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NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week in a Condensed Form.

Pittsburg street-car men may go on strike.

General Funston has gone in pursuit of Aguinaldo.

Kruger expects to visit the United States next month.

The Philippine commission is taking testimony in Negros.

Japan energetically protests against the Russo-Chinese treaty.

The Portuguese government seized Jesuit property in Lisbon.

Spain received \$100,000 for the islands of Cagayan and Sibutu.

A tornado did great damage to shipping in Pensacola bay, Florida.

Corea removes British collector of customs, which causes a protest.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, vetoed the bill for the selection of school text-books.

Russia agrees with Great Britain to let Von Waldereese arbitrate the Tien Tsin dispute.

Mrs. Nation was escorted from grounds of Kansas soldiers' home to train by police.

Gravely of the Russian student troubles impelled the Czar to call a special meeting of the ministers.

New Jersey village was destroyed by burning oil, as the result of the wreck of a coal and oil train.

Insurgents will be given 30 days' extension of time to take advantage of the law regulating voting and office-holding.

General Weyler, Spanish minister of war, is preparing extensive army reforms. The food of the soldiers will be improved, and economies will be realized in the war budget.

"The United States government," says the London correspondent of the Daily Express, "has refused New Zealand's request to reopen the question of permitting British steamers to trade between Honolulu and San Francisco."

Two hundred girls working in the overall department of Sofford Bros, drygoods factory at Kansas City, walked out. The firm recently reduced the price for making overalls from \$1.25 to 98 cents a dozen.

In the bankruptcy court at Burton-on-Trent, England, Lord Waterpark declared his bankruptcy was due to the compulsory sale of his property in compliance with the Gladstone act of 1881. He said he had thereby lost \$35,000. The liabilities of the debt, or amount to \$26,000, and his assets are \$3,000.

Great damage has been done by floods in Andalusia.

A hurricane swept the New Hebrides January 25, doing great damage.

The condition of Representative Livingston of Georgia, who is ill at Washington, is encouraging.

The cruiser Olympia was placed in the drydock at Boston to be scraped and painted below the water line.

Company I, of the Twenty-third Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, New Mexico, will leave for Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Carlos Roloff, the newly appointed treasurer of Cuba, whose term begins April 1, will qualify with a bond of \$20,000.

Shamrock II will have several trials over the Queen's course in the Solent, and off the Irish coast with Shamrock I.

Senator Frye, of Maine, sailed from New York on the steamship Cherokee for Santo Domingo. He is on a five weeks' vacation.

Charles Rolier is under arrest at Los Angeles on a warrant from Newark, N. J., charging him with embezzlement and forgery.

King Edward has approved the appointment of General Sir Arthur Power Palmer as commander-in-chief of the forces in India.

Miss Pearl Collesse was shot at a charivari at Guthrie, and her life is despaired of. She was hit with a bullet while standing on the porch.

The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath reported a motion of urgency in the Bohemian census debate after a discussion lasting five hours.

Creditors of Gaylord, Blessing & Co., the oldest firm of brokers in St. Louis, who failed recently, filed a petition to declare the company bankrupt.

Owing to the effects of the heavy rains on one of the famous marble quarries at Carrara, Italy, a landslide of 2,000 cubic yards occurred, destroying the railway station.

The late Margaret Pillsbury, widow of ex-Mayor George A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, bequeathed \$20,000 to Pillsbury academy at Owatonna, Minn.; \$25,000 to Margaret Pillsbury hospital, at Concord, N. H.; and \$10,000 to the Northwestern hospital, at Minneapolis.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has ordered 105 new engines.

Florida is now engaged with visitors from the northern and western states.

In the United States regular army Spanish is spoken fluently by 304 commission officers, French by 224 and German by 135.

Besides King Edward there are 73 heirs to the British throne without going outside of the group of Victoria's direct descendants.

LEFT TO DIPLOMACY.

Settlement of the Dispute at Tien Tsin.

PEKIN, March 23.—Count Von Waldereese, 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 uncalculated for and that the Australian marines are just like men needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin. The arrangement made by General Ballou and 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. Whenever 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, Culebra Island, as a destination. The Massachusetts, which followed the two other war ships 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, when 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, \$1,954,531 worth being sent to this country in 1899, as against \$3,547,839 worth in 1900.

Panic at 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 injured by falling bricks. A panic burst was created among the thousands of spectators, and in a wild rush to Pillsbury academy at Owatonna, Minn.; \$25,000 to Margaret Pillsbury hospital, at Concord, N. H.; and \$10,000 to the Northwestern hospital, at Minneapolis.

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 proposed 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 passing purposes.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL HAPPENINGS

A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.

New Whatcom—A new brickyard is to be established at New Whatcom.

