, Wash., as the point from which they will ship to the Orient.

Henry Watterson says the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is the head and front of the present troubles in Kentucky.

The Echo Mountain house, a large hotel near Pasadena, Cal., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The natives of Borneo are in rebellion. The trouble is serious enough to demand the attention of a British gunboat and marines.

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, says that there will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields of Cape Nome next summer.

The Hay-Panncote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relative to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, was signed at the state department by Secretary Hay and Lord Pannocote.

The famous Cherokee hydraulic gold mine of Coville, Cal., from which \$18,000,000 in gold has been taken, and comprising 100 miles of water ditches, 30 miles of "debris" canals and 1,500 acres of patented changes, has been purchased by a Pittsburgh syndicate.

The adjutant-general has received a telegram from Assistant Adjutant General McCain, at Vancouver barracks, stating that Colonel Ray, at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, reports the safe arrival there of Lieutenant Herron and party, who were supposed to have been lost while exploring the Copper river country.

Recruiting for the Strathcona horse, the detachment which is being equipped and maintained by Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, has begun at Fort Steele, B. C. Although the number to be taken from this section is restricted to 40, there are over 200 applicants for enlistment.

The Boers at Stormberg are hard pressed.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The transport Rebecca has arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

W. J. Bryan spoke to an audience of 2,000 people at Chicago, Mass.

Cardinal Gibbons commends congress for its action in the Roberts case.

Nielson, of Minneapolis, lowered the two-mile skating record of 5:51 to 5:33.

William Stanley Hazeltine, the marine artist, is dead in Rome, aged 54 years.

A serious riot occurred in Porto Rico during the parades of two political parties.

Chicago trades-unionists tie the Federation of Labor denounced Governor Taylor, of Kentucky.

The president has issued a proclamation fixing a tariff of duties and taxes for the island of Guam.

The passengers and mail brought from Honolulu by the steamer Australia were released from quarantine.

The strike at Cramp's shipyard, which has been in progress since August, has been officially declared off.

Wm. Goebel, the contesting governor of Kentucky, is dead from the result of the bullet fired by an unknown assassin.

The British government has contracted with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Fire in St. Louis destroyed four blocks, causing a property loss of \$1,500,000. One man was killed and several injured.

A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who made the attempt on the life of William Goebel.

General Kobbe has occupied the islands of Lanan and Leyte. In the fight at Cathalaon 10 insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannon, with their artillerymen.

Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal republic, says that the Boers have never abused the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children and American citizens at Delorpeort.

The value of property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila bay has been estimated by the board of appraisement at \$2,911,000. The largest items in the statement are: "Ship and boat equipment, \$241,566; ordnance material, \$14,294, and fuel, \$20,588."

The appraisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

A new copy of Philadelphia was arrested under the blue law of 1794 and fined four dollars for selling newspapers on Sunday.

Admiral Schley, who was recently made a thirty-second degree Mason, has been a member of the fraternity since his twenty-first birthday.

A law just passed in Norway makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can show certificates of skill in cooking, knitting and spinning.

During the present year 25 important conventions will be held in Cleveland.

Frank Steunenberg, governor of Idaho, is seven feet tall and straight as a pine.

Rev. Benajah L. Whitman, president of Columbian university, Washington, D. C., has tendered his resignation to accept the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church, Philadelphia.

Col. A. D. Hope died at his home in Roselle, N. J., after a lingering illness. Col. Hope, who was 53 years old, had charge of the first train to carry troops during the civil war to Washington.

WOULD NOT HEAR ABUSE

Senate Once More Shut Off on Pettigrew.

MEET BY A POINT OF ORDER

Allen, of Nebraska, Concluded His Arrangement of Secretary Gage-Indian School Question in the House.

Washington, Feb. 5.—An effort by Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to discuss the Philippine question in the senate today was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war.

Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week. Allen, of Nebraska, concluded his speech in the arrangement of Secretary Gage because of his transaction with the National City bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the senate of the treasury department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

The house today devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriation for Indian schools, where its efforts were frustrated by Hager, aid, of New York, to permit the secretary of the interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the government lacks facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that the present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

HOBSON'S THOUSANDS.

More Witnesses for Prosecution in the Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 5.—When the senate committee on privileges and elections met today, Campbell, representing the memorialists in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, in connection with his selection to the United States senate, announced that he had three more witnesses to examine, thus deferring the beginning of the presentation of the defense.

