

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The government has sent 4,000,000 postage stamps to Porto Rico, for use in the postal system there.

Representatives of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians are in Mexico trying to get a concession of land from the government for a settlement. The tribe desires to move to that country.

A large sale of steers took place at San Antonio, Tex., on the 23d. The George E. Lovington Co. sold 8,000 2-year-olds and 12,000 yearlings to another company. The price paid for the lot was \$375,000.

The pine timber lands of Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and North-western North Carolina have been monopolized by Canadian and New England capitalists. The syndicate represents \$5,000,000.

The Nicaraguan government having placed too close a censorship on United States cable messages, and failing to listen to protests from this country, President McKinley has dispatched the cruiser Detroit to Greytown to demand an explanation.

There is great activity in the iron industry, and many orders have been refused. An order for 12,000 tons of steel rails for China will be sent abroad, as American mills have contracts for six months ahead.

The west-bound Burlington fast mail recently beat all records between Chicago and Omaha. The distance is 502 miles, and the actual running time was eight hours and 44 minutes. The train made 100 miles an hour for several spurts.

An attempt to burn Manila was made by insurgents. Fires were started in two portions of the city, which raged all night long, sweeping away rows of buildings and devastating acres of property. After daylight the American troops drove every native out of the districts in which fires occurred.

The island of Negros, the fourth in importance in the Philippine group, has been completely pacified. Four commissioners from the island visited General Otis on the 22d and informed him that the insurgents had been driven from the island and the American flag raised, and they desired Otis to take possession, which he promised to do.

Private Edwin W. Hampton, of Company H, Second Oregon regiment, was killed in a skirmish near Manila Tuesday. He is the first Oregon soldier to die in battle. At the same time privates Joseph H. Cardington, Christian E. Horn and H. D. Hazard, of Company E, First Washington regiment, were killed and Corporal W. B. Tucker, of Company H, of the same regiment, was seriously wounded.

The Benton County Prune Company, of Oregon, is having about 200 cords of fir wood cut for use during the evaporating season next fall.

The Continental Tobacco Company, at Louisville, Ky., purchased \$138,303 worth of revenue stamps last Monday. This is an unprecedented sale of stamps.

The sultan of Oman has revoked the grant of a coaling station to the French under the British admiral's threat of bombardment. The French consul has entered a protest.

A number of young men in Sacramento, Cal., are organizing a colony to settle on the island of Guam. They propose to engage in the raising of the staple products of the island.

The advance guard of the North Atlantic squadron, composed of the flagship New York and the battle-ship Indiana, arrived at the Bermudas Tuesday. The squadron will proceed to Havana.

The Central Union Gas Company has been organized under laws of Virginia, to control the natural gas wells and plants in Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois. The capital stock will be \$24,000,000.

The Duke of Orleans has unexpectedly arrived at Brussels. It is reported that he considers the moment opportune for a monarchistic attempt in France. He will consult with the leaders of his party.

Francis H. Bawo, head of the great china and glassware exporting house of Bawo & Dotter, is dead in Germany, aged 65 years, of apoplexy. His personal acquaintance throughout the United States was very large.

A hot skirmish occurred near the Manila waterworks on Tuesday, in which, on the American side, two companies of the Washington volunteers were the principal actors. The insurgents were driven into the jungle, leaving 15 dead and two wounded. Two Americans were wounded by the explosion of Springfield rifles in their own hands.

Minor News Items.

Mrs. Zachariah Chandler, widow of the famous Michigan statesman, is dead at her home in Detroit. During Senator Chandler's career in Washington, Mrs. Chandler was noted as a social entertainer.

Advices to the Omaha Bee from its correspondents in Northern Nebraska indicate that the winter-wheat crop has been badly damaged by the recent cold snap. In many localities the crop will be very light.

LATER NEWS.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has vetoed the capitol building bill.

The gunboat Princeton sailed from Suez Monday for Aden. She is bound for Manila, where she should arrive in about three weeks.

The North Dakota senate has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of three physicians in each county for the examination of all applicants for marriage licenses.

