

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1900.

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BLOODY WEEK AT MANILA

Insurgents Aggressive in Every Province of Luzon.

PROBABLY 1,000 KILLED

American Loss Nine Killed and Sixteen Wounded—General Pio Del Pilar's Band Numbering 300 Which Was Out of Sight for Three Months Has Reappeared in Its Old Field About San Miguel—Pillar Supposed to Be Alive Again—The Dapper Officers of the Filipino Army Look Thin and Haggard as Prisoners of War.

Manila, April 22.—(10:30 a. m.)—Last week has been one of the bloodiest of the war since the first fighting around Manila. Authentic reports, mostly official, show a total of 378 Filipinos killed, twelve officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. General Pio Del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel. Pillar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth regiment infantry, with a galling, a three hours' fight during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty Filipinos in the province of Batangas attacked Lieutenant Wolfe, who with eight men was scouting near San Jose. The lieutenant and five men were wounded and one private was killed.

Sergeant Ledousis, of the Thirty-fifth infantry, was badly wounded in an ambush near Balabac. Lieutenant Fitch, of the Thirty-seventh infantry, with seventy men, had a five hours' fight with 400 insurgents in the Nueva Caceres district. Twenty of the insurgents were killed.

Colonel Smith, of the Seventeenth infantry, who was formerly one of the most dapper officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he had led a terrible life for months, and he has offered to return to the north with Colonel Smith, to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans. One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the province of Tayabas, south Luzon, have arrived at Manila.

The insurgents have 400 more Spaniards in that district. Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railway line near Pinol, in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

EFFECT OF CHEAP NOVELS. They Cause Thomas C. Woerman to Become a Firebug.

Atchison, Kan., April 22.—In the district court Thomas C. Woerman pleaded guilty to the charge of burning the costly residence of J. C. Fox, a prominent citizen, and was sentenced to serve 18 years in the penitentiary. He admitted the crime had been very good to him and that he set fire to the house in order to play the part of a hero by rescuing the family and thereby make his employer feel that his kindness had been bestowed worthily. After Woerman had been sentenced he said: "I pleaded guilty because I hated to face the members of the Fox family, who had been so kind to me."

Woerman was a reader of cheap novels.

Ball Club's Southern Trip. Philadelphia, April 22.—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team left tonight on its southern trip. Thirteen players were taken along. The team will play the University of Virginia tomorrow and Tuesday at Charlottesville, Va. On Wednesday the team will cross with Georgetown university at Washington and will play the naval cadets at Annapolis on Saturday.

Murdered by Indians. Seattle, Wash., April 22.—Late arrivals from Alaska report the murder by the same Chilkat Indians that killed Mr. and Mrs. Horton and four prospectors. The latter went to the Chilkoot river where they disappeared. They were followed by the Indians who returned and acted in a mysterious manner. The names of the men are Anderson, "Sam" and Cleve. The other is not known.

Steamship Arrivals. New York, April 22.—Arrived: La Touraine, Havre; Lucania, Liverpool; Staden, Rotterdam; Salsboro, London; etc. Departures: Salsboro, Liverpool; Lucania, New York; Southampton—Sailed: Friesland, Der Grouse, from Bremen, New York; Kralup, from Cevic, New York for Liverpool; Pointe-a-Pissee, Friesland, Antwerp for New York.

Queen Attends Service. Dublin, April 22.—Queen Victoria this morning attended divine service in the chapel of the vicar royal lodge. This afternoon she went for a drive, visiting St. Vincent's Catholic college. The weather was hot and sunny as it usually is in June.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Party Leaders Already on the Ground at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, April 22.—The Republican state convention will be held here on Wednesday to nominate candidates for congressmen-at-large, auditor general and four presidential electors at large and eight delegates at large to the national convention at Philadelphia. Colonel Ned Arden Flood, of Meadville, reached here today and will open headquarters in the morning at the Lochiel hotel for his father, Dr. Theodore L. Flood, candidate for congressman at large. Two persons will be selected for this office and one of the incumbents, Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie, is not a candidate. The other is Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, who entered congress fifty years ago, and has served three terms in congressmen-at-large. He is an active member of the nominating committee and will be here on Tuesday to take personal direction of his canvass.

