

BOHEMIA NUGGET.

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Pittsburg street-car men may go on strike.

General Funston has gone in pursuit of Aguinaldo.

Kruger expects to visit the United States next month.

The Philippine commission is taking testimony in Negros.

Japan energetically protests against the Russo-Chinese treaty.

The Portuguese government seized Jesuit property in Lisbon.

Spain received \$100,000 for the islands of Cagayan and Sibutu.

A tornado did great damage to shipping in Pensacola bay, Florida.

Corea removes British collector of customs, which causes a protest.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, vetoed the bill for the selection of school text-books.

Russia agrees with Great Britain to let Von Walderssee arbitrate the Tien Tsin dispute.

Mrs. Nation was escorted from grounds of Kansas soldiers' home to train by police.

Gravily ill Russian student troubles impelled the czar to call a special meeting of the ministers.

New Jersey village was destroyed by burning oil, as the result of the wreck of a coal and oil train.

Insurgents will be given 30 days' extension of time to take advantage of the law regulating voting and office-holding.

General Weyler, Spanish minister of war, is preparing extensive army reforms. The food of the soldiers will be improved, and economies will be realized in the war budget.

"The United States government," says the London correspondent of the Daily Express, "has refused New Zealand's request to reopen the question of permitting British steamers to trade between Honolulu and San Francisco."

Two hundred girls working in the overall department of Sofford Bros. drygoods factory at Kansas City, walked out. The firm recently reduced the price for making overalls from \$1.25 to 98 cents a dozen.

In the bankruptcy court at Burton-on-Trent, England, Lord Waterpark declared his bankruptcy was due to the compulsory sale of his property in compliance with the Gladstone act of 1881. He said he had thereby lost \$25,000. The liabilities of the debtor amount to \$26,000, and his assets are \$23,000.

Great damage has been done by floods in Andalusia.

A hurricane swept the New Hebrides January 25, doing great damage.

The condition of Representative Livingstone, of Georgia, who is ill at Washington, is encouraging.

The cruiser Olympia was placed in the drydock at Boston to be scraped and painted below the water line.

Company I, of the Twenty-third Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, will leave for Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Carlos Roloff, the newly appointed treasurer of Cuba, whose term begins April 1, will qualify with a bond of \$200,000.

Shamrock II will have several trials over the Queen's course in the Solent, and off the Irish coast with Shamrock I.

Senator Frye, of Maine, sailed from New York on the steamship Cherokee for Santo Domingo. He is on a five weeks' vacation.

Charles Ruller is under arrest at Los Angeles on a warrant from Newark, N. J., charging him with embezzlement and forgery.

King Edward has approved the appointment of General Sir Arthur Power Palmer as commander-in-chief of the forces in India.

Miss Pearl Collesure was shot at a charivari at Guthrie, and her life is despaired of. She was hit with a bullet while standing on the porch.

The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath reported a motion of urgency in the Bohemian census debate after a discussion lasting five hours.

Creditors of Gaylord, Blessing & Co., the oldest firm of brokers in St. Louis, who failed recently, filed a petition to declare the company bankrupt.

Owing to the effects of the heavy rains on one of the famous marble quarries at Carrara, Italy, a land slide of 2,000 cubic yards occurred, destroying the railway station.

The late Margaret Pillsbury, widow of ex-Mayor George A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, bequeathed \$20,000 to Pillsbury academy at Owatonna, Minn.; \$25,000 to Margaret Pillsbury hospital, at Concord, N. H., and \$10,000 to the Northwestern hospital, at Minneapolis.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has ordered 105 new engines.

Florida is now thronged with visitors from the northern and western states.

In the United States regular army Spanish is spoken fluently by 204 commissioned officers, French by 224 and German by 136.

Reverend King Edward there are 73 heirs to the British throne without going outside of the group of Victoria's direct descendants.

LEFT TO DIPLOMACY.

Settlement of the Dispute at Tien Tsin.

