

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week 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 Waldsee arbitrate the Tien Tsin dispute.

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

Gravely of the 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 Kossow Bros. drygoods factory at Sanford, Fla., walked out. The firm recently reduced the price for making overalls from \$1.25 to 93 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 \$3,000.

Great damage has been done by floods in Andalusia.

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

The condition of Representative Livingston, 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 Roller 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 Collesauer 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 landslide 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.

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

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

LEFT TO DIPLOMACY.

Settlement of the Dispute at Tien Tsin.

PEKIN, March 23.—Count Von Waldsee, 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 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 even "sleep out" at night 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 uncalculated and that the Australian marines are just as much needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin. The arrangement made by General Balfour, the French commander, is just 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, Cuba Island, as a destination. The Massachusetts, which followed the two other war ships 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 in value of \$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 \$1,965,684. The exports were valued at \$1,708,222, 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, \$1,954,731 worth being sent to this country in 1899, as against \$2,547,839 worth in 1900.

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 1-cent-per-mile rate promised for 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 offers 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 hands. 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. Palthehouse.

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 prairie at Pendleton early next May, similar to the one near Brown's mill, and other 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 Baker 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 1/2 @ 56 1/2; valley, nominal; bluestem, 59c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$2.80 @ 3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60. Oats—White 44 @ 45c per bushel; gray, 42 @ 43c. Barley—Feed, \$1.50 @ 1.70; brewing, \$1.75 @ 1.90 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran \$15 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$17.50; crop, \$16. Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; clover, \$7 @ 9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 22 1/2 @ 25c; dairy, 18 @ 20c; store, 11 @ 13c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 12 1/2 @ 13c per dozen. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 @ 5c; hens, \$5 @ 5.50; dressed, 11 @ 12c per pound; spring, \$4 @ 5 per dozen; ducks, \$5 @ 6; geese, \$6 @ 8 per dozen; turkeys, live, 9 @ 10c; dressed, 13 @ 14c per pound. Potatoes—45 @ 55c per sack. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$4.75; ewes, \$4 @ 4.50; dressed, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5 @ 5.25; light, \$4.75 @ 5; dressed, 6 @ 7c per pound. Veal—Large, 7 @ 7 1/2c per pound; small, 8 1/2 @ 9c per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.50 @ 4.75; cows, \$4 @ 4.50; dressed beef, 7 @ 8c per pound. Hops—12 @ 14c per pound; 1899 crop, 6 @ 7c. Wool—Valley, 14 @ 15c; Eastern Oregon, 9 @ 12c; mohair, 21 @ 23c per pound.

MUST REFUND THE BONDS.

Pima 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 Pima county bonds. It held that the territory must refund these bonds, amounting now, with interest, to \$352,000. Incidentally, the opinion re-establishes the territorial self-government on the lines of the territory sought two years ago to abolish. The bonds, amounting to \$200,000 were issued by Pima 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 an interest. All the bonds are held in New York.

Government Calls for Bids.

Seattle, Wash., March 25.—Quartermaster Ruhlen will tomorrow issue an invitation to the various shipping concerns doing business between Seattle and Tacoma to submit 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 near the interior of Alaska. Major Ruhlen roughly estimates 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 26. The government will have four ships in the Alaskan service.

His Last Raid.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 25.—Tom Ketchum, the notorious 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 Fossil, N. M., the penalty for which, in this territory, is death.

Northwest Pensioners.

Washington, March 25.—Pensioners have been granted as follows: Oregon—Original, William H. Rumley, Medford, 48; Mexican war survivor, increase, Samuel B. Jackson, Eugene, 412; widows, increase, special act February 29, Catherine A. Young, Portland, 412; war with Spain, original, John Dennis, Portland, 412. Washington—Original, Thomas F. Yanson, Seattle, 48; Peter Chambers, Port Angeles, 48; William M. Mattox, Thorp, 48.

BOTH SIDES RETIRE.

Troops Withdrawn From Disputed Land at Tien Tsin.

BERLIN, March 25.—The war office has the following from Count von Waldsee: "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 ten 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 fracture ended. The opinion of the British is that the promptness of General Barrow in calling up 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 Madras troops 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 complete amnesty 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 on the lines of Jamaica, and to grant them a year's exemption from military service. More over, 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, 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 disagreed 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 of the whites, who 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."

WANT CIVIL RULE.

Negros is Ready for Provincial Government.

