

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Commissioners Submit a Preliminary Report

Summarizing Affairs as Existing When They Left the Islands.

Deals in Brief Form With the Situation at the Outbreak of the Rebellion in 1896, Including the Present Conflict, Showing That the Filipinos Never in Any Sense Attempted to Win Independence Until After the Americans Conquered the Spanish at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine commission submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands from the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents, and the breaking out and progress of the insurrection, and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the investigation, to wit, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement, they declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses.

To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the spoils of the war between Spanish and native priests.

It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in fact it was a Spanish government did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the Government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship.

Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan Society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagalos, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war began in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biak-na-Bato. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed about only 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that they would require 10,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain concessions were also decided upon, including representation of the Filipinos in the Cortes, the deportation of the friars, which was the principal question; the grant of the right of association and the right of Governor General Rivera was willing to pay \$2,000,000 Mexican money when Aguinaldo and his cabinet and leading officers arrived in Hongkong. It appears, however, that Paterno only offered the latter sum of \$2,000,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived at Hongkong and the balance when the Filipinos had delivered up their arms. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people.

The promises were never carried out. Spanish abuses began afresh. In Manila alone more than 10,000 were executed. Hence sporadic revolutions occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak, which was confined to Luzon. The sovereignty in the islands never having been questioned, and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General Augustine came to Manila as Governor General, and when war broke out between Spain and the United States Augustine sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June, Aguinaldo came. On this point the commission says:

"The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission to Admiral Dewey:

"Memorandum of relations with Aguinaldo.

"On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hongkong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul General at Singapore:

"Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here will come to Hongkong, arrange with Commodore for general co-operation in insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph 'PRATT.'"

due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hongkong Government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hongkong on the morning of the 25th, Mrs Bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 29th, and so did not arrive in Hongkong in time to have a conference with the Admiral.

"It had been reported to the Commodore as early as March 1st by the United States Consul at Manila and others that the Filipinos had broken out in insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila and on March 30th, Mr. Williams had telegraphed 'Five thousand rebels armed in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war.'"

Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his staff on May 19th, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which private conversation took place and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his staff on May 19th, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which private conversation took place and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch.

The Commissioners' report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish, and how General Anderson arrived, and Aguinaldo, at his request, removed from Cavite to Zamboanga, where the commission was. "Now for the first time rose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American Government, although he admitted freely in his private conversation to members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Parangue, but was deterred by the lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

"There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Philippines and our officers with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there any preconcerted operations or any combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards."

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The president of the commission is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get possession of the arms to attack the Americans. Further evidence of the hostile intentions of the Filipinos was found in the organization of the "Popular Club," which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans.

The decrees of the Filipino Congress are also cited, as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila. It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino Congress wished to send an address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Philippines (at this stage the Paris conference was discussed in the future of the Philippines). The president was also to be asked his desire as to the form of government he wished to establish. But all this time Aguinaldo was preparing for war and delaying these messages, and it was understood that the attack would come when the first act by the American forces would afford a brief chapter tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt through a commission to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo, as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipino people.

This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of the 4th of February, the attack upon the American troops following the action of the Nebraska sentinel. The commission in concluding this chapter says:

"After the landing of our troops Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of Biak-na-Bato this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out.

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was, it is avoidable. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived that any American had sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission.

"The Commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The Commission then takes up the conditions of the country at the time of their arrival, comparing it with conditions existing at the time they left a short time ago. A vivid picture is given of the anarchy existing among the inhabitants in and about Manila during the early spring.

"The situation in the city," says the Commission, "was bad. Incendiary fires occurred daily. The streets were almost deserted. Half the native population had fled, and most of the remainder were shut in their houses. Business was at a standstill. Insurgent troops everywhere faced our lines, and the sound of rifle fire was frequently heard in our house. A reign of terror prevailed. Filipinos who favored Americans feared assassination and few had the courage to come out openly for us. Fortunately there were among this number some of the best men of the city."

