

The San Juan Islander.

VOL. XI. NO. 9.

FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

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.

A Manila Spaniard was convicted of treason.

Minister Loomis may be transferred to another post.

Another attempt was made to assassinate the czar.

Roland Reed, the actor, is dead at his home in New York.

A large amount of Washington reserves is to be opened to settlement.

Gross fraud has been discovered in the subsistence department at Manila.

Much misery prevails at Marselles, France, as a result of the dock strike.

General Fitzhugh Lee says future of Cuba depends on native statesmen.

A packing-house fire in New York damaged \$200,000 worth of property.

Three thousand arrests have been made since Russian revolutionists became active.

A \$30,000,000 syndicate is negotiating for the control of the Pacific coast fishing industry.

Secretary Gage says if artificial prices are asked for bonds, he will allow treasury funds to accumulate.

Commander of the Petrel was suffocated and 22 officers and men prostrated in a fire on the gunboat Petrel.

By an explosion of gas at the furnace of the Edgar Thompson steel works, five men were fatally injured.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments, just returned from the Philippines, will be mustered out at San Francisco.

The president has appointed Wheaton to be a major general and Funston and Jacob Smith to be brigadier generals of regulars.

Peter Karpovitch, the assassin of Bogolopoff, Russian minister of public instruction, has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, with loss of civil rights.

St. Petersburg may be placed under martial law.

A battle between French and Chinese is imminent.

Floods in New York and Michigan cause much damage.

England has protested against China making any secret treaty.

Morgan will probably prevent a strike in the anthracite region.

An imperial edict prohibited the signing of the Manchurian treaty.

Denmark lays down conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

Morocco will settle the American claim without a naval demonstration.

The sultan of Sulu complains that the Americans are violating the treaty.

Russians participated in the disinterment of bodies of American marines.

There are no indications that the Nebraska senatorial deadlock will be broken.

A steambark line will be established on Snake river between Lewiston and Pittsburg landing.

Development of the Mount Reuben mines in Southern Oregon is going forward successfully.

Aguinaldo was captured by Funston in Isabela province. The rebel leader is now in Manila jail.

It is announced that the Rogers locomotive works, at Paterson, N. J., have been sold by the receivers to a New York syndicate of capitalists, who will enlarge and operate the works.

The savings bank at Riverside, Ia., was broken into. The burglars drilled through the steel doors of the vault, but the inner safe resisted their efforts. They secured only a small sum of money from the cash drawer and escaped on a handcar.

Fire has started in No. 1 shaft of the Republic, Mich., mine, and resists all efforts to extinguish it. The flames are raging through the shaft, and no estimate of the loss can be made. The mine has been closed, throwing 500 men out of employment. All the miners escaped.

A mob of 500 or more gathered at Galesburg, Ill., bent upon lynching Ed. Jackson, a negro, who murdered Engineer Charles Rowe. The mob marched on the jail in a body, but news of its coming reached Sheriff Matthews, and he smuggled Jackson out of jail into a carriage and drove with him to Monmouth.

The Japanese residents of Tacoma, Wash., have organized to keep out any disorderly characters from their country.

During a recent epidemic of diphtheria in a town on the Hudson, 205 cases were treated with serum, and among these there were only two deaths.

Elections in London resulted in tremendous majorities in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities, thus breaking galling monopolies existing for centuries.

KORAN THE ONLY LAW.

Civil Government is impossible in the Sulu Islands.

JOLO, Island of Sulu, March 30.—The commission was heartily received at the headquarters of the sultan. The residences of many of the people were decorated with flags, the stars and stripes floating through the town, while thousands of firecrackers were exploded in all directions.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and when the sultan had not put in an appearance upon the arrival of the last launch, a cutter was sent with the secretary of the commission to invite the sultan to visit the ship. They brought back his majesty, clothed in gold and purple, and decorated with jewels. He presented a comic opera aspect, as he came on board, followed by his ministers and a score of relatives in motley court array. They were greeted with a salute of 17 guns. Commissioned Taft spoke to his majesty that there was no disposition on the part of the members of the commission to interfere with the administration of the sultan's affairs or the habits, customs and religion of the people. He said that the only motive governing the commission was the prospect of prosperity and happiness of the people of the Sulu Islands, and that the people of the United States expected the treaty to be strictly observed.

The sultan then thanked Commissioner Taft and the members of the commission and the improvements introduced by the Americans, adding that his best friends were the military officials, and that he expected to abide by the decision of the commissioners and to follow their advice. His majesty then inspected the ship.

That afternoon the sultan was received at the American military headquarters and inspected the troops. Native sports followed, which were witnessed by the commissioners and others.

