EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD.

CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.

EUGENE.....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form

St. Petersburg may be placed under martial law.

A battle between French and Chinese is imminent.

Floods in New York and Michigan cause much damage.

England has protested against China making any secret treaty.

Morgan will probably prevent a strike in the anthracite region.

An imperial edict prohibited the signing of the Manchurian treaty.

Denmark lays down conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

Morocco will settle the American claim without a naval demonstration.

The sultan of Sulu complains that the Americans are violating the treaty.

Russians participated in the disinterment of bodies of American marines.

There are no indications that the Nabraska senatorial deadlock will be broken.

A steamboat line will be established on Snake river between Lewiston and Pittsburg landing.

Development of the Mount Reuben mines in Southern Oregon is going forward successfully.

Aguinaldo was captured by Funston in Isabela province. The rebel leader is now in Manila jail.

It is announced that the Rogers locomotive works, at Paterson, N. J., have been sold by the receivers to a New York syndicate of capitalists, who will enlarge and operate the works.

The savings bank at Riverside, Ia., was broken into. The burglars drilled through the steel doors of the vault, but the inner safe resisted their efforts. They secured only a small sum of money from the cash drawer and escaped on a handcar.

Fire has started in No. 1 shaft of the Republic, Mich., mine, and resists all efforts to extinguish it. The flames are raging through the shaft, and no estimate of the loss can be made. The mine has been closed, throwing 500 men out of employment. All the miners escaped.

A mob of 500 or more gathered at Galesburg, Ill., bent upon lynching Ed. Jackson, a negro, who murdered Engineer Charles Rowe. The mob marched on the jail in a body, but news of its coming reached Sheriff Matthews, and he smuggled Jackson out of jail into a carriage and drove with him to Monmouth.

All negotiations are off between the Boers and British.

A plot to blow up the czar's palace has been discovered.

The list of dead in the Birmingham, Ala., tornado numbers 17.

China has rejected in whole or in part the Manchurian treaty.

Debenture companies are prohibited from doing business in Ohio.

Lawson sells the Chicago Record to Kohlsatt, of the Times-Herald.

Fire in the business section of Yaquina, Or., did $30,000 damage.

Wesley Dollarhide, of Ashland, Or., was shot and killed by a deputy sheriff.

Consul General Gunnere will demand a settlement and apology from Morocco.

Two children, while playing near a pond at Grass Valley, Cal., fell in and were drowned.

The battleship Iowa sailed from San Francisco for Puget Sound, where she will go into drydock.

The Hood River, Or., assassin, James Green, gave himself up to officers and made a confession.

The matter of a strike in the anthracite region is left to J. P. Morgan, president of the mine workers' union.

The Buffalo Pan-American exposition stamps will be placed on sale at postoffices throughout the country May 1 next.

America may be deprived of a voice in the settlement of the Chinese question. Germans object to Hart's indemnity proposal.

Question has been raised if the location of a Y. M. C. A. building on the Oregon university grounds would not be unconstitutional.

Henry E. Wilson, United States minister to Chile, has reached his home in Spokane, for a visit, after an absence of four years.

The Japanese residents of Tacoma, Wash., have organized to keep out any disorderly characters from their country.

During a recent epidemic of diphtheria in a town on the Hudson, 205 cases were treated with serum, and among these there were only two deaths.

Elections in London resulted in tremendous majorities in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities, thus breaking galling monopolies existing for centuries.

In the pupa state the Hessian fly can scarcely be distinguished from a flaxseed.

New York is building a state hospital in the Adirondacks to cost $100,000, where patients with incipient consumption will be treated.

Sicily is said to be making steady progress in asphalt mining. In 1899 about 60,000 tons were exported, of which New York received 5570.

The government has created some large forest reserves in northern Arizona and promulgated rules for their regulation, with a view to prevent their spoliation and to preserve them from fire.

ENGLAND CALLS A HALT.