PEKIN, March 23.—Count Von Walderssee, General Barrow and General Wogack have been in consultation and General Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tien Tsin, provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically adjusted. This proposal and stipulation was satisfactory to General Barrow and was accepted by him. Consequently the British and Russian troops will be withdrawn at 5 o'clock this morning (Friday), thereby avoiding all trouble at present. Orders have been issued that no British officer shall leave or go to dinner without furnishing his address to the adjutant. The marines will return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any of the Australian naval brigade, who volunteered for service on the railway, remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, that his inference is uncalled for and that the Australian marines are just the men needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin. The arrangement made by General Balloud the French commander, are regarded as perfectly satisfactory and all danger of trouble between the British and Russians is avoided.

MILITARY TO CIVIL.

Transfer of Government in Philippines June 30.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The transfer from the military to the civil government in the Philippines is expected to occur about June 30, according to calculations made at the war department upon information received from the Taft commission and General MacArthur. It is known that even where civil government is being established by the Philippine commission, the military will be necessary for some time to support the civil authorities. It is the intention to withdraw the military as fast as possible, however, from any participation in the governments established, and the soldiers will be more of a police than of a military force. Wherever possible, native police will be organized.

BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

Massachusetts Runs on a Spit in Pensacola Harbor.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 21.—The flagship Kearsarge and the battleship Alabama, of the North Atlantic squadron, crossed the bar here this morning for a cruise in the Gulf, with Target Bay, Culebra Island, as a destination. The Massachusetts, which followed the two other warships out, took a sheer, left the channel, and went aground on a spit of sand at buoy No. 7. President O'Brien, of the National Bar Pilot Association, arrived late tonight from the battleship. He says she is aground with 24 feet of water under her forward turret, while there is plenty of water under all other parts of the ship. It is expected the battleship will be pulled off tomorrow.

Philippine Trade.

Washington, March 23.—The imports into the Philippine Islands from the United States during the first eight months of 1900 show an increase of 72 per cent over the amount for the same period in 1899, according to a statement of the commerce of the archipelago issued by the division of insular affairs of the war department. For the period stated of 1899, the imports from the United States amounted in value to \$780,793 and for the first eight months of last year to \$1,340,717. The total value of merchandise, gold and silver, imported into the islands from January through August of 1900—the period of time to which the statement relates—was \$16,865,684. The exports were valued at \$17,898,222, showing a balance of trade in favor of the archipelago. These figures, as compared with the same period of 1899, show an increase of 34 per cent in imports and 28 per cent in exports. The exports to the United States show a decrease, \$1,954,531 worth being sent to this country in 1900, as against \$2,547,339 worth in 1899.

Panic at a Chicago Fire.

Chicago, March 21.—Fire tonight totally destroyed the large warehouse of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., at Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue. The building and everything inside was ruined. The north, south and east walls of the building collapsed while a number of firemen were inside fighting the fire. They were compelled to drop the hose and run for their lives. Several were badly bruised by falling bricks. A panic was created among the thousands of spectators, and in a wild rush to escape injury by the falling walls many women and children were knocked and trampled upon. The loss is \$200,000, equally divided among building and stock.

One Cent per Mile for G. A. R. Cleveland, O., March 21.—An important meeting of railway men was held in this city today, at which the Grand Army of the Republic National encampment, to be held in Cleveland next September, was formally promulgated. This fixes the railroad rate absolutely, and finally governs the rate going and returning from all points in Central Passenger Association territory. The rate will also be tendered to the connecting lines and outside territory for basing purposes.

OREGON STATE NEWS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL HAPPENINGS

A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.

Ashland—Construction of the Ashland freight depot has begun.

Pendleton—Young men of Pendleton have organized a cornet band.

La Grande—A large fruit cannery will be established at La Grande.

John Day—The Sheep Gulch mine, near John Day, has resumed operations.

Salem—The O. R. & N. Co., whose docks were washed away, contemplates replacing them.

Eugene—Many orders are being received for Eugene school bonds, which the district will sell to the amount of \$25,000.

Summerville—It is reported that the complete outfit of new machinery for the creamery at Summerville has been ordered.

