

LATE ADVICES FROM THE ORIENT.

A Terrible Hurricane Sweeps Over the Japanese Coast.

Over a Hundred Houses Swept Away, and a Large Number of People Missing.

Much Indignation at Hongkong Over the Reported Withdrawal of Great Britain from Sham-chim—Said that the Britains Accepted an Indemnity of Something Over Ninety Thousand Dollars.

VICTORIA (B. C.), July 27.—The steamship Kinshu Maru arrived to-day, after a record-breaking trip from China. She had few white passengers, among them being Dr. Eastlake of New York, who is introducing the electric trolley system into Japan. The officers of the ship report that the plague has been almost stamped out, so far as ships are concerned.

The following intelligence was received from Yokohama: Elaborate arrangements were being made for the celebration of the revised treaties coming into force on the 17th. This will not apply to France, Austria and Italy, with whom the treaties do not apply until August 4th. The United States Minister Buck has issued a proclamation calling on all United States citizens to loyally observe the new arrangement, and Dr. Eastlake says the general impression is that foreigners will be more leniently treated than the natives.

A terrible hurricane swept the Japanese coast from the 8th to 11th of July. In Ushijimamura, Oyo District, Tokushima Prefecture, seventy houses were washed away, fifty persons were killed and thirty are missing. In Sajo-Muro, Itano district, the same prefecture, over forty houses were destroyed and many persons are missing. At Aiga-Mura, Kitamuro district, Miyu Prefecture, a landslide occurred on the night of July 10th, owing to the heavy rain. Five houses were crushed under the debris, and twenty-eight persons were either killed or injured. Railway traffic was interrupted on the Sanyo Railway, is still interrupted in consequence of the damage done to the track.

When the Kinshu Maru left Yokohama the United States cruiser Boston had arrived from Manila on her way to San Francisco. The captain reports that she had 900 Negri blacks on board. The transport Relief left on the same day as the Rio, July 13th, for America, with 300 sick aboard from Manila, mostly Kansas men. Of these, Captain Bradley of the Tenth Kansas, has a bullet in the back of his head and Dr. Eastlake says he cannot recover. His signal man is with him with a shattered jaw, having been wounded three times before dropping out.

Captain Bradley eulogizes General Otis' management of the campaign, but is overworked. The captain recommends the pouring in of troops enough to suppress the rebels. He speaks in terms of the warmest admiration of the American troops, who, he says, have displayed the utmost coolness and bravery.

He brings a sensational report with reference to the army of the Filipinos, saying that the range of the Filipino rifles and the character of the wounds shows that they are not Mausers. In the same connection he gives currency to the rumor that before the outbreak a Japanese firm in Tokio had placed an order to the Filipinos for the deadly Murata rifle, which has a much longer range than the American weapon. The sale is alleged to have been consummated secretly, and without the knowledge of the Japanese Government.

Strong indignation is expressed in Hongkong over the reported withdrawal of Great Britain from Sham-chim. It is said that an indemnity of \$93,000 was accepted by Great Britain.

FROM ALASKA.

H. Y. Jones Reports Many Lives Having Been Lost.

VICTORIA (B. C.), July 27.—H. Y. Jones, who recently crossed the Edmonton river, has reached this city. He started from Swift Current, N. W. T., on April 9, 1898, taking with him 75 beef cattle and four assistants. One of whom, Joe Butler, was drowned while going down Lizard River in a small boat being caught in Cranberry Rapids. Every one of the cattle lived through all hardships, subsisting on moss, bushes and withered weeds, and were sold at a profit.

In July of last year Jones says a party of twenty were lost on the Great Slave Lake. Several of their bodies have been found near Sylvester Landing. At about the same time, the Harris brothers of Seattle lost all but four of a band of forty cattle. A mangel herd belonging to Laing and Manzell of California were lost at Dunegan, on the Peace River, only six being saved. Manzell came out to the coast with Jones, but Laing never lived to complete the journey.

Mr. Jones denies the statement that gold is to be found in paying quantities on the Mud River. He also says the Indians are dying out, the tribe on the Mud River having dwindled down to five.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Capital Stock Increased to Two Hundred Million Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Southern Pacific Company, held to-day, there was an affirmative vote upon the proposition to increase the company's capital stock from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. At the meeting 93,500 shares were represented, more than the necessary two-thirds.

