

The Santiam News

SCIO OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

A. M. Larue, a murderer, was taken from jail at Henderson, Tenn., and lynched by a mob.

Fourteen men were killed by a premature explosion in blasting operations on the railway from Bilbao to Santander, Spain.

Ed Hawthorne, charged with about 40 burglaries in various parts of the country, mostly in San Francisco, is under arrest in Denver.

James J. Hill is reported to have acquired control of the St. Paul & Duluth road, thus shortening his line from Duluth to the Twin cities.

At Mounton, Mo., Frank Yeager killed with an ax a man named Powell, shot Mrs. Yeager three times, and then cut his own throat. Yeager was insane.

Governor Tanner has signed the bill appropriating \$250,000 to pay the Illinois volunteers from the time they were mustered into the service of the United States.

Andrew Carnegie has promised to give \$1,750,000 to cover the cost of the proposed addition to the art, science and literary departments of the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh.

At Bedford, Ind., a stone quarry train was pushed over a 40-foot embankment by the engineer, Charles Meisner, engineer, and D. J. Menough, were killed. Three men were hurt.

Five thousand Indians, disaffected with conditions in the reservation of the Indian territory, left in a body for Mexico to establish a union reservation on a large lot of land near Guadalupe.

In Chicago three people were smothered to death by smoke in a small two-story frame building. They had been drinking together, and it is thought one of them upset a kerosene lamp.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has signed the Farris insurance bill. This measure makes the anti-trust law apply to St. Louis and Kansas City, and will practically destroy boards of fire underwriters in both cities.

San Francisco Baptists are making preparations for the reception of 5,000 people next month to attend the annual meeting of the National Baptist Societies. The celebration this year is the golden jubilee, for it is 50 years since the work of the Baptists was begun on this coast. The meetings will open May 24, continuing to June 1.

President McKinley was entertained at a dinner given by Associate Justice Gray, of the supreme court.

The Canadian Pacific railway's roundhouse at Fort William, Manitoba, was destroyed by fire. Seven new motor engines were ruined. Total loss about \$50,000.

An order for 37,000 rifles of light power has been placed by the Mexican government in New York. The order is the largest one in this country by a foreign power in the last 25 years.

Herr Polack, a well-known engineer and electrician, has discovered, says the Vienna correspondent of the London Chronicle, a means of telegraphing 60,000 words per hour over a single wire.

While the Denver fire department was working to extinguish a fire at the Fitchek garage, an explosion of gas occurred inside of the building, injuring eight men, all connected with the department.

The British house of commons has passed a second reading of the bill introduced by Chamberlain, empowering local authorities to advance money to enable occupiers to acquire ownership of small houses.

Mrs. Catherine Woods, aged 74, was burned to death at Sacramento, and a 4-year-old grandson was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The child dragged a lighted lamp from a table.

Walter Gray, aged 60, assistant bookkeeper in the treasury at St. Louis, was arrested for embezzling \$700. He admitted having taken the money, to get medical attention for his crippled child, and intended later to repay it.

The Twenty-first United States infantry, the famous Indian fighting regiment of early days, and later very active participants in the Cuban campaign, have departed from San Francisco for the Philippines on the transport Hancock.

During election riots at Bilbao, Spain, 26 persons were wounded. Popular feeling runs high in Valencia and surrounding districts. There was a serious affair in the town of Fortes, province of Terragona, where the official candidate being beaten, the municipal officials fired guns at the crowd, injuring a number of persons.

Minor News Items.

Five prisoners were taken from the jail at Carlisle, Ky., to be baptized at the Christian church.

Mrs. Miles, wife of the general, is a niece of Senator Sherman, between whom and her there has always existed the warmest sympathy.

The names of the United States transports Scandia and Arizona have been changed. The former is now the Warren and the latter the Hancock.

General Guy V. Henry, governor-general of Porto Rico, was born in an army wagon at Fort Smith, L. T., where his father, Major William S. Henry, was stationed.