The first witness was Frank E. Wright, cashier of a bank at Lewiston, Idaho. Wright was questioned concerning the accounts of State Representative Long and State Senator Hobson, the latter being president of his bank. He said that prior to the meeting of the legislature, Long had owed the bank \$400, and Hobson had owed it \$22,000. Long had paid his note in April, and Hobson paid his in May last, both with checks. The account transcripts were placed in evidence. The one of Hobson's case showed that the Denver bank at Chicago had received the Continental National bank of Chicago, advising the Fergus county bank of a credit of \$25,000 in Hobson's behalf. Hobson was then in London, but the witness did not think he had gone to London with Senator Clark.

Hobson had never told him where he obtained the \$25,000. On cross-examination, the witness said that Hobson was considered a wealthy man, and that he had about \$200,000 in the bank. He knew that he had sold some mines in London, but did not know whether the \$25,000 was derived from this source.

SUDANESE TROOPS REBEL.

Serious Trouble Likely to Occur in Upper Egypt.

Paris, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Sudanese troops in Khartoum. It says: "There is much anxiety here." There have been many grave incidents, notable the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has reached to a mutiny in the Sudanese battalions. The government has sent Colonel Wingate to parley with them.

The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears that about 10 Maxims and other assignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers.

HE SENDS BEER FUND TO TRANSVAAL.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Secretary Hay has received the sum of \$7,375 collected by the St. Louis Westliche Post and transmitted to the department of state by Mr. Freterions, to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers. The secretary has forwarded the money by the mails to Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, to be turned over to President Kruger for the purposes specified. It is explained, applies only to contributions for charitable objects.

Short Mail Route to Nome.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The postoffice department has directed that a shorter mail route, entirely within American territory, shall be established to the Yukon chutes has been found. It has been penetrated 60 feet. The ore is high grade, and will be shipped without concentration. The rich streak is from eight to 16 inches thick. This property has produced much high-grade ore in the past, but the shoot now opened is entirely new, not having been found before.

The Knappa Coal Company has filed articles of incorporation and will engage in prospecting, mining, milling and general business, manufacturing iron, deal in lumber and general merchandise; maintain and operate gas and electric light and power plants; operate boats, barges, steamers and sailing vessels on the Columbia river and do a general shipping business. The principal office will be located at Astoria. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, divided into shares of the value of 10 cents each. E. P. Kendall, H. T. Findlay and J. D. McFarlane are the incorporators.

MANY RICH CORE SAMPLES.

Great Fire in St. Louis

In the Heart of the Retail Section of the City.

FOUR BLOCKS WERE BURNED

Property Worth \$1,500,000 Destroyed—Losses Were Distributed Among Many—One Man Killed.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Property to the estimated value of \$1,500,000 was burned today, the greater part of four blocks of buildings and their contents between Third and Sixth streets and Franklin avenue and Morgan street, in the heart of the retail section, being destroyed. One fireman was killed, nine others members of the fire department were injured more or less seriously, and five or six citizens were hurt slightly. None of the injured will die, as far as is known tonight.

The loss on both buildings and stocks of goods is approximately \$1,500,000. Definite figures are exceedingly hard to obtain. There were six retail concerns which were heavily losers. The remainder of the loss is divided in varying proportions among a score or more of small shopkeepers or firms. Only two concerns suffered loss of over \$100,000—Penny & Gentles and Schaper Bros. The buildings in which the two concerns were housed were owned by the Mary K. Knox estate, and were erected at a cost of \$185,000. Penny & Gentles' loss, which is covered entirely by insurance, is estimated at \$135,000. Schaper Bros' loss is estimated at \$100,000. These two concerns occupied about half the block on the west side of Broadway, south from the corner of Franklin avenue, and the buildings were entirely destroyed.

The rest of the block on the west side of the street is taken up by the buildings occupied by the Famous dry goods store, whose loss was comparatively slight.

On Franklin, just back of Penny & Gentles, the building occupied by the Fuch Millinery & Cloak Company suffered a loss on the stock of \$40,000. Secretary of the D. Crawford & Co., at Broadway and Franklin avenue, was entirely burned, with a loss on buildings and stock of \$70,000. The People's Housefurnishing Company, at 814 North Broadway, was completely wrecked, and lost \$120,000. An \$12 Broadway, Deere Bros' store, filled with a stock of 5 and 10-cent goods, sustained a \$33,000 loss on buildings and stock.