The decision to increase the capital stock was approved, as it was part of the scheme for the financial reorganiza-

tion of the Central Pacific and its consolidation with the Southern Pacific. The stockholders of the Central Pacific are to surrender their stock into the Southern Pacific treasury, and they will then receive an equal amount of Southern Pacific stock, share for share.

The Central stockholders will receive a bonus for the exchange of a certain amount of Southern Pacific gold bonds, approximately eighteen million. For issuing the latter, the Southern Pacific in turn gets beside Central Pacific common stock, a twenty million dollar issue of the latter company's cumulative preferred stock. This preferred stock is a new issue, which has been sanctioned by the formal vote of the Central Pacific Directors.

The Central's Directors have also voted for the exchange of stock between the two corporations as mentioned, and have approved of the \$125,000,000 of new mortgage bonds for the Central. These mortgage bonds have all been pledged by the Speyer Banking Company, and are to be delivered to the purchasers, most of whom are in Europe, as soon as the securities are engraved and properly signed in New York.

CROCKER'S OFFER.

Does Not Apply to Grapes Grown in Fresno County.

FRESNO, July 27.—The offer of H. J. Crocker of San Francisco to pay \$14 per ton for wine grapes has stirred up considerable enthusiasm among growers in this vicinity.

At a meeting of wine growers held in Scandinavian colony last week a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Crocker and ascertain if his offer covered both the dry and sweet wine varieties of grapes. Mr. Crocker informed the committee that his offer applied only to the dry wine product, and as Fresno is principally a sweet wine county, it is not included in the offer.

Mr. Crocker has written a letter to the committee, in which he says he is much pleased at the interest manifested by the Fresno growers, and that as soon as arrangements have been completed with the dry wine counties he will take up the matter of helping the sweet wine growers, but he adds that he does not think anything can be done this season, as the time is too short.

The growers of Scandinavian colony are not despaired, however, and will hold another meeting next Tuesday, with a view of forming an organization among themselves for the purpose of keeping up the prices.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Cloudy and Foggy Along Northern California Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California to-day: Eureka 60, Fresno 102, Los Angeles 78, Red Bluff 96, San Luis Obispo 70, San Diego 70, Sacramento 86, Independence 94, Yuma 106.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 60, minimum 50, mean 55. The weather is cloudy and foggy along the Northern California coast, and in Southern Utah and Arizona. Elsewhere on the Pacific Slope it is clear and bright. Light rain is reported from Northern Arizona.

The pressure has fallen slowly over the country west of the Rocky Mountains except in Arizona, where there has been a slight rise.

The temperature has fallen over Northern Arizona, owing to showers and thunderstorms in that region. It has risen over Eastern Oregon and Wyoming.

Conditions are favorable for fair weather in California Friday except cloudy and foggy along the coast in the morning.

TURNED TURTLE.

Steamer Sea Gull Capsizes in San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The steamer Sea Gull, which runs between San Francisco and Mount Eden, carrying salt, turned turtle this morning while lying at Spear-street wharf and the crew of three men, who were asleep at the time, narrowly escaped drowning.

The Sea Gull is now lying bottom upward, and the wreckers are at work, hoping to turn her over, while the cargo of seventy-five tons of salt which was on the steamer when she went over, has melted away.

There were three men aboard at the time of the accident. These were Engineer Hays, Mate Jankofsky and Fred White, the cook. When the vessel keeled over White was rolled from his bunk and alarmed his companions.

The cause of the accident is unknown. The general impression is that a stop-cock was left open and that the vessel filled with water and then capsized. Another theory is that her mooring lines were too short, and she was turned over by the falling of the tide.

No Oil Tract.

FRESNO, July 27.—The dispatch from Los Angeles a few days ago to the effect that an oil tract had been formed between the Los Angeles and Fresno wells is denied by local magnates here, who claim that such a trust would benefit Los Angeles, but could do Fresno no good. There is, of course, a local oil tract at Coalinga, composed of those who own wells now in operation. All the West Side oil is pooled and sold by one individual, so there is no competition among the owners of the various wells, and so long as this trust or mutual understanding exists, there is no need of entering into any combine with Los Angeles producers.

Case of Dr. Gwin.

