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Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. C. C. Rumborger, Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. F. W. McClelland, Pastor. Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, Rev. J. V. McAninch officiating. The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each mth.

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TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building. FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta. CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 273 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta. CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 187, W. R. C., meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. hall, Tionesta. TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa. T. F. RITCHIEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa. SAMUEL C. CALHOUN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office at Carson's jewelry store, Tionesta, Pa. All legal business and collections promptly and faithfully attended to. J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours. DR. F. J. BOYARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA. DR. J. C. DUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Health & Killer's store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours day or night. Residence—East side Elm St., 3d door above jail building. HOTEL AGNEW, C. F. WEAVER, Proprietor. This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected. CENTRAL HOUSE, GEROW & GEROW Proprietors, Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class livery in connection. PHIL EMERT FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable. J. F. ZABRINGER, PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER and Jeweler of 25 years' experience, is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and at reasonable prices. Always guarantees satisfaction. Watches, Jewelry, etc., ordered for parties at the lowest possible figure. Will be found in the building next to Keeley Club Room. LORENZO FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HORSE FURNISHING GOODS. TIONESTA, PA. NO HEAD, Back or other ache remains; stiff joints, lame and sore muscles, and rheumatic pains vanish after using WANO ELECTRIC OIL. SHORTHAND BY MAIL! We can teach you to become a competent shorthand reporter, by mail. A. standard system. Easy to learn; easy to read; easy to write. Success guaranteed. Send ten cents (in stamps) for first lesson. Write for particulars. Address The Warron Business University, Warren, Pa.

10,780 KILLED.

GEN. MACARTHUR REPORTS THE CASUALTIES OF FILIPINOS.

Secretary Root communicated the Dispatch to the Senate in Answer to an Inquiry From That Body—Over 2,000 Were Reported Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Root made answer to the senate resolution inquiring as to the number of Filipinos killed and wounded and the number of prisoners taken since the insurrection began, by giving the following: MANILA, June 4. Adjutant General, Washington: "With reference to your telegram of 22d ult.: Filipinos killed, 10,780; wounded, 2,104; captured and surrendered, 10,424; number prisoners in our possession, about 2,000. No systematic record of Filipino casualties these headquarters. Foregoing, compiled from large number reports, made immediately after engagements, is as close an approximation as now possible owing to wide distribution of troops. More accurate report would take weeks to prepare. Number reported killed probably in excess of accurate figures; number reported wounded probably much less, as Filipinos managed to remove most wounded from field, and comparatively few fell into our hands. Officers of high rank and dangerous, suspicious men have been retained as prisoners; most other men discharged on field as soon as possible. Propose to release all but very few prisoners at early date. "MACARTHUR."

BEASTS DEVOUR DEAD.

Kloepke Told of Horrible Scenes in the India Famine District—Cholera and Smallpox Raging.

BOMBAY, June 4.—Louis Kloepke, of New York, publisher of The Christian Herald, who arrived here May 14 and started at once on a tour of the famine stricken districts, has returned, after traveling through the most sorely stricken portions of the Bombay presidency, including Gujerat and Baroda. He makes the following statements regarding his observations: "Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scattered in all directions and stricken in flight, were found dying in fields and roadside ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day. "At Godhera there were 3,000 deaths from cholera within four days, and at Dohad 3,500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhera and Dohad was 90 per cent. "The condition of the stricken simply beggars description: Air and water were impregnated with an intolerable stench of corpses. At Ahmedabad the death rate in the poorhouses was 10 per cent. Every day saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse. "The thermometer read 115 in the shade. Millions of flies hovered around the uncleanly dysentery patients. "I visited the smallpox and cholera wards at Viragam. All the patients were lying on the ground, there being no cots. Otherwise their condition was fair. "I can fully verify the reports that vultures, dogs and jackals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's limbs in their jaws. "The government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartily inefficient. Between the famine, the plague and the cholera, the condition of Bombay Presidency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the nineteenth century. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken, and there may be something still worse to come when the moon breaks."

MRS. JOHN SHERMAN DEAD.

She Suffered a Stroke of Paralysis, Which Ended Fatally.

MANSFIELD, O., June 5.—Mrs. John Sherman died about midnight, 72 years of age. She was Miss Margaret Cecilia Stewart, only child of the late Judge Stewart, of this city. She was married to Mr. Sherman Dec. 31, 1848. They had no children. She was born here and will be buried here. Mrs. Sherman suffered a stroke of paralysis and after lingering, finally expired.