The report then speaks of the issuance of the commission's proclamation, and the good effects it had on public sentiment. "The natives, accustomed to the necessity for haste being

THE BATTLE AT FARQUHAR'S FARM.

Magnitude of Monday's Engagement More Than Evident.

Virtually There Were Three Actions Raging Simultaneously.

British Lost Heavily in Killed and Wounded, Besides the Number of Prisoners Taken—Reports From the Seat of War Indicate That the Artillery Duel is Still in Progress.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Special dispatches from Ladysmith dated November 2d, give further details regarding the bombardment. The Boers, having reoccupied their old positions, remounted big guns. Their firing was accurate, but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters.

Lieutenant F. C. Egerton and his men from the Powerful did splendid work, and quickly silenced the Boer guns. The Boers acknowledge having suffered heavy losses in men and horses in the previous battle.

General Jan Kock, who was second in command of the Transvaal forces, and who was wounded in the battle of Elands Laagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

Little light is thrown on the actual situation by the news at hand to-day. The magnitude of Monday's fight, however, is more than evident. Virtually three actions were raging simultaneously, but it is obvious that the intention to roll back the Orange Free State troops was not achieved.

The artillery duel between the Boers and British continues, as Lieutenant Egerton was a gunnery lieutenant with the big naval guns. REPORT THAT LADYSMITH IS INVESTED.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Havas Agency this evening publishes the following extraordinary dispatch, which the agency says was received through its correspondent.

"Cape Town, Nov. 2.—The news of the Boers two victories around Ladysmith has created considerable excitement among the Afrikaners, who do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Miller, the British High Commissioner, is reported to be in a pessimistic attitude. General White, in these two engagements, lost about 3,500 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The second victory was won by the Free Staters, commanded by Lucas Meyer, who seized Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of General White, who is wounded. The investment of Ladysmith is complete, and the Boers are masters of Pletersburg and the Durban railway. News has reached General White that Mafeking is closely besieged, and that the Boers have successfully repulsed the sorties. The surrender of Mafeking is expected."

"It is also confirmed that the Free Staters have seized Colenso." LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Secretary of the War Office, who was shown the Cape Town dispatch of the Havas Agency, said the statements made were utterly baseless. Brussels, where the Boers originated, is the headquarters of the Boers, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, and it thought the Cape Town dispatch may be an exaggerated Boer version of the recent fighting.

DUTCH WILL JOIN THE BOERS. HOUTE TOWN (Cape Colony), Nov. 2.—Magistrate Harnsworth has arrived from Kimberley and reports that there are 6,000 Boers around Kimberley, and that the roads are strictly patrolled. He says he passed close enough to Kimberley to see the searchlights, and was informed that the defenders of Kimberley were satisfied they could hold out, but were wearied with the inactivity, and hoped that a force would soon arrive.

Stories of Boer victories have spread rapidly along the western border, and Magistrate Harnsworth estimates that over half the Dutch residents of Bechuanaland and Griqualand will join the Boers after the declaration of annexation.

BOERS AT BETHULEE BRIDGE. CAPE TOWN, October 31.—(Delayed in transmission)—It is asserted that 3,000 Boers have collected at the Bethulee bridge, under Field Cornet Dunton. The Orange River is full, and fording is reported to be impossible.

BOERS IN ZULULAND. PIETERMARITZBURG (Natal), Nov. 2.—It is reported that the Boers are occupying parts of Zululand, and that they have taken Pomeroy, fifty miles from Greytown.

Entire Class Suspended. COLUMBUS (Ohio), Nov. 2.—The entire sophomore class of Capital University, where young men are prepared for the Evangelical Lutheran ministry, has been suspended for refusal to make a public apology. The class petitioned for permission to spend a day in the city, but being refused, they went regardless of the faculty. They were given the alternative of making a public apology or being indefinitely suspended. They did not apologize. Other students have erected a monument at the head of a mound of earth, inscribed: "In memoriam, class 1902."