LOS ANGELES, July 27.—The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Dr. W. R. Gwin, who is wanted in Maine to answer a charge of bigamy, were delayed until to-morrow on account of an irregularity in the extradition papers. They are not properly authorized by the Governor of Maine. The proceedings will be heard to-morrow. Dr. Gwin is endeavoring to escape by being taken to Maine by the officers from that State.

Training Ship Adams.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The United States training ship Adams has arrived from Puget Sound and gone to the Mare Island Navy Yard. She will soon start on a cruise in Central American waters.

ASSASSINATION OF HEUREAUX.

Details of the Slaying of San Domingo's Chief Executive.

Was Shot Through the Heart, His Death Resulting Instantly.

Caceres, the Murderer, the Son of a Man Who Was Put to Death by Order of the Dead in 1844—The Assassin, With the Aid of Accomplices, Makes Good His Escape.

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 27.—Details of the murder of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo have been received here to the effect that he was assassinated as he was about to leave on horseback for Santiago de las Caballeros. The assassin, Ramon Caceres, surrounded by several accomplices, approached the President as he was talking with some friends and fired twice with a revolver. The first bullet struck the President in the left side and penetrated the heart. The second bullet killed an old man who was standing near the President.

The assassin and his accomplices then fled to avoid the shots fired at them by the President's friends. It is not known whether any of them were wounded.

The body of the President was taken to the palace of the Governor of Moca. President Heureaux's death has caused a panic. It is said that one, Juan Isidoro Jimenez, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, is a candidate for the Presidency.

It is reported that General Maximo Gomez, formerly President of the Cuban Insurrectionists, who is a native of Santo Domingo, also aspires to the Presidency.

The father of Caceres, the assassin, was put to death by order of President Heureaux in 1844.

KILLED WHILE DOING AN ACT OF CHARITY.

FORT DE FRANCE, July 27.—A financial crisis having arisen in Santo Domingo, and an insurrection being feared owing to the number of malcontents, President Heureaux went to the north and west of the island to prepare for all eventualities. He was about to leave Moca for Santiago de las Caballeros when he was killed. Booted and spurred, ready to mount his horse, he sat under the gallery of a house in the Rue Colon, talking with two friends at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when an old man approached to ask for alms. Just as the President gave the man some money, Caceres, the assassin, rushed forward quickly and fired twice from his revolver. One bullet struck the heart of the President, killing him instantly, and the other killed the old man by his side.

The crime was committed so quickly that the friends of the President were not able to interfere in time to prevent it, but they fired several shots at Caceres, who ran away, accompanied by several persons. The assassin's party returned the fire of the President's friends, and the murderer escaped. It was not known whether he was wounded or not. The authorities immediately sent troops to pursue him.

The body of President Heureaux was taken to the house of the Governor of Moca. The news of the President's death spread rapidly, and caused much commotion among inhabitants of the island. It is believed by many that the murder was the result of a political conspiracy.

Vice President Figueroa has taken precautions to prevent disorder and has taken command of the troops to that end, but, up to the present time all is quiet.

WAS A POLITICAL CRIME.

FORT DE FRANCE, July 27.—The body of President Heureaux has been taken to Santiago las Caballeros. The President's widow has requested that the remains be transported by railway to Porto Plata, and from there to Santo Domingo by sea, but the Governor of Santiago fears disorder if the body should be removed from there by train.

The Governor of Santiago confirms the general opinion that the assassination of President Heureaux was a political crime. It is reported that the assassin's party are gathering forces preparatory to an attack on the Government troops.

It has been learned that Caceres' companions, when President Heureaux was killed, were Julian Picharde and Horacio Vasquez. The latter is the brother of a Deputy in Parliament.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

PUERTO PLATA, July 27.—President Heureaux, who was assassinated in Moca yesterday afternoon, had gone there to see Jacobo Lara. The President, at the entrance to the city, was fired at by four individuals.

The body has been brought to Santiago attended by a government escort and members of the late President's family.

The situation is critical. Enemies of the Government are trying to dislodge the peace.

General Wenaslo Figueroa, the Vice President, succeeded to the Presidency. He will continue the plan of retiring paper money.

President Heureaux went to Moca attended by only six persons.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department has received confirmation of the death of the President of Santo Domingo in the shape of the following dispatch from the United States Consul at Puerto Plata:

"President Heureaux assassinated. Consul Reed, at Santo Domingo, also confirms the report, but neither give any details.

