

The Santiam News

SCIO.....OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

General Miller, now in the Philippines, having reached his 64th year, has retired.

President McKinley has returned to Washington after an outing of two weeks and a day.

Stocks of the sugar companies in the Hawaiian market are booming and large advances are noted all through the list.

A list prepared in the office of the adjutant-general shows the casualties in Manila since February 4 to be 151 killed and 864 wounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says there are 20,000 cases of influenza in the city of Brunn, capital of the province of Moravia, Austria, and that the death rate is enormous.

The restoration of the wages of 1,700 employees in the York cotton mill, Saco, Me., is announced to begin Monday, when a similar raise will affect over 2,000 hands in the Laconia and Peppercott cotton mills, of Biddeford.

Harry Sanderson, the young farmer, who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Myrtle Fleischer, near Mayetta, Kan., but instead wounded Mrs. John Fleischer, her aunt, so that she died later, was lynched by a mob from Mayetta.

Since General MacArthur made a gallant advance north of Manila there has been some talk that he should be chosen as a brigadier-general of volunteers, his rank in the regular army being lieutenant-colonel of the adjutant-general's department.

A Washington dispatch says: General Thomas M. Anderson has been for some time past stated as a brigadier-general in the regular army until he retires next fall. He is to command the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver.

The cruiser Chicago, which left Hampton Roads March 13 under orders to overtake the American liner Paris and transfer from that ship ex-secretary of State John Sherman, who had been taken seriously ill, has arrived at Newport News with the distinguished invalid on board.

Senors Jose R. Villalon and A. Hevia, who were appointed by the Cuban assembly to present to the Washington authorities the resolutions of that body, have arrived in Washington. Their mission, in addition to the presentation of the resolutions, is to explain in detail the situation with reference to the insurgent army.

Polo has been burned and abandoned by the Filipinos.

Japan is considering a project for the nationalization of railroads.

A school of psychology will be held at Chicago from April 2 to 8, inclusive.

The Twelfth New York volunteers have arrived home for muster out.

Secretary of War Alger has arrived at Havana on a tour of inspection.

Two thousand men are idle as the result of the pantmakers' strike at Philadelphia.

Half the business portion of Harrison Valley, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

By a collision between freight trains near Pittsburg two men were killed and two fatally injured.

The funeral of ex-Governor Francis Harrison Pierpont, of the Virginia, was held at Pittsburg.

Denmark proposes to demand cessation of a treaty port in China, and will send out a cruiser for the purpose.

Arrangements have been completed for construction of a railroad from Alvarado to San Antonio, Texas, Mexico.

War department officers express unqualified satisfaction with the work of the volunteers before and around Manila.

The search of the Windsor hotel ruins, at New York, for dead bodies continues. Parts of human remains were found.

Two carloads of Eastern oysters are on their way to Willapa harbor for an artificial propagation experiment by oystermen.

The steamship Tacoma, which has arrived at Tacoma from China and Japan, is loading 527 Japanese, most of them of the laboring class.

Rear-Admiral Sampson arrived at Santiago de Cuba on board the cruiser New York, and was given a royal welcome by the people.

Queen Victoria has been petitioned to force President Kruger, of the Transvaal, to reform existing abuses, which bear heavily on the Uitlanders.

LATER NEWS.

It is announced in Madrid that Count de Villa Gonzalez, former Spanish ambassador to Russia, has been appointed Spanish ambassador to Great Britain.

Samuel Haller, 38 years old, a ticket-seller with Buffalo Bill's wild west show, was shot and probably mortally wounded by William H. Holland, at New York.

Oscar Straus, the United States minister at Constantinople, has had an audience with the sultan. The interview, which was protracted, was of the most cordial character.

The secretary of interior has approved a patent of 3,194 acres in the Walla Walla, Spokane and Olympia land districts, Wash., to the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

It is announced that the Paris Figaro, which is publishing daily the evidence given before the criminal chamber of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus affair, will be prosecuted.

Miss Mary Wilson, a prominent young society woman of Augusta, Kan., committed suicide on learning that Alva Dix, her lover, had been killed on the battlefield of Malolos.