Double Tragedy at Chicago. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Andrew H. Patterson, a railroad detective in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, early this morning shot and killed his wife, and then shot and killed himself. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. Patterson left a letter in which he said he belonged to Elk Lodge 174 of Tacoma, Wash. The letter also stated that he killed his wife because she had left him and refused to return to him.

wounded. General White promises a list of the missing later. At 12:40 a. m. the War Office issued the text of the dispatch which is dated at Ladysmith November 2d, 10 a. m., giving the list of casualties among the officers, which is as follows:

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Killed—Lieutenant J. T. McDougal. Wounded—Major John Dawkins, slightly; Lieutenant Harold Fletcher, severely.

KINGS ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Killed—Major W. T. Meyers, Lieutenant H. S. Marsden, Lieutenant T. L. Foster.

Wounded—Major Henry E. Buchanan-Riddell, Lieutenant H. C. Johnson, both severely.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Wounded—Captain J. B. H. Rice, Captain W. B. Silver, both severely.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Wounded—Captain S. Willcock, Captain B. O. Fyfe, Captain F. S. Stayner, all severely.

NATIONAL MOUNTED. Killed—Lieutenant William Chapman.

MEDICAL CORPS. Killed—Major Edward Gray. The list of the non-commissioned officers and men, killed and wounded, is promised to-morrow.

WHITE HOLDING HIS POSITION. LONDON, Nov. 2.—The War Office officially declares that it has no information of any further engagement at Ladysmith or of a British victory as reported in New York.

The War Office has received a telegram dispatched from Ladysmith at 9:25 a. m. to-day saying that General White was well and holding his position.

A special dispatch from Ladysmith says twenty British dead and 100 wounded have been counted on the scene of Monday's disaster, while 800 prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

Another list of casualties at Dundee was issued by the War Office to-day. It gives eighty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the Dublin Fusiliers missing, indicating that the Boers captured as many Fusiliers as they did Hussars.

ARTILLERY DUEL STILL ON. LONDON, Nov. 2.—The War Office this afternoon issued the following dispatch: "Chief of Staff, Ladysmith, to War Secretary."

"Ladysmith, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Egerton, H. M. S. Powerful, dangerously wounded this morning by a shell, left knee and right foot. Life not in danger at present."

It was inferred from this dispatch that the artillery duel between the Boers and British continues, as Lieutenant Egerton was a gunnery lieutenant with the big naval guns.

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VICE-PRESIDENT GARRET A. HOBART

Was Resting Quietly at An Early Hour This Morning.

Had Not Awakened Since Falling Asleep at Ten O'clock Last Night.

Many Telegrams and Letters From All Parts of the Country Received at the Hobart Residence, Among Them One From President McKinley Expressing Pleasure That the Vice President Was Improving.

PATERSON (N. J.), Nov. 3.—At midnight Vice President Hobart was sleeping and had not awakened after falling into a sleep at 10 o'clock. The house was in darkness at midnight, with the exception of the sick room, where the light was burning low.

At 2 a. m. no apparent change was reported in his condition. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Hobart Tuttle said that he was sleeping quietly.

The first telegram received at the Hobart house this morning arrived at 7 o'clock, and was from President McKinley. It was addressed to Mr. Hobart and read:

"Pleased to hear that your condition is improving. Mrs. McKinley joins me in sending love."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY." Other telegrams were received from the Hobart families in the different cities, and from intimate friends. The morning mail brought a mass of matter from all parts of the country.

The following message came late last night from Franz Schlatter, the "Divine Healer."

"Kohomo, Ind.—Mr. Hobart. I can cure you if you have faith."

The telegram, of course, did not reach either Mr. or Mrs. Hobart, and was not answered.

BATTLESHIP VENERABLE

The Big British War Vessel Successfully Launched.

CHATHAM (England), Nov. 2.—The launching of the British first-class battleship Venerable here to-day was accompanied by scenes of unusual enthusiasm. The christening was performed by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (formerly Miss Endicott of Washington), who was accompanied by her husband, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. They received a great ovation. The daughter of Sir William Henry White, director of naval construction, presented Mrs. Chamberlain with a magnificent bouquet, and taking a chisel and a mallet in her hands, Mrs. Chamberlain severed the cord releasing the warship of the ways, at the same time breaking a bottle of wine over its bow and saying:

"I name thee Venerable."