Warns China Against Signing Any Private Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The British government has protested against China making a convention with any power touching territorial or financial matters until the present troubles in that country are concluded. The fact of the British protest was made known here for the first time today by a dispatch from one of the foreign officers of Europe. It says the protest was made through Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister at Pekin. It does not state when the representations were made, but from the fact that the dispatch was received in Washington today, it is taken that the protest occurred within the last day or two. Although the Russian agreement is not specifically referred to, it is said to be clear that the British action is directed against the Russian agreement. The language appears to be similar to that used by Secretary Hay, in the American protest. The effect of the British action is to place the United States, Japan and Great Britain in formal opposition to the signing of a convention by China with any power pending the settlement of the Chinese troubles. The course of Great Britain is the more significant from the fact that that government and Germany have a written alliance relating to Chinese affairs.

The concurrence of these protests probably explains why the Manchurian agrecment has not been signed. There was no definite information received here today at the state department or at any of the foreign embassies as to whether the agreement had been signed or rjected. There was something of a stir in diplomatic quarters over the report coming from official sources that the United States was considering the advisability of addressing Russia directly on the subject. Heretofore, the American objections to the Manchurian agreement have been addressed to China. Copies were furnished the Russian authorities. Several of the foreign representatives advised their governments that this step was contemplated by the United States, but there is no official information available as to how far the consideration of the move has proceeded.

FLOODS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Much Damage Caused to Property by High Water.

NEW YORK, March 29.—From many parts of the state comes news tonight of damage by flood. The waters of rivers and the smaller tributary streams are reported as overflowing their banks, causing widespread inundations which threaten to destroy much property before they begin to subside. Up to midnight the only accident in which any one was injured was that due to the washing out of a culvert near Norwich ditching a Delaware & Lackawanna train. In the accident three people were slightly hurt.

This rush of water which is swelling the streams is due to heavy rains and the consequent melting of the snow which has lain for months and has been deeper than usual in the central and western portions of the state. The Mohawk river, swollen by torrents of water flowing from the snow-covered Adirondacks, is higher than at any time in almost 40 years, and much fear was expressed at Utica during the day that the rising waters would interfere with railroad traffic before tomorrow, but tonight's reports show that the high point is reached, and water is receding. The waters of the Mohawk carried the ice out of the river at Schenectady, and the pressure thus relieved has secured Schenectady so far from serious damage. The water has risen so high, however, that Little Falls reports New York Central trains being run over the West Shore between Frankfort and Utica.

The Genessee valley is afloat in many places, the Genessee and its tributaries not having been so full in five years. A rise of 15 inches in 12 hours is an indication of the rapid rate at which the water is flowing into Rochester and the adjacent villages. Much railroad property is already under water.

DENMARK'S TERMS.

Conditions for the Sale of West Indies to the United States.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"I am able to state, on the very best authority, that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies:

"First, $4,000,000 to be paid to Denmark.

"Second, the population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to the United States.

"Third, if the vote is favorable to the United States, then the inhabitants to become immediately not only American subjects, but American citizens.

"Fourth, products of the island to be admitted to the United States free of duty.

"It is supposed here that Washington will not readily agree to the third and fourth conditions."

Goldsborough's Trial Trip.

Seattle, March 29.—The navy department has designated April 1 as the day for the official trial trip of the torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough, which was built at Portland. The department officials have not yet announced just where the trip will take place.

There is no doubt that the boat will more than make the required time of 30 knots. She has done some speedy running upon the Sound that has made it apparent that she will make a fine showing when she makes the trial trip that will determine whether or not she will be admitted into the navy as one of the defenders of Uncle Sam.

Around the World in a Canoe.

Victoria, B. C., March 29.—Frank Saxby, a prospector, who has been around these parts for about a year, is having a large Indian war canoe decked over, and in company with one companion will attempt to circle the globe in it, going first to Hong Kong, via the Pacific islands. The canoe is a very large one, such as British Columbia Indians use in their travels up and down the coast, and when properly handled can stand almost any kind of weather.

Sulphur Cargo on Fire.

San Francisco, March 29.—The fact has just become known that the big Australian steamer Marianne, which arrived here last Friday from Hakodate, with a cargo of 3,000 tons of sulphur, had been on fire in mid-ocean 10 days before reaching port. Fortunately, the fire was confined to the middle hatch, and was near the surface. The complete flooding of the compartment, in which at least 500 tons of sulphur was stowed, saved the steamer, and possibly the lives of all on board.

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.

Sheridan—The depot at Sheridan is finished.

Coquille—It is proposed at Coquille to organize a fire company.

