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MORO LEADER.

PUBLISHED....
IN THE INTEREST OF SHERMAN COUNTY.
Keep Your Eye on the Leader.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

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

The Nicaragua canal bill will be pushed through both houses this month.

Mexican liberals favor the candidacy of President Diaz for re-election by a vote of three to one.

The league of Republican clubs of Oregon convened at the armory in Portland, with 800 delegates present.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake has announced her candidacy for the presidency of the National Women Suffragist Association.

Members of the Algonquin Club, a leading social organization of Bridgeport, Conn., have declined to entertain W. J. Bryan.

The plague in Honolulu has broken out in several isolated places outside of the orginally infected district, and its progress is regarded as serious.

John D. Rockefeller is no longer president of the Standard Oil Company. He resigned last December, but the facts were kept secret until now.

Fifty-seven paintings, the property of Austin H. King, of Providence, R. I., were sold at auction in New York for $77,375, an average of $1,356 per picture.

Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, was received by the Transvaal government, and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

Secretary Root has sent to congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States. It shows the total number of men available for military duty, but unorganized, as 10,343,150 and an aggregate organized strength of 106,339.

Astoria, Or., now has the right of immediate transporation. A dispatch from Washington states that Senator George W. McBride's bill providing for such has passed the senate. This means a bonded warehouse at Astoria and the unloading of Oriental freight at that place.

By way of preparation for the great struggle now in progress, the Boers in the year 1898 bought from France alone, guns, swords, carbines, pistols, cartridges, lead, zinc, powder caps, fuses, etc., to the invoiced value of $386,000, according to a report of the state department from United States Consul Covert at Lyons.

A movement has begun in Oakland and Berkeley to send relief to the Donkhobor colonies in Manitoba, which are suffering for food. The Donkhobors are represented as worthy people, greatly attached to their religious belief, which resembles that of the Quakers. They will not bear arms, and were driven out of Russia by the compulsory military service.

The British are preparing to invade the Free State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The famous Cherokee hydraulic gold mine, of Oroville, Cal., from which $13,000,000 in gold has been taken, and comprising 100 miles of water ditches, 30 miles of "debris" canals and 1,500 acres of patented channels, has been purchased by a Pittsburg syndicate.

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

Henry Hughes, a hero of the old navy, has been admitted into the county almshouse at Chester, Pa., at the age of 95 years.

Cannonading does not interfere with the sending of wireless telegraph messages. This has been tested in South Africa.

During the last year 25,202,901 bushels of grain and 2,198,513 gallons of molasses were used for the manufacture of liquor in this country.

William L. Wallace, of Chicago, has been appointed special agent in the census bureau, in charge of the collection of lumber manufacture statistics.

Fort Bayard, N. M., has been discontinued as a garrison post and the buildings will be turned over to the surgeon general of the army for a sanitarium.

Jay B. Burrows, one of the principal organizers of the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist party in Nebraska, died suddenly at his home in Lincoln county from lumbago.

LATER NEWS.

The Corbett-Jeffries fight will take place at Coney Island about the middle of May.

T. Daniel Frawley has made arrangements to take a copmany of actors to Cape Nome.

An alliance, offensive and defensive, has been consummated between England and Portugal.

The English nation has settled down to the realization that the war with the Boers will last a long time.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has declined to sign the peace agreement and the case will go to the courts.

A destructive fire visited the city of San Salvador, Central America. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

The United States transport Columbia arrived at San Francisco from Manila. She made the trip in 30 days.

Three ballot-box stuffers of Philadelphia were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of $500 each.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers was adopted by the senate It was offered by Allen, of Nebraska.

Lord Roberts has addressed a letter to Presidents Kruger and Steyne, complaining of the wanton destruction of property in Natal.

Three children of P. D'Arcy, living near South Union, Wash., were poisoned by drinking the water from an abandoned well.

Six men were injured by an explosion in the Columbia firecracker works at Fostoria, Ohio. A large part of the factory was wrecked.

It has been decided by the secretary of the navy to appoint Commander Seaton Schroder to be the first naval governor of the Samoan island of Tutuila.