Other candidates for this office are George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg, who has been endorsed by the Allegheny delegation at Harrisburg; Robert H. Powers, of Philadelphia, who has been endorsed by a majority of the delegates from that city; Senator E. B. Hardenbergh, of Wayne county, who has no opposition for auditor general. It is expected that the party leaders and a majority of the delegates and delegates will reach here by Monday night.

THE PORTE WILL PAY INDEMNITY

A Reply That Turkey Will Compensate American Missionaries—Powers Having Similar Claims Will Support American Action.

Constantinople, April 22.—The Porte has replied to the American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

The United States legation joined the other embassies in protesting against the increase of import duties, the reply to the notification of the porte asserting that the United States government expects to be previously consulted with regard to any changes.

The porte has not yet replied to the last collective note, but the changed tone of the Ottoman officials leads to a belief that a settlement has been reached in conformity with the demands of the foreign representatives. It is now fully expected that the porte will invite the embassy to discuss the proposed changes. There is the greatest interest in political circles regarding the attitude of the United States in the indemnity claim, and it is believed that the powers having similar claims will support American action.

COAL PRODUCTION.

Total Tonnage of 1899, as Estimated by Edward W. Parker.

Washington, April 22.—According to returns representing between 80 and 90 per cent of the total tonnage, the production of coal in the United States in 1899 is estimated by Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States geological survey, to have amounted to \$7,414,537 to \$8,125,492, a gain of nearly 15,000,000 short tons the outside estimate heretofore made on the coal tonnage for 1899. The production of 220,000,000 short tons in 1898 was nearly 20,000,000 in excess of that in 1897, and both of those years were banner years in the industry. It is not impossible that the figures for 1899 as estimated may be somewhat reduced by later and more complete returns, and in fact this may be predicted as probable, but even a reduction of 5,000,000 tons would not amount to 2 per cent of error in the total. The total value of this enormous product is estimated at \$259,435,412, an increase of over \$51,000,000, or practically 20 per cent, over the value of the product in 1898.

The part that anthracite coal played in this unprecedented production was an increase from 47,683,075 long tons, or 53,382,644 short tons, in 1898 to 53,857,495 long tons, or 60,329,395 short tons, in 1899, with an increase in value from \$7,414,537 to \$8,125,492, a gain of nearly \$13,000,000. Bituminous production (including semi-anthracite, semi-bituminous, cannel, block and lignite coals) shows an increase of over 31,690,000 short tons, and a gain of nearly \$25,000,000 in value. There were only three states that did not participate in the general increase. These were Arkansas, Georgia and Idaho. In the former the production was cut down by strata, which kept some of the largest mines idle a good part of the year. The decrease in Georgia was very small, and the entire product of Idaho has no effect on the total.

Another interesting and unusual feature of the coal production in 1899 was the fact that there was an advance in price, the first instance of the kind in ten years. Of the bituminous Pennsylvania produced the greatest amount, 65,163,133 short tons in 1898, and 75,591,564 short tons in 1899. Illinois was next, with 18,539,290 short tons in 1898 and 23,434,445 short tons in 1899. Then followed West Virginia with 16,700,999 and 18,755,222 tons respectively in 1898 and 1899, and Ohio with 14,245,867 and 16,679,888 tons respectively. Pennsylvania produced all the anthracite, viz: 53,382,644 short tons in 1898 and 60,329,395 in 1899.

Somers in Doubt. Johnstown, Pa., April 22.—The Republican primary election result in Somerset county appears to be in doubt, both the Quay and anti-Quay forces claiming victory. Keeser, for congress, and Keeser and Kendall, for assembly, claim a majority of from 100 to 125. George R. Scull, the Quay leader, asserts that Berkeley, for congress, and Rowe and Banner, for assembly, have won by 300 majority. An official count will be required.