The Third United States volunteers (Ray's immunes) has arrived at Savannah, Ga., from Sagua de Tanamo, on the transport Seagwick. The regiment will go into detention camp at Sapelo.

The body of Austin Hildwell, the body of England swimmer, was buried at Chicago. The body of his brother George was shipped to Hartford, Conn. Both men died recently at Butte, Mont.

While suffering from nervous trouble, Rear-Admiral Charles C. Carpenter committed suicide at a sanitarium in Boston. At one time he enforced American demands on China by firing upon a Chinese vessel.

The Chinese authorities have notified the British consul at Tien-Tsin that the whole foreigners, recently opened at Port Ching Wan Tso is reserved for a Chinese mining company. The British legation has entered a protest, pointing out that this action renders the opening of the port nugatory.

The whole country between Malolos and Calocan is now full of friendliness, women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that, if they will return and attend to their ordinary work peacefully no harm will befall them.

An event of interest to all Americans, whether foreign or native-born, will occur in Cincinnati during the week of June 19. The 21st annual convention of the Music Teachers' Association, organized for the purpose of encouraging American musical art, progress and professional fraternity, will then hold its sessions. A large attendance is promised.

Ecuador has decided to go to the gold basis.

Immense damage to Texas crops by frost is reported.

The maple sugar crop of Vermont will be a total failure this year.

A presidential boom in behalf of Richard Olney has been launched.

Five bodies were recovered in the ruins of the Armour felt works, at Chicago.

Washington gossip is busy with the name of General MacArthur as a presidential possibility.

Admiral Dewey is said to have cabled to Washington a requisition for more men and more ships.

Plans are afoot to reorganize the National Red Cross society, with a view of greatly increasing its scope.

Brigadier-General D. A. Flagler, chief of ordnance, is dead at his home at Old Point, Va.

Claude Holland, a victim of the Santa Fe wreck at Lang, Kan., in 1897, has just received \$11,500 in settlement of his claim against that company.

A positive statement to the effect that the Philippine group was offered by the United States to England on certain conditions has been published in London.

The steamer Rowena Lee, with about 31 passengers, besides her crew of 30, exploded opposite Tyler, Mo., and immediately sank, with all on board, except Captain George Carvell and one of the crew.

Claus Soreckles has decided to establish in San Francisco an electric plant that will be without a rival in the world, and which will furnish to the people of that city light, heat and power almost at cost.

The Oregon wounded will be brought home as soon as possible from Manila. They will come on the first ship designated for that purpose by the war department. The dead will also be brought to this country for burial.

At Wednesday's session the army beat court of inquiry had Egan on the stand. He explained his contracts with the beefpackers, but his testimony was in no way startling. He declared that Senator Hanna had nothing to do with the matter.

Miss Caroline Hazard, of Peasdale, R. I., has been elected president of Wesleyan (Mass.) college.

Noah Webster was born in West Hartford, Conn., and a movement has been started there for the erection of a gigantic memorial.

Dr. E. M. Charnel, of the chemical department of Cornell university in Ithaca, N. Y., has announced that nearly all wall paper sold at the present time contains arsenical poisons, some of them in surprising quantities.

FIRE THE CITY AND FLED

Rebels Abandon Malolos and Are in Full Retreat.

WAR MAY LAST FOR MONTHS

Aguinaldo Escaped Toward San Fernando—MacArthur's Division Ordered to Push on to Calumpit.

Manila, April 1.—Malolos is ours. MacArthur took it. He advanced from Calumpit at 2:30 this morning.

A reconnaissance up to a mile of Malolos showed small bodies of soldiers and 2,000 or 3,000 natives retreating eastward.

On the right of the line of the American advance the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments met a resistance from the enemy in the woods. The rebels fought a short time and then fled. On the left, the Montana and Kansas volunteers and the Third artillery had no chance to fight.

Orders have been received to go on to Calumpit, six miles beyond Malolos. The movement forward will be slow. There are many rivers, and it is rough country, and resistance is expected.

The Filipinos found resistance futile, and fled, after attempting to fire the city.

Aguinaldo escaped, and he is flying from San Fernando, 30 miles or so north. It is possible he took Aguinaldo, and now the insurgents may last months.

The rainy season will set in in two weeks, and the Americans cannot operate then.