The house committee on military affairs will investigate into the Idaho mining riots at Wardner, which the federal troops, under General Merriam, suppressed.

In Chicago, 7,000 workingmen who have been engaged on buildings in course of construction, quit work. It is the beginning of a war between labor and the contractor.

The jury in the case of Roland B. Molineaux, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Adams, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree It is said the trial has cost $200,000.

The Boers have taken Inkandla, a Zululand magistracy. The magistrate the night previous exploded the magazine, and, with his staff and police, evacuated the place and proceeded to Eshowe.

Lord Roberts and General Kitchener have started for the front.

The insurgents have been driven out of Legaspi, province of Albay.

Thousands viewed the remains of Senator Goebel at Covington, Ken.

Affairs in Santo Domingo are in a turbulent condition. Insurrection is breeding.

It is said the dowager empress of China is afraid to depose the emperor at present.

On account of the serious roadbed washout on its Lewiston division, the Northern Pacific will lose $100,000.

The transports Pathan and Sherman arrived at San Francisco from Manila. On board the Sherman are 75 invalid soldiers.

Fire at Little Rock, Ark., destroyed property to the value of $265,000. The J. P. Quinn Dry Goods Company will lose $150,000.

British troops crossed the Upper Tugela river at Kolendrift with the object of storming the Boer positions, but were driven back.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners revolted at the treatment they received at the hands of Filipinos, dispersed their captors and hold the fort.

The largest office building in the world is to be erected in New York City, by the Alliance Realty Company. It will be 20 stories high and will cost $4,000,000.

President Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company denies that the leading refineries of the company were closed down as a result of the loss of business.

Fish commissioners of Oregon and Washington have issued a statement that only citizens were granted licenses and that false claims may have been made in some instances.

The mortality in the city of Bombay, India, in one day was unprecedented. There was a total of 408 deaths. The situation is aggravated by the advent of famine refugees.

Word has been received by the department of Indian affairs and by the police authorities of fresh troubles among the Indians of Upper Laird, B. C. Seven members of a Scotch family are said to have been murdered.

The Sunset Telephone Company of Oakland, Cal., has mortgaged to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, its entire possessions in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, as security for the payment of gold interest-bearing bonds to the amount of $2,500,000.

Bigamists in Hungary are required by law to live with both wives in the same house.

The National Live Stock association recommends leasing government grazing lands.

Alan Arthur, son of the late president, lives in Europe. He finds that his income goes further there.

Kansas City is to have another interurban electric railroad, to run to Olathe, Kan., 21 miles distant.

Hundreds of physicians from Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are arranging to go to Paris on a special excursion.

Rev. J. M. Atwater died in Cleveland, O., at the age of 62 years. He was at one time president of Hiram college.

Andrew Carnegie told a Bible class in New York poverty is blessed and a boy should not be afraid to argue with his employer.

An Italian bishop has invented an aparatus to warn a railway engineer of a train approaching on the same track and indicate its distance.

ILLINOIS TOWN WIPED OUT

Destructive Tornado Visits Collinsville.

FOURTEEN PERSONS INJURED

Storm Was Severely Felt at St. Louis, Where It Caused Much Damage—Much Property Lost.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10.—The town of Collinsville, Ill., 12 miles from St. Louis, on the Vandalia railroad, narrowly escaped destruction by a tornado today. Fourteen persons were injured in the immediate vicinity of the village, some of them fatally and there was much damage to property. Miners who live in the outskirts of town lost most by the wind. A group of three residences standing on a hill were reduced to splinters.

The injured are: Paul Quarandi, aged 35, severely bruised and burned, perhaps fatal; Otto Odderhole, 17, arm broken, internally injured, serious; Sophie Fix, 17, skull fractured and bruised, thought to be fattally injured; Newton Anderson, scalp wound and bruised face, not serious; Theodore Lawrence, cut and bruised and internally injured; Frank Kobart, seriously bruised; son and daughter of Frank Kobart, severely cut and bruised; Tony Skalla, wife and two children, badly bruised; Barney Falette, scalp wound and arteries cut; Tom Pomatts, left arm broken. The last two named were blown several hundred feet from their house into a field.