MAJOR GENERAL OTIS LANDED.

Shafter Met Him, and Military Honors Were Accorded.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Major General E. S. Otis came out of quarantine at Angel Island and was escorted to the Occidental Hotel.

PIRATES ROBBED A STEAMER.

Chinese Terrorized Passengers and Escaped With Booty.

SHANGHAI, June 5.—A number of desperadoes disguised as passengers, pirated the British Yang Tse steamer Kutwo. They committed wholesale robbery, terrorized the passengers, who were quite unable to offer resistance. The thieves escaped with their booty.

Illness of Storms and Hawkins.

NEW YORK, June 5.—There was improvement in the condition of the Rev. Dr. Richard Storrs, who is ill at his home in Brooklyn. General Hamilton S. Hawkins, who is ill at Fort Slocom, with pneumonia, was pronounced out of danger by his physicians.

Robert A. Perkins Dead.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 4.—Robert A. Perkins, for many years editor of the Rutland Herald, died of heart disease.

FRENCH NEAR PRETORIA.

He Was Eight Miles From There on Thursday—Lord Roberts Reported All Quiet at Johannesburg.

LONDON, June 4.—There is no direct news from Pretoria of later date than Thursday evening. General French's cavalry were then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts' messages about secondary operations elsewhere and the southern at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles northeast of Johannesburg, show that on Saturday, at 9:10 p. m., he was 25 miles from Pretoria.

LONDON, June 4.—Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2: "Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort. "The Queenslanders captured, May 30, a Crenset, with 11 wagons of stores and ammunition. "Commandant Botha, of Zeutpausberg, his official cornet and 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade.

"The Thirteenth Yeomanry were attacked May 29 between Kroonstad and Lindley. There were some casualties."

AGUINALDO MAY BE DEAD OR WOUNDED.

Major March's Men Shot an Officer—Some Papers of Rebel Leader Found in Captured Saddlebags.

VIGAN, Luzon, June 2, via Manila, June 4.—Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, reached Laboagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled about seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening, May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night. Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountainside, the figures of 25 Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body.

The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed: "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Major March believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary to the Chico followed it for two days reaching Tiao where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20 on a raft with the body of a wounded man upon a litter, covered with palm leaves.

FOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Meeting Held by Delegates to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod—Ministers Occupied Pulpits.

CEDARVILLE, O., June 4.—The ministers here attending the Reformed Presbyterian synod filled the different pulpits of this place as well as some of those in surrounding towns Sunday. Rev. R. C. Wylie, of Wilkesburg, Pa., preached in the United Presbyterian church, Dr. T. P. Stephenson, of Philadelphia, in the Reformed Presbyterian church, and Rev. T. C. Spronell, of Fairgrove, Mich., in the Methodist church. Rev. S. G. Shaw, of Cambridge, Mass., preached before the synod in the morning. A meeting in the interest of Sabbath observance was held in the afternoon, at which ten-minute addresses were made by Dr. W. W. Spronell, of Allegheny City; Rev. M. M. George, of Brookline, Mass.; Rev. S. J. Crow, of Warren, O., and others. A union service was held last evening at which Rev. J. M. Foster, of Boston, preached.

FOREIGNERS MISSING.

Some of Party Fleeing From Boers Reached Tien Tsin—Missionary Murdered—Another Missing.

TIENTSIN, June 4.—Six men and two ladies, French and Belgian refugees from Pao Ping Tu, arrived here. Nine are still missing. A body of mounted Cossacks have gone in search of the missing and to take food to Yan Lie Ching for the relief of the party there. It is reported from Peking that Mr. Stevenson, of the Church of England mission at Yem Ching has been murdered and that Dr. Nosman, of the same mission, is missing.

TIENTSIN, June 4.—The French consul received information from priests at Pao Ping Tu that 30 foreigners, including six ladies and a child, who were attempting to escape from Pao Ping Tu to Tien Tsin in boats, were attacked by over 700 Boers armed with rifles and spears. Four of the foreigners were wounded and four were killed outright. Those who escaped are ten miles from here. An expedition is proceeding to their relief.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

BUSIEST SESSION, SO OFFICIALS SAY, IN MANY YEARS.