Patrick Mason, a penniless wanderer, returned to his old home at Johnstown, Pa., and found that he was heir to a fortune of \$10,000, left to him by a brother in Mississippi.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of the California millionaire, has within the last four months made \$1,000,000 through an advance in the value of her Central Pacific stock.

LATER NEWS.

The majority of the wounded in the Quingua engagement were Nebraska men.

The Spaniards are afraid, and will not stay in Cuba if the Americans leave.

The Asiatic liner, Glenogle, sank the City of Kingston in a fog near Tasmania.

Sam Hose, a negro, was burned at the stake in Georgia. He had killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife.

Major-General Otis at Manila reports that one of the regiments under his command has received some cablegrams directing "Don't enlist boys."

The Duke of Tetan, ex-minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed Spain's delegate to the peace conference, which is to meet at The Hague next month.

Contracts were signed in London Friday which formally transferred to a single organization, practically all of the large producing copper mines in the United States.

An informant of a London paper asserts that the Chinese, European and even American merchants doing business in China are helping to equip the Filipinos with arms and ammunition.

The senatorial elections for the new cortes was held at Madrid, and passed off tranquilly throughout the country. They have resulted in giving the government a larger majority in the senate than it had secured in the chamber of deputies.

President Zelaya has granted an option, in force until January 1, 1900, to Mr. Charles Nicol, British consul at Managua, to purchase the railroads and steamboats of Nicaragua, with the workshops appertaining to them, for the sum of 5,000,000 pesos (silver).

At Oakland, Cal., John McCann, a laborer, was beaten to death during a quarrel which began during a game of dice in a barber shop. Corneilus Townsend, a Democratic county central committeeman, is accused of striking the blow which proved fatal. He is under arrest, as are also Frank Remillard, Frank Reardon and Ed Roach, all suspected of complicity in the crime.

The steamer General Whitney, Captain Hesterton, sank 30 miles east of Cape Canaveral, Florida. One boatload of 16 men, attempting to land at Mosquito lagoon house of refuge, upset and 12 men, including the captain, were drowned. The chief engineer, assistant engineer, fireman and one sailor were saved. The captain's body has been recovered. Fifteen men in another boat are still unheard from.

Three young girls perished in the burning of an orphan's home at Berne, Ohio.

Cosimir, the Indian who murdered Philip Walker, has been captured at Kamloops.

Fire destroyed the department store of Ewer & Co., at Newcastle, Pa. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio state centennial of the G. A. R. in June.

The American Car & Foundry Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., increased the wages of its 2,000 employees 10 per cent.

At Sioux Falls, Judge Garland sentenced Bad Elk to be hanged June 16 for killing a policeman who tried to arrest him.

It has been decided by the German government to adopt the English Thornycroft system of water-tube boilers in all German men-of-war.

Reading railroad repair-shop mechanics and other employes will have their wages advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. Two thousand men will be affected.

The new steamwheel revenue cutter Nunivea had her trial trip at San Francisco. She is for use on the Yukon, and will be towed to St. Michaels by the Bear.

Gomez has determined to announce to the people of Cuba his support of an American protectorate until such time as stable independent government may be formed.

Serious student riots have occurred at the university of Kiev, Russia, the rioters smashing windows with stones. Troops dispersed the mob and arrested 400 students.

The Major investigating committee of the Missouri state senate, which has been turning over the affairs of the state and municipal offices in St. Louis, has made a report in which it finds millions of dollars' worth of property in St. Louis has escaped taxation.

Speaker Reed has decided to become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, of New York. It is understood that Reed will resign his seat in congress and remove to New York. The statement has been made that Mr. Reed is guaranteed a yearly income of \$50,000.

Mail advices from Australia give full particulars of the terrible hurricane which swept the northeast coast of Queensland early in March, and in which 14 white and about 400 colored men were drowned. Eighty jiggers and six schooners were wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

Within six months Venezuela as the result of North American enterprise, will begin the manufacture of cotton.

Professor Walter F. Wilcox, of Cornell university, has been appointed chief statistician of the census bureau.