About 2:30 A. M. the storm was first felt at a point one mile south of Collinsville. The first house demolished was that occupied by Frank Kobart. He, his son and daughter, were buried in the debris and it was some time before they were rescued, bruised and bleeding, from the wreckage. From this place the wind swept to the north, its path being west of Collinsville, about a quarter of a mile, and the last trace of the storm is observed at Hightville, a manufacturing suburb, one mile away.

After the Kobart house, a group of three dwellings was felled by the wind. They were occupied by John and Paul Marquette and Philip Crossan, and their families. All the occupants escaped injury, except John Marquette. His hurts from falling timbers are not severe, but he is badly burned, for the debris caught fire from an overturned lamp and the flames reached him before the neighbors could rescue him. The Hightville Coal Company's building was the next attacked, the immense smokestack being leveled to the ground and the walls somewhat damaged.

From there the wind reached the Vandalia tracks, laying waste telegraph poles for the distance of a quarter of a mile. Beyond the Vandalia tracks stood a group of large frame houses occupid by the Lawrence, Odderhole and Fix families. The storm leveled them, and nothing is left, save a mass of tangled wreckage. It was here that Mr. Odderhole and Mr. Lawrence received their serious injuries and here also the members of the Fix family were wounded. That the children were not killed is a marvel. Harry Fix and his sister Sophie were asleep in the same room on the second floor. The house seemed to separate and brother and sister were let down with their beds to the ground floor. There they were found upon their couches, which had not been broken by the fall, Harry not injured in the least, but Sophie crushed under a fallen timber.

The Work of a Fiend.

Walla Walla, Feb. 10.—Frank Royce, farmer, living 12 miles northeast of this city, on the Washington & Columbia River railroad, left the city this afternoon in a drunken condition. When he reached Dixie he became involved in a fight with a man named Rufus Woods, biting his nose nearly off. Royce proceeded to the home of his grandfather, B. F. Royce, with whom he had been living, about two miles above Dixie. Woods followed in pursuit of Royce, and the two men continued their struggles in the presence of the elder Royce. Frank Royce pulled a gun and shot at Woods, but missed and killed his grandfather. Young Royce then fired several more shots at Woods, but without effect.

Harper Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 10.—The reorganization committee of Harper & Bros., publishers, representing over $11,650,000 of the company's indebtedness, has filed an answer in the clerk's office of the United States district court to the petition in bankruptcy filed on January 22 against the company. The answer denies that Harper & Bros. have committed the acts of bankruptcy or any of them set forth in the petition, and aver that Harper & Bros. should not be declared bankrupt for any cause, and they pray that they may be inquired into by the courts.

Venezuela Troops Invade Brazil.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the Venezuelan troops invaded Brazilian territory, and were opposed by the forces of the latter republic, which were forced to retreat after a serious fight.

Murdered His Family.

Denver, Feb. 9.—A special to the Times from Blackhawk, Colo., says: W. M. Allen, a carpenter, this morning shot and killed his daughter Zula, aged 6 years, in her bed, then shot his wife twice and finally shot himself in the breast. The father and mother are dying. The cause assigned for the shooting, as expressed by Mrs. Allen, is because she was compelled to live in Blackhawk. The family formerly lived in Illinois and Kansas City.

China Going Backward.

Peking, Feb. 10.—The dowager empress of China, it is asserted, appears to be determined to relapse into the ancient conservatism. Yesterday she issued an edict commanding the return to the old manner of study, according to the teachings of Confucius, for examinations for official rank and ordering the abolition of the study of the "now depraved and erroneous subjects of the Western schools," and threatening with punishment the teachers of such subjects. The closing of the new university of Peking is expected to follow speedily.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

Further Advices Brought by the Empress of China.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 11.—The steamer Empress of China, brings the following Oriental advices:

A terrible accident is reported from the Wuhu river. A junk was caught in a snow squall and turned turtle, all on board, numbering 20 in all, being drowned.

