

BOTH REJECT OFFER

Negotiations Looking to Peace Declared Off.

ACTION WAS SUPPORTED BY HIS MEN

British Press Generally Pleased With the Result—Urge That Further Reinforcements Be Made Ready.

LONDON, March 21.—Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, informed the house of commons that General Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him. General Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, conveyed the information in a letter to General Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace General Kitchener was instructed to offer him the earnest consideration of his government. General Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. The issuance of parliamentary papers on the negotiations is delayed. General Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered him is commented upon with an evident sense of relief. The idea that Lord Kitchener initiated the negotiations instead of General Botha, as had been supposed, is unpalatable to the British press. The Daily Mail, under the editorial caption, "Our Rejected Suit," asks why the government instructed Lord Kitchener to sue for peace after the murder of the peace envoys, and concludes as follows: "Let the war be pressed to the utmost, and let further reinforcements be prepared for them may be needed; but above all, let us have no more 'negotiation.'"

Bruce-Hamilton at Wepener.
Mafeking, Basutoland, March 21.—General Bruce-Hamilton's force, which is sweeping over the southeast portion of Orange River colony, has reached Wepener, where the troops found heavy stocks of grain and cattle. They carried away as much as possible, but destroyed 3,000 bags of grain. The houses at Wepener were found to be intact.

Recruits for South Africa.
Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—The 1,000 men recently recruited for police service in South Africa will leave here Sunday next and will sail from Halifax the 26th.

Mounted Maxim Gun.
Cape Town, March 21.—The military authorities here approve of the new invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car for immediate service.

SKAGWAY-JUNEAU CABLE.
Advertisements for Proposals Being Prepared.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Now that the war department has funds available, it is the purpose to push work as rapidly as possible on the telegraph cable from Skagway to Juneau, Alaska. This cable, approximately 125 miles long, is to be laid by contract with funds made available at the last session of congress. In his last annual report to the secretary, the chief signal officer, Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, strongly recommended the laying of such a cable, saying there was a pressing need for a cable between these two cities. This, he said, would not only connect the military posts at Skagway with Juneau, the capital of Alaska, but would enable the territorial authorities to reach via Skagway and Dawson, the points in the Yukon valley now so remote that as a rule not more than two or three letters upon any subject can be exchanged in the course of a year.

Of course, this cable, while not laid primarily to connect with a line running down the coast to the states, will be a valuable adjunct in case such a project is later adopted by congress. It is estimated that a cable could be laid from Skagway to Valdez, 650 miles, for \$300,000, and that a cable from Skagway to Seattle, passing outside of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, so as to avoid international complications, which would be at least 150 miles long, could be laid for about \$500,000.

"These cable connections," says General Greely, "seem absolutely essential if the United States intends to encourage commercial and other enterprises in Alaska with a view to development and its becoming, as is possible, a territory of the greatest financial value to the American Republic."

In speaking of the work soon to be begun, General Greely said that there were now available sufficient funds for purchasing and laying the Skagway-Juneau cable. The cable is to be insulated with rubber, as experience has shown that no other insulation can successfully be used in our waters, especially those of Alaska.

A Total Wreck.
Victoria, B. C., March 21.—The steamer Willamette, high ran on Denman island, near Village Point, about 2 1/2 miles from Union, where she loaded 1,000 tons of coal, and will be a total wreck, for her back has been broken. She was lying on the rocks amidships and when she after part of her hull filled she broke her back.

Capture of Diocino.
Washington, March 21.—General MacArthur at Manila today informed the war department of the capture of the insurgent general, Diocino. His cable is as follows: "General Robert H. Hughes reports Diocino, the most troublesome insurgent general in Panay, captured March 18, wounded three times. He thinks this will end the war in Capiz province, Panay. In my opinion, it will terminate hostilities in Panay. The transport Sheridan arrived today."

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Other Secret Treaties Between Russia and China.

LONDON, March 21.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, says: "Prince Ching received me today and confirmed the information as to Russia's modification of the Manchurian convention. The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg officially reports that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkestan, and also to modify various other clauses objected to by China. Prince Ching warmly appreciates the assistance rendered China by the intervention of England, the United States and Japan, but he is not optimistic concerning the return of the court to Peking."

