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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns

The Shamrock has sailed for home. Vice-President Hobart's days of public service are said to be over.

A lone highwayman held up six people at one time near Pendleton, Or.

It was reported in London that one of the troops which sailed for the Cape last week had been lost at sea.

The Russian minister of finance asserts that his country is better in condition than either France or England.

The disaster to the British at Ladysmith was caused by mules running away with all the reserve ammunition.

The receipts for the Jeffries-Sharkey fight in New York were the largest for any sporting or dramatic event in history.

The transport Hancock since her remodeling at San Francisco can lay claim to being the finest troopship in the world.

One of the greatest financial combinations of the century is now forming. It will control all the telephones and telegraphs.

Inspector-General Brockbridge of the United States army, is in San Francisco, where he will remain some time on official business.

Announcement is made at San Francisco that the Pacific Coast Biennial Company is a go. It is otherwise known as the croaker trust.

Germany cannot trade for England's interests in Samoa without the approval and consent of Uncle Sam. Negotiations to that end are now on.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used in the Samoas. It costs much less and will be more practicable than the cable system, in view of the coral growth in the sea.

Senator Allison says President McKinley has no authority to order withdrawal of the army and navy from the Philippines. It would require a special act of congress to do this.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, says that he did not acquire entire control of the sultan of Sulu's domain in the war with Spain and we have only an external protectorate.

The international commercial congress in their resolutions adopted at Philadelphia favor lasting peace among nations, assimilation of trade-mark laws, patent law system, international bureaus of statistics and inter-oceanic canal.

General Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was charged in the San Francisco Monitor, a Catholic paper, with taking two magnificent chalices from Philippine churches. He has brought suit against that paper and against Archbishop Ireland for criminal libel.

Captain Geary, who was killed at Malabon, October 16, was a native of Oregon.

Boer losses at Ladysmith are estimated at between 900 and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Oregon salmon eggs are being sent to Australian waters where they are expected to thrive.

England has called out more reserves and within 10 days men to replace the captured forces will sail for South Africa.

The state will pay the Iovans' fares home. Three special sleeping-car trains and subsistence will be furnished them.

The Pullman-Wagner Company has so pulled its strings that even independent railway lines will turn their sleeping cars over to the combine.

Cable advices to the war department indicate that General Young's column is pressing on toward San Jose, though progress is difficult on account of wet weather.

The Washington regiment has been mustered out. About 300 men, including the Seattle companies, left by steamer for home. The others go north by rail.

Although all regiments have their full quota, recruiting will be continued for the Philippines. Men will be needed each month to fill vacancies by casualties and discharges.

Colonel Whitley, of the Washington volunteer infantry, has been appointed major of the Forty-first volunteer infantry and has been ordered to join that regiment for service in the Philippines.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says Du Rand's revolutionary forces are being closely pursued by the government troops, and according to official dispatches, the situation of the leader of Peru's latest revolution seems to be precarious.

William Waldorf Astor has paid \$406,896 taxes in New York this year. A bust of ex-Speaker Reed is being executed in bronze for the Maine legislature.

George F. Edmunds has presented 2,600 volumes of standard books to the high school library in Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. D. M. Rice, of Aptos, Cal., is the oldest daughter of American parents born in that state. She is but 83 years old.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company subscribed \$50,000 towards the \$5,000,000 stock fund of the St. Louis world's fair.

John O'Brien, the oldest member of the New York stock exchange and a member of the oldest banking house in Wall street—William and John O'Brien—is dead.

LATER NEWS.

The Indiana, with the Tennessee volunteers on board, is overdue at San Francisco.

The Tacoma News announces authoritatively that the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has been sold. The purchaser's name is withheld.

The officers of the transport Ohio, which has arrived at San Francisco, report that there is a scarcity of food on the island of Guam.

Senator Morgan is quoted as saying that congress should define a government for the Philippines without delay. He favors a congressional commission.

Trouble is anticipated on the Cherokee Indian Nation, owing to ballot-box stuffing at their election last August, the facts of which have just leaked out.

President Samuel B. Donnelly, of the International Typographical Union, was accorded enthusiastic receptions by the printers of Portland and Seattle and Spokane.

An ungrateful Indian, who had been furnished with food and lodging, murdered a Nevada white woman and her infant son. Robbery was the motive of the assassin.

The Russian steamer Dolny Vostok, which was to have entered the transport service, arrived in San Francisco too late, a British steamer having taken her place.

War in the Transvaal has effected the markets of the East and speculative operations have ceased. The effect on prices, however, has not been as great as anticipated.