From Nago-Ya, Japan, comes news of another terrible accident. A fire broke out January 23, in a large spinning mill at Koryo Mura, in the Owari prefecture. Two buildings were destroyed and 31 factory girls burned to death. Six were injured badly and a number slightly injured.

The Fleur de Lutus, as the junk being sent from Hong Kong to the Paris exposition is called, has started on her adventurous trip from the China sea to the French capital. The junk, which is one of the common Chinese kind, is 72 feet long and 28 feet wide. She will stop on the route at Saigon, Singapore, Colombo and Aden. The junk will be towed through the Suez canal. Captain Bourdonnet, who is in charge of her, is accompanied by his wife, one French sailor, nine annimatos and nine Chinese.

A great conflagration occurred at Kiuang, December 29. In all 300 buildings were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage will exceed $1,000,000. Most of the buildings destroyed were big shops.

At Saigon, an Innimite woman has given birth to twins, joined together after the manner of the famous Siamese twins. The infants were placed on exhibition immediately after their birth and it is intended to send them to the Paris exhibition. The French paper at Saigon protested against this treatment of the newly born infants on the ground of inhumanity. An injunction was applied for, but was refused by the courts.

According to a dispatch received from Nganking, the provincial capital of Anhui, and translated by the North China Daily News, it seems that, encouraged by the successes of the marauding band in Shantung, a number of rowdies of the former province have lately banded themselves into a society called the Siao Tao Hui, or Little Swords Association, having the same objects in view as their predecessor, the Tai Tao Hui, or Great Swords Association, that of plundering converts and men of wealth. The new association, it appears, commenced its work on the Yank Tee river, and raided a wealthy family of the name of Wu, a few miles north of Wuhu, carrying away a large quantity of spoils and wounding several persons. The next step of the bandits was to plan a raid on a number of Christian families living near Wuhu, where there is an American mission chapel in the charge of a missionary, but the inhabitants became alarmed and summoned soldiers, which scared away the marauders, all of whom boldly declared that they belonged to the Little Swords, whose mission was to exterminate converts to outside religions and missionaries.

STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Caused One Death and Heavy Property Loss.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Considerable damage to property in various parts of the city and vicinity was wrought between 2 and 4 A. M. by a wind storm that reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour and was of the nature of a tornado. The barometer fell to 29.25, the lowest point ever reached in this vicinity, according to the weather bureau officials here. Previous to the wind storm a terrific thunder storm had raged for several hours, the rain falling in torrents. The rainfall was 1.9 inches.

Mrs. Susie Thompson became entangled in a live wire, which had been blown down, and was killed. In the burned district between Franklin avenue, Morgan street, Third and Sixth streets, $20,000 worth of property was destroyed. At 827 North Third street, the four story building occupied by the George A. Benton Commission Company and the Sage & Richmond Commission Company was blown down. It was next door to one of the buildings destroyed in Sunday's fire, and its walls had been weakened. At the ruins of Penny & Gentle's department store, Broadway and Franklin avenue, a cupola left standing at the west end of the north wall and a huge brick chimney topped by a tall sheet iron smokestack were carried down by the force of the wind. Policeman Ferie, who had been standing near, had a narrow escape from death. Much delay and considerable damage was suffered by nearly every railroad entering the city from the east side of the river.

At Jefferson City, Mo., the wind and rain storm was one of the most severe ever felt there. It was followed by a fall of 63 degrees in temperature and a snow storm, which is now raging. Anton Heister, aged 65, was blown from his door onto a stone walk and killed.

Stolen Money Returned.

London, Feb 11.—The sum of £20,000, the balance of £60,000 stolen from Parr's bank a year ago, has been mysteriously returned The notes were found this morning enclosed in a steamer passbook

Plumer's Force Defeated.

Pretoria, Feb. 11.—Colonel Plumer's force, on February 2, attacked the Boer position near Ramonsta and, after heavy fighting, including an endeavor to take the place by storm, the British were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. No Boers were injured.

Severe Storm at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10.—Minneapolis today experienced the severst snow storm of the winter. Business is paralyzed, and trains are late.

