

AGUINALDO'S FIGHTING MEN.

The Filipino Method of Resisting the Americans is to Mass Forces Instead of Using the Skirmish Formation.

INSURGENTS RECRUITED FROM VARIOUS SECRET SOCIETIES.

Most of the Americans in the Philippines are becoming convinced that the backbone of the insurgent opposition is broken. There are numerous rumors pointing to an early collapse of the insurrection. One of these is that General Pio del Pilar, the best fighter among the Filipino officers, will desert Aguinaldo and give his support to the Americans.

The Spaniards, reasoning from their experience with the natives, refuse to believe that the rebellion is anywhere near put down. They declare that the Filipinos will not take their defeat at Malolos, with the loss of the city and the removal of their so-called government, seriously to heart. On the contrary, the Spaniards predict that the insurgents will hover near the American lines, bothering them as much as possible, and, when attacked in force, dissolve, only to reappear at other points. This sort of tactics, the Spaniards say, will be followed until the wet season compels the Americans to be housed in barracks, and then the Filipinos will return and reoccupy such towns as the United States troops do not garrison. With the next dry season a repetition of the present operations will begin. Time alone will show how much there is in this theory; but, as against it, it must be borne in mind that the Spaniards in all their domination of the Philippines never gave the inhabitants a demonstration of power comparable in effectiveness to that given them by the United States.

A priest and two members of the so-called Philippine Congress, who hid themselves in the woods during the fighting which preceded the capture of Malolos, returned there and declared that 2000 of the Filipino soldiers were anxious to give up fighting, and would do so, but for their officers, who keep them under arms.

The whole country between Malolos and Calocan is now full of friendlies, mostly women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that if they will return and attend to their ordinary work peacefully no harm will befall them. Two hundred and fifty civilians have come back to their homes in Malolos. Two hundred women and children, with a sprinkling of unarmed men, supposed to be warriors, came to the outskirts of Malolos on the sea side of the city and afterward sneaked away, carrying all the goods they could.

The mainstay of Aguinaldo's army are natives unused to the arts of modern warfare and schooled only in the crude methods of the savage. Their

The more intelligent natives, brought up in and about Manila are the only ones who are intrusted with the modern gun. The Tagalos and other tribesmen would be apt to kill themselves as the Americans with the Manner rifles.

The reports of the tremendous losses to the natives are not surprising to one acquainted with their mode of warfare. Their method of attack differs widely from the cautious and stealthy approach of the American Indian. The Filipinos seem to gain



FILIPINO SOLDIERS OF AGUINALDO'S ARMY ON DRESS PARADE.

courage from companionship, and nothing in the least degree hazardous is ever attempted by a solitary native. They go hunting in pairs. They fish from their wabbling dug-out canoes always in company, and no native ever thinks of venturing out alone at night. In fact, a characteristic of their complex character is their lively desire

for companionship. This trait is strongly brought out in their method of fighting. They mass themselves together like a lot of sheep, and, instead of spreading out in skirmish lines, each man taking advantage of some natural obstacle for protection, they rush forward, often with arms thrown around each other, much like a gigantic flying wedge on the football field. With this method of approach it is not difficult to see how the rapid-fire guns of the American artillery could tear holes in their formation and no doubt lay out more men than would have been the case had the attack been made by skirmish lines.

At present it would be a most difficult matter to say what course the insurgents will pursue. Aguinaldo has a fond hope for a Tagal Republic composed of the entire group. The whole Tagal race is most ambitious. In the insurgent army every man wears some mark indicating position, for all claim to be officers of various rank. It has not been long since

was executed for supposed participation in insurgent uprisings. For a long time the natives were not able to maintain an organization in Manila, owing to the vigilance of the Spanish police and spies. But the Philippine Social Club lived and to-day numbers in its membership the leading Filipinos of Manila. Just what position these societies have taken in regard to our occupation is not known. Undoubtedly they can be a great aid or a great menace to us.

Who wants a fine tropical island in the West Indies—a veritable "Pearl of the Antilles"? Such an island now belongs to Uncle Sam, but nobody lives on it except a lighthouse keeper, and nobody seems to care anything about it. It is lying down there in the Southern seas waiting for some enterprising homesteader to come along and stake out his claim.

Mona has a luxuriant vegetation, is well watered and well drained. Every variety of tropical fruits will grow here, and it possesses every natural advantage that could make life easy and pleasant. It has an area of fifteen miles—nearly 10,000 acres.

Mona lies forty-two miles due east of Porto Rico, in the middle of Mona Passage, to which it gives its name, and which is one of the highways of travel in the West Indies, being the widest break in the great coral reef that joins the Antilles like a string of beads.