In the federal court in Tacoma Judge Hanford has ordered a decree of foreclosure on the Shelton & Southwestern railroad. The sale of available property has been ordered to settle claims which, all told, amount to nearly \$30,000.

The extent of the loss by fire in the suburbs of Manila since February 22, has been given. Sixty buildings of stone and 150 substantial wooden structures with iron roofs were destroyed. In addition, 8,000 Nipa houses of the natives were burned.

The Spanish senate has by a vote of 130 to 7, approved the motion of Marshal Martinez de Campos, signed by all Spanish generals in the senate, demanding parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the recent war. The government supported the motion.

Two commissioners who returned to Manila from Malolos, the headquarters of Aguinaldo, report that 8,000 of the insurgents at that point are anxious to surrender, and that it is believed Aguinaldo is ready to receive peace proposals. The commissioners were sent to the insurgent stronghold under a flag of truce.

Officials of the German foreign office, have notified the United States embassy, at Berlin, that the government will henceforth admit American oranges, lemons and raisins without examination, and also all American fresh and dried fruit will be allowed to pass in bond through Germany without being examined.

It is announced that Germany will insist that Matsafa be made king of the Samoan islands. The United States, however, with the approval of England, is determined to support Malietoa Tanuasi. Chief Justice Chambers will likely be recalled from the islands on account of the letter he wrote to his brother, and the publication of which offended Germany.

In answer to their demand for increased pay, the Western Coal & Mining Company at Little Rock, Ark., has posted an ultimatum to the employees at all its mines at Denning, Coal Hill and Jenny Lind, stating that none of their demands would be granted. The miners refuse to yield, and it is now settled that the 4,000 men or more will quit work, closing down the entire district.

Rudyard Kipling, the popular author, is said to be dying at his hotel in New York.

Texas is passing through an alarming epidemic of meningitis. Thirty deaths from the disease have occurred in Fort Worth in the past week.

A report from Madrid says that European troops have been landed at Manila from warships. The Washington officials discredit the story.

A representative of the Associated Press learns that Pierpont Morgan is to bear the entire cost, amounting to about \$25,000, of the installation of electric lights in St. Paul's cathedral, New York.

Colonel Amos C. Babcock, an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and a prominent figure in the abolitionist movement in the early '50s, is dead at Chicago. He was born in New York in 1828, and came to Illinois in 1846.

The naval committee of the house has directed a favorable report on the senate bill creating the grade of admiral and intended for Rear-Admiral Dewey. The committee also decided favorably on the senate bill granting two months' extra pay for naval service outside the United States during the war with Spain.

Lieutenant Commander C. P. Roes, U. S. N., who was the signal officer with Admiral Dewey's fleet and who stood upon the bridge with the admiral during the battle at Manila, has arrived in Topeka, Kan., to visit relatives. The naval officer was received by the governor and both branches of the legislature, and spoke briefly before both the house and senate.

An appeal has been received by the chamber of commerce of San Francisco on behalf of the flood sufferers of the Shan Tung province of China. Those signing the appeal are American and English people. They state that the Chinese of the district have raised something like \$70,000 American money, but this will go but a short way, as there are over 2,000,000 people starving.

According to the statement of Colonel Byrd, of the quartermaster department, there remain at Manila 2,000 of the 5,000 Spanish troops that were turned over to General Otis, as a result of the surrender of that place. Of the 3,600 who have been returned to Spain, about half were taken back by the Spanish government, so only about 1,800 have been repatriated so far at the expense of the United States. The remaining 2,000 he expects to leave Manila for Spain within the next two weeks.

The British ship Drumlanrig, from Liverpool for Vancouver, has put into Montevideo partially dismantled in a gale.

The republicans in the Spanish chamber have decided to begin at once an energetic campaign against the government.

The bark Coloma, from Chemainus, B. C., for China, has arrived at Port Angeles, Wash., leaking badly. Captain Jensen reports 16 feet of water in the vessel's hold.