Official confirmation of President Heureaux's death was communicated to the President at Lake Champlain by the State Department, and the follow-

ing telegram was sent by his direction:

Lake Champlain (via Washington), July 27.—His Excellency, Wenaslo de Figueroa, President of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo: In the name of the American people and in my own I offer to your excellency and the Dominican nation most sincere condolence by reason of the death of President Heureaux.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY." Wenaslo is the officer next in line to President Heureaux, and succeeds to the office of President.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

Terrible Marine Disaster on the River Volga.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch received here to-day from Nijni Novgorod reports that a cargo vessel and passenger steamer collided on the Volga. The passenger steamer sank and 155 persons were drowned. The Captain of the cargo ship has been arrested for disregarding signals.

Nicaragua Canal.

NEW ORLEANS (La.), July 27.—Senator Luis F. Core, Minister of Nicaragua to the United States, has reached New Orleans on the steamer Alabama. Senator Core is charged particularly with facilitating the building of the Nicaragua Canal. "Notwithstanding the fact that the Government I represent has given the promise of concession to the Eyre-Cragin syndicate," declared Senator Core, "Nicaragua would make no objection to treating directly with the United States regarding the canal, if the United States should undertake to settle the differences between the conflicting interests."

Young Parsons Judged Insane.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Anarchist Parsons, appeared in the Insane Court to-day and testified against her son Albert R. Parsons, whom she claimed to be mentally unsound. The young man answered all questions in an intelligent manner, and claimed his mother was trying to place him in the asylum to get possession of his property. Several friends testified in his behalf, saying that at no time had he displayed any signs of insanity. Notwithstanding this, the jury adjudged him insane and he was ordered sent to the Elgin asylum.

The America's Cup Challenger.

LONDON, July 27.—The "Yachting World" issued to-day, contains a long article on the Shamrock's chances in the contest for the America's cup. Starting upon the assumption that the Vigilant and Britannia were equal, the writer argues that the Shamrock showed herself to be capable of beating the Britannia in a moderate breeze 25 to 26 minutes over a thirty-mile course. With time allowance and a thirty-mile course there are excellent grounds for the belief that the Shamrock will beat the Columbia.

The Columbia.

BRISTOL (R. I.), July 27.—The Columbia's start was stepped to-day. It was in place by 7 o'clock this morning, the workmen having begun on it before daylight. All preparations possible were completed last night so that the final step was accomplished easy and very quickly. As it stands the mast looks taller than that of the Defender, and is considerably darker in color. The topmast, in conformity with a new idea of her builders, was inside the hollow mainmast, and operating like a telescope, will be raised and lowered from the deck.

Clarence Mackay and Wife.

LONDON, July 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay sailed for the United States on the Teutonic from Queenstown. Their return to America at this time is due to the ill health of Mrs. Mackay, whose condition, however, is not serious. The Teutonic also carries among her passengers thirty young Irish ladies in charge of Mother Mathilde and Sister Teresa, who are going to join a sisterhood at Galveston.

Kentucky Populists.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), July 27.—The Populist State convention convened at noon, and will put out a full State ticket. They would not be taken back by the company, and they were left to their fate by the other boys.

Ore Handlers' Strike Ended.

ASHTABULA (O.), July 27.—The ore handlers' strike on the M. A. Hanna dock is settled and the men returned to work at noon to-day. The men gained every point demanded. An arbitration committee of three persons was appointed, which will arbitrate all employees and settle all differences.

Messenger Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), July 27.—The strike of the Postal Telegraph messengers ended to-day. All of the boys went back to work at old terms, except six, who composed the Strike Committee. They would not be taken back by the company, and they were left to their fate by the other boys.

Hotel Damaged by Fire.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Smith & McNeill's famous hotel and restaurant in Washington street was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of \$50,000. A woman employee was severely burned.

Street Line Can Carry No Freight.

DETROIT, July 27.—Judge Lillibridge of the Circuit Court to-day delivered a decision permanently enjoining the street railway companies from carrying freight over their lines within the city.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$278,814,781; gold reserve, \$246,008,795.

War on Slot Machines.