Croker Is Well. London, April 22.—Richard Croker, of New York, is at Wantage, perfectly well.

ORDINATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE

THOSE WHO RECEIVED DEACON AND ELDER ORDERS.

Memorial Services Were Held Yesterday Afternoon and Were Presided Over by Rev. M. S. Hard—A Conference Love Feast Was Held in the Morning—At the Regular Morning Service the Sermon Was Delivered by Bishop Foss—Proceedings of Saturday's Sessions.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Owego, April 22.—Bishop Foss, assisted by Dr. Griffin and J. W. Treible, ordained the following today for deacon orders: Walter S. Adams, Ernest Colwell, Frank James, Ward W. Watson, George W. Crosby, Norman A. Darlington, Orson G. Russell. For elder orders, George M. Bell, Albert Clarke, Gilbert D. Fisher, John Humphries, Donald S. MacKellar, Peter E. Meed, David L. Meeker, Thomas J. Vaughn, Frank W. Young, George G. Gorse, and Rev. O. Austin, John G. Raymond. A. D. D., presided at the memorial service in the afternoon at which members of the following were read: Bishop J. P. Newman, by M. S. Hard; Mrs. Inez C. Mrs. J. L. Newell, by W. L. Thorpe; Almus D. Alexander, by L. C. Floyd; Philip Bertlett, by Manley S. Hard; Joseph Hartwell, by A. W. Hayes; Joseph Hewitt, by George Foraythe; J. K. Peck, by J. R. Stewart; Jonathan C. B. Peck, by J. R. Stewart; James Schell, by George O. Beers.

Conference love feasts are always wonderful scenes. No real Methodist ever misses one if he can help it. Today was no exception. The large auditorium was filled with earnest faced men and women, and somehow to look across that audience the pation of life appeared to the observer, for so many were white of hair and furrowed of brow that the end of their journey could almost be seen.

A Scranton Man. In all the vast assemblage of those whose eyes shone with such a light, it took a Scranton man, and not a clergyman at all, to give the meeting a real swing and to start it off with the old-time fervor. He was Madison Larkin, whose spiritual experience is a source of inspiration in Elm Park church, and it was his testimony that seemed to afford the touch of enthusiasm that was needed. A wave of it swept over the house and the service was one not likely to be forgotten. Even the most critical "outsider" could not but feel that these people had something that was actual and real. Rev. G. A. Cure led this meeting.

The regular service opened at 10:30 o'clock, the local choir furnishing the special music. Rev. Samuel Moore, D. D., offered prayer. Rev. A. W. Cooper spoke in behalf of the conference claimant fund, for which the collection was taken. Bishop Foss preached the morning sermon from the text: St. Luke, 9:18-20, "Whom say the people that I am? Whom say ye that I am?" The bishop said: "If Christ is not the very God, He was a fanatic or an impostor. May He forgive me for repeating these words long enough to trample them beneath my feet. Jesus, the coolest head in all history, answered all questions on this instant and never made a mistake. In all these 1900 years no error has ever been found in Him. He was no fanatic. An impostor? The infidel world rules you out. It says: 'He spoke as never man spoke.' So I fall at His feet today and cry: 'Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God.'"

Experience in India. In conclusion the bishop told of his experience in India with what are termed "raw heathens" who were absolutely converted, notwithstanding the popular fallacy regarding the converts made on the trial of the missionaries. He gave many surprising incidents, in which he stated his certainty that the Holy Ghost, in whom we say we believe whenever we recite the Apostles' Creed, makes it possible for that ignorant and degraded of the heathen to receive the true light, and be learned in holy things.

The final remarks were an impassioned appeal for a revival of faith and earnest work in the church. In the evening Rev. Dr. C. M. Griffin, of Elm Park church, gave a magnificent address to Epworth Leaguers.