FROM SPANISH SOURCES

Report That Foreign Troops Have Landed at Manila.

THERE IS CONSTANT FIGHTING

It Is Believed the Insurgent Leaders Will Attempt to Break Through the American Lines.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—An official dispatch from Manila says:

"The situation here is very serious. The foreign warships are disembarking troops. General Rios will leave Manila and go to Zamboanga, island of Mindanao."

The government has received a long dispatch from General Rios at Manila, but refuses to impart its contents.

The Imparcial, which asserts that it is in a position to know the truth of the situation at Manila, says:

"There is constant fighting between the Americans and the Tagalos. The courage and stubbornness of the latter have caused great anxiety to the Americans, who do not conceal their belief that the war will be a long and desperate one. There is the greatest alarm among foreigners in Manila, the commanders of the foreign warships having decided to land forces to protect their subjects."

Discredited in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The government officials here discredit the statement in the above dispatch that the foreign warships are disembarking troops at Manila. Spanish sources of information, respecting affairs in the Philippine islands, are not to be relied upon, they say, as the press and people of Spain do not hesitate to circulate statements inimical to the interests of this country.

Such of the dispatches reaching the war department today from General Otis that were made public were confined to routine matters, while Secretary Long said tonight he had not a word from Admiral Dewey during the entire day. General Otis has repeatedly stated in his dispatches to the authorities here that he has the situation well in hand, and there is no reason to believe he would have trouble in keeping order at Manila, where the cream of his troops are stationed.

Rebels Are Desperate.

Manila, Feb. 28.—Last night the rebels concentrated in such numbers near the Chinese cemetery that General McArthur anticipated an attack and asked for reinforcements. Two companies of the Twenty-third regulars were sent to Calocan, and a battalion of the Twentieth regulars to the cemetery, at about midnight, but the expected attack was not made. The rebels, after making a great noise with bugle calls and yells of "viva independencia," and "mucho malo Americanos," and firing volleys, disappeared in the woods.

It is believed their leaders are getting desperate, and are attempting to force the United States troops to make an attack, in the hope of breaking through the American lines, but the rebels are evidently unwilling to be pacified when facing the Americans. It is just possible, however, that they may be goaded into such a move before more reinforcements arrive.

Filibustering Expedition.

Kansas City, Feb. 28.—The Times prints the details of an alleged filibustering expedition having for its object the overthrow of the government of Guatemala, in Central America. According to the story, a regiment of 1,000 men has been formed in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and a second regiment has been formed in the East. Two companies are to leave Kansas City by rail, it is said, en route to the scene of the proposed invasion, via St. Louis and New Orleans. A Guatemalan named Sandoval, the representative of a former governor of Guatemala, is said to be the organizer of the expedition, and it is stated that the invaders are to receive their pay in grants of land and other privileges, in the event of the success of the revolution.

Revenues of the Islands.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has made a public statement showing the total receipts from customs and taxes received from the several ports in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, so far as reports have been received by the war department from the respective dates of occupation of said ports by the military forces of the United States to and including January 31, 1899.

In Cuba from July 18, 1898, to January 31, 1899 (six ports not reporting for January), \$1,312,372 was received. In the Philippine islands from August 13, 1898, to December 31, 1898, \$1,819,813. In Porto Rico from August 15, 1898, to December 15, 1898, \$3,643,602.

Reyes Defeated.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 28.—President Zelaya's army has captured Cili mountain and Aguas Calientes, thus virtually terminating the Blue-fields revolution.

Extradition Treaty With Mexico.

City of Mexico, Feb. 28.—The extradition treaty negotiated between Mexico and the United States has been signed by Foreign Minister Mariscal and Ambassador Powell Clayton. The convention broadens the embezzlement clause to cover not merely public moneys, but all defalcations or thefts. A copy of the treaty has been mailed to the state department at Washington in the hope it may arrive in time to be acted upon by the senate before adjournment.

BY A DECISIVE MAJORITY.