The Philippine commission sailed this morning for Isabela, Island of Basilan. Before leaving the commission had a long consultation with Major Sweet, the American commander at Gato, and Dhul Karnain, the strongest chief of the Sulus, who usually opposes the sultan.

Any measure of civil government in Sulu appears impossible at present. The customs of vassalage, servitude and polygamy prevail. There is no law except the Koran, and that is not ways for the Moros and Chinese desire a cessation of military rule in Jolo, but the conglomerate character of the population and the uncertainty as to those without the walls render this inadvisable. Military officers consider the treaty unnecessary and an impediment to progress.

FRENCH INFLUENCE GROWING.
Activity in Southern Provinces of China.

HONG KONG, March 30.—It is reported from Canton that the activity of the French is greatly increasing in the neighborhood of that city. Two steamers ply between Hong Kong and Canton, and gunboats are much in evidence on the Chinese waterways. It is also reported that two steamers are being built in France to run between Hong Kong and Canton, and that France intends to subsidize the carrying of the mails. It is also expected that a French consulate will open in Canton about April 1.

Objections have been lodged to the plying of the steam launches under the tricolor. Chinese captains now fly the tricolor with an addition of three small stars, which are invisible at a distance away, and as a result, it is said, the Chinese people imagine they are still under the tricolor, and conclude that the French influence is gaining. It is also reported that a French hospital was opened at Canton some months ago for the purpose of receiving Chinese patients. All this aids French influence and prestige.

WHY HE DID NOT SIGN.

Accident to Chinese Minister Saved Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Last Monday, when the world expected that the Russo-Chinese convention as to Manchuria would be signed, the Russian foreign office received word that the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg, Yang Yu, had fallen and been seriously injured. This news was received at the time with a grain of salt, but a representative of the Associated Press was inative of the United States embassy this evening that Yang Yu had not only slipped on a wax floor, bruising his elbow and leg, but hurt his head and was consequently confined to his bedroom. Yang Yu is over 60, and has been recently displayed great anxiety in reference to the convention, and has hesitated to sign, particularly since he is in doubt about his reception should he return to China, as he belongs to the liberal party.

Spanish War Claims.
Washington, March 29.—The Spanish war claims commission, of which ex-Senator Chandler is president, has received from the state department a full list of the claims against Spain growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, which were filed in the present month. These claims are all those of American citizens, for under the treaty of Paris, the governments of the United States and Spain undertook to adjust claims of their own citizens. The grand total of these claims is about \$30,000,000, and is included in a list of five claims in excess of \$1,000,000. The largest single claim is that of John W. Brock, on account of property losses, estimated at \$2,162,514. Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist who was killed in a Havana prison, is a claimant for \$75,000.

Pioneer Stage Operator Drowned.
Oakland, Cal., March 30.—The body of John Allman, a pioneer stage coach operator of the coast, has been found in the harbor, and it is believed he was accidentally drowned. During his lifetime he made a business of bidding on almost every mail-carrying contract in the west, and at one time had more government contracts than any other man engaged in the business. He was a personal friend of President U. S. Grant, and during that official's administration spent much of his time in Washington.

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.

Waitsburg—The O. R. & N. Co. contemplates erecting a cold storage plant at Waitsburg.

Dayton—Considerable excitement prevails at Dayton over the discovery of gold five miles south of that city.

Walla Walla—Richard Olney, aged 73 years, for many years probate judge of Franklin county, is dead at his home in Pasco.

Colville—O. M. Temple, a well-known resident of Colville, is dead, as a result of injuries received in a fall a short time ago.

Clarkston—A Clarkston company is preparing to bore an Artesian well. They will go 3,000 feet, if necessary, to secure flowing water.

New Whatcom—The new wing of the normal school building at New Whatcom will have six classrooms, 12 recitation rooms and an auditorium.

Tekoa—The new creamery at this place is fast nearing completion, and it is hoped to have it in operation by April 10. All the machinery has arrived.

Wilbur—A five-year-old boy of Wilbur, while playing, accidentally got a bottle of strychnine and swallowed a portion of the contents. He will recover.

Puget Sound—Steelhead salmon are beginning to show up in Puget sound waters, and their number at so early a season is taken as indicative of a heavy run of all kinds this summer.

Republic—A rich strike has been made in an old shaft in the Butte & Boston groups, near Republic.

Rockford—The Hazlewood Dairy Company has started up the skimming station at Rockford, which has been idle for several months.

Palouse—A farmer living near Palouse killed a monster brown eagle the other day that measured six feet and nine inches from tip to tip.

Waitsburg—The Edward Laing farm, comprising nearly 620 acres, six miles southeast of Waitsburg, has been sold. Purchase price, \$18,000.