SAN JOSE, July 27.—There is a determined move here to run the nickel-in-slot machines out of town. Under a conviction in a Justice Court, the defendant this morning was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 or serve 100 days in the County Jail. While both city and county has been granting a license for the machine, the Justice holds that they cannot legalize that which the Legislature has declared illegal. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court.

WAR IS NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Premier, Qualifies His Remarks

Relative to Negotiations for Settlement of Alaska Boundary Dispute.

Explains Away His Previous Utterances, and Sets Forth What He Considers the Dominion Government's Rights in the Case.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to the "Herald" from Ottawa says: "And war is not to be thought of," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian Parliament, in qualifying his statement that inasmuch as negotiations for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary had failed, the only two possible ways of settling it were arbitration or war.

The Canadian Premier to-day gave to the "Herald" an explanation of the contention of Canada.

"As a member of the commission and a participant in the negotiations," he replied, "I am not at liberty to give to the public more than I have at my ready disposal, information bearing on the difference between the United States and the United States. I think I can say this much in explanation, however:

"Practically the whole dispute now is circumscribed to the question of the establishment of the boundary line in the region of the Lynn Canal. The public is aware that the Canadian contention is that the line crosses the Lynn Canal near its entrance, whereas the American contention is that the line goes around the Lynn Canal, leaving the entire canal in American territory.

"If the contention were reduced to the exact location of the line, I think the solution might prove to be of comparative ease. But the Americans have establishments at Skaguay and at Dyea. In our view the Americans at that point are on British territory, but we have to recognize the fact that they are there all the same.

"At one time we thought we could have made the compromise and arranged that boundary by conventional agreement and mutual concessions. I am betraying no secret when I say that the commission could not agree on such a compromise.

"Therefore, as we cannot agree among ourselves, we must ask the assistance of friendly arbitrators. Two points to be submitted to the arbitrators might be the following:

"First—Which is the right interpretation of the treaty in regard to the location of the boundary line on the Lynn Canal? Is it the Canadian or the American contention?

"Second—In the event of the arbitrators declaring that the Canadian contention is the right one, then the subsidiary consideration would have to be decided. What disposition shall be made of Dyea and Skaguay, which are American settlements?

"We think that the Venezuelan treaty offers a precedent for the solution of that question. I am aware that the American authorities contend that there is a difference between the Venezuelan precedent and the case now to be disposed of in this, that, as they allege, Canada never protested against the American occupation of Skaguay and Dyea.

"We do not admit this contention in point of fact. But, even if it were founded on fact, the arbitrators would have to consider what equalities might arise therefrom and decide accordingly. Though I have strong views on this point myself, for obvious reasons I refrain from expressing my opinion.

"In case this matter cannot be submitted to arbitration, is Canada in favor of settling it by war?" Sir Wilfrid was asked.

"Nobody wants war," he replied quickly. "I distinctly said, when I called attention to the fact that the negotiations had failed and that the question could only be settled by arbitration or war, that war was out of the question and not to be thought of. I will go further and say that war over this or any other question would be criminal.

"We ought to have the most cordial intercourse and the closest commercial relations with the United States. We think we do not always get them. We think we do not always get commercial justice. Though a small nation, we buy more from you than you buy from us. But some day we will turn the tables on you and will get the best of the bargain, and that is all the revenge we want from you."

DEGRADATION OF PELLIEUX.

Minister of War De Gallifet Assumes Full Responsibility.

PARIS, July 27.—In view of the excitement caused by the degradation of Generals Pellieux and De Negrier, and the rumored resignation of other Generals, the Minister of War, General De Gallifet, has thought it advisable to issue a communication assuming full responsibility for the recent orders.

General De Gallifet says there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the disciplinary measures adopted since the formation of the new Cabinet were due to the advice or demands of the Cabinet, but that he personally investigated and determined the course to pursue and then submitted his intention to the Cabinet, which approved his actions. General Gallifet's communication concludes:

"The Minister of War has taken and proposes to retain the responsibilities accruing to these measures a leading part as behooves his position." Generals Jamont and Herve, members of the Supreme Council of War, were to-day reported to have resigned out of sympathy for General De Negrier, who was removed from the Supreme Council of War on Wednesday. This report created a great deal of excitement, as it would have been almost

AMERICANS GAIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

An Expedition Under Command of General R. H. Hall

Captures an Important Town on the South Shore of Laguna de Bay.