United States Senate Passes the River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, Feb. 27.—After a session of nearly eight hours today, the senate, this evening, at 6:30 o'clock, passed the river and harbor bill by the decisive vote of 50 to 3. The measure was under consideration throughout the day, and on several of the committee amendments a determined fight was made, but in every instance the opposition availed nothing. The sharpest contest arose over the Nicaragua canal bill amendment. A point of order was made against it that it was general legislation, but the senate, to which the vice-president submitted the point, overruled it.

Among the bills passed by the senate today were the following: Authorizing the legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico to create an additional indebtedness for the completion and furnishing of the territorial capitol; authorizing a resurvey of certain lands in Cheyenne county, Nebraska.

In the House.

The army appropriation bill today was lost sight of in the general discussion of the policy of the government relative to the Philippines, and several notable speeches were made, especially that of Settle. General debate on the bill closed today, and tomorrow the bill will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

A sensational feature of the day was the speech of Johnson, of Indiana, who a fortnight ago made several notable speeches violently attacking the policy of the administration during the consideration of the army reorganization bill, returned to the assault, and delivered against the president and some of his advisers the most scathing philippic heard in the house for months. He sneered at the president and the influences which he alleged controlled him, impugned his motives, questioned his sincerity and likened him to Dickens' most contemptible character, charged the secretary of war with incompetency, and predicted that the president would in the end be engulfed by adverse public sentiment.

The discussion of this measure occupied nearly the entire day.

GOMEZ IN HAVANA.

The Cuban General Received With Military Honors.

Havana, Feb. 27.—The festivities today in honor of the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban struggle for independence were most spontaneous and wildly enthusiastic.

General Gomez arrived on the edge of the town from Mariana at 12:30 P. M., escorted by the Second Illinois band and three battalions. These battalions then returned to their camp and did not enter the city.

When Gomez passed, the crowd went wild with vivas, hats were flung in the air and women showered flowers on all sides. The procession stopped frequently, eventually filing into the main streets of the city, passing Central Park and arriving at 2:30 o'clock at the palace.

There were many floats expressing the friendship between the United States and Cuba. A handsome carriage, containing ladies, and decorated with large Spanish, American and Cuban flags, draped together with white ribbons and bearing the legend, "Unity, Peace and Concord," was vociferously cheered. Still another float represented a Cuban woman holding an American flag, with the shattered crown of Spain at her feet.

No fewer than 25,000 people were in line, requiring three hours to pass a given point. The horses of the Cuban cavalry are scrawny and ill-fed, and the cavalymen are clad in vague Cuban uniforms. All carried Remington carbines, with nondescript bundles of clothing and bedding. They marched in lines of twos. The infantry occasionally kept step, and as they passed the palace, presented arms. Most of them carried Cuban flags stuck in their rifles.

Affairs in Samoa.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 27.—According to Samoan advices in Sydney newspapers brought by the steamer Mowera, an interview was had with Matsafa in his camp after the battle by a reporter, who learned that Matsafa was equally averse with Malietoa to seeing the islands under German control. Matsafa in his attack on Malietoa's forces was anxious not to hurt the bodies or injure the feelings of any white persons. The interviewer adds that it appeared to him that Matsafa was being urged on against his personal wishes to fight.

Dewey Wants the Oregon.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department from Dewey:

Manila, Feb. 27.—For political reasons the Oregon should be sent here at once. The Yorktown has arrived. The Charleston and Petrel are cruising around the Philippine islands. Affairs are quiet.

The navy department expects the Oregon to arrive at Manila March 10.

Reinforcements Arrive at Manila.

Manila, Feb. 27.—The transport Scandia, with the Twentieth infantry on board, has arrived here from San Francisco, and the troops are being disembarked.

Bad for Young Jesse James.

Kansas City, Feb. 27.—Jesse James, son of the famous bandit, is on trial here charged with complicity in the train robbery committed near this city. Today's evidence goes to prove young James' guilt. Express Messenger Hills practically identified James as the chief of the gang concerned in the hold-up.

Port Said, Feb. 27.—The transport Sherman, from New York for Manila arrived here today.