A great cheer went up from the assembled crowds as the ship slid into the Medway, and the band struck up "Life on the Ocean Wave," followed by "Rule Britannia."

The guests included the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, and other naval men. The Admiral in charge of the dock yard, entertained a distinguished party at luncheon.

The first-class British battleship Venerable is 14,700 tons and 15,000 indicated horse power. She is 400 feet long, 75 feet beam and draws 26 feet 9 inches of water. She has two propellers, and her estimated speed is 24 knots. Her coal capacity is from 900 to 2,000 tons; she will carry a crew of 755 men, has two torpedo tubes, and her armament will consist of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick firing guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders and eight 9-inch light guns. Her side armor is 9 inches of Harveyized steel, and over her bulkheads she has 14 or 9 inches of Harveyized steel plates, and her gun positions are protected by 14 inches to 6 inches of Harveyized steel. Her deck plating is from 2 1/2 to 4 inches thick.

SENOR MARISCAL

The Vice President of Mexico Entertained at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Senator Ignacio M. Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, was entertained at a reception to-day by the Chamber of Commerce.

President Morris K. Jessup welcomed Senator Mariscal on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and said in the course of his remarks that he hoped that the present relations between Mexico and the United States would continue, and that Senator Mariscal would convey to President Diaz the cordial well wishes of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

establishment of a national university, a committee of prominent educators met here to-day to discuss the advisability of the project, the plan and scope of the university and the method of presenting the subject to Congress, if it is considered feasible.

The committee consists of Professor Harper of Chicago University, Professor Elliot of Harvard, Professor Schurman of Cornell, Professor William T. Wilson of Washington and Lee University, President Draper of Illinois University, L. Solder of St. Louis, Superintendent of Schools; William T. Harris, Commissioner of Public Education; Professor S. F. Langtry of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Thomas J. Calloway of Washington and Lee University, Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, Professor James of Chicago University, Professor Canfield, Librarian of Columbia College; Professor E. A. Alderman of Chapel Hill, N. C., President Angell of Ann Arbor and Professor DeGarmo of Cornell.

In case it is decided to undertake the establishment of the university, it is understood the President will be requested to commend it in his message to Congress.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Peck Will Have a Negro Educational Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, had under consideration for educational exhibit at the exposition, to some time the question of a negro

to be under the general supervision of the Commissioner in charge of the national education exhibit of the United States.

After consultation with the President to-day, Mr. Peck announced that he had decided to provide for the exhibit, and had appointed Thomas J. Calloway, a well known colored educationalist now in the employ of the War Department, to have direction of it.

In speaking of the exposition Mr. Peck said that the twelve Commissioners of the United States whose appointments were provided for by an Act passed at the last session of Congress probably would be named by the President within the next week or ten days.

BANK FAILURE.

A Concern at Portland, Me., Closes Its Doors.

PORTLAND (Maine), Nov. 2.—The banking firm of Woodbury & Moulton, consisting of Theodore C. Woodbury and Edward H. York, has made an assignment.

No statement of the financial standing of the house has been made public, but it is estimated in banking circles here that the liabilities will reach \$700,000.

When the news was circulated that the house had fallen, a large number of depositors hastened to the building where the firm did business, and clamored for admission. The doors, however, were securely locked. The depositors held by the firm are estimated at \$200,000.

The cause of the assignment is not clearly known, although it is said that the house lost heavily on recent investments in western water bonds and securities of a recently formed industrial combine.

Engineer White Was Drowned.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), Nov. 2.—The telegram from Castillo, published here by the El Comercio, yesterday, saying that Engineers Clark and a party belonging to the United States Canal Commission, had been drowned at the Machucagua Falls during the recent flood turns out to be incorrect. The paper to-day published a dispatch from Castillo saying that it was Engineer White, and not Clark, and two of the party belonging to the United States Canal Commission who were drowned at the place mentioned, which is on the river San Juan.