Saturday evening's meeting was devoted to the Twentieth Century movement. Rev. Dr. Pearce, of Wilkes-Barre, presided. Mr. L. L. Sprague made an excellent address on the interests of the Wyoming seminary. Rev. Dr. Phelps spoke on Syracuse university, and last of all Dr. Pearce gave a ringing address, in which he urged the necessity for an endowment of \$150,000 for Wyoming seminary. He finally made an excellent address to the interests of the Wyoming seminary. Rev. Dr. Phelps spoke on Syracuse university, and last of all Dr. Pearce gave a ringing address, in which he urged the necessity for an endowment of \$150,000 for Wyoming seminary. He finally made an excellent address to the interests of the Wyoming seminary.

Reports of Probationers. The Saturday morning session was devoted to hearing reports of the probationers. Some excitement was caused in the afternoon by the committee's report in the case of some applicants for admission to trial. Whether Boston's case was hotly discussed. Finally the following were admitted: Austin G. Russell, George W. Crosby, John G. Raymond, Adelbert Finch, Edwin W. Kline and C. L. Lewis.

Various ministers of the conference filed the different churches of the town. There were large congregations everywhere. The Abwaga house was filled to overflowing and many guests were unable to find accommodations. The proprietor, Mr. Ward, has treated the conference visitors with the greatest courtesy and they have been well pleased with their stay. H. C. P.

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MAREORAMA AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



This picture, for the first time published, shows one of the wonders of the Exposition. By means of the mareorama one may, without leaving dry land, enjoy all the delights of a sea voyage, with the varied periods of calm and storm. The trip takes one through the Mediterranean, and is exceedingly vivid and real, often causing actual seasickness.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

The Members Find It a Very Busy Day—Mr. McKinley Attends Service.

New York, April 22.—Although no session of the ecumenical conference was held today, most of the members of the conference found it a very busy day. With few exceptions they accepted invitations to speak at one of the services held in the several hundred churches of the five city boroughs and even in the neighboring cities and towns. President McKinley attended the 11 o'clock service at the Brick Presbyterian church, on Fifth avenue. With him were his brother, Abner McKinley, Secretary Cortesou and Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jessup.

The president breakfasted with Mrs. McKinley in their apartments at the Manhattan hotel. Mrs. McKinley was much rested after the trip to this city, but did not feel well enough to attend services.

At the church, Rev. J. H. Laughlin, missionary from the province of Shan Tung, China, delivered an address on the progress of Christianity in that country. Although this province is the present storm center of the Chinese nation, owing to the residence there of a large number of the members of the "Boxers," he said that the missionaries were doing good service and that the growth of christianity had been great.

Both going to and coming from the church the president was recognized by many people on Fifth avenue. A small crowd gathered around the hotel, from whom he bowed in an amiable manner.

In the afternoon the president and Mrs. McKinley drove in the park. The services in other prominent churches in this city were conducted by the most prominent of the missionary force attending the ecumenical conference.

FIGHTING CONTINUED AT WALKERSTROOM

Royal Irish Rifles Capture a Free State Flag—Brabant's Advance Guard Reaches Bushmans Kop.

Walkerstroom, near Devetsdorp, Saturday, April 21.—Fighting was continued today mainly with the artillery. The Yeomanry and mounted infantry pushed forward on the right flank and were subject to shelling and a heavy rifle fire. The Royal Irish Rifles captured a Free State flag.

The Boers are well entrenched and hold their ground tenaciously. The British casualties have been light. Masere, Eastaustland, Saturday, April 21.—Four Boer camps have been hard at work all day on Colonel Dalgety's position. The British guns have replied at intervals. The Boers are divided into three divisions, two being in position to repel the relief columns, the distant rear of whose artillery is audible.