AFTER SEVERAL DAYS' DEBATE

Army Reorganization Bill Has Been Passed.

GORMAN AMENDMENT ADOPTED

It Provides That the Army Shall Not Be Increased Permanently Beyond 1901—House Proceedings in Detail.

Washington, March 1.—After a contest that will be memorable in the history of the senate, the compromise army reorganization bill was passed this evening at 7:10. When the senate convened, at 11 o'clock this morning, it seemed more than likely that the bill might be passed during the day. Gorman, of Maryland, insisted that his amendment providing that the army should not be increased permanently, or beyond July 1, 1901, be incorporated in the measure. For several hours it appeared probable that his insistence at least would throw the bill over until tomorrow, and perhaps defeat it. An agreement was reached finally, however, and Gorman's amendment, in a slightly modified form, was accepted. The vote was 55 to 13.

Then the senate took up the sundry civil bill and completed its reading, all the committee amendments being agreed to, except those relating to the District of Columbia. The bill was then laid aside to be completed tomorrow.

In the House.

The house was in session seven hours today, and sent to the senate two more appropriation bills, the army, which has been under consideration for several days, and the fortifications.

The former carried about \$79,000,000, and the latter, approximately, \$4,700,000. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was also adopted. The only amendment of importance attached to the army bill was one giving two months' extra pay to enlisted men in the regular army who served beyond the limits of the United States during the war with Spain, and one month's extra pay to those who served in the United States. The discussion of the administration's policy relative to the Philippines, which has been occupying the attention of the members to the exclusion of almost everything else during the consideration of appropriation bills for the last two weeks, was continued today, several speeches being made on the subject.

A bill was passed appropriating \$5,000 for the investigation of leprosy in this country under a board to be selected by the surgeon-general. Corliss (Rep. Mich.) stated that there were about 300 cases in the United States.

ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

Commissioners From Malolos Report Rebels Weary of Warfare.

Manila, March 1.—Two commissioners who returned from Malolos under a flag of truce today report that 8,000 rebels are anxious to surrender. They also express the belief that Aguinaldo is inclined to accept pacific overtures.

Spanish Commissioners Rosato and Bogoto were permitted to pass our line to confer with Aguinaldo in reference to Spanish prisoners at Malolos. They returned through the lines this morning near Calocan with dispatches for the Spaniards. They said Aguinaldo and Sandico are both at Malolos.

While the Filipinos are not yet prepared to surrender the Spanish prisoners, they will gladly release two Americans who have been held for six weeks, on payment of \$30 value of food and clothing furnished them.

Shortly afterward the rebels sent out a flag of truce. Bornelli, Commandant Sinforese de Lacrae and several hundred of the enemy left the Filipino line crying "No quere mas combate los Americanos mucho bono." The commandant said that fully 8,000 of his men had enough, and were anxious to surrender.

Among the enemy in the jungle many women and children are visible. A woman laid down her rifle, and attempted to cross with the parleyers, but she was sent back. After the parley party returned to the American lines, the enemy on the right fired a volley, the bullets dropping at their feet.

SCATTERED FIRING.

This Alone Disturbed the Stillness at Manila Sunday Night.

Manila, March 1.—Except for an occasional volley and some individual firing by the rebels from the jungle near Calocan, along the river and in the vicinity of San Pedro Macati, all was quiet along the entire line Sunday night.

The enemy's sharpshooters at Calocan continue to annoy the soldiers in the daytime, but the Americans no longer pay much attention to them, reserving their fire until the rebels appear in the open in sufficient force to justify a volley or an occasional shell. During the night time the men are accustomed to the enemy's salutes, and a majority of them remain undisturbed, secured by the outposts and sentries.

In Manila absolute quiet prevails; the streets are deserted and the only sounds to be heard after 7 o'clock in the evening are the tramp of the patrols and sentries and the occasional canteer of the hoofs of an officer's horse.

The insurance companies, after a conference, have decided to accept war risks at an additional premium of 5 1/2 per cent per month.