North Yakima—Burglars entered a store in North Yakima and secured several large bundles of underclothing and other wearing apparel. Part of it was recovered, but no clew to thieves has been found.

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 C. M. Atkins, formerly a banker of New Whatcom, has been admitted to the naval academy at Annapolis.

SEATTLE MARKETS.

(Prices Paid to Farmers.)
Hides, pelts and tallow—Heavy salted hides, over 60 pounds, 7½c; medium, per pound, 7c; light, under 50 pounds, 6½c; cows, all weights, 6½c; salted kips, 6½c; calf, 8c; stags and bulls, 4½c; green hides, 1c less than salted; culs, 1c less; grubby hides, 1½c less; dry hides, per pound, 12c; winter deer, dry, 14@20c; good butcher or tallow, 3@3½c; grease, 1½@2c.

Wool—Western Washington, clean, 13c; dirty, 11@12c; Eastern Washington wool, 8@10c.

Livestock—Choice beef cattle, cows, 3½c; sters, 4½@5c; choice sheep, 6c; good hogs, live, 5½@6c; hogs, dressed, 7½c; calves, live, large, 4c; small, 7c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 12@12½c; turkeys, 12@12½c; ducks, 13@14c.

Butter and eggs—Creamery butter, 23@24c; dairy, 13@15c; ranch eggs, 15½c.

Grain—Oats, \$26; barley, \$17.50@18; wheat, common feed, \$18.
Hay—Pugot Sound, \$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.

According to a German trade journal, large quantities of carpets are imported into Turkey. Great Britain supplies by far the greater part of these carpets, including the so-called Brussels carpets and small foot rugs.

\$1,000,000 HOTEL FIRE.

The Jefferson, at Richmond, Va., Burned, But No Lives Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Jefferson hotel, this city, which was erected and furnished by the late Louis Ginter at a cost of \$1,000,000, was destroyed by fire. The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, and was built of buff brick on a granite foundation.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the Main-street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The guests who were first driven out of the Main-street portion of the hotel took refuge in the lobby on the Franklin-street side.

There was much excitement, especially among the women, many of whom had retired for the night. Many persons lost all their effects.

No one perished in the flames. The fire started in the linen room from a defective fuse. The insurance is \$500,000. All the surrounding houses are filled with property taken from the hotel. There has been some looting, and several arrests have been made. There were in the hotel many works of art, including Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson, which stood in the Franklin-street court.

This statue was broken. Immediately upon the discovery of the fire, which was eating into the ceiling of the linen room, the hotel fire apparatus was called, and the hose burst. Attendants then dashed through the building awakening the guests, many of whom were sleeping and had to be dragged out of bed. Most of the guests on the Franklin-street side of the hotel saved their baggage, and finally the Jefferson statue was gotten out, with the head broken off. The guests in the part where the fire started lost their baggage, and many of them lost all their clothes. The fire department was at a great disadvantage. The fire made an immense blaze, and practically awakened the entire city. There were no thrilling escapes, the halls and staircases being numerous and wide.

EFFECT OF CAPTURE.
Insurgent Leaders on Luzon Are Expected to Surrender.

MANILA, April 1.—Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room in a wing of the Malacanan palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of battery G, Third artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit with the coat closely buttoned up at the throat and a wide white helmet with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will assume. Certain visitors are permitted to see Aguinaldo, but newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed.

Since Aguinaldo has been domiciled at the Malacanan palace, persons not provided with special permits have been admitted to the grounds.

General Trias, the commander of the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon, who recently surrendered to the American authorities, visited Aguinaldo, and told the latter why he had surrendered. He said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous; that the independence of the Philippines was impossible, and that the Filipinos had better accept liberty, prosperity and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo, following the surrender of General Trias, will probably occasion the surrender of the insurgent leader Malvar in Batangas province, Luzon; Bellarmino in Albay province, Luzon, and Lucban, in the island of Samar within a month. Many people visited the residence of General and Mrs. Funston on the Calle Real, in the suburb of Ermita, Manila, to see a part of the island that had never before been visited by American troops.

Where the Capture Was Made.
The province of Isabela, where the capture of Aguinaldo occurred, is on the island of Luzon, about 200 miles northeast of Manila, and about 75 miles north of Balser, on the eastern coast, which place was made memorable by the capture of Lieutenant Gillmore and his party from the gunboat Yorktown, in April, 1899. Isabela province is wild and mountainous, especially along the coast, where the high range known as Gran Cordillera Oriental extends for 100 miles or more from north to south, the highest points of the range being but a few miles from the shore. Rugged trails, in some places being but a foot or two in width, lead across the mountains, frequently crossed by rushing streams, and where these overflow their banks, the trails are waist deep in mud. It was to this uninviting district that General Funston and his small band went a short time ago. It was a part of the island that had never before been visited by American troops.