Table Rock—The Table Rock Irrigating Ditch Company will soon begin work of cleaning and repairing its ditches.

Bald Mountain—The new quartz mill of the Bald Mountain mine started up last week.

Ritter—The floor was blown off the suspension foot bridge at Ritter several days ago by wind.

Hood River—The prospects of the strawberry crop at Hood River are good, and there is an increased acreage.

Union—A plan for starting a free reading room and library at Union is being perfected by women of the city.

Milton—The Offner Fruit Packing Company, of Walla Walla, contemplates erection of a large warehouse at Milton.

Klamath Falls— The work of cleaning out the Klamath Falls irrigating ditch began this week. The ditch will also be widened.

Union—A scheme is under way at Union to erect and equip a two-story brick building for the use of a town commercial club.

Greenhorn—It is reported that the Inter Mountain group in the Greenhorn district has been sold to a syndicate of California capitalists.

Gold Hill— G. Lane will have 25 or 30 tons of ore crushed at Humason & Cheney's quartz mill at Gold Hill. This ore is from the Elsie mine on Blackwell hill.

Umatilla—An O. R. & N. freight train between Umatilla and Wallula passed over a man who was lying on the rails and crushed him beyond recognition.

Granite—There is no public school nearer the Red Boy mine than at Granite, and application has been made for a new school district, with Red Boy as the center.

Condon—A disastrous "pile-up" took place at the sheep camp of S. B. Barker, near Condon. On a separation of the ewes from the lambs the latter piled up in a ditch, and 88 head were smothered.

Sumpter—It is reported from Sumpter that the Golconda mine is showing another rich ore body, and that as underground development continues the prospects of the mine grow better each succeeding day.

Canyon City—James Robinson, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Grant county, died at Canyon City after a lingering illness of nearly years. Deceased was born in New Brunswick, January 12, 1834.

Klamah Falls—The Ashland-Klamath Falls mail route and schedule has been changed. It will hereafter be a daylight run, and the route from Parker's station to Jenny creek will be over the logging camp road.

Canyonville—A company contemplates building a flume from Canyon Creek, five miles south of Canyonville, to the mines owned by Lewis Ash, which are situted about halfway between Riddle and Canyonville.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56@57c; valley, nominal; bluestem, 59c per bushel.

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

Oats—White, $1.25 per cental; gray, $1.20@$1.22½ per cental.

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

Millstuffs—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.

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

Wool—Valley, 14@15c; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22½@25c; dairy, 17½@20c; store, 10@12½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 13@13½c per dozen.

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

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 13½@14c per pound.

Potatoes—45@55c per sack.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $4.75; ewes, $4@4.50; dressed 6½@7c per pound.

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

Veal—Large, 7@7½c per pound; small, 8½@9c per pound.

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

The Brussels automobiles are taxed from 30 to 50 francs per annum, according to horse power.

The Inter Island Telegraph company of Hawaii is the first wireless system to be opened for business.

The case of Missouri against the Chicago drainage trustees will be the first jury trial in the United States supreme court in 107 years.

Professor Shaler, Harvard's geologist, says that within 30 years new mining systems will produce an almost intolerable supply of gold.

The male mosquitoes do not bite, but live on the juices of flowers and plants.

E. A. Leasure, electrician on the Oregon at the battle of Santiago, has been sentenced to Sing Sing for 15 years for manslaughter.

Francis L. Pettus, speaker of the Alabama house of representatives and son of United States Senator E. W. Pettus, died at Montgomery, Ala., from rheumatism.

In 110 years the United States government has lost through dishonest agents and officials approximately $16,000,000 in the handling of gross receipts of $32,663,313,548.13.

KORAN THE ONLY LAW

Civil Government Is Impossible On the Sulu Islands.

JOLO, Island of Sulu, March 20.—The commission was heartily received at the headquarters of the sultan. The residences of many of the people were decorated with flags, the stars and stripes floating through the town, while thousands of firecrackers were exploded in all directions.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and when the sultan had not put in an appearance upon the arrival of the last launch, a cutter was sent with the secretary of the commission to invite the sultan to visit the ship. They brought back his majesty, clothed in gold and purple, and decorated with jewels. He presented a comic opera aspect as he came on board, followed by his ministers and a score of relatives in motley court array. They were greeted with a salute of 17 guns. Commissioner Taft explained to his majesty that there was no disposition on the part of the members of the commission to interfere with the administration of the sultan's affairs or the habits, customs and religion of the people. He said that the only motive governing the commission was the prospective prosperity and happiness of the people of the Sulu Islands, and that the people of the United States expected the treaty to be strictly observed.