"The Russian amendments do not seem to modify sensibly the character of the convention as creating a permanent protectorate. The amended clause giving Russia the right to construct a railway joining the Manchurian line to the great wall declares that the concession for the railway between Shan Hai Kwan and New Chwang to a foreign company was a breach of a previous agreement between China and Russia. No agreement has hitherto been published with which that concession could conflict, and it is evident there have been a series of such secret agreements, beginning with the secret treaty which Li Hung Chang negotiated during his mission to Russia in 1896. I questioned Prince Ching concerning the treaty, and he assented to my suggestion of its existence without the slightest demur. I have reason to believe it originally promised China protection only against Japan, but was modified at China's request to include protection against aggression by all foreign powers. China invoked its provisions after Germany secured Kiao Chou, but Russia turned a deaf ear."

STUDENTS IN A RIOT.

Demonstration and Fighting in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—The students organized today what was intended to be an imposing demonstration in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Vetroora, the girl who committed suicide some years ago in a dungeon of the political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in order to escape persecution. Immense crowds assembled on the Nevskoi prospect, the principal street of the city, and the adjacent thoroughfares. The military in even greater numbers occupied the district, closed the entrances of all houses and shops, patrolled the streets, and time after time cleared the pavements, making many arrests, including teachers and pupils of the higher grade girls' school. Several of these young women resisted arrest. The demonstration was held, but, owing to the presence of the troops, it was rather a mild affair, although for a time serious consequences seemed likely to follow the brutality of the Cossacks striking back the people with whips. A number of students who had recently protested against the excommunication of Count Tolstoi assembled inside the cathedral and began smoking, shouting, throwing things at the holy images and whistling while preparations were being made for the sacrament. Thereupon, the congregation began to thrust the disturbers outside, and a general fight ensued. One of the cathedral banners was seized by the students, who used it in the fighting outside the cathedral, where proclamations were thrown among the crowds containing such phrases as "Long Live Liberty and Free Government," "Down With the Czar," and "Down with the Rotten Officials." Finally the students obtained a red flag, and an attempt by the police to seize it was the signal for a general fight.

IN GRASP OF BLIZZARD.

Severe Storm Raging in the Missouri Valley.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A snow storm approaching a blizzard in severity swept over the Missouri valley today, and tonight it still was raging. Nebraska, Western Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming and Kansas felt the effects of the storm, which tied up street-car traffic in many cities and delayed railroad traffic. In Northwest Michigan, where the railroads had hardly recovered from last week's storm, a heavy snow fell and continued all night. It was feared it would do more damage than the last storm, and arrangements were made to sidetrack trains to prevent their being snowed in. Wisconsin reports snow and rain storms, with rivers and streams out of their banks. Near Racine serious floods are feared. At Prairie du Chien, the lower part of the town is flooded and 18 inches of water is over the railroad tracks. Minnesota also is in the grasp of a severe blizzard.

Northwest Postal Orders.

Washington, March 21.—The post office at Griswold, San Juan county, Wash., has been moved two miles to the west and Adelbert D. Tift appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Clover, Okanogan county, Wash., will be discontinued March 30, mail going to Connelly. A postoffice has been established at Leona, Douglas county, Or., on the route from Drain to Coquille, and Thomas E. Blodsoe appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Echo, Elmore county, Idaho, has been moved 4 1/2 miles to the west, and Anna R. Wilson appointed postmistress. The office at Kippen, Nez Perce county, Idaho, has been moved 200 rods north, and Andrew J. Erickson appointed postmaster.

Protest Against Sugar Duty.

New York, March 21.—Ernest A. Bigelow has filed an appeal with the board of United States general appraisers against the levying of a countervailing duty on sugars imported from Russia. The firm filing the appeal on protest is one of the importers of sugar arriving on the ship Darlington about three weeks ago. In accordance with the expressed wish of the secretary of the treasury, the board will hear the different arguments and render a decision at the earliest possible moment.

TROUBLE BREWING

Russians Refuse to Give In at Tien Tsin.

DEMAND AN APOLOGY FROM ENGLISH

General Wogack Refuses to Accept Von Waldere's Arbitration—English Troops Are Being Rushed to the Front.