Plague in Manila.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 10.—According to news brought by the steamer Empress of China, the plague is reported to be gaining much headway in Manila. Telegrams to the Japan Daily Mail, under date of January 17, are to the effect that there were 12 cases on one street on that date. The outbreak is said to be causing great excitement.

The Manila Times of an earlier date says that some excitement was caused by the report of two cases of a disease believed to be bubonic plague. The victims were Chinese, who came from steamer from Hong Kong.

BRAVE HERO LAID TO REST

The Burial of Lawton with Fitting Honors.

TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT HERO

Funeral Was Well Attended—The President, His Advisers and Many Officers of High Rank Were Present.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Major-General Henry W. Lawton was buried today in the national cemetery, at Arlington. It was a nation's tribute to a national hero, and the sorrow of a whole people was expressed when America added the chaplet of cypress to the brow that so long had worn the laurel.

The burial service beneath the leafless trees at Arlington was preceded by services in the church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, at which every department of the army and navy within reach of Washington, Lawton's old comrades of the line staff, the diplomatic corps in all its brilliance of uniform and decoration, and as many citizens of all degrees as were fortunate enough to find standing room within the walls, were present.

But the crowd within was insignificant compared with the thousands who braved the lowering winter day for a glimpse of the flag-draped caisson, with its military escort, as it passed through the streets. Hundreds more made the toilsome pilgrimage to Arlington to hear the last words pronounced above the open grave, where president, cabinet and general commanding the army stood with bowed heads until the last volley had been fired and the bugle sounded "taps."

For a day and night the body of the soldier lay in state in the Church of the Covenant. So it lay this morning, when the doors were opened, troopers from his old command with sabers drawn keeping vigil at the head and foot.

Beneath the soft lights of the altar rose a tropical jungle of palms, and higher than the flag-draped coffin rose banks of flowers, tributes from every quarter of the land. At his head hung in dim folds the battle flag from San Mateo, still on its bamboo staff, and supported by one of the men who was near him when he fell. From the ceiling hung the red centered flag of the Eighth corps, under which he had won perpetual fame in two island wars. About, as the shrill pipes of the organ trembled with the opening anthem, stood grouped his superiors and his brother officers, with whom and for whom his life work had been done. Close to the coffin sat President McKinley, and on his right the secretary of state. With them were the secretary of war, the attorney-general, the secretary of the navy, the postmaster-general, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture. Close by were Mrs. Lawton, little Manley and the others of the family, and to the left General Miles, General Merritt, General Brooke, General Shafter and their staff officers, all in uniform and all Lawton's commrades, who at one time or another had camped and fought with him. In the body of the church was a scarcely less notable gathering, assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus, the military committees of the house and senate, diplomats, the Orientals in their flowing robes of somber color, and the Europeans resplendent in decorations, among them the Spanish minister. There were delegations from the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R. and other patriotic societies.

Body Washed Ashore.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The body of Burton M. Hardiman, cousin of Mrs. J. K. Miller, of Oakland, better known in the literary world as Florence Hardiman Miller, has been washed ashore on Angel island, in the bay of San Francisco Whether death was caused by suicide or accident is unknown. Hardiman's home was in Oswego, Kan., where his mother and one of his sisters reside.

Riots in Martinique.

Fort de France, Martinique, Feb. 11.—A mob of about 1,200 has since last Monday been preventing the harvesting of sugar cane. The movement is extending and troops have been sent in all directions. An infantry post of 25 men was attacked and fired upon its assailants, killing nine men and wounding 15. In the commune of Le Francois, two incendiary fires have occurred on plantations.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Acting Immigration Commissioner Schell, at this port, has forwarded to National Immigration Commissioner Powderly, at Washington, a protest against the intended colonization of a large tract of land in California with 1,500 Russian emigrants now in the Northwest territory.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The United States transport Logan arrived today from Manila. The voyage occupied 26 days. The Logan brought 14 passengers. February 3, Robert Gray, late of company B, Twenty-second infantry, died at sea from dysentery. The body was embalmed and brought here.