MacArthur will pursue them 20 or 30 miles, if the Filipinos stick to the railroad. If not, he must retreat to Manila, where the situation is somewhat critical, owing to the presence of a large number of rebels a few miles from the city.

The engagement of Hall's troops today at Mariguina, which they took, was encouraging.

Lawton can care for the rebels in the city of Manila with his forces.

MacArthur may push on as far as San Fernando, Aguinaldo's new capital. The railroad is in fair shape as far as Guiguinto, and rails have been ordered for the six miles between Malolos and Calumpit, further north.

Advance on Malolos.

Manila, April 1.—The United States troops rested last night in the jungle about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. The day advanced beyond 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguinto river along the railroad.

The brunt of the battle was on the right of the track where the enemy was apparently concentrated. The first Nebraska, first South Dakota and first Pennsylvania regiments encountered the rebels entrenched on the border of the woods, and the Americans, advancing across the open, suffered a terrific fire for half an hour. Four men of the Nebraska regiment were killed, and 30 were wounded. Ten men of the Dakota regiment were wounded and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed.

The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong entrenchments along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defense there.

General MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track ahead of the line with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on house-tops, but these were speedily dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them and in firing were guided only by the sound of the Filipinos' shots. The American artillery was handicapped for the same reason.

Last night's long line of camp fires made a beautiful sight. Legions of the Ninth Kansas regiment on the left of Guiguinto station, and the Pennsylvania regiment on the right, beyond the river.

The provision train was delayed by broken bridges, but the stores of grain and boxes of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage.

The hospital work is remarkably efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign.

The telegraphers keep abreast of the line and maintain a constant connection with the city.

Fall at Manila.

Washington, April 1.—Under this date General Otis from Manila forwards the following list of additional casualties in the Second Oregon:

Killed—March 28.—Company A, Private Bert J. Clark.

Wounded—Company L, Captain Harry L. Wells, stomach, slight; Sergeant W. W. Wilson, hand, slight; Private Charles R. Roberts, leg, slight; Frank E. Adams, side, severe; Benjamin F. Foster, leg, severe; Company K, Quartermaster Sergeant E. D. Coghlan, leg, slight; Private Thomas C. Townsend, foot, slight; Company M, Private Edward Jaques, hand, slight.

March 29.—Company G, Private Frank C. Woodruff, heel, moderate; E. C. Thornton, hand, moderate.

Shot Against the Case.

ENGLAND OUR FRIEND.

British and Americans Acting Hand-in-Hand in Samoa.

Washington, April 1.—While public regret is expressed officially by the administration at the occurrence in Samoa, there seems to be an undercurrent of opinion among outsiders that this regret is feigned rather than real. There can be no doubt but that the administration has taken every possible course to secure a more friendly and intimate relation with England; and if the two nations can be bound together in the Samoan affair, as they are now acting together, other difficulties might be set aside. The better feeling that existed during and has continued since the Spanish war between England and America is fostered by some officials even to the extent of surrendering some of our just rights in the disputes with Canada. There may be a disposition to bring Germany up rather short, as that is popular with the people. The prominence which Germany assumed at Manila, and her evident disposition to prevent the introduction of any kind of American products in the empire has caused a feeling to grow up among the people against Germany. What a few years ago was gratifying to the American people, is now a source of "tail," can be supplanted by baiting the Germans where opportunity offers.

Bombardment Continues.

Berlin, April 1.—A brief dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated March 31, says: The bombardment of the coast villages by British and American warships continues. In pursuance of military orders, white residents have evacuated many houses. The chiefs of the Malietoa Tanuapa party, who were called to the other side of the reef, have been brought back from Upolu. The firearms and ammunition taken from Tanuapa January 2 have been returned.

Money for the Cuban Army May Be Brought Back.

Havana, April 1.—Governor-General Brooke has almost made up his mind to send the \$5,000,000 back to the United States, if the Cuban military assembly does not give up the army rolls.

"You may as well do so and not trifle much longer," said Secretary Alger, when discussing the matter two days ago in conference with General Brooke and General Gomez. The latter said that such a course would serve the assembly right.

Any way the impression is spreading that the governor-general may return the money to Washington, and it is stirring up fresh feeling against the assembly.

