

VOLUNTEERS RETURN SOON.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL OTIS.

They Will Come Home Next Month—A Scarcity of Transports Might Delay—General Lawton Has Returned to Manila—Rebels Claim a Capture.

Manila, April 19.—Lawton returned from the lake country on the 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. Insurgents are much scattered and retreat before our forces, awaiting opportunity to attack detachments. The better class of people are tired of war and desire peace. The enemy build hopes on the return of our volunteers to the United States. Its army is much demoralized and the loss by desertion is large. It will probably prosecute guerrilla warfare, looting and burning the country which it occupied.

The health and spirits of the troops are good. The volunteers' return will commence about May 5. Will render willing service until the return transports are available. Embarkation will continue through June and July.

Reports from the Visayan islands continue very encouraging. The inter island commerce is heavy, and customs receipts increasing. OTIS.

A Filipino Entry Tale.

London, April 18.—The Filipino European junta claims to have received a cablegram from General Luna, commanding the Manila district, direct from Manila on Friday, declaring that General Lawton, "whose object was to proceed to Baler and effect a junction with the Yorktown" was inveigled by Filipino tactics to "perilously extending his line with the result that a column consisting of 140 officers and men, on reaching a place called Binangonan, was ambushed by a large Filipino force, communication with the main force was severed and the entire column was captured."

Filipino advisers further assert that Lawton, who was at Laguna De Bay, on hearing the news, "retired to Manila, stating that he had been recalled by Otis on the ground that a native rising in Manila was imminent."

The foregoing is said to be a separate affair from the disappearance of the boat's crew of the Yorktown in the vicinity of Baler.

The Yorktown's Loss.

Manila, April 19.—4:30 p. m.—Admiral Dewey has been notified of the strange disappearance of Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and 14 members of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown.

On Saturday last the Yorktown anchored off Baler on the east coast of Luzon and about 200 miles from here, where there was a Spanish garrison of about 50 men, which has been defending itself against several hundred Filipinos for months past.

Lieutenant Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Stanley and a boat's crew were sent up the river from Baler bay to communicate with the Spaniards, the town of Baler being situated some distance inland. Ensign Stanley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reports he heard three volleys, a bugle call and cheers up the river, but the automatic gun, which was part of the equipment of the boat, was not heard firing. Stanley then paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe.

A search was made for the Yorktown's boat and her crew, but no trace of them was found, and the Yorktown sailed for Iloilo, from which place her commander cabled to Admiral Dewey his theory that the Filipinos had captured or sunk the boat or that the Spaniards have rescued the American party.

Brigadier General King, who has been taken suddenly ill and who is unable to continue in command of his brigade, has been relieved of further duty and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing from here.

Orphans' Home Burned.

Portland, Ind., April 20.—The orphans asylum at Berne, Adams county, is burned. A panic was caused among the 57 inmates by the blaze. All were rescued but three, who were burned to death.

The dead are Katie Dibble Baker, 14 years of age, of Cleveland; Mamie Braddock, 15 years old, of Chicago; Della Taylor, 7 years old, of Linn's Grove, Ill.

The fire started from a stove on the third floor and swept through the building with great intensity. Damage to the home is estimated at \$5000.

More Troops for Manila.

San Francisco, April 20.—The transport Warren will probably get away today. Two additional batteries from the Sixth artillery have arrived and the other delayed troops are due. There will be 1251 men and 30 officers on the vessel, besides two missionaries of the brotherhood of St. Andrew who came from the east with special instructions from Secretary Alger that they be given accommodations.

Speaker Reed May Retire.

New York, April 20.—It is announced that Speaker Reed has offered to become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum of this city. It is understood Reed will resign his seat in congress and remove to New York.

Senator Lodge is to be accompanied on his trip through Europe by Mrs. Lodge and their two sons.

WASHINGTON.

Colfax is to have a board of trade. Port Angeles is to have a telephone system.

The Citizens' National Bank, located at Dayton, is closing up its affairs. A young lady must be eighteen years old before she can teach school in this state.

Averill's log drive of 2,000,000 feet has safely arrived at the mill at Elberton.

The state land commissioner recently sold two forty-acre tracts of land in Cowlitz county for \$926.15.

Eight hundred dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Republic to equip and maintain a fire department. D. T. Welch, of Asotin county, has been appointed deputy United States marshal, with headquarters at Walla Walla.

The citizens of the towns of Burlington and Sedro-Woolley are making a strong effort to secure the county seat of Skagit county.