Financial Law Accomplished—Measure to Aid Porto Ricans Passed—A Form of Government and Means of Raising Revenue For Island Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress is now practically closed, and it is possible to survey the important work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy congress, busiest, according to veteran officials, in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of reconstruction and treaty making with Spain following the successful close of the war. In work actually accomplished and started toward accomplishment, the record of the present session stands well in comparison with the most energetic congresses.

Our new territorial possessions have received much attention and while there has been no definite action as to as to the Philippines or Cuba, a form of government, and a means of raising revenue has been provided for Porto Rico, and a comprehensive territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made important changes in the laws relating to the parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve. The Nicaragua canal bill has passed the house and is on the calendar of the senate ready for attention when congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced. The trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it.

The Pacific cable measure has passed the senate and is awaiting final action in the house. The exclusion of Brig. Gen. H. Robert, from a seat in the house because of his polygamist status, the refusal of the senate to admit Mr. Quay on appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, and the sensational charge, investigation and development in the senate in the case of Mr. Clark, of Montana, have added some exciting personal phases to the session. Investigations have been profuse, including the inquiry into the Coner d'Alene mining riots in Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case, and more recently the senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness, as five bills are pending, but it is approximately \$700,000,000 for the session. The senate, in executive session, has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany closing the tripartite government in Samoa and awarding to the United States the island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor of Pago Pago, has been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian islands, and the Hay-Panncote treaty concerning the inter-oceanic canal, go over without action.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books, the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. An act providing a tariff 15 per cent of the Dingley rate for Porto Rico and providing civil government passed, also on the president's recommendation an act was passed appropriating for the use of Porto Rico, the \$2,000,453 collected from island sources since its acquisition.

An act also passed to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii. The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner Philippine bill failed to be acted upon. The only legislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping.

The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies, has passed both houses and doubtless become a law. It is designed mainly to reach cases like that of Charles F. W. Neely.

The Nicaragua canal bill and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation partly advanced during the present session, but not enacted into law. The canal bill passed the house and was made the special order in the senate beginning December 10, next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each house with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the senate and house committees.

Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention in the house at the close of the session, the house having passed a new anti-trust bill and defeated a constitutional amendment. The senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and maintained under government control, but no action has been taken on it in the house.

The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committees, and a radical restrictive bill has been reported to the house.

The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present congress, largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic which secured the passage of a bill amending the law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggregating" of disabilities, and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive pension when she is without means of support other than her daily labor, and had an actual net income not exceeding \$250, etc.

The "free homes" act has at last become a law. It provides for the renting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians, on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the west, heretofore sold at standard figures per acre.

Another measure passed of some general interest permits the secretary of agriculture to restore game birds, which are becoming extinct, and provides means for the restriction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from state to state, the latter provision being in part designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage.

Considerable legislation is carried on appropriation bills. These provisions include the amendment to the military academy bill, making the commanding general of the army a lieutenant general, and the adjutant general of the army a major general; also the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Both of these bills are still pending.

The naval appropriation bill adds two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine boats to the naval strength and may include special legislation, as to armor plate and a government plant. The other appropriation bills in the main carry the usual government supplies.

The Alaska cede bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the territory, has passed both houses and undoubtedly will become a law. Other measures which have passed one house or the other, but which are still pending, include those for the election of senators by the people; authorizing the president to appoint a committee to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making staff service in the corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

LOWER LEVEL OF PRICES.

Dun's Review Notes a Steady Progress in It, For Chief Materials of Industry.

NEW YORK, June 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, issued today, said in part: While returns of failures in May by branches of business cannot be given until next week, it can be stated that not more than six months in more than six years have shown a large defaulted liabilities as May will show; owing to the failure of a firm principally engaged in cotton brokerage.

The most conspicuous feature of domestic news is the steady progress toward a lower level of prices for the chief materials of industry. Without excitement and with very small less, it is believed the smallest ever recorded in May at the three chief eastern markets except in 1893, prices of wool have declined so that the 100 quotations in Coston Bros' circulars would average about 21.84 cents, against 24.72 at the highest point Feb. 1, and 18.16 cents a year ago.

The decline in pig iron continues, Grey forge reaching \$18.50 at Pittsburgh, No. 1 local coke \$22 at Chicago, No. 1 anthracite and Bessemer \$22 at Philadelpia, and Lehigh No. 1 \$21 here. Only small changes have appeared during the week in prices of finished products, but these are toward lowers. Some of the current statements that ferg. There are current statements that some of the properties just taken by the Steel Sheet company have been sold back to former owners, and that properties of the Steel Hoop company will be divided likewise, but it is not at all surprising if a few out of so many combinations result in the disappointment of some.