FOUR WERE DROWNED.

Mississippi River Disaster Less Serious Than First Reported.

Memphis, Tenn., April 1.—Last night the Mississippi river steamer, the effect that the steamer Rowena Lee, of the Lee line, had foundered near Tyler, Mo., and that all on board were lost save the captain and one officer. As there were supposed to be 50 passengers on board, there was much excitement. The steamer foundered yesterday near Tyler, and that four persons were drowned.

Fish Deputy Fired at.

Astoria, April 1.—Deputy Fish Commissioner Cathart, while patrolling the river near Rainier, found several boats drifting in the sloughs around there, but was unable to arrest any of them, as the fishermen got into too shallow water for the patrol boat. He exchanged shots with them, but no one was injured. He took his boat over to Oak Point this morning, where he stayed during the day with the intention of returning this evening and making another effort to arrest the fishermen and seize their boats and nets.

Another Fire at Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—The steamer City of Seattle, which arrived to-night from Skagway, Alaska, brings news of a \$50,000 fire at Dawson, March 31. The fire started from a defective fire in a barber shop in the Rosenthal building, which was destroyed, together with the Adcock hotel. William J. Terry, who arrived at Skagway last Friday with a bicycle claims to have made the trip from Dawson on his wheel in a little over nine days.

Abundant Supplies at Manila.

Washington, April 1.—The following has been received at the war department:

"Manila, April 1.—Subsistence supplies are excellent and abundant. Meats deteriorating in this hot climate are sold at public auction at high figures. Considerable hard bread has been spoiled. There will be some loss. Supplies in all other departments are good. Medical supplies are abundant.

More Territory for Germany.

Kiao Chau, via Shanghai, April 1.—The population of a village near I-Tscho-Fu (I-Chan-Fu) recently attacked with guns a German officer named Hanneken, a dragoman named Mootz, and a mining engineer named Vorschulte, who were on a peaceful journey to I-Tscho-Fu. In the fight which ensued several Chinese were killed and others were wounded, but the Germans finally arrived here safely.

Will Test War Revenue Law.

San Francisco, April 1.—The restaurant men of this city have organized for the purpose of testing the validity of the war revenue law requiring the placing of a stamp on every bottle of wine sold to patrons. The restaurant men claim the law works a hardship and that the law was not originally made applicable to restaurants.

No man can resist rattling a little money he has in his pocket.

London, March 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says: In their desire to effect a friendly settlement of the Samoan difficulty, the German authorities have decided to discontinue their support of Mataafa, hoping that this will induce the United States to recall Chief Justice Chambers.

Robert Bender shot and killed a man named McGonigle, at Prosser, Wash. The men were hunting, and the shooting was accidental, caused by Bender stumbling as he was raising his gun to fire at some birds.

STEAMER STELLA WRECKED

Foundered in a Fog Off the English Coast.

LOSS OF LIFE REACHES 120

The Vessel Struck the Dreaded Casquet Rocks—Natives of the Island of Alderney, and Went Down in Ten Minutes.

Southampton, April 2.—The passenger steamer Stella, plying between this port and the Channel islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet rocks, near the island of Alderney, yesterday afternoon, in a dense fog, and foundered in 10 minutes. Her boilers exploded with a tremendous report as she went down. The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news of the disaster here, picked up four boats and 40 persons.

It is estimated that 120 persons were drowned.

The second officer of the steamer, who was among the rescued, says a collapsible boat was launched full of people, but he thinks it struck on the rocks, owing to the fog. Another steamer has picked up a boat containing 45 persons, including 20 women who escaped from the wrecked steamer.

The Stella left Southampton yesterday conveying the first excursion of the season to the Channel islands. There were about 185 passengers on board and a crew numbering 35 men. The weather was foggy. At 6 o'clock Casquet rock suddenly loomed up through the fog bank, and the steamer struck immediately afterwards struck amidships. The captain, seeing the steamer was fast striking, ordered the lifeboats launched. Women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look after themselves.