The sultan then thanked Commissioner Taft and spoke proudly of the cable and other improvements introduced by the Americans, adding that his best friends were the military officials, and that he expected to abide by the decision of the commissioners and to follow their advice. His majesty then inspected the ship.

That afternoon the sultan was received at the American military headquarters and inspected the troops. Native sports followed, which were witnessed by the commissioners and others.

The Philippine commission sailed this morning for Isabel, island of Basilan. Before leaving the commission had a long consultation with Major Sweet, the American commander at Gato, and Dhul Karnein, the strongest chief of the Sulus, who usually opposes the sultan.

Any measure of civil government in Sulu appears impossible at present. The customs of vassalage, servitude and polygamy prevail. There is no law except the Koran, and that is not always followed. The Morros and Chinese desire a cessation of military rule in Jolo, but the conglomerate character of the population and the uncertainty as to those without the walls render this inadvisable. Military officers consider the treaty unnecessary and an impediment to progress.

FRENCH INFLUENCE GROWING.

Activity in Southern Provinces of China.

HONG KONG, March 30.—It is reported from Canton that the activity of the French is greatly increasing in the neighborhood of that city. Two steamers ply between Hong Kong and Canton, and gunboats are much in evidence on the Chinese waterways. It is also reported that two steamers are being built in France to run between Hong Kong and Canton, and that France intends to subsidize the carrying of the mails. It is also expected that a French postoffice will open in Canton about April 1.

Objections have been lodged to the plying of the steam launches under the tricolor. Chinese captains now fly the tricolor with an addition of three small stars, which are invisible a shore distance away, and as a result, it is said, the Chinese people imagine they are still under the tricolor, and conclude that the French influence is gaining. It is also reported that a French hospital was opened at Shameen some months back for the purpose of receiving Chinese patients. All this aids French influence and prestige.

WHY HE DID NOT SIGN.

Accident to Chinese Minister Saved Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Last Monday, when the world expected that the Russo-Chinese convention as to Manchuria would be signed, the Russia foreign office received word that the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg, Yang Yu, had fallen and been seriously injured. This news was received at the time with a grain of salt, but a representative of the Associated Press was informed at the United States embassy this evening that Yang Yu had not only slipped on a wax floor, bruising his elbow and leg, but hurt his head and was consequently confined to his bedroom. Yang Yu is over 60, and fleshy. He has recently displayed great anxiety in reference to the convention, and has hesitated to sign, particularly since he is in doubt about his reception should he return to China, as he belongs to the liberal party.

Spanish War Claims.

Washington, March 29.—The Spanish war claims commission, of which ex-Senator Chandler is president, has received from the state department a full list of the claims against Spain growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, which were filed in the department up to the 15th of the present month. These claims are all those of American citizens, for under the treaty of Paris, the governments of the United States and Spain undertook to adjust claims of their own citizens. The grand total of these claims is about $30,000,000, and included in the list are five claims in excess of $1,000,000. The largest single claim is that of John W. Brock, on account of property losses, estimated at $2,162,514. Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist who was killed in a Havana prison, is a claimant for $75,000.

Pioneer Stage Operator Drowned.

Oakland, Cal., March 30.—The body of John Allman, a pioneer stage coach operator of the coast, has been found in the harbor, and it is believed he was accidentally drowned. During his lifetime he made a business of bidding on almost every mail-carrying contract in the west, and at one time had more government contracts than any other man engaged in the business. He was a personal friend of President U. S. Grant, and during that official's administration spent much of his time in Washington.

Cambian Slave-Raider Caught.

Bathurst, Cambia, West Africa, March 30.—The camp at Mandani, in Cambia, of Fodi Kabbas, the old slaveraidr who recently attacked a French post, killing several French soldiers, has been captured by the French troops, after a sharp fight, in which Fodi Kabbas himself was wounded and 150 of his followers were killed or wounded. Fifty prisoners were taken. The French had 12 soldiers killed and seven wounded. The camp at Mandani was strongly barricaded with a stockade three feet thick.