The Spokane & British Columbia Telephone & Telegraph Company has obtained a mandamus to compel the Spokane city council to grant a franchise for this company in the streets of the city. Its application for a franchise was rejected last June. The company claims that its right to equal protection under the constitution entitles it to the same privileges in building up business as is granted to the rival company.

Goebel's Assassin.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 10.—The police of Peoria have unearthed what they think is a clew to the assassin of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky. A young man arrived in the city last fall whose name was George F. Ahlers, claiming that his father was a member of the firm of Hoffman & Ahlers, of Cincinnati. He claimed Kentucky as his home, and when under the influence of drink was easily excited and would work himself into a violent passion while discussing politics. He said repeatedly that it was his evidence that acquitted Mr. Goebel of murder.

MINES AND MINING.

Lawlessness and Terror will Reign at Cape Nome This Summer.

There will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska, next summer, in the opinion of John G. Brady, governor of the territory, and George N. Wright, postmaster at Cape Nome, unless congress takes steps to establish civil government on a firm foundation and makes laws defining the proprietorship of claims. Governor Brady and Mr. Wright are in the East endeavoring to obtain the appointment of United States judges at Sitka, Circle City and Cape Nome. An extraordinary rush of goldseekers to the last named place is expected next May when communication with the outside world is reopened. Mr. Wright believes that before the end of the summer, there will be 60,000 persons in Cape Nome.

"We want the general land laws extended to Alaska, so that we have homestead rights," said Mr. Wright last night, "otherwise we cannot help having a great deal of trouble. We are without the legal form of government. We have organized one of our own, electing a mayor, a council, chief of police and other officers, but it has no standing in law. There were 2,000 men there last year, and they agreed among themselves to observe each other's rights, but it will be different when we have 60,000.

"In law, nobody has any right to the beach, between the high and low water marks, where there are rich deposits of gold. It ought to be laid off in small plots for the sale of the mineral rights. Though gold was discovered in Cape Nome a year ago last September, we did not get the news in Seattle until last May. We suspected at first that it was a scheme of the steamship companies to get passengers, as the Yukon business was getting slack. I telegraphed to Washington to be appointed postmaster and was appointed over night by wire. I got to Nome July 4, when there was not a sluice box in the district.

"Lumber came in later, and about $3,500,000 of gold was taken out last summer. One claim in Anvil creek paid $175,000 in five weeks. I know because I handled the money. Three claims in Snow gulch paid $500,000.

Test of Newspaper Advertising.

Between the acts recently at Wallack's New York theater, ushers distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed which one had attracted him to the performance—newspapers, bill boards, window lithographs or something else. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the ushers, and of that number 991 had been attracted by the newspapers solely.

On the Yukon the gold is well below the surface, but at Nome it lies near the top of the ground. Many claims have been staked out, but there is a vast region still to be explored. The formation is very peculiar. Back of the beach, which is white sand, and rising 10 feet above it, is a flat strip called tundras, which extends from two to four miles back to the mountains. This has a layer of moss or peat on top, then comes a layer of blue clay from 6 to 15 inches thick, and then the white sand to bedrock 25 feet below. The gold in the white sand runs from 50 cents to $1.50 a pan, and the pay streak of ruby sand on the bedrock runs $5 to the pan, besides coarse gold.

"One of the steamers took 350 tons of sand shoveled at random from the beach to San Francisco last year. It was put into a smelter and yielded $9,000 in gold. The beach has been prospected for 15 miles. Nobody knows where the gold came from. Some think it was from hills brought down by glaciers, and some think it was thrown up by a volcano.

"Governor Brady wants Alaska to come in as a state when the population has been increased by the rush next summer. He is the one man that all the people there have absolute confidence in. If we are admitted to the Union we can take care of ourselves. Miners began coming down from the Yukon last fall, and more will come. If we do not get authority to protect ourselves we shall have trouble."

In Delaware last week the National Cape Nome Mining & Transportation Company was organized with a capital of $5,000,000, to establish a steamship line and work with machinery claims covering 920 acres of beach and tundras. Francis B. Thurber, F. L. Loring and George Crawford are the incorporators.