By means of the X rays a large snake has been found in the stomach of Mrs. Henry Young, of Oil City, Pa.

The New York court of appeals has decided that deposits in savings banks are not subject to taxation.

The Red Cross is now establishing in Cuba, at the request of the government, a hospital service to assist in the care of the sick and homeless people of the island.

All shippers on the Delaware are so busy with work at present that the owners report that they are not prepared to take new orders unless work is not to begin some months.

The department of agriculture has issued a formal advertisement inviting proposals for furnishing field, flower and vegetable seeds to the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

COMMERCE OF AMERICA

Asiatic Markets Await Our Extension of Trade.

GREATEST PENDING QUESTION

President J. J. Hill Says One Great Need Is Lower Duties on Imports From the Orient.

St. Paul, Minn., April 22.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, is greatly interested in the Japanese and Oriental trade, and has in the past and is now trying to bring about closer relations between the United States and the Far East. He is greatly chagrined that congress should have neglected to foster this trade, and attributes the indifference displayed to the intervention of interests at the Atlantic. Mr. Hill is earnest and hard-working in his efforts to further his cherished scheme of maintaining and operating a line of Oriental steamships, and his trip to London now is said to be for the purpose of completing negotiations for a line of British steamers for this trade. "It is a shame," he declares, "that British vessels should be loaded with American cargoes," but it appears to be the only way at present that congress will be induced to take any action, until such time as congress shall find it wise to make it possible for American ships to engage in the trade.

"My views," said Mr. Hill, "are so well known on this subject, and they are at variance with so many men, that I do not care to talk along this line. It would do no good. I am in favor of low tariff, but the subject is so far-reaching, and under certain conditions, so inapplicable, that a statement of my views would be misunderstood."

Few men not deeply interested in promoting their own welfare can see in Mr. Hill's ideas anything but personal motives, yet he says that nothing of so great moment is now before the American people as the extension of our commercial relations through the medium of the Pacific. Sentiment surely does not enter into calculations which redound to our credit in dollars and cents, and when Mr. Hill declares that the import duties on silks, teas and other Japanese and Chinese products are so high as to damage trans-Pacific trade, he bases his statement on the result of his study of the subject.

Mr. Hill merely views the situation as a large revenue stamp business man, who sees a brilliant and wonderful era of progress and prosperity, and it appeals and encourages him to know that others who have the power to bring about these conditions should be so indifferent on a matter of such great importance to the people of this country.

In a recent circular inspired by Mr. Hill, he shows that, while he is a Democrat who favors low tariff, he is also an expansionist, for he says: "Had it not been for the eye-opening power of Dewey's guns, the Asiatic trade of the United States might have gone the way of her South American commerce—stolen under her nose by Germany, France and other European nations. What America emphatically needs today is more markets. We have the raw material, we have the necessary mills and factories, we have the skilled labor. Were there a sale for the goods the output of agricultural products could be immensely increased. The benefit that would accrue to the whole United States would be incalculable. Thoughtful business men are a unit on believing that to the west lies the new field of Oriental trade for the possession of which nations are playing the great game of diplomacy."

Treaty With Orange Free State.

Washington, April 22.—Secretary Hay, for the government, and Consul-General D. Pierce, for the Orange Free State, today exchanged ratifications of the new treaty of extradition between the two countries. The new treaty does not contain the original section requiring the surrender of fugitives from justice to either citizens of the country where their extradition is sought; but, instead, the provision is merely permissive, enabling a country to surrender its citizens in its discretion.

A Parcel Post Treaty.

Washington, April 22.—After several conferences with the minister from Venezuela, the United States postoffice officials have entered into an agreement for a parcel post treaty with Venezuela. The treaty will be sent to Venezuela for ratification, and will probably be in operation in three or four months. The agreement provides that the rate charged per pound shall be 12 cents, and the number of pounds in a package limited to 11.

A Famous Indian Seizure.

Pendleton, Or., April 22.—Donald McKinley, probably the most famous Indian scout in all the Northwest country, died at the Unatilla Indian agency yesterday. Today he was buried at the Catholic Indian mission, 12 miles from Pendleton, at the foothills of the Blue mountains. Rev. Father Chinala officiating.