LONDON, March 22.—"General Wogack has refused to accept Count von Waldere's arbitration at Tien Tsin," says the Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, "and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag. General Barrow refuses to do either, and in so refusing has the support of the British government. British reinforcements are being sent."

"Russia's proceedings in Corea," says the Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now openly aggressive, and it is believed that she is about to make further demands in connection with Masampo."

The officials of the foreign office here have received no information of an outbreak of hostilities at Tien Tsin. Their latest advice says the situation remains the same. The rumor (credited by a news agency to the London stock exchange and published in New York) that the British and Russians had fired at each other at Tien Tsin, has not even reached the leading stock exchange firms.

Preparing for Trouble.

Tien Tsin, March 22.—A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Peking for Tien Tsin this morning. One of the French, an Italian and a German ship are outside the bar. A dust storm prevented Count von Waldere, who arrived here yesterday, from proceeding for Peking until this morning. Ninety British marines arrived here last night from the Taku forts to replace the Indian guards on the disputed land. In addition to the Australians, outposts from the lines of communication are coming to be ready in case of necessity. The British are under arms to prevent the settlement being rushed, but they do not anticipate such extremes.

General Lorne Campbell, the English commander, and General Wogack, commanding the Russians, met Count von Waldere upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Waldere said that it was useless for him to give even an opinion regarding the matters at issue. It is the general feeling in Tien Tsin that the trouble is not likely to reach a point where blood will be shed. Both detachments on guard have orders to do nothing aggressive unless forced to do so by the other. Except the army and camp followers, the only Russians now residing here are the members of the consular staff, two clerks and two Jews, who are running stores, and who left Russia in order to save their lives. These are now being offered inducements to move to the Russian concession. The French concession is quiet. French gendarmes are on duty at the British concession to prevent the soldiers from trespassing, and an Australian naval brigade is preventing the Sikhs from invading the French concession.

General Lorne Campbell, upon hearing of the death of ex-President Harrison, ordered all the British flags to be flown at half-mast. **Our Claim Against Morocco.**
European Diplomats Watching the Case With Interest.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The European diplomats in Washington are deeply interested in the action of the United States in sending the armored cruiser New York to Morocco to aid the American consul-general in exacting an apology and obtaining a settlement of claims aggregating \$50,000. France's interest is probably greater than that of any other country because it is no secret that she hopes some day to extend her sovereignty over the whole northwestern coast of the African continent. France requested the United States some time ago to denounce its negotiations with Tunis, over which a French protectorate had been established, and this would probably have been a step in the direction of having the United States denounce its treaties with Morocco, under which it is proceeding in demanding the settlement of claims. The United States declined the request. It is treating with Morocco as a sovereign power. While no bombardment of any Moorish town is contemplated, the presence of an American man-of-war is expected to have a salutary effect in obtaining immediate compliance with the demands of this government. The New York will remain at Mazarine until Consul General Gummere returns from Marakesh, and announces a satisfactory settlement.

Murder by Bulgarian Brigands.

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

Relations Are Strained.

Lima, Peru, March 21.—It is reliably reported that D. F. Osman y Parbo, Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, is engaged in drafting a note of protest against the policy of Chile, which will be sent to all the republics in North, Central and South America. It is also understood that the Peruvian minister at Santiago de Chile, Cesario Chacaltana, has already presented a note protesting and announcing his retirement, which the Peruvian government will not publish here until Senor Chacaltana has left Chile.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Soldiers in the Northwest Who Were Recognized by Last Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following Northwest pensions have been granted:

- Oregon.
 - Original—Timothy P. Cleveland, Portland, \$8.
 - Increase—August Forcht, Newberg, \$8.
 - Additional—William Doak, The Dalles, \$10.
 - Increase—Frederick Emily, Hurlburt, \$8.
 - Original—Abram S. Kinzer, Noble, \$12.
 - Original widows, etc.—Jamina E. Randall, Newberg, \$8; special act, February 15, Nancy M. Le Francis, Albany, \$8.
 - Original—Special act, February 16, William Lyman Chittenden, Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, \$8.
 - Original—Francis M. Sanderlin, Bandon, \$8; Isaac Sampson, La Fayette, \$6.
 - Additional—Robert M. Wickham, Oregon City, \$8.
 - War with Spain (original)—George M. Hays, Pendleton, \$6.
 - Original—Lambert Demkes, Portland, \$12; Abram Wilkes, Elkton, \$8; George V. Griswold, Salem, \$6; William Hayman, Greenville, \$8; Abram Wymore, Tigardville, \$6; Angelo Balmanno, Portland, \$12.
 - Additional—Charles H. Miller, Hopkins, \$8.
 - Increase—William Kertson, Gaston, \$10.
 - Original widows—Special act, February 1, Sarah B. Evans, Sheridan, \$12.
 - Increase—John J. Reynolds, Forest Grove, \$12; John L. Scovill, Grant's Pass, \$8.
- Washington.
 - Original—John Langdon, Seattle, \$6; Henry Averbeck, Soldiers' Home, Orting, \$6; William S. Arnold, Tacoma, \$8.
 - Increase—Conrad H. Stenby, Sylvan, \$10; Andrew A. Reynolds, Medical Lake, \$8.
 - Original—Chancellor Cutler, Edmonds, \$12.
 - Increase—William T. Parker, Seattle, \$8.
 - War with Spain (original)—Thomas B. Young, Fremont, \$30.
 - Original—Royal G. Erskine, Seattle, \$8.
 - Additional—Allen Brown, Ilwaco, \$12.
 - Increase—Peter Wolff, South Park, \$12.
 - Original widows, etc.—Cordelia Phelps, Monroe, \$8.
 - Original—Pinger Erickson, Riverside, \$8.
 - Increase—James Gilliland, Blaine, \$10.
 - Original—Thornton Hams, Spokane, \$6; John R. Crawford, Colville, \$6.
 - Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth L. Frary, Dayton, \$8.
 - Original—Alphonso G. Killam, Spokane, \$6.
 - Additional—Thomas Halvorson, Seattle, \$8.
 - War with Spain (widows, etc.)—Rufus W. Fletcher, father, Latona, \$12.
 - Additional—John E. Foster, Olympia, \$10.
 - Increase—Josiah Smeadley, Mountain View, \$8; Joseph Dion, Spokane, \$8.
 - Original widows, etc.—Mary L. Lubrecht, Seattle, \$8; special act, February 9, Susan Day, Bossburg, \$8.
 - Original—Peter J. Pauchot, Auburn, \$6; George W. Bullene, dead, Seattle, \$2.
 - Additional—James E. Coursey, Seattle, \$8.
 - Original—Andrew Burris, Lockwood, \$8.
 - Additional—John T. Hawks, Huntsville, \$6.
 - Increase—William Plummer, Soldiers' Home, Orting, \$12.
 - Original—Franklin Slythe, Puyallup, \$8; Jacob A. Freiday, Tacoma, \$6; Justus Simon, Long Branch, \$8.
 - Increase—Almond W. Foy, Seattle, \$10.
 - Original—Lewis Hoxworth, Springdale, \$6; Philip Masters, Vancouver, \$6; Thomas N. Ogle, Waterville, \$6.
 - Increase—Ansel H. Brown, Gig Harbor, \$3.
 - Original—Albert A. Blake, Orting, \$6.
 - Original widows—Special act, January 31, Jeannette Williamson, Latona, \$8.
 - Original—Clarence A. Heath, South Bend, \$8.
 - Additional—Aaron Kribbs, Dayton, \$10.
 - Original widows—Special act, February 4, Sarah F. Catlin, Spokane, \$8.
 - Original war with Spain—Thomas W. Soden, Pioneer, \$6.

Mustered Out Porto Ricans.

Washington, March 21.—An order issued by the war department directs that the volunteer Porto Rican regiment be mustered out on or before June 30. This action is taken in accordance with the law which provides that all volunteer enlistments shall expire by July 1. This action does not mean that either the officers or men shall be discontinued, as the reorganization law authorizes a regiment of native Porto Ricans to be organized under conditions similar to that of the regular army, with three battalions officered by Americans. Provision is made that the present volunteer officers and enlisted men of the Porto Rican regiment may be continued in the service if they so desire.

Revenged a Lynching.