BACALOR, island of Negros, March 25.—According to reports from 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 government 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 Negros would be supplied with American teachers and he outlined the need of organizing provinces uniformly with other islands. The announcement of yesterday's surrender in the island of Panay was greeted with applause.

General Harrison's Estate.

Indianapolis, March 25.—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 \$390,000. 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 heavy snow storm, blowing 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 200 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 25.—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 the York (Pa.) Ice Manufacturing Co.

Earned His Pardon.

Topeka, Kan., March 25.—Governor Stanley today pardoned convict Floyd Graham, who aided Warden Tockinson 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 25.—In the province of Cavite, four insurgent officers, and 23 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.

APOLOGY DEMANDED

Russians Refuse to Give In at Tien Tsin.

HAVE ORDERED BRITISH TO WITHDRAW

General Wogack Refuses to Accept Von Waldsee's Arbitration—English Troops Being Rushed to the Scene.

LONDON, March 22.—"General Wogack has refused to accept Count von Waldsee's arbitration at Tien Tsin," says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, "and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag. General Barrow refuses to do either, and in refusing has the support of the British government. British reinforcements are being sent." "Russia's proceedings in Corea," says the Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now openly aggressive, and it is believed that she is about to make further demands in connection with Masampo." "The officials of the foreign office here have received no information of an outbreak of hostilities at Tien Tsin. Their latest advice says the situation remains the same. The rumor (credited by a news agency to the London stock exchange and published in New York) that the British and Russians are first in other at Tien Tsin, has not even reached the leading stock exchange firms.

Preparing for Trouble.

Tien Tsin, March 22.—A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Peking for Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning. One French, an Italian and a German warship are outside the bar. A dust storm prevented Count von Waldsee, who arrived here yesterday, from proceeding for Peking until this morning. Ninety British marines arrived here last night from the Taku forts to replace the Indian guards on the disputed land. In addition to the Australian troops left Peking for Tien Tsin, reinforcements are coming to be ready in case of necessity. The British are under arms to prevent the settlement being rushed, but they do not anticipate such extremes. General Lorne Campbell, the English commander, and General Wogack, commanding the Russians, met Count von Waldsee upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Waldsee said that it was useless for him to give even an opinion regarding the matters at issue.

European Diplomats Watching the Case With Interest.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "The European diplomats in Washington are deeply interested in the action of the United States in sending the armored cruiser New York to Morocco to aid the American consul in exacting an apology and obtaining a settlement of claims aggregating \$50,000. France's interest is probably greater than that of any other country because it is no secret that she hopes some day to extend her sovereignty over the whole north-western coast of the African continent. France requested the United States some time ago to denounce its negotiations with Tunis, over which a French protectorate had been established, and this would probably have been a step in the direction of having the United States denounce its treaties with Morocco, under which it is proceeding in demanding the settlement of claims. The United States declined the request. It is treating with Morocco as a sovereign power. While no bombardment of any Moroccan town is contemplated, the presence of an American man-of-war is expected to have a salutary effect in obtaining immediate compliance with the demands of this government. The New York will remain at Massarah until Consul General Gummere returns from Marakesh, and announces a satisfactory settlement."

Murder by Bulgarian Brigands.

Washington, Me., 22.—The Turkish minister has received a telegram from the governor-general of Salonica stating that Bulgarian brigands, after having murdered four Mussulmen inhabitants of the Bukahelini mountains, burned their bodies. The criminals were arrested and confessed. They were turned over to the court for justice by the authorities.

Relations Are Strained.

Lima, Peru, March 22.—It is reliably reported that D. F. Osman y Pardo, Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, is engaged in drafting a note of protest against the policy of Chile, which will be sent to all the republics in North, Central and South America. It is also understood that the Peruvian minister at Santiago de Chile, Cesario Chacaltana, has already presented a note protesting and announcing his retirement, which the Peruvian government will not publish here until Senor Chacaltana has left Chile.

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 Glengarden, N. J., while its inhabitants were asleep last 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 engine 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 racing cars until he got opposite the depot at Glengarden, when the second section smashed into the first. The first section, composed of the coal cars, was going at a high rate of speed, and one of its cars was struck by the tank car. The oil tanks on the runaway section were hurled 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 tank cars 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 risked their lives to free horses, cows and dogs in outbuildings, but other unfortunate animals could not be rescued, and were burned. Within five minutes after the first explosion the fowling river of oil had reached the Masonic Temple in the heart of the village and ten minutes later that structure was enveloped in flames. The burning of the 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 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 \$60,000 to \$75,000.

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