There Was Sharp Fighting for Two Hours, During Which Four Soldiers Were Killed and Twelve Wounded—The Filipinos Left Three Dead on the Field and Twelve Were Captured.

MANILA, July 27.—(7:40 p. m.)—An expedition, comprised of troops from San Pedro de Macoris, dead morning, under Brigadier General R. H. Hall, yesterday captured Calamba, an important town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay, after two hours of sharp fighting, during which four soldiers were killed and twelve wounded.

The trenches commanding the harbor were under water, but the swampliness of the land made the work harder. The troops boarded caecoes Tuesday night. The force comprised 400 of the Washington volunteers, 450 of the Twenty-first Infantry, 150 of the Fourth Cavalry and two guns of the First Artillery. These fifty gunboats of Lapidarian and Costo assembled opposite Calamba. Crowds of people in carts and on foot were seen rushing to the hills. Natives escaping from Calamba in canoes said a hundred insurgents held the town.

A force under Captain McGrath of the Twenty-first Infantry and Captain Eitenherd landed east of the town, but a river intervened. Captain McGrath and Lieutenant Batson swam the river under a fire from twenty Mauser rifles. Having crossed the stream, the officers procured a canoe to ferry the troops over. The insurgents retreated through the town, shooting from houses and bushes as they fled to the hills.

Three members of the Washington Regiment waded from caecoes through swamps, often shooting dead morogs, while a group of Filipinos concealed in the stacks were shooting at them, until the Lapidian focused her six-pounders and Gatlings on the stacks for a few minutes.

Most of the work was done before the Washington volunteers could reach the town.

The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the Fourth Cavalry, and two killed and eight wounded belonged to the Twenty-first Infantry.

There was much shouting by the Americans, who emerged from the bushes with white flags. After the fight a dozen men holding up their hands and shouting "Castillanos," met the American cavalry. Even the Spanish soldiers embraced the Americans hysterically. There were fifty Spanish prisoners at Calamba, of whom some were civil officials and some were soldiers. They had been given the choice of joining the Filipino army or becoming servants, and they chose the army, intending to surrender to the Americans at the first opportunity.

Civilian reached the American lines during the fighting, but the insurgents took others away with them in their retreat.

General Hall captured twelve Filipino men with guns.

Major Henry W. Lawton, Professor Dean C. Worcester of the American Philippine Commission, Mrs. General Lawton and General Lawton's son accompanied the expedition on board a launch, and sat coolly in an unprotected boat close to the shore during the fighting, the bullets splashing about them.

To-day General Hall brought to Manila the Spaniards whom the expedition had released from captivity of more than a year.

Lieutenant Larson, commanding the Naplan, to-day found a long machine Spanish gunboat, which had been so covered with bushes and nets so as not to resemble a vessel.

The Filipinos, thinking that the Americans had evacuated the town, descended from the hills to-day, intending to reoccupy Calamba. General Hall easily drove them back. General Hall will leave a garrison at Calamba.

It is reported in Filipino circles in Manila that the insurgents recently received consignments of saltpeper and lead from Japan. The insurgents had been experiencing many difficulties in the manufacture of good powder, that which they produced lacking power of penetration and range.

The two friars who were recently arrested here on suspicion that they were the bearers of messages to Aguinaldo from the Filipino Junta at Hongkong, have been liberated for want of evidence upon which to prosecute them.

As soon as authorization can be received from Madrid to incur the necessary expenditures, the Spanish General Jaramillo will send a commission composed of Senors Toral and Rios to Tarlac to carry food, money, medicine and clothes to the Spanish prisoners there. The commission will also reopen negotiations for the release of the captured.

It is reported that \$3,000,000 in Mexican money will be offered to the insurgents for the release of Spaniards. General Jaramillo declines to confirm this report.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Calamba is a town on Laguna de Bay, about thirty miles southeast of Manila. It is much farther south than the United States troops have yet penetrated on land. It is in the Province of La Guna. It has a population of 11,470, and is twenty-seven miles from Santa Cruz on the eastern shore of the bay. Its capture is not considered of any strategical importance, except as a part of the plan to harass and worry the insurgents.

Dreyfus' Illness Slight.

RENNES, July 27.—The illness of Captain Dreyfus was but slight, and he has recovered. His friends say that his mental and bodily condition is excellent.