A divorce has been granted to Count Von Moltke, the emperor of Germany's aid-de-camp. The decree places the entire guilt on the wife. The case has caused a sensation in court circles for a year past.

Having learned that White is still safe at Ladysmith, the British are giving attention to General Joubert's plan for the conquest of Natal. Such a movement is regarded as more daring than Sherman's march to the sea.

Judge Schofield, of Illinois, has arrived in San Francisco from Samoa and Hawaii. He says the natives of Samoa should be allowed to work out their own salvation. He reports the landgrabbers as doing a rushing business in Hawaiian islands.

Swindlers in Wall street, New York, are being selling wash-out canceled revenue stamps, the traffic having reached enormous proportions. It is estimated that 10 per cent. of the daily sales were fraudulent and that the government has been losing \$5,000 a day in the deal.

The British think they inflicted terrible loss on the Boers in Thursday's fighting.

Ex-President Harrison has returned to the United States after an extended trip abroad.

Puerto Cabello has surrendered to General Castro and the officials of the de facto government.

Half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in Kansas City.

The Washington boys are home. They were greeted everywhere with enthusiastic demonstrations.

The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith.

Eastern Oregon is experiencing its first labor strike. Fifty miners of the Bonanza mine near Baker City, are out for shorter hours.

Of the Couer d'Alene rioters tried in Moscow for conspiracy against the United States, 10 were found guilty and three were acquitted.

The ship Charles E. Moody, long overdue at Honolulu, has at last arrived. She was 180 days in making the passage from Norfolk navy yard.

Boers are said to have issued letters of marque in Europe and the United States, and British commerce may suffer, even if the transports do not.

In his annual report United States treasurer suggests the impounding of redeemed treasury notes and thinks banks should increase their circulation.

England has sent 10,000 rounds of lyddite shells to South Africa. According to estimates, a single shell of this kind falling into a compact body will kill 300 men.

John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, has given out an address through the press in which he predicts that "Hanna is beaten."

The most important expedition of the fall campaign chasing Aguinaldo is now on, and it is predicted that the rebel leader will soon be untenable for the insurgents.

Marconi will not operate with the signal code of the United States, but will return to England in connection with the use of the wireless system of telegraphy in South Africa.

Nicaragua wants some of Costa Rica's coast territory. The government has completely routed the insurgents and dealt a death blow to the revolutionary movement in Peru.

A charter has been issued by the state department of Pennsylvania to the Sharon Steel Company, of Sharon, with a capital of \$3,000,000.

Steps are being taken in Hartford, Conn., for the erection of a free library building in memory of Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

Dr. Mary E. Mosher is the only woman doctor allowed to practice in the Yukon district and the only homoeopath in the entire Northwest territory.

Louisiana sugar cane crop will be short.

A New York genealogist traces Admiral Dewey's ancestry back to King Alfred the Great through both lines.

There are 426 colleges in America, with property estimated at \$250,000,000. Girard, with \$15,000,000, and Oland Stanford, Jr., with \$13,500,000, are the richest.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Summary of Its Investigations in the Islands.

EMPTY CLAIMS OF FILIPINOS

Dewey Made No Promises to Aguinaldo A History of Events That Preceded the Spanish War.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine commission submission 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 as 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, the breaking out and progress of the present 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 task intrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capability 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.

History of the Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches a little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement, it declares it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement the commission quotes from an insurgent proclamation on 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 Episcopal sees 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 were good grounds; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by the press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagals, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war began in 1896, was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Na-Bato. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of force.

The arrangement was not acceptable to the people. The promises were never carried out. Spanish abuses began again, in Manila alone more than 200 men being 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, which, with the exception of an important outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the islands never having been questioned and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General Augustini came to Manila as governor-general at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustini 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.

Relations With Aguinaldo. On this point the commission says: "The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey: 'Memorandum of relations with Aguinaldo: On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul-general at Singapore: 'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come to Hong Kong, arrange with commodore for general cooperation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. PRATT.' 'On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible.'"

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The whaling bark Charles A. Morgan, which arrived today from Japanese waters, brings the story of the sinking of a Japanese sealing schooner by the Russian gunboat Alexis. The schooner, which carried a crew of 21 men, was caught poaching on Russian sealing preserves.

Three of her men were picked up by the Russian's boats, but the rest were drowned.

Battleship Launched. Chatham, England, Nov. 4.—The launching of the British first-class battleship Venerable here today, 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. They received a great ovation.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 4.—One of the men interested in the project to form a threshing machine trust has made known the fact that the plans of the projectors have failed.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION

Fall Campaign Under Way in the Islands.