Treat at the Capital.

Washington, April 22.—The Washington Gas Company has been absorbed by the street railway and lighting syndicate, headed by Frederick S. Stevens, which recently bought up all save one of the street railways of the city, and all the electric light plants. The gas deal involves an expenditure of about \$7,500,000, all of which the syndicate obligates itself to pay upon what is substantially cash terms, thus closing the deal.

News From Mexico.

City of Mexico, April 22.—The senate today unanimously adopted the new extradition treaty with the United States.

The case of Santiago Morphy, charged with embezzling \$70,000 from the National bank of Mexico, is likely to be in some sense sensational in its developments, as it is expected he will expose the names of his accomplices.

At Lisbon, O., the jury in the case of George Brunt, on trial for killing his colored chauffeur at East Liverpool, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

EFFECT ON THE REBELS.

Sending of Reinforcements May Cause Them to Quit.

Washington, April 22.—The determination to send regulars to take the places of volunteers in the Philippines is believed to have a dampening effect upon those who are encouraging the Filipinos by their utterances in this country. The Filipinos are so fond, and if their leaders see that the United States means business, they will seek terms. If the order for calling out the 25,000 provisional army was issued, it would have a good effect, not only upon the Filipino leaders, but the Cubans who may be inclined to make trouble.

The volunteers are coming home, and, according to previous orders, the Oregon men will be among the first to return. Under the law, all volunteers should have been released from service as soon as the peace treaty was signed. Congress provided for this by authorizing the enlistment of 25,000 men to take the place of the volunteers. The war department's plan first contemplated keeping the state volunteers in service and avoiding the necessity of a provisional army. The advice of military men is to the effect that this plan is ahead, and the authority granted by congress will have to be used.

Regulars for the Philippines.

Washington, April 22.—Nine thousand of the 14,000 regular troops who are to take the places of volunteers in Manila have been selected by the war department, and will begin sailing from San Francisco early in June.

HE MADE THE PLATES.

Engraver Taylor Told of the Counterfeiting of the Dollar.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, engravers, who were arrested in this city in connection with the counterfeiting conspiracy unmasked by the secret service department, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edmunds, waived a hearing, and were held in \$20,000 bail.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, testified as to the facts of the arrest. He testified further that both Taylor and Bredell showed an inclination to assist the secret service men in arresting the others implicated in the conspiracy. Taylor informed him that William M. Jacobs, the Lancaster cigar manufacturer, who was arrested yesterday, approached him nearly five years ago with a proposition, which he accepted, to engrave cigar-stamp plates. The counterfeiter paid him several thousand dollars. When the first set were out, Taylor made cutting the plate from which the famous \$100 "Moose head" certificate was made.

The plate was seized at Kendall's cigar factory in Lancaster yesterday. Taylor told Wilkie that not over \$10,000 of the \$100 certificates had been issued to himself and Bredell. They could not say how many revenue stamps were printed.

Evidence Is Overwhelming.

Washington, April 22.—The officers of the internal revenue office are unable to even approximate the amount of the counterfeit revenue stamps made up by the cigar manufacturers of Lancaster, Pa., who were arrested yesterday.

A special revenue agent from Philadelphia is now in charge of the factories, and as soon as possible will locate the supply of blue paper from which the counterfeit stamps were printed.

The evidence against all the men under arrest, it is said, is overwhelming. The maximum term of imprisonment in such cases is 15 years under each indictment, and in most of the cases, the secret service agent thinks, at least four indictments will be sustained by the court.

FATE OF GILMORE.

Yorktown Party May Have Been Killed by Spaniards.

Manila, April 22.—It may be that Lieutenant Gilmore and the 14 men from the Yorktown lost at Balera were killed by the Spaniards. General Rice told the Balera garrison he did not know the war was over between Spain and the United States, although an officer was sent in January to notify them. They disobeyed the officer and feared an attack of insurgents. Rice does not believe the Spaniards killed the party, as the fort is too far from the river, and is besieged by natives.