New Madrid, Mo., March 22.—Tip-tonville, Tenn., burned last night. The fire is said to have been incendiary and is supposed to have been started by negroes out of revenge for the lynching of Ike Fitzgerald Saturday. The sheriff was taking Fitzgerald to the jail a mob took the prisoner and hanged him to a tree. Before he was hanged the negro was tortured in a horrible manner.

Shot for Treason and Murder.

Cape Town, March 22.—J. P. Millar, S. Milaber and J. A. Newwoudt were shot at De Aar last evening for treason and murder in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial. The death sentence was passed a week ago, in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasoboch, by which five men were killed. General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset.

AMERICAN CLAIMS

Against Morocco Must Be Paid Without Further Delay.

CRUISER NEW YORK WILL COLLECT THEM

United States Consul-General Gummere to Proceed Direct to the Moorish Capital and Demand Prompt Payment of Claims.

GIBRALTAR, March 25.—The armored cruiser New York arrived here today. The New York will convey Mr. Gummere, United States consul general, from Tangier to the seaport of Mazagan, whence he will travel overland to Morocco City, the political capital of Morocco, there to demand from the sultan an apology for an apparent discourtesy to the United States, committed by the sultan's grand vizier and his minister to foreign affairs. At the same time, Mr. Gummere will request the sultan to settle certain claims of the United States long pending against the government of Morocco. These claims arose largely from alleged undue interference by officials of the sultan with American citizens doing business in Morocco. When Mr. Gummere said he would see the sultan personally on the matter of these claims, he was told by the grand vizier and his minister of foreign affairs that any such effort would be useless, as the sultan would remove himself and his ministers from their capital, Morocco City if the American consul attempted to visit them there. This unceremonious statement constitutes the offense for which the Moroccan government has been asked for apology and to secure which apology Mr. Gummere, backed up by the New York at Mazagan, will travel overland to the sultan's capital. The United States experienced some difficulty and delay last year in securing the payment of \$5,000 from Morocco for the latter's failure to make any attempt to punish the leaders of a mob who burned and killed the naturalized American citizen, Marcus Ezequi, at Fez, last June. After considerable correspondence on the matter and after the United States had threatened to send a warship to Tangier, Morocco paid the \$5,000 in question.

ANXIOUS TO ASSIST CHINA.

Ministers Desire to Put Her on Her Feet.

PEKING, March 25.—The British headquarters here report the withdrawal of both the Russian and British troops from the disputed territory in Tien Tsin. M. De Giers, the Russian minister to China, believes that everything will be amicably adjusted at London and St. Petersburg, and doubts the probability of further trouble in the matter. General Voyron, commander of the French troops, has ordered a new regiment to Tien Tsin to replace the one now here. French officers here think it was a mistake to leave a regiment recruited in a city at Tien Tsin. This regiment was composed of a tough Paris element. At the meeting of the ministers held this morning, the only question considered was that of policing the legation quarters. A committee of commissioners has been appointed to discuss China's resources and report on her ability to pay the indemnity to be demanded by the powers. Many ministers are strongly opposed to China's having to pay to keep an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men here for the next two years, thinking this entirely unnecessary. Even those ministers who were here during the siege were tired of seeing Peking in a military camp. They hope China will be put on her feet as soon as possible.

TO RE-MARK BOUNDARY.

United States Expert Will Define Line in Mount Baker District.

SEATTLE, March 25.—C. H. Sinclair, a government expert, will leave within a short time to re-mark the international boundary in the Mount Baker district. Captain J. F. Pratt, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, stated today that the boundary is not to be changed, but is simply to be re-marked. Obliterated posts, monuments and other landmarks will be restored and new ones will be placed, to bring the marks close together and prevent the possibility of error in the future. The geological features of the expedition will be conducted by E. C. Bernard, and will be simply an affirmation of records already made. It is thought that a Canadian commission may be present while the line is being re-defined as a precautionary measure, and to prevent any future difficulties over errors in the re-marking.

Father of Mrs. Marcus Daly Dead.

Helena, Mont., March 25.—Zenas E. Evans, father of Mrs. Marcus Daly and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, wife of the brother of Senator W. A. Clark, is dead at Anaconda. He was 79 years of age, and came to Montana in the early '60s from Pennsylvania.

Two Hundred Boers Caught.