HOT CHASE AFTER AGUINALDO

A Fleet of Transports and Gunboats Sailed to Co-Operate With Land Forces—Lead Next Spring.

Manila, Nov. 7.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan, or some other northern port. General Weston commands, with a brigade consisting of the Thirtieth infantry, the Thirty-third infantry, two guns of the Sixth artillery and two gattings. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes and Astero carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort. A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the warships that are patrolling the northern coast of Luzon.

It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila railroad. Weston, in order to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther south, Dagupan and Appari are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north.

It has been the unanimous opinion of military experts that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With Generals Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions, and the mountain hemming in the other side, the insurgents' capital will soon become untenable. Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the northern end of the island. It will be difficult for the insurgents to escape. Should the scheduled operations succeed, organized insurrection on a large scale about to be an end early next spring, although guerilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles.

Manila, Nov. 7, 10:15 A. M.—Two columns of General MacArthur's division yesterday took Magaling, about six miles north of Angeles. Colonel Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry, two guns of the First artillery, and a body of engineers, advanced from Angeles. Major O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventh infantry, and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, moved from Calulut. Colonel Smith killed 11 insurgents, wounded 128 and captured 50, as well as taking a lot of insurgent transportation. Major O'Brien killed 49 insurgents, wounded 200 and captured 200. The Americans had 11 men wounded.

Retreat Out Of. London, Nov. 7.—The war office has issued the following announcement: "The colonial office has received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from Cebu and have concentrated further south, but we have no news of any engagement in that neighborhood."

The evacuation of Cebu is undoubtedly a serious blow to the British in Natal, as it not only testifies to the complete investment of Ladysmith by the Boers, but makes the relief of General Sir George Stewart White an extremely difficult operation.

Moscow, Nov. 7.—The jury which has been tried in the Cour d'Alene miners' trial brought in a verdict at 11 a. m. today. The juryman filed into the courtroom and the verdict was delivered by Foreman Tucker. Ten of the defendants were found guilty and three not guilty. The convicted men are: Dennis O'Rourke, Arthur Wallace, Henry Maroni, John Lucinetti, C. R. Burros, Francis Butler, E. Abinola, P. F. O'Donnell, Mike Kelly, and John J. O'Connell. Those who were acquitted are: F. W. Garrett, Fred Shaw, W. V. Funder.

Under the statutes the penalty for conspiracy against the United States is death, or imprisonment for not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or not to exceed two years imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

Boys Reach Home. Tacoma, Nov. 7.—Companies A, C, I, E and L, of the First Washington regiment, which were shipped to Dayton, and company G, of Vancouver, stopped at their home. Companies A and L, of Spokane, went to Spokane at 7 o'clock tonight, while the Walls Walla, Coconino, and Yuma companies will attend the Seattle celebration, the Tacoma company going over in the morning, and the other two leaving late tonight. The First Washington regiment band accompanied the companies coming north by rail, and disbanded here, the members going to their homes.

A banquet and reception were tendered the companies here today, and a parade of military and civil societies escorted the companies to the banquet halls. Between 80,000 and 50,000 people cheered the returned volunteers at the depot and along the line of march.

Lives Lost in a Fire. New York, Nov. 6.—Fire today gutted the seven-story building at 94, 95 and 98 Mott street, occupied principally by the Manhattan Bed & Spring company, and it is believed caused the death of three persons. Michael Conlin, an engineer, was killed, and Charles Smith and a youth named Rogers are missing.

News of Battle. London, Nov. 7.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg dated November 3, which says: "The dutch residents here have received news of a sanguinary battle fought yesterday, probably between Ladysmith and Colenso. A large number of the Boers were killed, many being taken to the towns of the enemy in this place. The English residents have no knowledge of any engagement."

Last year the income tax yielded Great Britain a revenue of \$22,600,000.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

Many Vessels Reported in Trouble—One Serious Disaster.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The northeast gale, which has been raging for 48 hours and brought the first snow of the season to this locality, still continues. Life savers at various lake points have been kept busy watching for and aiding vessels in distress. The following vessels were reported as being in trouble at various points:

Schooner William H. Dunham, ashore near St. Joseph, Mich.; steamer, name unknown, ashore near Bois Blanc Island; schooner Kate Lyons, stranded near Cathlamet; schooner Elgin, put in at Milwaukee, leaking badly.

The fleet of sheltered vessels in Chicago harbor last night was reported as greatly increased. Over 240 boats have been reported in shelter during the last two days, which makes an unusually large list.