Admiral Dewey says Gilmore and the men were sent from the Yorktown to sound the month of the river and instead went further up above a bend, and were out of sight of the cruiser.

He refuses to discuss his plans for a rescue expedition, but one is being planned.

Torpedo Seized by Light Waves.

New York, April 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Alex Orling gave a private demonstration in London today of his marvelous invention for steering a torpedo from a distance. The principal of the invention consists in the transmission of motor force by waves of light similar to the Roentgen rays.

In one room Mr. Orling fixed up a model of a torpedo with a rudder like a fish tail, controlling it by means of an apparatus in an adjoining chamber through two partition walls between the two objects.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Washington, April 22.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that during March, 1899, the total receipts were \$2,783,447, an increase over March, 1898, of \$9,491,340.

Washington, April 22.—It is understood General George B. Davis is to be the military governor-general of Porto Rico, to succeed General Henry. General Davis is a member of the war court of inquiry.

Wants Thirty Thousand Men.

Washington, April 22.—Secretary Alger has received a reply from General Otis to his inquiry as to whether a reinforcements proposed to be sent to him to relieve the volunteers would be sufficient for the purposes of the campaign. Otis replied in the affirmative, the estimate of 30,000 men to constitute the army agreeing with his own calculations.

Glass would be a better and more lasting material than stone for making monuments, which are exposed to the wearing action of the weather.

TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST

Enemies at Home Trying to Aid Aguinaldo.

SOME EVIDENCE ACCUMULATED

Telegrams Counseling the Volunteers to Motley Have Been Intercepted—Discussed by the Cabinet.

Washington, April 21.—The cabinet today discussed traitors and the laws of treason in relation to the Philippines. The president preferred a policy of liberality and tolerance until recently, when there came into the possession of the administration witnesses incriminating United States citizens furthering the rebellion.

Certain individuals, it is known to the government, have been trying not only to aid Aguinaldo, but weaken the army by spreading discontent among the volunteers. Telegram messages from anti-expansionists, seeking to gain political advantage, have been intercepted, encouraging volunteer officers and men to demand their return from the Philippines on the ground that peace has been declared. The messages even counseled the volunteers to go to the length of refusing further to serve in the Philippines.

What the president will do has not yet decided. It will not be surprising if a warning in the shape of a message will remind the mischief-makers that there is a serious law against treason which will be enforced if any further attempt is made to tamper with the men at the front.

An Ignoble Game.

London, April 21.—The Saturday Review, commenting on General Lawton's retirement from the Santa Cruz district of Laguna de Bar, says:

"Unpatriotic politicians in the United States are doing their utmost to create a panic, in the hope that the Philippines may be abandoned and the party in power discredited. It is an ignoble game, and we sincerely trust it will be unsuccessful. If the American retire from their self-appointed task, the great republic must take the brand of 'coward' as well as the brand of 'Gaius,' which Lowell declared it to be marked."

A Battle Near Boscaw.

Manila, April 21.—At 6 o'clock this morning, three South Dakota companies marched from Boscaw, and in company with three companies of the Minnesota regiment from Guiguita, north of Boscaw, encountered a rebel force numbering fully 500, when two miles out. The rebels retired three miles in fairly good order, in spite of the fact that they suffered heavy losses. The Americans, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to their camps. The heat is intense. At noon the thermometer registered 95 degrees and the mercury was still rising. There were several prostrations from heat among the troops, but only one man was wounded. Later, army tags opened fire on the enemy along the river banks.

The rebels are unusually active from Matlicos as far as Calumpit. They have been discovered within two miles of the railroad. Fires are burning east of the I. H. road, and it would appear that the rebels are evacuating the local towns in anticipation of an attack upon the part of the American troops.

THE MODUS HELD UP.

Ottawa Defeats the Alaska Boundary Settlement.

Washington, April 21.—An unexpected delay has occurred in the negotiations towards an Alaska boundary settlement.