A survivor stated that he and 25 others put off from the steamer in a small boat. The sea was calm, but not further than that from Malolos. When this boat was a short distance away from the wreck the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion and the vessel disappeared stern foremost in the sea. The last thing the survivor saw was the figure of the captain of the Stella standing calmly on the bridge and giving his last instructions. The survivor related to said: "The steamer was so tremendous that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsible boat besides our own leave the wreck. They contained altogether between 50 and 100 persons. Five of the boats were soon lost to view, but we took a boat filled with women in tow, and the occupants of our boat took care in turn and rowed all night long until most of us dropped asleep, thoroughly exhausted. We sighted a sailboat at 6 o'clock in the morning, but the steamer Lynx from Weymouth had meanwhile hoist in sight. She took us all on board. She eventually landed us at Guernsey."

The Great Western Railway Company's steamer Vera, from Southampton, picked up 40 others of the survivors and landed them at Guernsey. Up to noon 112 passengers have been unaccounted for.

Later accounts say the Stella had 140 passengers on board, and that her crew numbered 42 persons.

Another steamer of the same company which arrived at the island of Jersey about noon today reports having passed many bodies of victims of the disaster about the Casquet rocks.

A survivor of the disaster named Bush says the speed of the Stella in the fog was not diminished, though the fog whistles were sounded. Bush adds that at 3:30 P. M. the engineer showed him in the engine room a dial registering a speed of 18 1/2 knots. He says the vessel struck within 25 minutes afterwards. Bush further asserts that two lifeboats were sunk with the steamer, while after resting on the rocks for 10 or 15 minutes split in two and disappeared. It is thought possible the Parsons were the only Americans on board, as the list of survivors does not contain the names of any other Americans, as far as known. The second mate was the only officer of the Stella who was saved.

PLAN AGREED UPON.

Joint High Commission to Settle the Samoan Question.

Washington, April 2.—A joint high commission, to settle the entire Samoan trouble, has been practically agreed upon by the United States, British and German governments. Lord Salisbury's absence from London since delays the formal acceptance by Great Britain, though in the absence of Sir Thomas Sanderson and Mr. Villiers, who are understood to be specially familiar with the Samoan question, have approved the plan for a commission. The United States has informally expressed its approval, and the formal acceptance, which is earned from the best quarter, will follow speedily. As the proposition emanates from Germany, her approval, of course, is assured. This high commission, it is felt, affords a pacific solution to the whole trouble at the moment when Samoan affairs began to look the most threatening.

Spanish Reserves Called Out.

London, April 2.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist uprising.

The central council of the National Sound Money League, consisting of the vice-presidents of the league, met in New York city, re-elected the officers of the league, listened to reports of officers and exchanged views as to the validity of the silver movement.

Thought He Was Killing Loubet.

Paris, April 2.—A wealthy gentleman named Tourret was shot dead yesterday evening on the Rue de Boulogne by a man who mistook his victim for President Loubet, to whom Tourret bore a striking resemblance. The murderer, whose name is Ouzof and who is 35 years old, is thought to be insane.

It is announced from Youngstown, O., that a combination of 35 rolling mills, outside the National Steel Company and American Tin Plate Company, has been effected in New York.

HIS ARMY BROKEN.

Aguinaldo's Men Scattered and His Power Gone.

Manila, April 2.—Aguinaldo's army is broken. There are many deserters, and that means that his power is forever gone. The rebels will now become bandits, fighting guerrilla warfare from the mountains.

The American troops are in fine spirits, in spite of the terrible heat. They are resting today at Malolos, previous to pressing forward.

The details of the capture of the town are interesting. The Americans camped all night, and a council of war was held by the commanding officers. It was the general belief that the enemy was 20,000 strong, but the resistance was nominal, and the losses light. Colonel Funston, of the Kansas volunteers, dashed up to the barricade in the principal thoroughfare with his men and charged it, yelling, "Give 'em hell." He was the first to enter the city. After the Kansas men came the Montana regiment. These troops rescued Chinamen about to be murdered by the rebels, and put out fires set by the Filipinos.

The city is desolate today, but over it floats Old Glory, and in its streets are tired but happy American soldiers. Aguinaldo's palace was burned, and his government is a wreck. His plan is to burn everything as he flies.

Prisoners say that Malolos citizens begged the insurgents to surrender to the Americans, but those were shot by Aguinaldo's orders.