Weston—Two quarter sections of fine farming land, one and one-half miles south of Weston have changed owners. The price paid was \$13,500.

Quartzburg—Quartzburg will soon be connected with Prairie City by telephone. The wire has been stretched nearly the entire distance.

Clatsop—The Elk Creek toll road, in Clatsop county, is almost completed, and will soon be open for travel. One bridge remains to be put in.

Gold Beach—Gold Beach is now in telephone communication with the outside world. The line has been extended across the river from Wedderburn.

Eugene—A bridge on the Elmirra mill route, about eight miles west of Eugene, is in a dangerous condition. It will be rebuilt as soon as the water recedes.

Ashland—S. H. Calhoun, of Ashland, has exchanged 160 acres of land near that place for a like amount of land in Klamath county belonging to G. H. Palethorpe.

Baker City—Mr. C. McEndry, who owns placer claims on Pine creek, on the Burnt river slope, has been exhibiting in Baker City a gold nugget which weighs \$107.

Pendleton—Frank Frazier is making plans for a horse parade at Pendleton early next May, similar to the one last May. All kinds of well-bred horses will be allowed to take part.

Ashland—Inquiry of lumber dealers at Ashland reveals the fact that while improvements have been going on steadily all winter, building will take on a fresh impetus with the opening of spring.

Milton—High water in the Walla Walla river washed out the underpinning at the Milton end of the bridge near Brown's mill, and considerable work was necessary to repair the damage.

Sumpter—The Sumpter Valley railroad will commence work on the remaining three miles of road to the new town in a few days, and trains will be running from Sumpter to Whitney soon. Whitney will be the terminus of the company at present.

Eugene—Sheriff W. W. Withers rounded up a gang of 11 hobos in the woods beyond the river opposite Eugene and took them to the city jail. Residents beyond the river had complained that many of their chickens were missing. At the camp of the hobos preparations for a big chicken dinner were going on.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55¢@56¢; valley, nominal; bluestem, 59¢ per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.80@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60.

Oats—White 44¢@45¢ per bushel; gray, 42¢@43¢.

Barley—Feed, \$16.50@17; brewing, \$16.50@17 per ton.

Millets—Bran, \$16 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$17.50; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢@25¢; dairy, 18¢@20¢; store, 11¢@13¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 12¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@5; hens, \$5@5.50; dressed, 11¢@12¢ per pound; spring, \$4@5 per dozen; ducks, \$5@6; geese, \$6@8 per dozen; turkeys, live, 9¢@10¢; dressed, 13¢@14¢ per pound.

Potatoes—45¢@55¢ per sack.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$4.75; ewes, \$4@4.50; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5@5.25; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 7¢@7½¢ per pound; small, 5¢@6¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.50@4.75; cows, \$4@4.50; dressed beef, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Hops—12¢@14¢ per pound; 1899 crop, 6¢@7¢.

Wool—Valley, 14¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 9¢@12¢; mohair, 21¢@23¢ per pound.

Russian secret police have arrested many literary men, lawyers and students for alleged conspiracy.

In consequence of emigration there is a greater preponderance of women in Norway than in almost any other country in Europe.

Congressman Linney, of North Carolina, is the only republican ever elected to congress who served as a private in the confederate army.

BOTH SIDES RETIRE.

Troops Withdrawn From Disputed Land at Tien Tsin.

BERLIN, March 25.—The war office has the following from Count von Walderssee:

"The Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien Tsin has been settled from a military standpoint in a manner satisfactory to both parties at a conference between Generals Wogack and Barrow. Both guards and posts have been withdrawn and salutes have been exchanged. The British declare that no offense to the Russian flag was intended and that the alleged removal of the Russian boundary marks was neither by the command nor with the knowledge of the military authorities. The work on the disputed land will not be continued until the governments have reached an agreement as to its possession or until a special understanding has been attained."