TRAPPED AT LAST

General Aguinaldo a Prisoner in American Hands.

WAS CAPTURED BY FUNSTON'S FORCES

Successful Conclusion of the Kansas General's Expedition Into Isabela Province—Is Now in a Manila Jail.

MANILA, March 29.—General Frederick Funstan's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, island of Luzon, has proved completely successful. Aguinaldo was captured there on March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Barry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

Aguinaldo was brought ashore at 3:10 P. M. today and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanang palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the

GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

officers of General MacArthur's staff, and was then escorted to the Endastreet jail.

Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the event. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Manila says that several members of Aguinaldo's staff were captured with him and brought to Manila. The insurgent leader and his men were captured near Casiguran, north of Baler.

Where the Capture Was Made.

The province of Isabela, where the capture of Aguinaldo occurred, is on the island of Luzon, about 200 miles northeast of Manila, and about 75 miles north of Baler, on the eastern coast, which place was made memorable by the capture of Lieutenant Gilmore and his party from the gunboat Yorktown, in April, 1899. Isabela province is wild and mountainous, especially along the coast, where the high range known as Gran Cordillera Oriental extends for 100 miles or more from north to south, the highest points of the range being but a few miles from the shore. Rugged trails, in some places being but a foot or two in width, lead across the mountains, frequently crossed by rushing streams, and where these overflow their banks, the trails are waist deep in mud. It was to this uninviting district that General Funstan and his small band went a short time ago. It was a part of the island that had never before been visited by American troops.

CRIME TO WITHDRAW.

Reign of Terror Will Follow Our Evacuation of Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Representative Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, who has just returned from an extended tour through Cuba, believes that the constitutional convention will accept the Platt amendment, says a Washington special to the World. Continuing, Mr. Warner said:

"We must, of course, turn the island over to the Cubans, but it is a crime against humanity to withdraw at this time. When our troops leave the island you will witness a reign of lawlessness that will startle the world and compel us, in the name of justice, to take matters into our own hands. The Cubans will sign anything or do anything to get us away from their property, and when they have the reins in their own hands, you can expect the worst.

"From what I can learn, they will assess everybody with any money and have a division of the spoils. They will drive all Spaniards and American sympathizers from the island, and for a brief period will revel in loot. Law and order will become a mockery, and a state of anarchy will reign.

"It is foolishness to talk of the Cubans governing themselves at this time or for years to come. The island must become ours eventually, and it seems a shame to undo all the progress made in two years. As it will be, we shall have to intervene within 90 days and set up a protectorate again to begin the work of reconstruction anew."

Slight Skirmishes Reported.

Cape Town, March 29.—Indecisive encounters at widely separated points are reported daily. Fighting took place yesterday at Tarkastadt and Henningfontein, both in Cape Colony. The casualties were few. A command numbering 200, under Commandant Fourie, was dispersed at Thaba N'Chu. According to reports received here, the hills above Dewetsdorp, just occupied by General Bruce Hamilton, were also the scene of a fight lasting several hours yesterday.

Washington Exhibit.

Tacoma, Wash., March 29.—Executive Commissioner O. M. Moore has received word from John B. Weber, of Buffalo, commissioner general of the exposition, that Washington will be allowed 745 square feet in the agricultural building, and 288 square feet in the mining building.

Commissioner General Weber notified Mr. Moore that there would be no fisheries display, except that made by the general government. This is some what unexpected. It is thought in the end the government fisheries exhibit will devote considerable space to the product of Puget Sound, the Columbia river and Alaska.

$1,000,000 HOTEL FIRE.

The Jefferson, at Richmond, Va., Burned, But No Lives Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Jefferson hotel, this city, which was erected and furnished by the late Louis Ginter at a cost of $1,000,000, was destroyed by fire. The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, and was built of buff brick on a granite foundation.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the Main-street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The guests who were first driven out of the Main-street portion of the hotel took refuge in the lobby on the Franklin-street side. There was much excitement, especially among the women, many of whom had retired for the night. Many persons lost all their effects.

No one perished in the flames. The fire started in the linen room from a defective flue. The insurance is about $650,000. All the surrounding houses are filled with property taken from the hotel. There has been some looting, and several arrests have been made. There were in the hotel many works of art, including Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson, which stood in the Franklin-street court. This statue was broken.