All the prisoners say that misrepresentations were made to them about the Americans. Papers and orders found in Malolos show that the insurgents had been told that Otis, Hall and the others were killed, and the United States troops terribly demoralized.

Twenty-two Spaniards, picked up by the army transport Roanoke, off San Fabian, after escape from the rebels, say the natives are suffering from scarcity of food, and fear the American warships will shell the coast towns.

The Americans hope to force a decisive battle at Calumpit or at a point not further than that from Malolos. The American commissioners are delaying their proclamation till the rebels can be cornered and whipped.

Chinese residents of Malolos were panic-stricken, but were quieted by the Americans. They say the main army of the rebels retreated to Calumpit, Wednesday, leaving only enough behind to make a show of resistance.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

Back Containing \$2,500 Stolen From an Express Messenger.

San Francisco, April 2.—One of the boldest and most daring robberies in the annals of San Francisco was committed yesterday in front of Wells Fargo & Co.'s express office, on Second street, when a sack containing \$2,500 in gold coin was stolen from the seat of an express wagon belonging to Jos. N. H. Waters, while the latter was engaged in conversation by a stranger.

Waters was carrying the coin from the Anglo-California bank to the express office for shipment to Marysville, Cal., when he was accosted by Waters, who asked him the location of the Grand hotel. Waters was trying his horse at the time, but gave the desired information. On turning again to his wagon, he saw that the money had been taken. Waters has been engaged in carrying the coin of the Anglo-California and other large banking concerns for more than 30 years, and no suspicion attaches to him.

THE KINGSTON FIGHT.

Two American Sailors and Eight Natives Were Killed.

New York, April 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says: During the fight between American sailors and native boatmen on Tuesday, at the wharf, the casualties were: Indians—Two killed (O. Grady and another) and several wounded.

Texas—James Darcy, oiler, concussion of the brain, and W. F. R. McMalton, fractured knee, are going North on the Supply.

Three men from the Texas are in the hospital. One named Green, a water tender, may die from a stab wound; twenty-five other sailors were injured, including four on the Supply. That ship's whaleboat crew, being toned by natives, were forced overboard to escape death.

Eight natives are reported killed. The Newark arrived this morning.

Commission Will Be Named.

Washington, April 2.—A modus vivendi for the settlement of the Samoan troubles has been proposed and is now under favorable consideration by the three governments concerned. It contemplates the creation of a joint high commission consisting of one member of each country, to pass upon the recent clash of authority and resulting disorder.

The proposition, it is understood, was put forward by Germany, and is the second one submitted for the settlement of the entire question.

Chief Moses Dead.

Seattle, April 2.—A Post-Intelligencer special from Creston, Wash., says Chief Moses, the well-known Indian, died at his home on the Colville reservation last Saturday.

Colonel Anderson Promoted.

Washington, April 2.—Colonel Thomas M. Anderson has been appointed brigadier-general in the regular army to succeed Edwin V. Sumner, retired.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Standard says: News has been received from Smyrna that 6,000 Cretan Mussulman refugees, who were in desperate lack of work and food, invaded and pillaged the Greek and Turkish quarters of the city.

The modus vivendi to be recognized on the Alaska boundary, as proposed by the United States, has been referred to the Canadian authorities, as well as to the British foreign office, and until word comes from both quarters it will not be known whether the modus is to be established. The impression prevails, however, that as soon as Canada has expressed approval, the British foreign office will give official assent.

It is reported that Aguinaldo has doubled his opposition to the release of the Spanish prisoners now in the hands of the insurgents.

FILIPINO CAUSE IS LOST

Aguinaldo's Men Desert to the American Lines.

NATIVES WAVING WHITE FLAGS

Philippine Commission Will Issue a Proclamation Demanding Unconditional Surrender.

Manila, April 4.—The arrival of Colonel Denby, the last member of the American Philippine commission, has decided the commission to issue a proclamation to the rebels at once. It contains no reference whatever to independence, and calls for an unconditional surrender of Aguinaldo and his forces.

All round Malolos white flags are being waved by groups of natives and deserters from Aguinaldo's army. MacArthur is allowing all such to come within the lines, but is insisting on close inspection, to prevent treachery.