Seattle—The Boys' & Girls' All Society of Seattle will build a new home.

Uniontown—The new creamery at Uniontown will be in operation by April 15.

Colfax—Whitman college has received a gift of \$5,000 from an Eastern philanthropist.

Palouse—It is reported that a Standard Oil Company representative will inspect the Palouse oil fields.

Fort Canby—Forty-five sticks of giant powder exploded at Fort Canby one day last week. No serious damage resulted.

Dayton—Dayton is considering the advisability of purchasing the city electric lighting plant. The price asked is \$50,000.

Palouse—There is an increasing demand for heavy draft horses, and the Palouse country is being scoured by Eastern buyers.

Bellingham Bay—The Bellingham Bay Gas Company contemplates making improvements this summer to the extent of about \$30,000 or \$40,000.

New Whatcom—Arthur Atkins, son of G. M. Atkins, formerly a banker of New Whatcom, has been admitted to the naval academy at Annapolis.

Yakima—W. M. Arthur, a United States prisoner in the Yakima city jail, charged with sale of liquor to Indians, has developed a case of smallpox.

Oakesdale—The residence of P. G. Silzel, of Oakesdale, was destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Loss, \$500; insurance, \$300.

Almota—Henry Hickman and a number of neighbors living between Colfax and Almota are equipping a barbed wire telephone line. The line connects their farms with Almota.

Colfax—David A. Grim, a farmer whose land adjoins the town of Colfax, on the north, has received a letter from the St. Paul capitalist, who captured at Washington, informing him that his wheat was among the lot that captured the grand prize at the Paris exposition.

Aberdeen—J. G. Lewis and John Anderson, of Aberdeen, have sold 1,120 acres of timber land. James T. Barber, the St. Paul capitalist, was the purchaser. The tract of timber is located near Elma, most of which is heavily timbered. The purchase price was \$15,800.

Skokholmish—Several of the old government houses at the Skokholmish agency are being torn down. The school was moved about a mile up the river to a more central part of the reservation. It has also been decided to divide the agency farm into lots and to assign them to various parties.

Colfax—Colfax will adopt a system of house numbering.

Everett—Saturday evening the steamer Majestic was launched at the Everett shipyard.

Gotchell—An eastern company has been prospecting for gold near Gotchell, Snohomish county.

Irontide—A force of men is at work at the smelter of the old Puget Sound Iron Company, at Irontide, across the bay from Port Townsend.

Alma—One of the latest industries proposed for Okanogan county is a creamery to be located at Alma. Sumner, Wash., dairymen are the promoters.

Yakima—The Yakima Milling Company has stopped operations for a week to put in new machinery and increase the capacity of the mill. It will hereafter consume 50 car loads of wheat per week.

SEATTLE MARKETS.

(Prices Paid to Farmers.)

Hides, pelts and tallow—Heavy salted steers, over 60 pounds, 7 1/2c; medium, per pound, 7c; light, under 50 pounds, 6 1/2c; cows, all weights, 6 1/2c; salted hogs, 6 1/2c; calf, 8c; stags and bulls, 4 1/2c; green hides, 1c less than salted, 4 1/2c; 1c less; grubby hides, 1 1/2c less; dry hides, per pound, 12c; dry culls, 10c; summer deer, 20c to 25c; winter deer, dry, 14c to 20c; good butcher tallow, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; grease, 1 1/2c to 2c.

Wool—Western Washington, clean, 15c; dirty, 11c to 12c; Eastern Washington wool, 8c to 10c.

Livestock—Choice beef cattle, cows, 3 1/2c; sters, 4 1/2c to 5c; choice heps, 5c; good hogs, live, 5 1/2c to 6c; dressed, 7 1/2c; calves, live, large, 4c; small, 7c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 12c to 12 1/2c; turkeys, 12c to 12 1/2c; ducks, 13c to 14c.

Butter and eggs—Creamery butter, 23c to 24c; dairy, 13c to 15c; ranch eggs, 15c to 16c.

Grain—Oats, \$26; barley, \$17.50 to 18; wheat, chicken feed, \$18; Eastern Hay—Fugot, \$26; \$13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$16.25; alfalfa, \$10.

Field seed—Field peas, white, \$37; oats, \$26; spring seed wheat, \$20; seed rye, \$20; seed barley, \$18.

A million acres of oil lands have been found in New Mexico.

Robert F. Kennedy, president of the Jacksonville & St. Louis railroad, died at his home in Philadelphia.

Scientists figure out from the skeletons recently discovered in South Dakota that the world is about 250,000,000 years old.

Since last May the tallest skyscraper in New York has been constructed at the corner of Broad street and Exchange place. It is an office building 23 stories high.