The state fair commission have secured the services of Joel Shoemaker, late editor of the Farmer, to act as assistant secretary.

An ordinance has been passed by the city council of Snohomish establishing a license on slot machines of \$30 per year for each machine.

Andrew F. Burrell, the well-known Seattle lawyer, will move to Republic. Mr. Burrell was at one time considered a strong candidate for the United States senate.

United States Indian Agent Edward Mills, of Tullip, is in New Whatcom to make the annual distribution of tools and farming implements to the Indians on the Lummi reservation.

The trustees of the state normal school at Whatcom have elected Prof. E. T. Mathes, of Lewiston, Idaho, as principal at a salary of \$2,000 per year. The other appointments will be made later.

Oliver P. Grimes, of Everett, has been appointed postmaster at Casco, in Snohomish county. The old name of the town was Salmon; the Great Northern Ry. Co. calls it Bearing, and now the government has named it Casco.

The name of the town of Nelson, Wash., has been changed to Danville, the "Dan" being in honor of Dan M. Drumheller, who is largely interested in the townsite. It lies just across the international boundary line, opposite Carson.

McGillivray, agent of the Oregon Telephone Company, has begun the wiring of Goldendale, preparatory to placing 25 instruments and installing a local telephone system. The work will require the expenditure of several thousand dollars.

L. Ditcher was killed in a logging camp near Winlock last week. The cable of a donkey engine flew from under a log, and struck him a fearful blow under the chin, breaking his neck. Death resulted instantly. Mr. Ditcher leaves a wife and five small children in almost destitute circumstances.

Private Albert L. Knudson, of Company I, who has been appointed chaplain of the First Washington volunteers, was a Walla Walla boy. Previous to his enlistment he was a student of Whitman college, in the class of 1900. For four years he has worked his way through college and during his vacation labored in the harvest field.

The dam across the Chelan river has been completed except for minor details, which will be added after the usual spring high water. The dam is so constructed as to hold the water of the lake at a level which will permit lake steamers to land a mile and a half below present landings. Two previous attempts to construct such a dam were failures.

While a rotary plow was clearing the Great Northern track this side of Madison last week it was struck by an avalanche and dashed 1000 feet down a canyon. There were seven men on the engine in addition to the regular crew. All have been dug out of the snow but one. Four men were injured three probably fatally. The injured are: Pilot Jerry Moriarity, head cut, injured internally; George Hart, both legs and arms broken, injured internally; Thomas Sullivan, injured internally; Fireman Thomas Grant, head and hand cut.

More Troops for Manila.

San Francisco, April 17.—The United States transport Hancock will sail today for Manila with the Twenty-first infantry regiment. Several other transports will depart during the week. The Grant, with invalid soldiers and many dead bodies on board, is due here within a few days.

Insane Father Kills His Child.

Chicago, April 20.—After killing his 5-year-old son yesterday by cutting his throat with a butcher knife, Emil Eyktra jumped on a horse and fled from his home in South Holland street. He was pursued by an excited crowd, but escaped. He is believed to be insane.

Tod Sloan Wins Again.

London, April 20.—Sir J. Miller's 3-year-old bay filly Korosko, ridden by Tod Sloan won the Cophorn plate yesterday.

The river was higher last week at Pierre, S. D., than since the flood of 1881. People in the lower part of Fort Pierre have been compelled to abandon their houses.

IDAHO.

The steamer Alberta made her first trip from Bonner's Ferry, arriving at 9:30 p. m., and returned to Kaslo at 9 a. m.

The Cable roller mills one day last week made another 1000-barrel shipment of flour for the export trade.

An accident occurred at the granite quarry, near Wawawai, on the Snake river, last week, by which Andrew Johnson, a laborer, lost his life.

Dr. E. T. Mathes, professor of history and economics in the Idaho state normal school at Lewiston, has been chosen president of the state normal school at Whatcom, Wash.

W. J. Hamilton, the man who was arrested near Grant, Idaho, for promiscuous shooting and resisting officers, waived examination in the justice court and was placed under a \$1,000 bond.

Plowing and crop planting can not be resumed till late on account of the recent heavy rainfall. The ultimate result of the rain will be to increase the crop yield by insuring it against damage by summer drouth.

Those who took claims in the white pine timber belt and had their lands come under the state's selections later are feeling elated over the recent decision of the land commissioner, which makes their filings valid. This causes the state to lose some of the best timber in the belt, which was gobbled up by individuals.