Probably a lower quotation for Bessemer pig may be accepted by the association in the central region for the latter half of the year, as the closing of many works, owing to reduced demand, may leave these furnaces without full employment. The acceptance of two large contracts for export, one for 100,000 by southern works, is a good sign.

Failures for the week have been 166 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 140 last year.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, June 4. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 74 1/2c; No. 3 red, 74 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 74 1/2c. OATS—No. 1 white, 28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 28 1/2c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2c. RYE—No. 1, 30 1/2c; No. 2, 30 1/2c. HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$15.25; No. 2 do, \$14.00; No. 3 do, \$13.00. CORN—No. 1, 12 1/2c; No. 2, 12 1/2c; No. 3, 12 1/2c. BUTTER—High prices, 19 1/2c; creamery, 18 1/2c; Ohio, 19 1/2c; dairy, 16 1/2c; low grades, 16 1/2c. EGGS—Fresh, nearby, 15 1/2c; duck eggs, 15 1/2c. CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 9 1/2c; three-quarters, 7 1/2c; New York state, full cream, 9 1/2c; Ohio, 9 1/2c; Wisconsin, 14 1/2c; 5 pound brick cheese, 11 1/2c; 10 pound, 11 1/2c. HAMBURG, new, 11 1/2c.

POLTERY—Chickens, live, small, 53 1/2c; large, 50 1/2c; fair mixed, 44 1/2c; No. 1, 44 1/2c; No. 2, 44 1/2c; No. 3, 44 1/2c; No. 4, 44 1/2c; No. 5, 44 1/2c; No. 6, 44 1/2c; No. 7, 44 1/2c; No. 8, 44 1/2c; No. 9, 44 1/2c; No. 10, 44 1/2c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, 22 1/2c; on sale: market slow; prices 10c lower. We quote as follows: Chevon wethers, 44 1/2c; good, 44 1/2c; fair mixed, 44 1/2c; 4 1/2c; common, 42 1/2c; 5 1/2c; 6 1/2c; 7 1/2c; 8 1/2c; 9 1/2c; 10 1/2c; 11 1/2c; 12 1/2c; 13 1/2c; 14 1/2c; 15 1/2c; 16 1/2c; 17 1/2c; 18 1/2c; 19 1/2c; 20 1/2c; 21 1/2c; 22 1/2c; 23 1/2c; 24 1/2c; 25 1/2c; 26 1/2c; 27 1/2c; 28 1/2c; 29 1/2c; 30 1/2c; 31 1/2c; 32 1/2c; 33 1/2c; 34 1/2c; 35 1/2c; 36 1/2c; 37 1/2c; 38 1/2c; 39 1/2c; 40 1/2c; 41 1/2c; 42 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 44 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 46 1/2c; 47 1/2c; 48 1/2c; 49 1/2c; 50 1/2c; 51 1/2c; 52 1/2c; 53 1/2c; 54 1/2c; 55 1/2c; 56 1/2c; 57 1/2c; 58 1/2c; 59 1/2c; 60 1/2c; 61 1/2c; 62 1/2c; 63 1/2c; 64 1/2c; 65 1/2c; 66 1/2c; 67 1/2c; 68 1/2c; 69 1/2c; 70 1/2c; 71 1/2c; 72 1/2c; 73 1/2c; 74 1/2c; 75 1/2c; 76 1/2c; 77 1/2c; 78 1/2c; 79 1/2c; 80 1/2c; 81 1/2c; 82 1/2c; 83 1/2c; 84 1/2c; 85 1/2c; 86 1/2c; 87 1/2c; 88 1/2c; 89 1/2c; 90 1/2c; 91 1/2c; 92 1/2c; 93 1/2c; 94 1/2c; 95 1/2c; 96 1/2c; 97 1/2c; 98 1/2c; 99 1/2c; 100 1/2c.

EVENTS OF A WEEK.

NEWS OF THE WORLD BRIEFLY NARRATE.