Immediately upon the discovery of the fire, which was eating into the ceiling of the linen room, the hotel fire apparatus was brought into play, but the hose burst. Attendants then dashed through the building awakening the guests, many of whom were sleeping and had to be dragged out of bed. Most of the guests on the Franklin-street end of the hotel saved their baggage, and finally the Jefferson statue was gotten out, with the head broken off. The guests in the part where the fire started lost their baggage, and many of them lost all their clothes. Owing to the height of the building, the fire department was at a great disadvantage. The fire made an immense blaze, and practically awakened the entire city. There were no thrilling escapes, the halls and staircases being numerous and wide.

EFFECT OF CAPTURE.

Insurgent Leaders on Luzon Are Expected to Surrender.

MANILA, April 1.—Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room in a wing of the Malacanan palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of battery G, Third artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit with the coat closely buttoned up at the throat and a wide white helmet with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will now assume. Certain visitors are permitted to see Aguinaldo, but newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed.

Since Aguinaldo has been domiciled at the Malacanan palace, persons not provided with special permits have been denied admission to the grounds.

General Trias, the commander of the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon, who recently surrendered to the American authorities, visited Aguinaldo, and told the latter why he had surrendered. Trias said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous; that the independence of the Philippines was impossible, and that the Filipinos had better accept liberty, prosperity and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo, following the surrender of General Trias, will probably occasion the surrender of the insurgent leader Malavar in Batangas province, Luzon; Bellarmino, in Albay province, Luzon, and Lucban, in the island of Samar within a month. Many people visited the residence of General and Mrs. Funston on the Calle Rell, in the suburb of Ermita. The general modestly declined to talk. Mrs. Funston was evidently the happiest woman in the Philippine islands.

General Funston has been recommended for the highest practicable reward. It is believed here that he will receive an appointment of brigadier general in the regular army.

The Panama Waterway.

Washington, April 1.—The conditions under which the Colombian government will consent to the transfer of the French concession for the construction of the Panama canal to this government, should the latter select that route for an isthmian waterway, are before the state department for its consideration. Senor Silvela, the minister from Colombia, called on Secretary Hay today and left with him a memorandum bearing on the subject. This memorandum, being of a confidential nature, the minister refused to discuss its features while the matter is under consideration by the state department. The French concession originally expired in 1904, but it has been extended to 1910.

Work of a Lunatic.

Akron, O., April 1.—The Diamond pottery plant was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in waste soaked in oil placed in various parts of the building. A well-dressed man was noticed loitering about the place some time before the fire started. Earlier in the evening an attempt was made to dynamite the pottery of the Robinson-Merrill Company. The watchman discovered sticks of dynamite placed in various parts of the main building before the fuses had been ignited. At other factories oil-soaked waste was found in various sections of the buildings.

Massacred by Tiburon Indians.

Proenix, Ariz., April 1.—It is reported that a party of goldseekers was massacred by Ceris Indians on the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. Two weeks ago six Mexican prospectors left Tepopa on the west coast of Mexico in a small boat and went to Tiburon island in search of gold. Pedro Pasquleia, one of the party, has reached the mainland in a small boat, and reported a fierce fight with the Indians. He escaped, and believes his comrades were killed.

Another Invention.

Glasgow, Scotland, April 1.—A scientific paper in its issue today gives interesting information of an invention made by Professor Gustave Bischof, of Glasgow University, who has discovered a new process for the manufacture of white lead. His plan is the conversion of the metallic lead into litharge, by means of water gas at a temperature of 300 degrees C. to suboxide. Sufficient water is then added to moisten this suboxide, which is converted into hydrate. The substance is then inserted into a gas-tight apparatus, and by means of carbolic and diluted acetic acid manufactured into white lead.

EFFECT ON TAGALS

Capture of Aguinaldo Leads to Many Surrenders.