The entire season's output of grainbags from the Walla Walla penitentiary has already been applied for, and many applications have been refused because of lack of capacity to supply them. The price has not yet been fixed. It is estimated that 10,000,000 sacks will be needed for the season's grain, only one-eighth of which can be manufactured at the state prison.

Mining Convention Delegates.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, is anxious to appoint delegates to the International Mining Convention, which meets in Milwaukee, Wis., in June. It is desirable that the state be well represented at the convention, and the governor will appoint any reputable citizen who may wish to attend. Three delegates will go from the state university school of mining, and three from the agricultural college school of mining.

Mrs. Maggie J. Ziegler got a verdict for $2,000 in a suit against Spokane for damages sustained by reason of falling on a defective sidewalk.

Cathlamet taxpayers have declared in favor of spending its road money, about $1,000, in planking a new county road that enters the town.

Captain R. Page Wainworth left Walla Walla Tuesday night for Vancover with a band of 67 horses purchased by him for the government.

High heels originated in Persia, where they were worn to raise the feet from the burning sands.

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

Albay Province Much Harassed by Them.

AMERICANS SUFFER LOSSES

Bubonic Plague and Smallpox Among the Filipinos—Operations of Bell and Beacon in Luzon.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Of late the insurgents in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally against them, they scatter, returning when the Americans retire.

They shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the towns in that province are practically deserted, except by the garrison. Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed insurgents prevent them going back. It is reported that there is much suffering among them, owing to lack of food. As a result of these conditions, the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inaccessible.

Colonel Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on transports. Many insurgents retreated to that part of the island from Cavite and Batangas provinces. Another expedition will soon terat to garrison towns along the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Guerilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Colonel Schwan, while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of 100 cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beacon, with six companies of the Forty-second infantry, had a two hours' fight with General Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong province, near the lake. Here, also, the insugents were dispersed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a captain.

General Bell is operating southward through Zambales province with a small force.

Another expedition is proceeding northward from Subig. It is reported that the insurgents general, Alejandro, has recovered from his wound and has assembled a large force in that district.

The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed.

Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in the towns on the northern coast. Two officers of the Thirty-sixth infantry have died of the disease and another officer and several soldiers have been stricken.

ASSIMILATION OF CHINA.

Disaster in Too Great Speed—Chinese Pastmaster in Trade.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—"The greatest question of our time is whether the assimilation of the commercial force of China by the world will be a quick or slow process," declared Benjamin I. Wheeler, president of the University of California, who passed through Chicago today on his way East. "If the process be speedy," he continued, "there is likely to be a disastrous disturbance, but if it be natural and unforced, a peaceful adjustment will be insured. Therefore, the question, not so much of the Chinese as of China, is of paramount importance to Americans.

"The pressure of ages has made of the Chinese, pastmasters in commerce. Their lack has been iron, and as the commercial development of this country has been characteristically that of metals, they have seemingly been distanced. But let them once acquire instruction from the Western world in the metal arts, and they will be able, with their genius, to revolutionize the commerce of the globe."

Blizzard in Colorado.

Denver, Feb. 13.—A blizzard is sweeping over Colorado. The central and northern portions of the state are in the throes of the storm which is gradually moving southward. Snow has been falling in the mountains nearly all day, with no prospect of immediate abatement. As yet railroad traffic has not been affected to any great extent, but a continuance of the storm will seriously interfere with it. Reports from Southern Wyoming and Western Nebraska are to the effect that a blizzard has been raging in that vicinity today and is continuing.

Methodists in this country propose to raise $20,000,000 as a "20th century thank-offering fund." This immense sum will be used for educational, charitable and church purposes.

Family Was Asphyxiated.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Martin Jordan, an engineer, his wife Mary and their 5-months-old boy, were accidentally asphyxiated by gas last night in their home at Forty-third street and Stewart avenue.

Biscuit Company's Fire.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 13.—Fire today in the Gilliam block, occupied by the National Biscuit Company, completely gutted the building, doing $60,000 damage.

Newfoundland to Offer Money.