Dennis B. Hurley, congressman from the second New York district, is dead at Hot Springs, Va.

FRUIT AND HOP INDUSTRIES.

Bill for Their Protection in Oregon is Now a Law.

House bill No. 238, introduced by Mr. Morton in the Oregon legislature on January 18, and which became a law on February 17, provides for the protection of the fruit and hop industries of the state, and the destruction of the pests affecting the trees and plants. This law has the endorsement of the Fruitgrowers' Convention, State Horticultural Society and state board. Following is the full text of the act, as it became a law:

"An act to protect the fruit and hop industry of the state of Oregon.—Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon:

"Section 1.—That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning or operating any nursery, fruit orchard of any kind, hop yards, flower gardens or ornamental trees to throw cuttings or prunings from any fruit trees, nursery stock, ornamental trees or hop vines into any public road, highway, lane, field or other inclosure, or into any water course of any kind; but shall destroy such cuttings or prunings with fire within 30 days from the time such cuttings or prunings are made.

"Sec. 2.—It shall hereafter be the duty of any person, firm or corporation owning or operating any such nursery, fruit orchard, hop yards, flower garden or ornamental trees, and knowing such to be infested with any kind of insects, pests or disease to immediately spray or destroy the same in such manner as the fruit commissioner of the district may direct.

"Sec. 3.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation doing business in the state of Oregon to sell Paris green, arsenic, London purple, sulphur, or any spray material or compound for spraying purposes, in quantities exceeding one pound without providing with each package sold a certificate, duly signed by the seller thereof, guaranteeing the quality and per cent of purity of said materials.

"Sec. 4.—Any person, firm or corporation selling any of the above materials which do not conform with the certificates furnished therewith shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100.

"Sec. 5.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to import any infested or diseased fruit of any kind into the state of Oregon.

"Sec. 6.—Every person who packs or prepares for shipment to any point without the state, or who delivers or causes to be delivered to any express agent or railroad agent, or other person, or to any transportation company or corporation for shipment to any point without the state, any fruit or fruits, either fresh, cured or dried, that is infested with insect pests or diseases injurious to trees, shrubs, plants, fruits or vegetables, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Sec. 7.—Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

"Sec. 8.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of the state board of horticulture of the district in which a violation of this act occurs to present the evidence of the case to the district attorney, whose duty it shall be to prosecute any persons guilty of a violation of this act, which prosecution shall be brought in any of the justice courts of this state.

"Sec. 9.—Inasmuch as the horticultural interests of the state demand immediate attention this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the governor."

FOR FISH HATCHERIES.

The Washington Senate Passes an Appropriation of \$25,000.

In the Washington senate Saturday there were passed five bills appropriating a total of \$26,000, establishing fish hatcheries as follows: At Willapa harbor, Wenatchee, Skykomish, Nook-sack and Snohomish rivers.

A bill regulating the practice of pharmacy was passed by a unanimous vote.

Other bills passed were: Authorizing the appointment of deputy coal mine inspector; authorizing counties to invest the surplus current expense fund (this bill carries an emergency clause); one bill was favorably recommended. It set the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent.

Governor Rogers' appointment of Dr. J. L. McIlhenny, of Everett, a member of the state board of health, was confirmed.

New bills introduced were: Appropriating \$2,100 for the relief of D. B. Ward, state immigration agent; in relation to the settlement and reclamation of 1,000,000 acres of granted arid lands, making an appropriation and declaring an emergency; an act empowering the board of land commissioners to relinquish granted lands back to the United States; this to apply to lands that have been selected, and, if for any reason the selection failed, Senator Preston explained the motive of this bill, stating that an emergency existed in consideration of recent decisions by the land department at Washington.

The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to purchase \$2 worth of stamps for each member.

In the House.

In the house Saturday the senate bill relating to paroling convicts was advanced on the calendar. Falknor said that it was stated to the judiciary committee by the mayor of Tacoma that the bill is for the benefit of George Boggs, whom the governor refuses to pardon, and offered an amendment that the effect of the bill should not apply to convicts under sentence.