Many of the shops through the block from Broadway to Fourth street and burned all the buildings from 827 to 809 North Fourth street. These buildings were old three and four story structures, some occupied as tenements above and stores below, while others were vacant. Here the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provisions Company, Herboth Mercantile Company, the Schieler-Cornelia Seed Company, and three small stores, suffered a loss of \$100,000. While the loss on buildings amounted to fully \$45,000.

Among the firms and individuals that suffered heavily from the fire are the following, whose places were located on the east side of Fourth and west side of Third streets:

A. Nasse, wholesale grocer; Plant Seed Company; Krenning Glass Company; Bassett's plumbing establishment; McLean & Alcorn Commission Company; Baughman Commission Company; Nelson Distilling Company; Hake & Sons Commission Company; George A. Benton, produce; Bauer Flower Company; Shaw & Richmond, produce. Their losses aggregate thousands of dollars, while other losses were covered by insurance.

Late tonight John Cummings, private watchman of Penny & Gentles, was arrested and is being held, pending an investigation into the origin of the fire. He was taken into custody as the result of a statement by a woman rooming opposite, to the effect that she had seen a man answering the watchman's description, lighting matches in the store previous to the fire. Cummings denied having done anything to do with it, and states that he was at home when the fire broke out.

Wm. Goebel Is Dead.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 8:45 o'clock this evening. The only persons present at the death were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Bravnecker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who has been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside since he was stricken by the bullet from a brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived 40 minutes too late.

Rebellion in Berlin.

Tacoma, Feb. 7.—Mat Se Selbeh, the rebel leader of North Borneo, has again stirred the natives there into rebellion, according to Oriental advices received here. They commenced warfare last night, attacking the shops of the British and Chinese shops were looted. The rebels then retreated into the jungle. Several days later they were followed by a force of 200 bluejackets and Sikh policemen. Five miles inland these were attacked and driven back by Selbeh's men, who fired at them from a dense growth of underbrush. A number of the British were killed and wounded.

Resolutions Condemning Britain.

July 11, Feb. 6.—About 1800 people attended a pro-Boer meeting here today. Resolutions originating President Kruger and "his stand for liberty," and condemning Great Britain, were approved, amid great applause.

Large Pistol Shop Burned.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 6.—Fire this morning burned to the ground the Hopkins & Allen's pistol shop, and partly destroyed several other buildings. Loss, \$400,000.

Two Missionaries Released.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The German foreign office today informed the correspondent of the press of the release of the two missionaries, whom the British have paroled, and sent to Durban. Germany's negotiations with England have ceased for the present. The damage claims for the seizure of German vessels by British warships will not be presented until the evidence bearing on the case has been delivered.

Boer Sympathy in Vienna.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—Under the auspices of the German nationalists, some 3,000 people met today to express sympathy for the Boers. The Dutch minister, Von Frenn, and several German radical members of the reichsrath, with all the Dutch residents of Vienna, participated. Intense enthusiasm was displayed, war songs were sung, and a telegram was sent to Dr. Leyds.

Twenty-two Million Dollars have been invested in Missouri mines since last January.

GLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Not to Interfere With the Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The United States and Great Britain, it was definitely settled tonight, had reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaragua canal. The result marks the termination of conferences between the officials of the state department and Lord Pannocote of fully a year's duration, during which a number of meetings were held and the subject fully discussed by the representatives of the governments interested.

Great Britain agreed to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by which she practically relinquishes any for her participation in legal control of the Nicaragua canal after it shall have been constructed. The result, therefore, is to eliminate that feature of the treaty bearing on the subject of dual control and to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great inter-oceanic waterway.

In all the discussion which has been had, both in congress and out of it, for a long number of years, over the proposed canal, the question of England's rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has formed a prominent feature, and on more than one occasion has given rise to the question whether or not the United States government had the moral right to provide for the construction of the canal without modification of the treaty.

From the same authoritative quarter it is ascertained that England has made no demands for a quid pro quo in respect to the construction of the canal, and that the United States government has no intention of making any demands for a quid pro quo in respect to the construction of the canal, and that the United States government has no intention of making any demands for a quid pro quo in respect to the construction of the canal.