Extended conferences were held on the subject today, the result being far from encouraging. The principal difficulty arises from dealing with Ottawa as well as London, this dual negotiation causing great delay and complication.

At the outset the United States proposed a modest and a temporary line along certain peaks. The British ambassador forwarded this to London and Ottawa. The Canadian officials have now proposed changing the line, and after considerable delay the authorities in London approve the changes proposed by Canada.

It is not stated what the respective lines are, but they are sufficiently apart to make it quite unlikely that any immediate agreement can be reached, even of a temporary nature, as to the boundary.

Yellow Jack Appears.

Havana, April 22.—Three cases of yellow fever developed today. Colonel Davis isolated the houses.

Mrs. M. M. M. of La Loma, from Mazanillo, says that an American shell fired last summer during the bombardment of the town by the United States warships, exploded last Sunday, killing three persons and wounding many others.

Washington, April 21.—United States Minister Rodrigues has called the state department from La Paz, Bolivia, that the revolution has ended and everything is quiet.

General Wheeler Ready to Start.

Washington, April 21.—General Joe Wheeler will leave at once for Manila to be military governor of the city. Today he notified Leonard Wilson, his field secretary, to report at once for duty.

Kentucky Town Burned.

Lexington, Ky., April 21.—Clay City, 40 miles east of here, was nearly destroyed by fire today. Thirteen buildings are in ruins. Twenty-one families are homeless. Loss, \$40,000.

Charged With Treason.

Berlin, April 22.—Sergeant Major Albrecht, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, has been arrested at Bromberg, Prussia, and taken in chains to Spandau, where the state prisoner is situated. The prisoner is charged with treason in furnishing German agents with detailed plans of German fortifications and plans for mobilizing the German army.

The theory that malarial fevers are caused by the punctures of mosquitoes is gaining more and more acceptance in European medical circles.

FOUL CRIME IN INDIANA.

Wealthy Woman Murdered for Her Money.

Pana, Ill., April 24.—The mutilated body of Miss Jane Brunot, a wealthy woman of Dana, Ind., was found buried in an abandoned well on the farm of her sister-in-law near here today. Mrs. Anna Brunot, her son, Henry Brunot, and Frederick Sibley are under arrest in this city, charged with the murder. The chief of police says that the persons under arrest decapitated Miss Brunot to the farm, and shot her through the head, and buried her body in an abandoned well.

Miss Brunot came to this city on a visit about April 1. It is said she brought with her a valise containing a draft for \$500 and other valuables. Neither Miss Brunot nor the valise was ever seen after April 1. A few days later Henry Brunot and Sibley disappeared. The police learned that the two went to Indianapolis, where they, it is said, cashed a draft for \$500, and spent the proceeds.

On the strength of this clue, and a letter from Indiana friends inquiring for Miss Brunot, the three inhabitants of the Brunot farm were arrested this morning. At 8 o'clock the police found Miss Brunot's decomposed body in an old well. Her clothing was found in the garret of the farmhouse.

IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

An Exploring Expedition to Be Led to the Brazilian Coast.

Stanford University, Cal., April 24.—Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, has made arrangements for Dr. Braunser, of the geology department here, to lead an expedition into South America in the interest of science.

The work will be upon the coral reefs of the Brazilian coast, extending from Ceave near to Rio Janeiro. The shore reefs will be mapped, and their relations to the geological history of the South American continent will be studied. Collections will be made for the museum of comparative zoology of Harvard university.

Professor Agassiz will afterwards publish the results of the work in the bulletin of the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge. The party will leave New York about June 1, and will return in the middle of September.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH FOR QUAY.

Verdict of Not Guilty—Governor Stone Appoints Him United States Senator.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Matthew Stanley Quay was today declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiracy to use for his own unlawful profit funds of the state deposited in the People's bank of this city.

The court officers were unable to keep back the struggling crowd that pressed forward to congratulate Quay, when the verdict of the jury was announced. As soon as Quay could get away from those anxious to shake his hand and congratulate him, he made his way to the elevator to descend to the street from the sixth floor of the municipal building. Here the scene was repeated. Enthusiasts rushed forward and attempted to hoist him on their shoulders, but he waved them back, saying: "Oh, no, I'm too old a man for that."