Mona comes to the United States by virtue of the second clause in the peace treaty, which cedes "the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." It has been celebrated in West Indian history for hundreds of years, and just why it remained uninhabited except by nomadic fisher folk is hard to surmise. Nevertheless it is true that here are nearly ten thou-

sand acres of land without a private owner, and which is or soon will be open to any citizen of the United States to homestead or pre-empt. In other words, here is an ocean paradise that will grow every kind of tropical crop—bananas, oranges, limes, guavas and other fruits; that is the nesting place of thousands of turtles, the green turtle of the Northern restaurants, and the waters around which teem with the finest variety of fish, ready to be given away to the first comers.

In Mexico there is not sufficient annual rainfall to keep cisterns filled with drinking water, and almost the only source of fresh water is secured by hand pumps and windmills. They are necessary at every Mexican home, at all mining camps and on the cattle ranges. At the camps and on the ranges windmills are used and they are invariably of United States manufacture. There is a growing demand for windmills and hand pumps of the latest and most approved pattern. A windmill or pump is as essential to a home in Northern Mexico as a cooking stove. In consideration of the fact that pumps are such an important factor in the economy of domestic establishments, the Mexican Government admits them free of duty.

The per capita cost of maintaining convicts at the Michigan prison is thirty-eight and a half cents a day, and the average daily earnings are thirty-five and a half cents.

Aguineldo declared that he was ready to disband his army just as soon as assured that the United States intended permanently to occupy the islands. But that does not mean that Aguineldo means to keep his promise, or that he ever had any intention of doing so, for on former occasions the

insurgent leader has violated his promises. If the insurgents lay down their arms they will avert great trouble, and if they are induced to do this it will be due greatly to the fear inspired by our soldiery.

Most of the insurgents now with Aguinaldo are recruited from the numerous native secret organizations. The principal of these is the Catapunan Society, which is said to have some connection with Free-masonry. This society has been in existence for several hundred years, and no doubt was connected with some of the uprisings against Spanish rule in the Philippines. In past years thousands of the members of this society have been subjected to imprisonment and hundreds have paid the death penalty for supposed connection with the society. But to-day the Catapunan Society is stronger than ever, and has now a membership of over 600,000 in these islands. Another prominent society is the Philippine Social Club, originally formed by Dr. Rizal, who



FILIPINO WATCHTOWER NEAR PACO.

was executed for supposed participation in insurgent uprisings. For a long time the natives were not able to maintain an organization in Manila, owing to the vigilance of the Spanish police and spies. But the Philippine Social Club lived and to-day numbers in its membership the leading Filipinos of Manila. Just what position these societies have taken in regard to our occupation is not known. Undoubtedly they can be a great aid or a great menace to us.

Who wants a fine tropical island in the West Indies—a veritable "Pearl of the Antilles"? Such an island now belongs to Uncle Sam, but nobody lives on it except a lighthouse keeper, and nobody seems to care anything about it. It is lying down there in the Southern seas waiting for some enterprising homesteader to come along and stake out his claim.

Mona has a luxuriant vegetation, is well watered and well drained. Every variety of tropical fruits will grow here, and it possesses every natural advantage that could make life easy and pleasant. It has an area of fifteen miles—nearly 10,000 acres.

Mona lies forty-two miles due east of Porto Rico, in the middle of Mona Passage, to which it gives its name, and which is one of the highways of travel in the West Indies, being the widest break in the great coral reef that joins the Antilles like a string of beads.

Mona comes to the United States by virtue of the second clause in the peace treaty, which cedes "the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." It has been celebrated in West Indian history for hundreds of years, and just why it remained uninhabited except by nomadic fisher folk is hard to surmise. Nevertheless it is true that here are nearly ten thou-

sand acres of land without a private owner, and which is or soon will be open to any citizen of the United States to homestead or pre-empt. In other words, here is an ocean paradise that will grow every kind of tropical crop—bananas, oranges, limes, guavas and other fruits; that is the nesting place of thousands of turtles, the green turtle of the Northern restaurants, and the waters around which teem with the finest variety of fish, ready to be given away to the first comers.

In Mexico there is not sufficient annual rainfall to keep cisterns filled with drinking water, and almost the only source of fresh water is secured by hand pumps and windmills. They are necessary at every Mexican home, at all mining camps and on the cattle ranges. At the camps and on the ranges windmills are used and they are invariably of United States manufacture. There is a growing demand for windmills and hand pumps of the latest and most approved pattern. A windmill or pump is as essential to a home in Northern Mexico as a cooking stove. In consideration of the fact that pumps are such an important factor in the economy of domestic establishments, the Mexican Government admits them free of duty.