Mr. Newman who conducts a freighting line between Bonner's Ferry and Port Hill, met with an accident last week. His barge was loaded to its full capacity, having about 40 tons on it. They had proceeded on their journey a few miles when the barge suddenly struck a snag, severing the tow rope. One end sank to the bottom of the river, while the other rests upon the snag, and considerable of the freight started on its journey unattended.

The residence of J. R. Wilson, one mile east of town, was entirely destroyed by fire the other day. The fire is supposed to have ignited from a spark, as when it was discovered the roof was ablaze several feet from the chimney. The fire burned with so much rapidity that but few of the household goods were saved, a sewing machine being the only article of any value. The loss to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson is severe, as no insurance was carried. Both are quite old, and almost all their savings were invested in the house that was destroyed, says the Rathdrum Blade.

The railroad wreck last week, 13 miles east of Moscow, on the Northern Pacific, had many peculiar features, and is much talked about. The engine is said to be the same which about a year ago ran over and killed K. O. Scattaboe, a prominent Moscow citizen. As it lies in the mud at the bottom of the slide, it bears little semblance of a locomotive. The cab house, smokestack, bell, whistle—everything excepting the boiler and the wheels—is broken away. The locomotive must have rolled over many times in reaching the bottom of the hill.

A Jefferson Dinner.

New York, April 15.—The dollar Jefferson dinner of the Chicago platform democrats at the Grand Central Palace to-night, in point of numbers, was one of the biggest affairs ever held in this city. Nearly 3000 men and women sat down at long tables in the various rooms at the big palace. There were all kinds of people there, dressed in all kinds of clothes. White men elbowed with colored men and white women with colored women. There were four Japanese and three Chinese present, but the Chinese were merely spectators, and sat up in the second gallery. They said that they had come to see Mr. Bryan.

Officers Come Home.

San Francisco, April 19.—Lieutenant Gustave Nickel of the First Montana regiment has arrived here from Manila and received an honorable discharge. He participated in the first battles of the campaign against the Filipinos.

Will Be No Revolution.

New York, April 19.—A dispatch from Porto Platte, Hayti, says: President Herreaux, of San Domingo, will meet the Haytian ministers here to arrange a harmonious settlement of the strained relations between the two republics.

E. H. Sothern has just purchased the American rights to Theodore Burt Sayre's latest play, a four-act costume comedy. The part to be played by Mr. Sothern is that of an English nobleman who was as famous for his wit and poetry as for his love of romance and adventure. The love story of this eccentric peer forms the basis of the play, which is said to have strong emotional interest, although comedy predominates. In addition to purchasing the play, Mr. Sothern has commissioned Mr. Sayre to write for him a romantic drama which is to be completed by next September.

Great Britain produces half the slate quarried in the world. France and the United States a little less than one-quarter each. Production in the United States has recently increased, owing to the demand for export.

Senator Hanna employs five stenographers merely to answer the letters of persons who think they ought to have an office, and that he ought to get it for them.

RUDYARD KIPPLING.

The breathless public interest displayed in the bulletins from the bedside of Rudyard Kipling during his recent severe illness in New York indicate the reverence and respect with which he is regarded by the world at large as a poet, an author and a man. A dozen years ago he was unknown. To-day he is universally placed at the head of the list of living writers. A broad-minded man of 32, he has attained the goal of fame, overtopping gray-beards, who have been striving for

But you won't get away from the tune that they play.

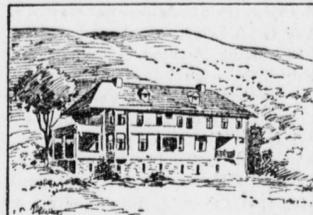
To the bloomin' old rag over 'ead. As the poet of imperialism, "The White Man's Burden" gives him the most typical expression. The most quoted lines are these:

Take up the white man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need.

The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread.
Go, make them with your living
And mark them with your dead.

The poet makes no secret of his methods of work. He says: "Do you know I cannot write unless I hum a tune? I got inspiration from fine old melodies. Tom Moore, you know, hunted up all the old Irish melodies he could and then wrote lines to fit them. I do not do that, but I take up, for example, 'The Wearing of the Green,' and I hum it over and over, and the spirit moves me to write. I do not depend entirely upon Irish melodies, but I must say they are my favorites."