BOTH SIDES RETIRE.

Troops Withdrawn From Disputed Land at Tien Tsin.

BERLIN, March 25.—The war office has the following from Count von Waldereese:

"The Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien Tsin has been settled from a military standpoint in the manner satisfactory to both parties at a conference between Generals Wogack and Barrow. Both guards and posts have been withdrawn and salutes have been exchanged. The British declare that no offense to the Russian flag was intended and that the alleged removal of the Russian boundary marks was neither by the command nor with the knowledge of the military authorities. The work on the disputed land will not be continued until the governments have reached an agreement as to the possession of the territory. A mutual understanding has been attained."

PEKIN, March 25.—The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tien Tsin have been withdrawn, and all danger of a fracas is ended. The British are satisfied that the promptness of General Barrow in calling up the marines from Taku prevented a collision. The British report that prior to the arrival of the marines sentries were supplied from the Madras Pioneers, who for several days were surrounded by crowds of foreign soldiers mostly French, who assailed them with all kinds of abuse, calling them "coolies." The Madras were becoming restive when the marines arrived at night and quietly relieved them, and it was only when daylight appeared that the Russians discovered the change.

WHY BOTHA DECLINED.

Kitchener Refused Complete Amnesty to Leaders.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Chronicle, professing to be able to give an outline of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, says:

"The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the rebels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government on the lines of Jamaica immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, with legislative bodies partly elected by the burghers. The government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boer commando. These provided the signature of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. He also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and restocking farmsteads. Moreover, he agreed that children should be instructed in the English language at the discretion of their parents. The government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds, or upon hospitals or hospital funds, or upon private investments. No burgher of either state was to be allowed to purchase a rifle, except by special license."

"General Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to properly domiciled and registered Boers. He was also objecting to the proposed position of Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that Jews and Christians would enjoy equal rights, no distinction being made in the matter of concessions."

MUST REFUND THE BONDS.

Pina County, Ariz., Will Pay for the Experiment.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 25.—The territorial supreme court today handed down an important decision in the case of an invitation to fishery shiping concerns doing business between this city and Alaska to furnish proposals for the contract to lighter at Nome and St. Michael such government stores as are shipped this seaing the war department to the military posts to the north of the Yukon river and points in the interior of Alaska. Major Ruhlen roughly estimates that there will be 10,000 tons of freight on the basis of ship's measurement to be sent north this summer. The bids will be opened March 30. The government will have four ships in the Alaskan service.

His Last Raid.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 25.—Tom Ketchum, famous as an outlaw, the man who terrorized the territory for years, was executed today. "Black Jack" was the sobriquet by which Ketchum was best known. He was sentenced by the territorial supreme court on February 25. Numerous attempts were made to stay the execution, Ketchum having many friends among a certain class. Although accused of several murders and other felonies, Ketchum was only tried for the robbery of a train near Folsom, N. M., the penalty for which, in this territory, is death.

Northwest Pensioners.

Washington, March 25.—Pensioners have been granted the following:

Oregon—Original, William H. Rumley, Medford, \$8; Mexican war survivors, increase, Samuel E. Jackson, Eugene, \$12; widows, increase, special act February 20, Catherine A. Young, Portland, \$12; war with Spain, original, John Dennis, Portland, \$12.

Washington—Original, Thomas E. Mahan, Seattle, \$8; Peter Chambers, Port Angeles, \$8; William M. Malbo, Thorp, \$6.

APOLOGY DEMANDED

Russians Refuse to Give In at Tien Tsin.

HAVE ORDERED BRITISH TO WITHDRAW

General Wogack Refuses to Accept Von Waldereese's Arbitration—English Troops Being Rushed to the Scene.

LONDON, March 22.—"General Wogack has refused to accept Count von Waldereese's arbitration at Tien Tsin," says the Pekin 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 advices say the situation remains the same. The rumor (credited by a news agency to the London office) 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 Pekin for Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning. One French, an Italian and a German warship are outside the bar. A dust storm prevented Count von Waldereese, who arrived here yesterday, from proceeding to Pekin until this morning. Ninety British marines are held 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 are ordered to be 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 at Tien Tsin on Wednesday. The Count von Waldereese upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Waldereese 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 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 to save their lives. The British 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 reappearing, 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 some time ago to denounce 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 in the matter is general. The British are 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 Moroccan 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 Massarah until Consul General Gummere returns from Marakesh, and announces a satisfactory settlement.

Murder by Bulgarian Brigands.

Washington, Mo., 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 for justice by the authorities.

Relations Are Strained.