St. John's N. F., Feb. 13.—At the forthcoming special session of the Newfoundland legislature, called for February 19, the government will propose a vote of $20,000 toward the imperial patriotic fund, as the colony is unable to send any volunteers to South Africa. All political parties have signified their approval of the measure extending the modus vivendi with respect to the French treaty shore.

New York, Feb. 13.—Nathaniel A. Boynton, the inventor of heating apparatus, died last night, aged 77.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Large Deliveries Made on Previous Contracts.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

This year starts with much of the year's business already done, and all comparisons will prove misleading if that fact is not taken into account. Last year the certainty of great improvement had come before the year opened, and there was a rush to get in orders before works became crowded and prices advanced. This year the works are already crowded for months ahead in most lines, and prices had already advanced so far that recoil had already commenced in some branches, and was thought probable in others.

With the exception of woolen manufactures, the chief industries have met less new business in January than last year, though deliveries on previous contracts have been larger than a year ago.

Wheat rose 1 cent, but soon reacted. Atlantic exports were only 1,466,592 bushels, flour included, for the week. Pacific exports have been 4,209,300 bushels in five weeks, against 3,670,854 bushels last year.

Speculation in cotton has raised the price to 8¼ cents, without improvement in the demand. The receipts from plantations still fall so far behind last year's that low estimates of yield are expected.

Wool is rather weaker in some grades, but stronger in others, so that the average of quotations is steady, notwithstanding some sales at concessions.

The iron and steel industry is so far tied up by contracts reaching through most of the year, that the effect of production exceeding consumption is felt only in some instances.

Failures for the week have been 232 in the United States, against 224 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 25 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, $2.5@2.50 per sack.
Lettuce, hot house, 40c per doz.
Potatoes, new, $18@20.
Beets, per sack, 75@85c.
Turnips, per sack, 60c.
Carrots, per sack, 50c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c.
Cauliflower, 75c@$1 per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, $1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, $1.25@1.50 per box.
Pears, $1.00@1.25 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 31c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 20c per pound.
Eggs—20c.
Cheese—Native, 16c.
Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, $12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $18.00@19.00
Corn—Whole, $23.00; cracked, $23; feed meal, $23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $21; whole, $22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, $3.25; blended straights, $3.00; California, $3.25; buckwheat flour, $6.00; graham, per barrel, $3.80; whole wheat flour, $3.00; rye flour, $3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $14.00; shorts, per ton, $16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, $20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, $20; oil cake meal, per ton, $30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 4½@5c; cows, 4@4¼c; pork, 4½c; trimmed, 6½c; veal, small, 6c; large, 4c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat — Walla Walla, 52@53c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, $2.90; graham, $2.25; superfine, $2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, $15@16.00; brewing, $17.50@18.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, $17 per ton; middlings, $22; shorts, $18; chop, $16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, $10@11; clover, $7@8; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 42½@45c; dairy, 30@37½c; store, 22½@27½c.
Eggs—16@16c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, $4.50; springs, $2.50@3.50; geese, $7.00@8.00 for old; $4.50@6.50; ducks, $6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½c per pound.
Potatoes—55@80c per sack; sweets, 2@2¼c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, $1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, $1; onions, $1.50@2.00; carrots, $1.
Hops—7@10c; 1898 crop, 5@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4¼c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 7½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $5.00; light and feeders, $4.50; dressed, $5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, $4.00@4.50; cows, $3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7¾c per pound.
Veal—Large, 7@8c; small, 8½@9½c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c.
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 22@26c; do seconds, 18@21c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 15@16c; fancy ranch, 19c.
Millstuffs — Middlings, $18.00@21.00; bran, $14.50@15.00.
Hay—Wheat $6.50@9.50; wheat and oat $6.50@9.00; best barley $5.00@7.00; alfalfa, $6.00@7.50 per ton; straw, 30@45c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 90c@$1; Oregon Burbanks, 75c@1.10; river Burbanks, 50@75c; Salinas Burbanks, 80c@1.10 per sack.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, $2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, $4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@$1.50; do choice $1.75@2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal: Persian dates, 6@6½c per pound.