General Brabant's relief force is reported to be today in the neighborhood of Rushman's kop, 20 miles from Wepener. The Fastos are posted on the border for defensive purposes. They are showing in orderly fashion, but are behaving the most intense interest in the outcome of the developments of the next twenty-four hours. Masere, Basutoland, Sunday, April 22.—General Brabant's advance guard reached Bushman's Kop last evening. The Boers held a strong position there with two guns. The engagement opened at sunrise, with heavy rifle fire. At 6:30 a. m. commanding began and continued for several hours. General Brabant's forces are on the plain and have fairly open country all the way to Wepener. Evidently the Boers re-attacked Colonel Dalgety today. Colonel Dalgety's helicopter: "All well. Boers fired 30 shells yesterday without doing much damage."

Mr. Oliver Declines. Pittsburg, April 22.—George T. Oliver has formally declined the nomination of congressman-at-large. His reason, as set forth in a letter to George F. Murray, chairman of the Allegheny county delegation, are personal and private, but it is understood that he believes that his acceptance of the honor would impose additional responsibilities on those with whom he is commercially affiliated, and that his declination is based upon this fact.

SENATOR FORAKER ON PORTO RICO

AN ABLE EFFORT, IN WHICH CRITICS ARE ANSWERED.

The Speaker, Before the Union League in Philadelphia, Tells How the New Law Came to Be Adopted. The Extraordinary Gifts of This Nation to Its West Indian Colony. Almost Complete Freedom from Taxation. Philadelphia, Pa., April 22.—United States Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the members of the Union League upon the relations of Porto Rico to the United States tonight. The speech was delivered in the large Assembly hall, which was crowded. In introducing Senator Foraker, President Darlington said that the speaker's address and important position of this day was the status of the government of Porto Rico, and that no one was more able to express the views of the administration as to its intentions than Senator Foraker.

The senator said: "The criticism of the legislation in respect to Porto Rico has been due to two misapprehensions. First, as to the attitude of the president in regard to it; and, second, as to the legislation of Porto Rico to the United States. "The president, in good faith, recommended free trade between the United States and Porto Rico, but earnestly favored and personally as well as officially approved the bill that has been passed in the United States senate. It is a substantial and almost a literal compliance with his recommendation; and, in the second place, they are far more liberal and generous than his recommendation was, and secure, in the third place, in so far as the bill falls strictly to comply with his recommendation, there was necessity therefore, recognized by the president and all engaged in framing the legislation, that he had been enacted.

"The president in his message used this much pointed language: 'It is to be desired that all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her product free access to our markets.' When he made that recommendation he had reference to what had occurred and the existing conditions before Porto Rico was ceded to us, she traded chiefly, almost entirely, with Spain and Cuba, but when the cession occurred, her ports and channels closed their ports against her products, except on payment of tariff duties that were so high as to be practically prohibitive. The president, as commander-in-chief, during the military occupation, could control the tariff duties levied on imports into the island, but had no power to alter those imposed by law on imports into the United States. In consequence, our ports remained closed as to Porto Rico, except on full Dingley rates of tariff, as were those of Spain, Cuba, and the rest of the world; and, as a result of it all, the people of Porto Rico were unable to import and gave her none in return. This occasioned complete business stagnation and paralysis. Illness prevailed everywhere, and soon tens of thousands were in want and suffering for the necessities of life.

Work of the Hurricane. "This condition was relieved slightly by an executive order that placed all food supplies, implements of husbandry, machinery, etc., on the free list, going into Porto Rico; but matters were constantly growing worse, when, on the 8th day of August, 1898, the island was visited by a hurricane that devastated the coffee plantations and did great injury to all kinds of property. By this course of events the people had been brought to absolute poverty and despair when the president wrote his message. What he had in mind was not any great principle or legal right or obligation, but practical and speedy relief for a suffering and starving people. It occurred to him that the greatest and speediest measure of relief would be realized by giving them free access to our markets. He thought that would be kind, generous, liberal and helpful to them, and he favored it for that reason. But in that same message the president also pointed out the urgent necessity of providing for Porto Rico a civil government to take the place of military rule, and recommended immediately and in that respect. Both recommendations were general in their nature; both were made with full knowledge that action on the part of congress could not be taken until an investigation might be made, and that the results of that investigation would, of course, control and determine the exact character of action to be taken.