Lima, Peru, March 22.—It is reliably reported that D. P. Osman y Pardo, 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, Cesaro 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.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

Flaming Oil Destroyed New Jersey Village.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A river of flaming oil swept down upon the little village of Glengarden, N. J., while its inhabitants were asleep this morning, and reduced 11 buildings, stores and residences to ashes. The conflagration was extraordinary in character, and in its origin. The village is in a valley along the New Jersey Central railroad. An immense freight train was coming east at 6:30 A. M. It was composed of a string of coal cars, and 18 tank cars. High above the village the tracks of the railroad run along the side of a mountain. They descend as they approach the village, but even at the station are considerably above the main street, which runs up to the depot at a steep incline.

A few miles west of the village, while coming down the incline around the mountain the train parted. The engine on the forward end pulled open the throttle of the engine and tried to race away from the section, which was increasing its speed every second. He managed to keep clear of the racing cars until he got opposite the depot at Glengarden, when the second section smashed into the first. The first section, composed of the coal cars, was going at a high rate of speed, and none of its cars were jerked off the track. The oil tanks on the runaway section were hurled sideways across the tracks, and the oil tank cars behind were rolled on end in every way. The first crash caused the oil in one of the tanks to explode, and ignite, and the terrific heat caused the other cars to explode, one after the other. The incline running from the depot down to the main street acted as a sluice for the burning oil, and it poured into the chief thoroughfare of the village, setting fire to every thing it touched. Houses, fences, trees, shrubbery and barns were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short time.

Villagers awaking on the explosion rushed from the oncoming flood of blazing oil, carrying children in their arms. Some risked their lives to free horses, cows and dogs in outbuildings, but other unfortunate animals could not be reached in time, and were burned. Within five minutes after the first explosion the flowing river of oil had reached the Masonic Temple in the heart of the village and ten minutes later that structure was enveloped in flames. Then building after building, all of them frame, took fire as the oil reached them, and within half an hour an area of 400 feet square was a mass of flame. From the wrecked cars the oil flowed down the incline of the railroad track, making a long line of fire that destroyed the ties and bent and twisted the tracks. The loss is estimated at from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

WANT CIVIL RULE.

Negros Is Ready for Provincial Government.

BACALOR, Island of Negros, March 25.—According to expressions of a large majority of the delegates from Occidental Negros and of a few who were present from the Oriental side, the sentiment of the people is overwhelmingly in favor of succeeding the present governments by provincial governments in both divisions. The reasons given for this view are that such a change will effect a reduction of taxes and the high salaries of officials, the bettering of schools and the improvement of roads. The speakers alleged that owing to a lack of means of education, liberty was becoming license. The military commander is credited with having organized the only schools. They are taught by soldiers. Commissioner Taft assured the delegates that Negros would be supplied with American teachers and he outlined the need of organizing provinces uniformly with other islands.

The announcement of yesterday's surrender on the island of Panay was greeted with applause.

General Harrison's Estate.

Indianapolis, March 25.—Ex-President Harrison left \$40,000 in life insurance. This fact was announced last night by President Eitel, of the Union Trust Company which is executor of General Harrison's will. He said:

"Our appraisement of the Harrison estate gives its total value at \$380,000. This includes all real estate, railroad bonds, stock in the Union Trust Company, the law building here, and other securities."

Gates in English Channel.

London, March 25.—The first day of spring was characterized by a gale and a heavy snow storm sweeping over the channel. A storm has been raging for three days over the North Sea. The weather is generally throughout Central Europe. In consequence of the gale in the channel, more than 300 steamers are anchored off South End. The vessels are so crowding the anchorage that several minor collisions have occurred.

\$100,000 Philadelphia Fire.

Philadelphia, March 25.—The West Park ice palace, at Fifty-second and Jefferson streets, was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of about \$100,000 on which there was an insurance of about \$75,000. The building was used as a skating rink and for the manufacture of ice for commercial use, and was owned by Ice Manufacturing Co.

Earned His Pardon.

Topeka, Kan., March 25.—Governor Stanley today pardoned Convict Floyd Graham, who aided Warden Tomlinson in suppressing the insurrection at the penitentiary coal mines this week. Graham climbed 400 feet up the air shaft and communicated to the warden that the convicts were weakening on account of their deplorable condition.

Two Insurgent Surrenders.

Manila, March 25.—In the province of Cavite, four insurgent officers, and 53 men with 55 rifles, have surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and one insurgent officer and 12 men with 16 rifles to Colonel Walker Schuyler, of the Forty-Sixth Volunteer Infantry.

The attendance at the service of the Evangelical church in Manila is not diminished. Protestantism is spreading rapidly in the province of Pampanga.

CHASING A SULTAN

Consul-General Gummere Is After the Moorish Ruler.

HE MUST SETTLE UNITED STATES CLAIM