The War in the Philippines, Crimes, Trials, State Happenings, Foreign, Business and Other Events Boiled Down For the Reader in a Hurry.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States transport Hancock, from San Francisco, April 17, arrived at Manila, with the members of the Philippine commission. The members of General MacArthur's staff welcomed the commissioners on board the Hancock. Later the commissioners landed and drove to the palace, escorted by General MacArthur's staff, a band and two companies of the Twenty-sixth infantry, with artillery.

At the palace the commissioners were welcomed by General MacArthur in a short and forceful address. After Judge William H. Taft, president of the commission, had replied the commissioners returned to the Hancock, where they will remain until they have selected suitable dwellings on land.

Previous to their landing, the members of the Filipino supreme court, the local editors and many of the leading merchants repaired to the transport, where they conversed with the commissioners. Rear Admiral Remy, in command of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, called officially, after their return from the trip ashore. Today General MacArthur will return the call to the commissioners. The family of Judge Taft will remain for a while in Japan. The families of the other commissioners arrived with them.

On Tuesday night insurgents rushed San Miguel de Mayumo, province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry.

They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Captain Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing.

No Filipino dead were discovered. San Miguel de Mayumo is a few miles from Manila.

While a band under the escort of the Forty-sixth infantry was moving from Pang to Siliang, within 25 miles of Manila, it was attacked by bandits, three of the party being killed.

Major Allen, of the 43d infantry, while scouting from Catobogan, island of Samar, May 9, drove a party of insurgents from the valleys. Four Americans were killed, including Lieutenant W. H. Evans (John H. Evans?) who was slain while gallantly leading a charge against the entrenched men. Eleven of the enemy were killed and four were wounded.

The town of Catterman, island of Samar, was attacked at midnight April 30 by 1,000 rebels, who entrenched themselves near the town over night. Captain John Cooke, of the Forty-third regiment, fought the Filipinos for six hours and afterward buried 150 of the enemy. One American was killed and one was wounded.

The hamlet of Pawin, in the province of Lavinia, island of Luzon, the headquarters of General Cailles, was surrounded May 26 by three detachments of the Forty-second regiment, Thirty-seventh regiment and Eleventh cavalry. Only a few of the enemy were encountered. Cailles having departed the day before, Pawin, which was manifestly a rebel stronghold, was burned to the ground.

Captain Norton's (?) scouts and two companies of the Eighteenth regiment, while scouting May 12, in Western Pannay, surprised a number of the enemy near Valderama and killed 25 of them. There were no casualties among the Americans, but some of them suffered from sunstroke.

Many Filipino insurgents were captured during last week's campaign in the Philippines.

At Washington City, the war department received the following telegram from General MacArthur, at Manila, dated Monday: "Three officers, 56 men, with 46 rifles, surrendered unconditionally at Cuyapo yesterday. Three officers, 46 men, with 55 rifles, surrendered unconditionally today at Tarlac. These spontaneous surrenders are very encouraging."

Colonel Edward E. Hardin, with three companies of the Twenty-ninth regiment and blue jackets from the gunboat Helena, landed at Palanog, Masbate island, under the enemy's fire, routed the insurgents, and, after an engagement lasting half an hour, occupied the town, without casualties.

HAPPENED IN WASHINGTON.

The house, Tuesday, by a vote of 107 to 124, refused to accept the senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill relating to armor plate, and adopted a modified proposition.

In the senate, Tuesday, an appropriation to the St. Louis exposition of 1903 was adopted, providing that \$10,000,000 is raised by the fair authorities. It was afterward held up. The Teller Boer sympathy resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations, by a vote of 40 to 26.

On Wednesday, the house passed a number of pension bills and later adjourned out of respect for Memorial day.

The senate, Thursday, passed the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, was continued in the bill. An amendment was incorporated providing for the beginning of the work on the memorial bridge between Washington and Arlington cemetery, to be erected in memory of the dead of both the Union and Confederate armies. While the bill carries only \$200,000 for the

project, it is expected ultimately to cost about \$5,000,000.

The house Thursday, under a special order, adopted, after an exceedingly hot debate, in which the leaders on both sides charged each other with playing to the political galleries, entered upon the consideration of the resolution reported from the judiciary committee, proposing a constitutional amendment to lodge in congress the power to "define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations." Friday, at 5 o'clock, was the time appointed for the vote.

In the senate, Friday, Senator Hanna defended the armor plate makers.

On Friday, the anti-trust amendment failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote in the house.

On Saturday, the Littlefield anti-trust bill passed the house. Little of importance occurred in the senate.