Bloemfontein, March 25.—The result of the combined movements against General Fourie, near Thabanchu, was the capture of 200 Boers, 120,000 sheep, 5,000 horses and a host of cattle. The Boers broke southward to the right and left.

Northwest Postal Orders.

Washington, March 25.—The post office at Ironside, Malheur county, Or., has been moved one mile to the west, without change of postmaster. A new office, known as Connell, has been established in Franklin county, Washington, between Judson and Hatton. Charles A. Joyce has been appointed postmaster. The office of Eddyville, King county, Washington, will be discontinued March 30.

LEFT TO DIPLOMACY.

Settlement of the Dispute at Tien Tsin.

PEKING, March 23.—Count von Waldere, General Barrow and General Wogack have been in consultation and General Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tien Tsin, provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically adjusted. This proposal and stipulation was satisfactory to General Barrow and was accepted by him. Consequently the British and Russian troops will be withdrawn at 5 o'clock this morning (Friday), thereby avoiding all trouble at present. Orders have been issued that no British officer shall leave or even "sleep out" at night or go to dinner without furnishing his address to the adjutant. The marines will return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any of the Australian naval brigade, who volunteered for service on the railway, remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, that his inference is uncalled for and that the Australian marines are just the men needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin. The arrangement made by General Ballou, the French commander, are regarded as perfectly satisfactory and all danger of trouble between the British and Russians is avoided.

MILITARY TO CIVIL.

Transfer of Government in Philippines June 30.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The transfer from the military to the civil government in the Philippines is expected to occur about June 30, according to calculations made at the war department upon information received from the Taft commission and General MacArthur. It is known that even where civil government is being established by the Philippine commission, the military will be necessary for some time to support the civil authorities. It is the intention to withdraw the military as fast as possible, however, from any participation in the governments established, and the soldiers will be more of a police than of a military force. Wherever possible, native police will be organized.

BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

Massachusetts Runs on a Spit in Pensacola Harbor.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 21.—The flagship Kearsarge and the battleship Alabama, of the North Atlantic squadron, crossed the bar here this morning for a cruise in the Gulf, with Target Bay, Cuba Island, as a destination. The Massachusetts, which followed the two other warships out, took a sheer, left the channel, and went aground on a spit of sand at buoy No. 7. President O'Brien, of the National Bar Pilot Association, arrived late tonight from the battleship. He says she is aground with 24 feet of water under her forward turret, while there is plenty of water under all other parts of the ship. It is expected the battleship will be pulled off tomorrow.

Philippine Trade.

Washington, March 23.—The imports into the Philippine Islands from the United States during the first eight months of 1900 show an increase of 72 per cent over the amount for the same period in 1899, according to a statement of the commerce of the archipelago issued by the division of insular affairs of the war department. For the period stated of 1899, the imports from the United States amounted in value to \$780,793 and for the first eight months of last year to \$1,340,717.

The total value of merchandise, gold and silver, imported into the islands from January through August of 1900—the period of time to which the statement relates—was \$16,805,684. The exports were valued at \$17,808,222, showing a balance of trade in favor of the archipelago. These figures, as compared with the same period of 1899, show an increase of 34 per cent in imports and 28 per cent in exports. The exports to the United States show a decrease, \$1,354,531 worth being sent to this country in 1900, as against \$2,547,839 worth in 1899.

Panic at a Chicago Fire.

Chicago, March 21.—Fire tonight totally destroyed the large warehouse of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., at Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue. The building and everything inside was ruined. The north, south and east walls of the building collapsed while a number of firemen were inside fighting the fire. They were compelled to drop the hose and run for their lives. Several were badly bruised by falling bricks. A panic was created among the thousands of spectators, and in a wild rush to escape injury by the falling walls many women and children were knocked and trampled upon. The loss is \$200,000, equally divided among building and stock.

One Cent per Mile for G. A. R.

Cleveland, O., March 21.—An important meeting of railway men was held in this city today, at which the 1-cent-per-mile rate promised for the Grand Army of the Republic National encampment, to be held in Cleveland next September, was formally promulgated. This fixes the railroad rate absolutely, and finally governs the rate going and returning from all points in Central Passenger Association territory. The rate will also be tendered to the connecting lines and outside territory for basing purposes.