In appearance Kipling is not at all distinguished. While a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, he still seems to have a genuine love for the green hills of Vermont. His home at Brattleboro he built after his own ideas. It resembles an Indian bungalow. He is reserved and modest, and refuses to be lionized. He does not encourage society in any way, and is much devoted to his family. Taken all in all, he is a sensible, practical, all-around literary man, who



KIPPLING'S HOME, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

years, at a single bound. In 1889 his first timid little volume of "Departmental Ditties" appeared. His "Barrack Room Ballads" and his tales of India made him soon popular as a story-teller and versifier, showing, too, that as a globe-trotter he had become versed in the ways of many people.

Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, Dec. 30, 1865. His father, an Englishman of Dutch descent, was an artist. Kipling's childhood was spent near to the wild beasts of the jungle. Later he was educated at a college in England. At 16 he returned to Lahore, India, and began working as a reporter on a newspaper. Meantime he studied the soldier, the civilian, the native. About these the writer wove some charming fictions. At 22 he issued his first book. By 1889 he was regarded in London as a literary man. The following year he collaborated with Walter Balesier on a book, and through him became acquainted with Carolyn Balesier, granddaughter of a prominent New-Yorker. He married her, and settled near Brattleboro, Vt.

Here Kipling lived for three years, founding a story on his neighbors, who rather resented it. He also quarreled with his brother-in-law, and finally packed up his belongings and returned to England. It was upon arriving in New York from an ocean voyage that



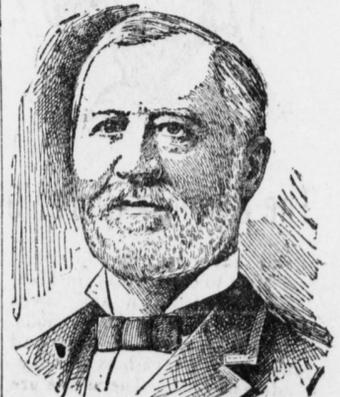
KIPPLING'S HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

appreciates the commercial value of his writings, and who, maturing early, feels that in this changeable era of the world popularity is of fleeting duration, and that work will bring its reward only as it is thorough and conscientious.

ENOCH T. CARSON.

Was the Highest Authority on Freemasonry in America.

Enoch T. Carson, whose death at Cincinnati is of special interest to Masons over all the country, was without doubt the highest authority on Freemasonry in America, if not in the world. Mr. Carson was a man of means and could afford the expensive luxury of book collecting. For fifty-four years he was busy gathering works on Masonry and secret societies generally, and the result is that he leaves a library that will be useful to all students. The late book collector exercised the rarest judgment and skill in his work, and his great knowledge of Masonic literature enabled him to pick up volumes for a mere song, the value of which were very high in the markets where the rarity of such works was known. Writers on Freemasonry from all parts of the country drew on Mr. Carson's books for information they could scarce get in any other collection. To such men his library door stood ever open. The work he did in amassing these books was pursued in spite of a life that was busy with official duties and private enterprises.



ENOCH T. CARSON.

but his supreme devotion to the craft of which he was a distinguished member made the task a labor of love. Cincinnati possesses many interesting objects of art, but none more interesting than the collection of the dead Free Mason.

A cynic is a man who pretends to be tired of the world, but in reality he is a man of whom the world is tired.



KIPPLING AND HIS HORSE.

he contracted the cold that led to his serious illness.

Kipling is not a favorite with all readers. A great many do not understand his humor. Women as a rule do not enjoy his writings. His boldness and subtleties are mainly masculine. He wrote one great poem, "The Recessional," and this will probably live as long as England lives. It is a prayer, an admonition:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.
His latest effort in this line is his masterpiece on expansion: "Take Up the White Man's Burden."

"Perhaps no one writer receives as large a price for his work as Kipling. For eight short stories he has received nearly \$10,000. Payment from other countries nearly doubles this sum. In addition to this he receives royalties, which swell his aggregate yearly income to about \$40,000. His illness has boomed his books, and people who scarcely heard of the poet before are now reading his works. "Plain Tales from the Hills" is perhaps the most popular of his writings at present.

The poem, "The Widow at Windsor," is one of the best Kipling has written in the spirit of proud glorying in Britain's extent. In it he says:

Walk wide o' the widow at Windsor,
For 'alf o' creation she owns;
We 'ave bought her the same, with the sword an' the flame,
And we've salted it down with our bones.

Take 'old o' the wings o' the mornin',
An' sep round the earth till you're dead,