PEKIN, March 25.—The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tien Tsin have been withdrawn, and all danger of a fracas is ended. The opinion of the British is that the promptness of General Barrow in calling off the marines from Taku prevented a collision. The British report that prior to the arrival of the marines sentries were supplied from the Madras Pioneers, who for several days were surrounded by crowds of foreign soldiers mostly French, who assailed them with all kinds of abuse, calling them "coolies." The Madrassers were becoming restive when the marines arrived at night and quietly relieved them, and it was only when daylight appeared that the Russians discovered the change.

WHY BOTHA DECLINED.

Kitchener Refused Complete Amnesty to Leaders.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Chronicle, professing to be able to give an outline of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, says:

"The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the rebels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government on the lines of Jamaica immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, with legislative bodies partly elected by the burghers. The government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers on command, provided the signatures of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. He also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and restocking farmsteads. Moreover, he agreed that children should be instructed in English or Dutch, at the discretion of their parents. The government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds, or upon hospitals or hospital funds, or upon private investments. No burgher of either state was to be allowed to possess a rifle, except by special license. General Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to properly domiciled and registered blacks. He was also greatly concerned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that Jews and Christians would enjoy equal rights, no distinction being made in the matter of concessions."

MUST REFUND THE BONDS.

Pina County, Ariz., Will Pay for the Experiment.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 25.—The territorial supreme court today handed down an important decision in the matter of the Pina county bonds. It is held that the territory must refund these bonds, amounting now, with interest, to \$352,000. Incidentally, the opinion re-establishes the territorial loan commission which the legislature sought two years ago to abolish. The bonds, amounting to \$200,000 were issued by Pina county under an act of the legislature of 1883 to encourage the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Tucson to Globe. The road was begun but never finished, and though these bonds had been turned over to the promoters, the county refused to pay the interest. All the bonds are held in New York.

Government Calls for Bids.

Seattle, Wash., March 25.—Quartermaster Rublen will tomorrow issue an invitation to the various shipping concerns doing business between this city and Alaska to furnish proposals for the contract to lighter at Nome and St. Michael such government stores as are shipped this season by the war department to the military posts to the mouth of the Yukon river and points in the interior of Alaska. Major Rublen recently estimated that there will be 15,000 tons of freight on the basis of ship's measurement to be sent north this summer. The bids will be opened March 30. The government will have four ships in the Alaskan service.

His Last Raid.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 25.—Tom Ketchum, famous as an outlaw, the man who terrorized the territory for years, was executed today. "Black Jack" was the sobriquet by which Ketchum was best known. He was sentenced by the territorial supreme court on February 25. Numerous attempts were made to stay the execution, Ketchum having many friends among a certain class. Although accused of several murders and other felonies, Ketchum was only tried for the robbery of a train near Folsom, N. M., the penalty for which, in this territory, is death.

Northwest Pensions.

Washington, March 25.—Pensions have been granted as follows: Oregon—Original, William H. Rumley, Medford, \$5; Mexican war survivors, increase, Samuel B. Jackson, Eugene, \$12; widows, increase, special act February 29, Catherine A. Young, Portland, \$12; war with Spain, original, John Dennis, Portland, \$12. Washington—Original, Thomas F. Mahan, Seattle, \$8; Peter Chambers, Port Angeles, \$6; William M. Mattox, Thorp, \$6.

Northwest Postal Orders.

Washington, March 25.—The post-office at Ironside, Malheur county, Or., has been moved one mile to the west, without change of postmaster. A new office, known as Connel's, has been established in Franklin county, Washington, between Judson and Hatton. Charles A. Joyce has been appointed postmaster. The office of Eddyville, King county, Washington, will be discontinued March 30.

CHASING A SULTAN

Consul-General Gummere Is After the Moorish Ruler.

HE MUST SETTLE UNITED STATES CLAIM

Cruiser New York Arrives at Gibraltar, and Will Convey the American Official from Tangier to Mazagan.