CRIME TO FOLLOW.
Heign of Terror Will Follow Our Evacuation of Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Representative Vespasiano Warner, of Illinois, who has just returned from an extended tour through Cuba, believes that the constitutional convention will accept the Platt amendment, says a Washington special to the World.

Continuing, Mr. Warner said: "We must, of course, turn the island over to the Cubans, but it is a crime against humanity to withdraw at this time. When our troops leave this island they will witness a reign of lawlessness that will startle the world and compel us, in the name of justice, to take matters into our own hands. The Cubans will sign anything or do anything to get us away from their property, and when they have the reins in their own hands, you can expect the worst."

"From what I can learn, they will assess everybody with any money and have a division of the spoils. They will drive all Spaniards and American sympathizers from the island, and for a brief period will revel in loot. Law and order will become a mockery, and a state of anarchy will reign."

"It is foolishness to talk of the Cubans governing themselves at this time or for years to come. The island must become ours eventually, and it seems a shame to undo all the progress made in two years. As it will be, we shall have to intervene within 90 days and set up a protectorate again to begin the work of reconstruction anew."

Slight Skirmishes Reported.
Cape Town, March 29.—Indecisive encounters at widely separated points are reported daily. Fighting took place yesterday at Tarkstadt and Henningfontein, both in Cape Colony. The casualties were few. A command numbering 200, under Commandant Fourie, was dispersed at Tuba N'Chu. According to reports received here, the hills above Dewetsdorp, just reoccupied by General Bruce Hamilton, were also the scene of a fight lasting several hours yesterday.

TRAPPED AT LAST

General Aguinaldo a Prisoner in American Hands.

WAS CAPTURED BY FUNSTON'S FORCES

Successful Conclusion of the Kansas General's Expedition Into Isabela Province—Is Now in a Manila Jail.

MANILA, March 29.—General Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, island of Luzon, has proved completely successful. Aguinaldo was captured there on March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Barry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

Aguinaldo was brought ashore at 3:10 P. M. today and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanan palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the

officers of General MacArthur's staff, and was then escorted to the Enders street jail.

Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the event. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Manila says that several members of Aguinaldo's staff were captured with him and brought to Manila. The insurgent leader and his men were captured near Casiguran, north of Balser.

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Rain and High Wind.
Dallas, Tex., April 1.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a high wind, prevailed here this afternoon. The wind damaged roofs and blew down shrubbery and the precipitation was so heavy that it formed torrents in the streets which swept everything before them. Street-car traffic was delayed and a quarter of a mile of track in the southern portion of the city had to be abandoned for the remainder of the day. The damage in Dallas is estimated at \$25,000.

Massacred by Tiburon Indians.
Phoenix, Ariz., April 1.—It is reported that a party of goldseekers was massacred by Ceris Indians on the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. Two weeks ago six Mexican prospectors left Tepopa on the west coast of Mexico in a small boat and went to Tiburon island in search of gold. Pedro Pasquela, one of the party, has reached the mainland in a small boat, and reported a fierce fight with the Indians. He escaped, and believes his comrades were killed.

Retention Made Impossible by Friction With Hitchcock.
WASHINGTON, March 30.—It has practically been determined that Hermann will not remain commissioner of the general land office. While the president speaks well of Hermann, he cannot have him a subordinate to Hitchcock, in view of the friction that exists. Hermann has been offered a place on the civil service commission, but as this is a reduction both in salary and importance, he does not like to make the change. The president does not want to dump Hermann out of the office, and the civil service commissioner's ship was suggested to let him down easy.

George D. Melkjohn, ex-assistant secretary of war, is mentioned as Hermann's successor. He lost his former place in making a fight for the senate, but it is understood he contributed his full share in the choice of two Republicans, and may be recognized for his party loyalty.

A Dubuque Fire.
Dubuque, Ia., April 1.—four-story brick structure occupied by George Richardson & Co., manufacturers of shoes, and E. F. Richardson & Co., ladies' shoes, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$118,000.

Says He is Heir.
Tacoma, Wash., April 1.—Samuel Philby, a Tacoma ship carpenter here, claims to be one of the heirs to the English estate of Thomas Holden, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. Philby's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Shelton Philby, 78 years old, now living at Brazil, Ia., was the granddaughter of Thomas Holden, through her mother. The claim of the Philby heirs combats that of the Broadbents, of Baltimore; Stambaughs, of New York, and others, who claim inheritance through Holden's sister Elizabeth, while the Philby heirs claim direct descent.

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