"Accordingly, when these recommendations were referred to the appropriate committees of congress, they entered upon the work of investigating the conditions and general situation in Porto Rico, for which they were to legislate. As a result, they found that the president was correct in saying that a civil government should be at once established; on many accounts this necessity was imperative; and they found that this government would require for its support not less than about three millions of dollars annually. The total sum that an additional million dollars would be required to support the municipal governments of the island, making an aggregate of not less than four millions of dollars.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indication Today: FAIR, VARIABLE WINDS.

- 1. General—Philippine Insurgents Become Aggressive.
2. Fatal Forest Fires in Manitoba.
3. Senator Foraker's Masterful Address on Porto Rico.
4. Ordination Services at the Methodist Conference.
5. General—Satisfaction Pennsylvania.
6. General—Commercial.
7. Local—Bishop Tallon Confirms Classes in the Episcopal Churches.
8. Magnitude of the Langstaff-Kelley Election Contest.
9. Editorial.
10. News and Comment.
11. Local—Combining the Light Companies.
12. Mention of Some Men of the Hour.
13. Local—West Scranton and Suburbs.
14. Road About the County.
15. Local—Live Industrial News.
16. Sentence Day in the Lackawanna Courts.

QUAY CASE WILL BE HEARD TOMORROW

Senators Penrose, Chandler, Platt, Hale and Lindsay Will Speak. Army Appropriation.

Washington, April 22.—The senate will give considerable attention during the week to the questions of privilege involving three seats in the senate. Under the unanimous consent agreement reached on the 10th inst., the resolution declaring Senator Quay not to be entitled to a place in the senate probably will be voted upon at 4 o'clock Tuesday, and in the meantime several speeches will be made upon the resolution. An intimation has been given of a possible effort to postpone the case further, on the ground that there is not sufficient time before the date set for the vote within which to deliver all the speeches. It would be an exceptional occurrence if the unanimous agreement should be set aside. Among those who are still expected to speak in Mr. Quay's behalf are Senator Penrose and Chandler, while Senators Platt, of Connecticut, and Lindsay probably will speak in opposition to his claims. The leaders on both sides are claiming victory, but they do not, in either case, give figures on the result.

After the Quay vote is taken, Senator McComas, who is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, which has had charge of the protest against Senator Scott's continuing to occupy his seat as a senator from West Virginia, will call up the resolution in that senator's behalf and ask for immediate consideration. The prospect is that there will be little or no debate on this resolution, as the report of the committee is in line of senate precedents.

The report of the committee on elections in the Clark case, it is positively announced, will be made on Monday, and it is the intention of the committee to ask that it be taken up as soon as the Quay and Scott cases are disposed of. How much time this case will consume will depend largely, if not wholly, upon Mr. Clark himself. He still says that he will not decide upon any line of action until the report of the committee is made public. If he should elect to continue the contest there would be more or less delay for the preparation of speeches.

Invalid Burned to Death. Philadelphia, April 22.—Catherine Bannon, aged 31 years, an invalid, was burned to death early this morning in a bedroom of her home, 1674 Locust street. Margaret, received severe burns about the hands, face and neck in attempting to rescue the sick sister. Six other members of the family escaped from the burning house by jumping from windows. The dwelling was badly damaged by the flames.

DEATHS OF A DAY. Philadelphia, April 22.—Charles J. McDonnell, chief clerk to General Superintendent Sciegal, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, died today, aged 41 years. He had been in the service of the company twenty years and was appointed chief clerk in 1880.

Erie, Pa., April 22.—Bishop Tobias Muller died tonight at 7:25 o'clock and the funeral will occur on Thursday. The bishop was stricken with paralysis May 19, 1897, and never recovered from the attack. He was 83 years old and had labored in this diocese for fifty years, thirty-three of which was as bishop.