GENERAL MBCARTHUR MAKES A REPORT

The Innurrection in the Island of Mindanao Stamped Out—Filipinos Learn That Resistance Is Useless.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—An important dispatch received at the war department today from General MacArthur, in the opinion of the officials went far to support the prediction made by General MacArthur yesterday that the end of the rebellion is near at hand. This dispatch chronicles the surrender of a considerable additional number of rebels and military arms, and the important feature of it is that the surrender marks the complete stamping out of the insurrection in the island of Mindanao, which is, next to Luzon, the largest island in the group. The dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, March 29.—Brigadier General William Cobb reports the surrender at Sumulao, Mindanao, of officers, 160 men, 187 rifles and shotguns, Capistrano's command. This ends the trouble in Mindanao as far as the Filipinos are concerned. Brigadier General Robert P. Hughes reports Alikpali and Ruiz, 34 guns, surrendered to Captain David Shanks, Eighteenth infantry, at Mamburao; 206 guns, Futon's command, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel William S. Scott, Forty-fourth infantry."

The following cablegram was received at the navy department from Admiral Remey:

"Cavite, March 29.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: MacArthur telegraphs: 'Thanks to splendid cooperation of Vicksburg, I have Aguinaldo securely in my possession at Malacanan. General Funston loud in praise of everything navy did. Entire army joins in thanks to yourself, officers and men.' REMEY."

Secretary Long replied to the admiral as follows:

"Remey, Manila: Inform MacArthur highly appreciate his and Funston's generous praise navy, and congratulate them heartily. LONG."

Senator Burton and Representatives Long and Curtis, of Kansas, saw the president after 4 o'clock, when the rush of work had ceased. The president listened attentively to what the delegation had to say, and said he had under consideration the matter of rewarding General Funston for services in capturing the Filipino chief. The delegation regard their interview as encouraging and hope to see the Kansan made a brigadier general in the regular establishment, but its members were careful to say that the president gave them no promise nor any indication as to his intentions in this regard. They would not be surprised, however, if considerable opposition to giving Funston a brigadier generalship should develop at the war department. There is no disposition in the regular establishment to belittle General Funston's exploit, especially since the receipt of General MacArthur's dispatch giving full credit to Funston, but there would naturally be opposition to jumping a volunteer officer 35 years of age into the grade of brigadier general, and the Kansas delegation recognizes this fact.

HERMANN IS TO GO.

Retention Made Impossible by Friction With Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It has practically been determined that Hermann will not remain commissioner of the general land office. While the president speaks well of Hermann, he cannot have him a subordinate to Hitchcock, in view of the friction that exists. Hermann has been tendered a place on the civil service commission, but as this is a reduction both in salary and importance, he does not like to make the change. The president does not want to dump Hermann out in the cold, and the civil service commissionership was suggested to let him down easy.

George D. Meiklejohn, ex-assistant secrteary of war, is mentioned as Hermann's successor. He lost his former place in making a fight for the senate, but it is understood he contributed his full share in the choice of two Republicans, and may be recognized for his party loyalty.

A Dubuque Fire.

Dubuque, Ia., April 1.—A four-story brick structure occupied by George Richardson & Co., manufacturers of shoes, and B. F. Richardson & Co., ladies' shoes, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $118,000.

Says He Is Heir.

Tacoma, Wash., April 1.—Samuel Philby, a Tacoma ship carpenter here, claims to be one of the heirs to the English estate of Thomas Holden, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. Philby's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Shelton Philby, 76 years old, now living in Brazil, Ia., was the granddaughter of Thomas Holden, through her mother. The claim of the Philby heirs combats that of the Broadbents, of Baltimore; Stambaughs, of New York, and others, who claim inheritance through Holden's sister Elizabeth, while the Philby heirs claim direct descent.

Massacred by Indians.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 1.—It is reported that a party of goldseekers was massacred by Ceris Indians on the Island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. Two weeks ago six Mexican prospectors left Tepopa on the west coast of Mexico in a small boat and went to Tiburon island in search of gold. Pedro Pasquleia, one of the party, has reached the mainland in a small boat, and reported a fierce fight with the Indians. He escaped, and believes his comrades were killed.

Japan Preparing for War.

Yokohama, Japan, April 1.—The feeling that there can be no peace in the Orient save by administering a drubbing to Russia, is growing stronger. It is almost the unanimous voice of the native press that if the powers do not take measures to curb Russian aggression, Japan must undertake the task alone. Coupled with the strong undercurrent of public opinion is the evidence that the government is preparing for the emergency with the utmost possible diligence. Unceasing activity at the various naval stations and yards is reported. The nation is evidently gathering its resources and energies for the struggle.