TREATY OF CHILE AND JAPAN

Commercial Regulations Agreed Upon—Steamer Line Contemplated.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—C. M. Vicuna, minister from Chile to Japan and the United States, who has been several weeks preparing a report to his government on the successful negotiation of an important commercial treaty between Chile and Japan, left for Washington today. Minister Vicuna, in speaking of the treaty, said that it embraced reciprocity features in addition to the "most favored nation" stipulation. Both nations make certain reservations as to their relations with their immediate neighboring nations. The provisions of the treaty look forward to the establishment of a steamer line between Japan and Chile. On this point the minister said:

"Chile, I think, is going to find a great market in Japan for nitrate of soda. Japan uses 500,000 tons of fertilizers annually. Steamers from Japan can bring to Chile the paper, lanterns, silks and cottons, and they can return with the nitrate in question as a principal cargo."

"Japan now gets her nitrate and other things from Germany. The latter obtains them from Chile. My country goes to Europe for tea, paper and silks. Japan and Chile should trade directly with each other. Japan is becoming a great manufacturer of cheap cottons. My country can consume large quantities of light and cheap cottons."

SERIOUS RIOT IN PUERTO RICO

Parades of Two Political Parties Clash, and Blood Was Struck.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 7.—On the January 27, while the federals were celebrating their victory at Fajardo they met a republican parade. A collision ended in a riot, the result of which was the death of one man and six seriously wounded. Fourteen of the town's best citizens are in jail, charged with murder.

The federals had secured permission to parade in order to celebrate their victory. The republicans had requested permission to parade also, but were refused, as, according to the general orders governing elections only one party can parade on a given day. The republicans decided to disobey the orders and marched to meet the federals.

When the victorious party saw the republicans coming they charged their opponents. A fierce fight ensued; revolvers and knives were drawn, blades flashed in the sunlight and shots rang out. The city police were not on hand, but a squad of insular police charged the mob and soon quelled the riot.

Reward of \$1000 Offered.

Franklin, Ky., Feb. 7.—L. B. Finn, county attorney, has offered personally a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who made the attempt on the life of William Goebel, or of any one who had any connection with the crime.

Change of German Ambassadors.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—Count Wolf Metternich, who is a great favorite of Emperor William, and who will represent Germany in London during the absence of the German ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Weidenburg, who has received leave of absence owing to the question state of his health, may eventually become the ambassador's successor. It is said that the emperor is dissatisfied with the activity the ambassador displayed during the crisis. It is also said that the ambassador's health is entirely broken.

Robert's Advance.

Cape Town, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Naanvoort says: "There is great activity here and on the Renaberg-Hanley road, due to the dispatch of an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Point. The cavalry, having completed the reconnaissance, is being retired to reconnoitre the Boers at Coleberg are virtually surrounded."

The republic of Venezuela contains 50,150 square miles. It is larger than any country in Europe except Russia.

Russia's Ambition.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—The campaign in favor of taking advantage of present complications in South Africa to secure Russian ports on the Indian ocean and Mediterranean is being pushed with vigor. The newspapers openly advocate profiting by Great Britain's difficulty to realize the scheme upon which depends the ultimate prosperity of Russia and which Great Britain has always frustrated.

A great building to house all the societies composing the Scientific Alliance of New York is proposed.

ISLANDS OPENED TO TRADE

Kobbe's Expedition to Samar and Leyte.

HEMP PLACED ON THE MARKET

Natives Resisted the Americans With Wooden Swords and Bows and Arrows—Led by Tagal Chiefs.

Manila, Feb. 7.—Brigadier-General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments. This has placed on the market 1,800 bales of hemp.

A thousand insurgents armed with rifles, and over 5,000 armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows, were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed 75 natives, 11 of whom had rifles. The others were villagers armed with wooden swords.

The American losses were one man killed and nine wounded. The Americans captured \$2,000 in gold, the enemy's money, and 40 muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbayog, Samar, the enemy evacuated the town, the Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains.

At Calbayog, Luzon, the Tagal general fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed, and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town, for two hours. When the Filipinos were driven out, the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting fire for several hours. Thirty stone and 70 other houses, half the business portion of the place, was consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third regiment, pursued Lakhan to the mountain fastnesses, and thence to the coast town, where Lakhan was heading in hopes of escape. He captured \$2,000 in gold. His capture is probable.