Quay walked with his friends to the office of his counsel, where he made his escape from the crowd.

Hartshorn, Pa., April 24.—Shortly after noon Governor Stone appointed Matthew Stanley Quay as senator to serve until the next session of the legislature.

The appointment is addressed to the president of the United States, and it is stated in the letter to be made under the authority of clause 3 of section 3 of article I, of the constitution of the United States.

(The clause above quoted says: " * * * Seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.")

ON A TECHNICALITY.

The Charges of General Miles Will Not Be Sustained.

Washington, April 24.—The forecast of the beet inquiry report indicates that the charges of General Miles will not be sustained, although there is such a mass of testimony to show that had beef was distributed to the army. The reason for this will be technical. Miles showed nothing in his charge against canned beef, but used the term "unbalanced beef." On this technicality it may be shown that the charges were not sustained.

The people will not be convinced that the beef was not packed in the interest of the war department. It is also possible that there will be a demand for an investigation by congress from those who believe that neither the war committee nor the beet board, which seem to sustain Agulnism in the department.

Hobart's Condition.

Washington, April 24.—President Hobart is in such poor health that it is doubtful if he will be able to preside in the senate next winter. He may recover, and his physicians are confident, but he will not run for vice-president again.

Gave Poor Service.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 24.—A mob of 5,000 men tonight tore up a mile or more of street railway, destroyed much property including cars, ripped up rails, piled rocks on the roadway and tied on the sidewalk. The police were unable to check the mob. The trouble was due to the failure of the company to give good service.

Common Cause for Four Business.

Lots of people do their work only half, and then wonder why they don't get more of it to do.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE

Occupied Quingua After a Sharp Engagement.

REBELS DRIVEN FROM A TRENCH

Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, of the Nebraska Regiment, Killed While Leading a Charge—Lieut. Sisson Also Killed.

Manila, April 25.—Four men of the Nebraska regiment, including Colonel Stotsenburg, Lieutenant Sisson, and three men of the Fourth cavalry, were killed, and 44 wounded in an engagement at Quingua. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench, about a mile long, enclosing a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with 40 cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mofford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches, but the fire from the trenches was not so hot as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him, and raised a cheer. Colonel Stotsenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 300 yards from the trench.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of the trenches, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town tonight.

Colonel Stotsenburg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although, during his first campaign, the volunteers who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in this campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

BURNED AT A STAKE.

Georgia Negro Cut With Knives and Then Set on Fire.

Newnan, Ga., April 23.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of "San Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest crimes known in the history of our race, was burned at the stake in a public road one and a half miles from here, this afternoon.

Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal in a way that surprised fortitude. Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits, and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro was cut in several places, as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the gleefully red-hot nails the more fortunate possessors extravagant sums or more. Small pieces of bone went at 25 cents, and a bit of the liver, crisply cooked, sold for 10 cents.

San Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife, 10 days ago.

Demands Coghlan's Removal.

Chicago, April 25.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, in a furious editorial on Captain Coghlan's utterances at New York, demands his removal, concluding: "The American government should get rid of officers of the kind of Coghlan."

The Counterfeiter's Plot.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Secret service men say the counterfeiter arrested here and in Lancaster, Pa., intended to attempt to bribe a trusted official of one of the United States sub-treasuries and dump \$10,000,000 of counterfeit notes directly upon the government. The gang had a \$50 note and a \$100 note partly finished, and planned to make plates for a \$20 note. They had paper and machinery to carry out the plan.

New York, April 24.—Eduardo Espinoza, consul-general of Colombia at New York, received today a cable stating that his government has convoked a special session of congress to decide whether the new Panama Canal Company's concession be extended for six years. It is believed the canal company hopes to obtain an extension and dispose of the property to America. If there is no extension, Colombia will get the company's property. Action will depend on the report of Senator Esquivara, the special Colombian commissioner, who has been examining the canal for a long time.