The schooner rigged yacht Chiquita, with a dead man supposed to be D. S. Way, the owner and captain, lashed to the rigging, went ashore in the early morning miles east of Miller's Station, Ind. It is believed that all the crew and passengers have perished. Garments found in the cabin indicated that at least one woman was among the party on board. The vessel belonged to where the vessel belonged was not ascertained last night, but it was thought it was from some Michigan port.

The dead man lashed to the rigging was apparently 50 years of age. On his left temple was a deep cut, probably caused by a falling spar. The signature "D. S. Way" was found on a number of papers and effects in the cabin. The name "D. S. Way" was also on the silverware. In the cabin was found a woman's complete wardrobe.

In the cabin there was a fully equipped amateur photographer's outfit and among other things a large number of pictures. The supplies had all been bought in Charlevoix, Mich. The Chiquita was first seen by Albert Sabinske, a fisherman, who lives on the shore a mile from Miller's, as he was looking for driftwood in the morning. At that time he saw three of the crew on the deck.

A squad from the South Chicago life savers is patrolling the beach in search of the missing bodies.

INSURGENTS FIGHT HARD.

But Lawton Scatters Them in All Directions—Their Cavalry Gone.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram: "Manila—On November 1, Lieutenant Slavens and 18 men reconnoitered in McArthur's front, and struck 40 or more insurgents. They immediately attacked and dispersed them, killing three and wounding a number. No casualties."

"Yesterday, in Lawton's advance at Allago, he struck the enemy both west and east of the city. Both sides had best swords, reconnoitering south, struck the insurgents in ambush. Lieutenant Boutelle was killed and one scout wounded. Eaton routed the enemy, and left seven dead in the hands of the Boers."

"Yesterday, Bell, of the Thirty-sixth volunteers, with regiment and troop of the Fourth cavalry, cleared the country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanco to a considerable distance beyond the town of Pietermaritzburg, capturing nine of their cavalry forces, several guns' considerable property, killing, wounding and capturing a number of the enemy. The insurgents' cavalry of that section is practically destroyed. Bell's casualties were one man killed and two wounded. OTIS."

A Dewey Reunion. Tacoma, Nov. 6.—A. M. Dewey, special agent of the government department of labor, has announced here that all members of the Dewey family related to Admiral Dewey would hold a reunion at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York in January of February. Dewey, who is a cousin of the Admiral has been one of the prime movers in the plan for reunion. He says acceptance have been received from all parts of the country, indicating that the Deweys will either in New York to meet the admiral and his pride.

Over 100 Deweys from the Pacific coast will be present. Admiral Dewey has been requested to fix the date of the reunion.

Will Move to Seattle. San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The Call says that on January 1, San Francisco will cease to be the shipping and general business center of the Pacific Coast steamship company, and all of the local interests of that concern will be moved to Seattle. Although no public announcement of the fact has been made, it has become known that Goddard, Perkins & Co., which firm for years was the company's agents and managers, have been deprived of the agency and is closing up its books as rapidly as possible in order that the formal transfer of the business may take place on or before the appointed date.

The change is due to the fact that the Great Northern Railway Company, with headquarters in Seattle, has secured a controlling interest in the steamship company.

Hobart's Withdrawal. New York, Nov. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Vice-President Hobart's announced departure through members of his family of his retirement from public life will make it necessary for the republican national convention to choose another running mate for President McKinley, should the president be renominated next year. It will also necessitate the choice of a president pro tem for the senate, to preside over its deliberations until a new vice-president takes office.

The Advance Force. Manila, Nov. 6.—Chase's troop of the Third cavalry and Rivers' troop of the Fourth cavalry swam the river and surrounded the garrison at Bongabon, entering the town of his family. Six rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

Castner's scouts had a skirmish with the insurgents near Allago, killing five.

Carpenters at Nashville, Tenn., and iron workers at Marion, Ind., are organizing and expect to affiliate with their respective national organizations.

FIGHTING NEAR LADYSMITH.

Report of a Hot Engagement at Besters.

THE BOERS LOST HEAVILY

Eight Hundred Burglers Were Killed, Wounded and Captured—Colenso in the Hands of the Boers.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 8.—A reliable messenger has just arrived from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines during the night, who reports that heavy fighting occurred Thursday around Ladysmith. The hottest engagement was on George Tatham's farm, on the Orange Free State side of Besters. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. The Boers suffered great loss and 80 mounted Boers were captured.

The fighting was resumed yesterday, the Boers firing from Nodavathahana hill, near Hepworth's farm. Again they were driven back with loss on their camp. A large Boer force, with artillery, under John Wessels, has taken up a position on the left of Besters, and a small commando is now encamped on the south side of Pieters station commanding the railway. The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pieters station, and have burned the wooden portions.