Lady Tupper Injured.

WINNIPEG (Man.), Nov. 2.—Lady Tupper, wife of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., leader of the Dominion Conservative party, while driving with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Stuart Tupper, was thrown out of her carriage in turning a corner. Lady Tupper received a ugly cut over the left eye, and her wrist was sprained. Mrs. Stuart Tupper suffered injuries to the head and limbs, and was unconscious when picked up. Doctors believe that the injury will not prove serious, but the shock will be severe on Lady Tupper, who is advanced in years.

The Revolt in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Nov. 2.—General Castro, leader of the revolutionary forces, has formally blockaded Porto Cabello, the only port not occupied by Castro's forces, with two cruisers. Commerce with that port has been stopped. Castro has won two victories over Hernandez, and the former's Government is becoming well established.

Fatal Rail Accident in France.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—In a collision between trains at the town of Thouars, twenty-two miles from Parthenay to-day, two persons were killed and ten others injured. M. Cuneo Dornando, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had both legs cut off.

Woman's Board of Missions.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Nov. 2.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church was brought to a close to-day when the board of officers was re-elected. The meeting in 1900 will be held in Boston.

Coinage During October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during the month of October last the total coinage at the mint of the United States was \$11,383,109, as follows: Gold \$8,220,000, silver \$3,313,569, nickel coins \$304,540.

SITUATION IN GUAM ISLAND.

Much Improvement Since Governor Leary Has Assumed Charge.

Matters Were in a Very Unsatisfactory Condition When He Arrived.

Spaniards Had Led the Natives to Believe They Were to Be Made Slaves of, a Revolt Being Ripe, When the Governor Caused the Arrest of the Trouble Provokers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The "Bulletin" to-day publishes direct advice, the first that have been received here for months, from the island of Guam. The advice arrived here on the China, and will be forwarded to Washington as part of a report prepared by the officers of the United States steamer Brutus.

The foreign traders who controlled the business of Guam seem to have vanished, and the island has suddenly opened a fine field for a limited number of merchants. There was no trouble at the island when the letter left, but the natives are likely to cause some anxiety if the Spanish agitators are not taken in hand.

Governor Leary, who ranks as a Lieutenant in the navy, found matters in a very unsatisfactory condition when he arrived last August. The Spaniards had been telling the natives all manner of tales about the Americans, and led some of the savages to believe that the soldiers would make slaves of them. A revolt was in the air, and the Governor caused the arrest of several trouble provokers an incipient rebellion might have been started.

The Governor and men are at Agaña, the capital of Guam, and that is the only town garrisoned. About 300 more men are needed to insure perfect quiet, as evil influences may be used to excite the natives, who are, however, naturally quiet and a docile people.

Land which sold for as low as \$10 and \$15 per acre has suddenly advanced to over \$100. Before the Governor came foreigners were grabbing everything in Guam, and the American rule would mean a boom for Agaña. The Governor was then forced to issue a proclamation in which it was decreed that none but American citizens should hold land in the island. Many of the natives have sworn allegiance to the Government, and are very respectful to the flag.

Governor Leary is establishing a local form of government for Agaña and is also making laws to govern the outside stations of the island.

SLOCUM COUNTRY STRIKE.

Italians Imported to Take Places of Those Who Quit Work.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Nov. 2.—A special train from Sandon, B. C., says: The strike in the Slocum country has reached a crisis, and the Silver Lead Mine Owners' Association has commenced importing Italian laborers from Pacific Coast States.

The first consignment arrived to-day to work in the Payne mine. The striking men are being kept from the arrival of the new mine workers, but no violence was offered to the latter when they appeared here.

The trouble between the mine owners and the mine workers is of six months' standing, and upon the adoption of a new eight-hour day, the mine owners reduced the wages from \$3.50 to \$3 per day, the miners refusing to accept the reduction. There have been many conferences, but neither side would yield, and the mines have been entirely closed down during