GIBRALTAR, March 25.—The armored cruiser New York arrived here today. The New York will convey Mr. Gummere, United States consul general, from Tangier to the seaport of Mazagan, whence he will travel over land to Morocco. There to demand from the sultan an apology for an apparent discourtesy to the United States, committed by the sultan's grand vizier and his minister to foreign affairs. At the same time, Mr. Gummere will request the sultan to settle certain claims of the United States long pending against the government of Morocco. These claims arose largely from alleged undue interference by officials of the sultan with American citizens doing business in Morocco. When Mr. Gummere said he would see the sultan personally on the matter of these claims, he was told by the grand vizier and his minister of foreign affairs that any such effort would be useless, as the sultan would remove himself and his ministers from their capital, Morocco City if the American consul attempted to visit them there. This discourteous statement constitutes the offense for which the Moroccan government has been asked for apology and to secure which apology Mr. Gummere, backed up by the New York at Mazagan, will travel overland to the sultan's capital. The United States experienced some difficulty and delay last year in securing the payment of \$5,000 from Morocco for the latter's failure to make any attempt to punish the leaders of a mob who burned and killed the naturalized American citizen, Marcus Ezequi, at Fez, last June. After considerable correspondence on the matter and after the United States had threatened to send a warship to Tangier, Morocco paid the \$5,000 in question.

ANXIOUS TO ASSIST CHINA.

Ministers Desire to Put Her on Her Feet.

PEKIN, March 25.—The British headquarters here report the withdrawal of both the Russian and British troops from the disputed territory in Tien Tsin. M. De Giers, the Russian minister to China, believes that everything will be amicably adjusted at London and St. Petersburg, and doubts the probability of further trouble in the matter. General Voyron, commander of the French troops, has ordered a new regiment to Tien Tsin to replace the one now here. French officers here think it was a mistake to leave a regiment recruited in a city at Tien Tsin. This regiment was composed of a tough Paris element. At the meeting of the ministers held this morning, the only question considered was that of polling the legation quarters. A committee of commissioners has been appointed to discover China's resources and report on her ability to pay the indemnity to be demanded by the powers. Many ministers are strongly opposed to China's having to pay to keep an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men here for the next two years, thinking this entirely unnecessary. Even those ministers who were here during the siege were tired of seeing Pekin a military camp. They hope China will be put on her feet as soon as possible.

TO RE-MARK BOUNDARY.

United States Expert Will Define Line in Mount Baker District.

SEATTLE, March 25.—C. H. Sinclair, a government expert, will leave within a short time to re-mark the international boundary in the Mount Baker district. Captain J. F. Pratt, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, stated today that the boundary is not to be changed, but is simply to be re-marked. Obliterated posts, monuments and other landmarks will be restored and new ones will be placed, to bring the marks close together and prevent the possibility of error in the future. The geological features of the expedition will be conducted by E. C. Bernard, and will be simply an affirmation of records already made. It is thought that a Canadian commission may be present when the line is being re-defined as a precautionary measure, and to prevent any future difficulties over errors in the re-marking.

Father of Mrs. Marcus Daly Dead.

Helena, Mont., March 25.—Zenas E. Evans, father of Mrs. Marcus Daly and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, wife of the brother of Senator W. A. Clark, is dead at Anaconda. He was 79 years of age, and came to Montana in the early '60s from Pennsylvania.

Two Hundred Boers Caught.

Bloemfontein, March 25.—The result of the combined movements against General Fourie, near Thabanchu, was the capture of 200 Boers, 12,000 sheep, 5,000 horses and a host of cattle. The Boers broke southward to the right and left.

Earned His Pardon. Topeka, Kan., March 25.—Governor Stanley today pardoned Convict Floyd Graham, who aided Warden Tomlinson in suppressing the insurrection at the penitentiary coal mines this week. Graham climbed 400 feet up the air shaft and communicated to the warden that the convicts were weakening on account of their deplorable condition.

Two Insurgent Surrenders. Manila, March 26.—In the province of Cavite, four insurgent officers, and 53 men with 56 rifles, have surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and one insurgent officer and 12 men with 16 rifles to Colonel Walter Schuyler, of the Forty-Sixth Volunteer Infantry.