No damage had yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and iron bridges remain intact. The messenger says that he heard the Boers would be in Colenso today, and that the volunteers were leaving.

It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed, wounded and captured in Thursday's battle on Tatham's farm, near Ladysmith.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Nov. 8.—The general commanding the line of communication with Maritzburg has arrived with his staff at Estcourt. Telegraphic communication north of Estcourt is entirely stopped.

The natives report that the Boers received a crushing blow at Ladysmith Thursday.

Evening—The British forces at Ladysmith, if now appears were engaged successfully Friday and Saturday. It is reported that the cavalry scored heavily, and that the infantry did great execution with bayonets, the Gordon Highlanders carrying the principal honors. The Boers lost heavily in killed and wounded, and a number surrendered.

Boers in Colenso. Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 8.—Colenso is now in the hands of the Boers. Before the evacuation was decided upon, the Boers were in the hands of the Boers. The Durban light infantry, under Lieutenant Molinex, and a force of Dublin fusiliers were sent to the relief of the outposts, and a brisk fight ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving 120 men killed, 200 wounded, 500 captured and others stampeded. The chief motive for the withdrawal, however, was that the long range of the Boer guns had made the position untenable. No hours were received for retirement.

The Boers shelled Colenso camp at dawn today, being apparently unaware of the evacuation. They looted the stores, but did not harm the bridges, saying they would want the railway themselves. The women and children here are crowding the trains bound for Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

Volunteers at Home. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 8.—The First Washington volunteers, who made a brilliant record in the Philippines war, arrived here this morning on the steamship Queen, and were given a reception never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Thirty thousand people poured into the city from all parts of the state to greet the volunteers. The British Columbia and Oregon also sending their quota. The principal streets were elaborately decorated with banners, streamers, flags and emblems. Public buildings and store windows presented many unique and handsome designs. Along the streets were strings of electric lights.

The celebration commenced with a naval parade, which, well-informed men say, was one of the best ever seen on the coast. It included 50 vessels, which left Seattle early in the morning, and in platoon formation met the steamship Queen five miles from the Sound.

Canon boomed from the government vessels in the harbor and the land batteries as the fleet neared the city. The sick were brought up on the Queen's deck and propped up and watched the landing. It was a wonderful sight. There was cheering of the wildest kind, waving of flags, firing of crackers and over all the booming of heavy guns.

The land parade was between walls of humanity, packed into the streets. General Nelson A. Miles and Governor Rogers were the distinguished guests. There was not an accident during the day.

Jumped the Track. Sanabria, Mass., Nov. 8.—The southbound limited passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad, which left Memphis at 9 o'clock this morning, bound for New Orleans, jumped the track at this place this morning, next result. The dead are Jack Barnes, fireman, and David Downing, engineer. Baggage-master Nat was bruised, but will recover.

Shingle Mills to Close. Seattle, Nov. 7.—The Washington Red Cedar Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution at a meeting last night to close down the mills in the state, nearly 800, for 60 days from November 11. This action was necessary it was claimed, to preserve prices and stop out rates from wholesalers.

The annual report of the Great Northern railroad shows a total track mileage in the system of 5,860 miles, an increase of 800 miles since the last report. A material increase in earnings is shown.

HEAVY WOOL MOVEMENT.

Condition in London Prompts Speculative Buying.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: British disasters in South Africa have brought to view something besides the steady self-reliance of the English people, and that they hold not many American securities to be dissipated in any time of alarm, but are uninclined to take more stocks, and money looks for safe investment. A little decline of 3/4 in wheat and 1 1/2 in corn does not hinder exports, though it is some evidence that growers think they have ample supplies.

Atlantic exports of wheat for five weeks have been, flour included, 161,686,500 bushels, against 181,183,051 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 3,713,551 bushels, against 3,917,454 bushels last year. Western receipts of wheat have continued heavy, but have not rivaled last year's extraordinary outpouring, amounting to only 35,485,087 bushels in five weeks, against 49,640,791 bushels last year. The enormous sales of wool at Boston, 21,557,500 pounds reported, making 25,368,700 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, are extremely important. That not all is for consumption, as a pound is naturally tempted to believe, may be true, and yet actual purchases by the mills of half that quantity would imply extraordinary encouragement respecting the demand for woolen goods. The prices have been generally advanced to an average scarcely below that of May, 1898, and for Ohio washed, light and dark unwashed and pulled wool slightly higher. Expectation of higher prices at London prompts much speculative buying, but the demand for woolen goods is also