FATAL FIRES AT MANITOBA

Flames Sweep the Forests Destroying Much Valuable Timber. MANY PROBABLY CREMATED

Rescue Train Carrying Men, Doctors and Supplies Seems to Have Been Doomed—The Country for Miles a Mass of Flames—Other Rescue Parties Have Been Formed. Will Proceed to Burned District in Wagons.

Winnipeg, Man., April 22.—The city last night was in a fever of excitement caused by the awful bush fires now raging along the line of the South-eastern railway. All the country from La Prairie, about 50 miles down the line to Waterbury, a distance of 75 miles, is known to be in the grasp of the fire, which is sweeping the forest in all directions, fanned by a strong easterly wind, and the number of human beings entrapped is estimated at fully 500, composed chiefly of scattered settlers and men employed in lumber camps. No messages have been received since 6 o'clock yesterday, when the operator at Woodridge, about ten miles this side of Vassar, reported that the special train bearing Buchanan and Keith's men and railway officials had been within four miles of Vassar and were driven back by flames. From stragglers who have escaped they learned that one hundred teams with all camping outfits had been abandoned and that the men have gathered for their lives in all directions. One hundred thousand ties and ten thousand cords of wood were burned and the camps were completely encircled by the raging flames. The special train had just left on another trail to break through the flames and attempt additional rescues. Since that time no word has been received and the officials conclude that Woodridge is burned or the train entrapped. The forest along the track is dense and retreat will be impossible.

Rescue Train Lost. A rescue train with a strong force of men, doctors and supplies, was dispatched at noon, and reached La Broquerie safely. Beyond the whole forest is a mass of flames and advance is impossible, as the track is burned, and the retreat of the special train is cut off. Tonight the wires are all down and no news whatever can be obtained. A soldier from Cochrane, on his way this evening, leaving last home Friday morning, bringing his belongings and managing to escape through the woods on foot. He reports the whole country for miles in flames, and it is almost certain that many lives are being sacrificed. Fortunately the whole forest is thinly settled, but the gravest fears are entertained that loss of life among the lumbermen will be severe, and the railway officials do not deny that the special train is probably doomed.

Rescue parties are being organized all over the country, and the officials are endeavoring to rescue the settlers and stragglers. The fires have been burning for some days in various quarters, but were not considered serious until the strong wind of Thursday night fanned the flames and ignited the forest within one tremendous circle of destruction.

WILL BE DEPORTED. Burglars from Galicia Will Not Be Allowed Here.

New York, April 22.—Adelbert Wolcott Bogdanowicz and Anton Rodby, alias "The Galician burglars," who were in this port on Saturday on the steamship Palatia, will be sent back to their home when the Palatia next sails. The men admit that they were implicated in a daring burglary in Lemberg, Galicia, last August, and were in company with two others, who broke into a furniture store in Lemberg and blew open the safe. They got about 10,000 florins. In escaping the burglars almost killed the proprietor of the store. The special board of inquiry investigated the matter, and upon the confession of the men it was decided to deport them.

JEALOUSY CAUSES MURDER. Two White Men Have a Fatal Quarrel Over a Black Woman.

Lewisburg, Pa., April 22.—A murder was committed here last night following some war's between James Lehart and a knife stab delivered by Lehart, which severed the jugular vein and cut the windpipe. Metz died in a few minutes. Jealousy over a disreputable colored woman caused the slaying. The cause of the altercation, although both men are white.

Floods in Alaska. Denali, Alaska, April 22.—The Bigles river is higher than ever known and still rising. The northern part of the town is under water and two manufacturing concerns are submerged. The southern railroad has five miles of track under water and the town is cut off from railroad communication. Hardly any farming can be done here the free of May.

Free States Coin Money. Kimberly, April 22.—A letter from Bloomington says that the Free States are coining money out of the British occupation. Broad is two shillings a head, sugar two shillings and six pence per pound and Swiss milk three shillings a tin. Other articles are proportionately high.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, April 22.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Monday; cloudy Tuesday; rain Tuesday night and Wednesday; light variable wind Monday.