The attendance at the service of the Evangelical church in Manila is not diminished. Protestantism is spreading rapidly in the province of Pampanga.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

Flaming Oil Destroyed New Jersey Village.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A river of flaming oil swept down upon the little village of Gilesgarden, N. J., while its inhabitants were asleep this morning, and reduced 11 buildings, stores and residences to ashes. The conflagration was extraordinary in character, and in its origin. The village is in a valley along the New Jersey Central Railroad. An immense freight train was coming east at 6:30 A. M. It was composed of a string of coal cars, and 18 tank cars. High above the village the tracks of the railroad run along the side of a mountain. They descend as they approach the village, but even at the station are considerably above the main street, which runs up to the depot at a steep incline.

A few miles west of the village, while coming down the incline around the mountain the train parted. The engineer on the forward end pulled open the throttle of the engine and tried to race away from the section, which was increasing its speed every second. He managed to keep clear of the depot at Gilesgarden, when the second section smashed into the first. The first section, composed of the coal cars, and going at a high rate of speed, and none of its cars were jolted off the track. The oil tanks on the runaway section were hauled sideways across the tracks, and the oil tank cars behind were piled on top of it in every way. The first crash caused the oil in one of the tanks to explode, and ignite, and the terrific heat caused the other cars to explode, one after the other. The incline running from the depot down to the main street acted as a sluice for the burning oil, and it poured into the chief thoroughfare of the village, setting fire to every thing it touched. Houses, fences, trees, shrubbery and barns were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short time.

Villagers awakened by the explosions rushed from the on-coming flood of blazing oil, carrying children in their arms. Some flaked their lives to free horses, cows and dogs in outbuildings, but other unfortunate animals could not be reached in time, and were burned. Within five minutes after the first explosion the flowing river of oil had reached the Masonic Temple in the heart of the village and ten minutes later that structure was enveloped in flames. Then building after building, all of them frame, took fire as the oil reached them, and within half an hour an area of 400 feet square was a mass of flame. From this the wrecked cars the oil flowed down the incline of the railroad track, making a long line of fire that destroyed the ties and bent and twisted the tracks. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

WANT CIVIL RULE.

Negros Is Ready for Provincial Government.

BACALOR, island of Negros, March 25.—According to expressions of a large majority of the delegates from Occidental Negros and of a few who were present from the Oriental side, the sentiment of the people is overwhelmingly in favor of succeeding the present governments by provincial governments in both divisions. The reasons given for this view are that such a change will effect a reduction of taxes and the high salaries of officials, the establishment of schools and the improvement of roads. The speakers alleged that owing to a lack of means of education, liberty was becoming license. The military commander is credited with having organized the only schools. They are taught by soldiers. Commissioner Taft assured the delegates that Negroes would be supplied with American teachers and he outlined the need of organizing provinces uniformly with other islands.

The announcement of yesterday's surrenders in the island of Pampanga was greeted with applause.

General Harrison's Estate. Indianapolis, March 25.—Ex-President Harrison left \$40,000 in life insurance. This fact was announced tonight by President Eitel, of the Union Trust Company which is executor of General Harrison's will. He said:

"Our appraisal of the Harrison estate gives its total value at \$280,000. This includes all real estate, railroad bonds, stock in the Union Trust Company, the law building here, and other securities."

Gales in English Channel. London, March 25.—The first day of spring was characterized by a gale and a heavy snow storm sweeping over the channel. A storm has been raging for three days over the North sea. Wintry weather is general throughout Central Europe. In consequence of the gale in the channel, more than 300 steamers are anchored off South End. The vessels are so crowded the anchorage that several minor collisions have occurred.

\$100,000 Philadelphia Fire. Philadelphia, March 26.—The West Park ice palace, at Fifty-second and Jefferson streets, was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of about \$100,000 on which there was an insurance of about \$75,000. The building was used as a skating rink and for the manufacture of ice for commercial use, and was owned by Lee York (Pa.) Ice Manufacturing Co.

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