The per capita cost of maintaining convicts at the Michigan prison is thirty-eight and a half cents a day, and the average daily earnings are thirty-five and a half cents.

Aguineldo declared that he was ready to disband his army just as soon as assured that the United States intended permanently to occupy the islands. But that does not mean that Aguineldo means to keep his promise, or that he ever had any intention of doing so, for on former occasions the

FARM TOPICS

A Skim Milk Starter.

The method of making a skim milk starter, taught by the Ohio dairy school, I think is about as successful as any. Four or five clean pint jars are filled with milk from different patrons or different cans. These are covered and placed in a warm place until they are coagulated. They are then examined and tasted, and one selected which meets the requirements. Then a can of skim milk equal to six or eight per cent. of the amount of cream you expect to ripen the next day. This is placed in a tank of water heated by steam until the milk reaches pasteurizing temperature, 155 degrees. It is then allowed to stand ten or fifteen minutes, then placed in cold water and cooled to seventy-five or eighty degrees, and a selected jar of good sour milk added. If kept up to proper temperature in twenty-four hours the entire amount will be soured in the same condition, ready for use as a starter. The starter is kept ten days or two weeks, or as long as it remains good, by pasteurizing more milk each day and adding a dipperful of the old starter.—C. H. Eckles, of the Iowa Dairy School, before the Massachusetts Butter Makers.

The buildings on a farm should be as commodious and practically beautiful as the farmer is able to build. In some States the farms have indifferent houses, but large and elegant barns, if the term elegant may be used in such a connection. This plan is not to be commended. The most valuable crop grown upon the farm is the crop that is growing in the house, and it should be housed in a building that is as perfect that mechanism and observance of the laws of hygiene can make it. There is plenty of room on the farm for the construction of the house, and it should be built of sufficient size to permit of large, airy rooms, if the pocket book will admit of such a structure. The cellar deserves more attention than it usually receives. A hole in the ground is not necessarily such as should be under a house. It should never be forgotten that the dampness and odors of this hole will permeate the whole house. Bad cellars have been the cause of an immense amount of disease and death. On ground that is not naturally absolutely dry—and there is comparatively little such ground, and is exclusively found in the arid sections—the outside of the cellar wall should be cemented to keep out the water. If there is no cement floor, at the bottom of the wall flat stones should be laid to extend a few inches beyond the wall. This will be an absolute prevention of the entrance of rats at the bottom of the wall. The rat when it enters at the bottom of the wall always goes straight down the side, straight down the side, and it does not know enough to go outside the protruding stone. If there is a cement floor that precaution will not be necessary. A cellar thus constructed will be dry, and if the entrance is properly guarded, which it always should be, it will be rat proof.—The Epitome.

These bills, among others, were concurred in by the senate. Extending the benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan school and the Soldiers' Orphan school to the children of honorably discharged veterans of the Spanish-American war; appropriating \$70,000 to the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville; \$40,000 to the Warren State Hospital for the Insane at Greensburg; \$15,000 for the education and maintenance of orphans of soldiers and marines; \$150,000 to the House of Refuge of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; \$25,000 to the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men; \$175,000 to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Erie; \$131,000 to the Western state penitentiary; \$5,500 for the expenses of George Stone's inauguration.

The following appropriation bills were also passed finally: For a dormitory, infirmary and nurse's annex for the soldiers' orphans' schools of the state; for the Harriet hospital; for Florence Crittenton home, soldiers' and sailors' home at Erie; and the Cottage state hospitals at Conneville and Philadelphia.

The bills providing for the publication of a roster of the Pennsylvania troops in the Spanish-American war, and for the licensing of transient retail dealers in cities, etc., fixing a fee ranging from \$25 to \$200 per month, were also passed.

The senate passed finally bills regulating life insurance business, and to prevent buying junk metal from minors and irresponsible persons.

In the senate Thursday morning bills on first reading were taken up after which the appropriation bills on second reading were gone through with. The house revenue bills providing for a tax of three-fourths of a cent a gallon on foreign and domestic beers were read for the second time without developing any opposition.

On motion of Mr. Grady the Chamber insisted upon its amendment to the Baldwin mercantile tax bill, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The seventy-third ballot for United States senator, taken Wednesday, resulted as follows: Quay, 96; Jenks, 76; Stone, 52; total, 224; necessary to a choice, 112; paired or not voting, 29.

The house mercantile tax bill, Representative Baldwin's, as passed finally by the Senate Wednesday, taxes every retail mercantile business \$3, and in addition 1 mill per dollar, regardless of the amount of business. Wholesalers in addition to the uniform \$3, are to pay 1/2 a mill per dollar. A retail business of \$1,000 annually would pay \$3 plus \$1; \$100,000 annually, \$3 plus \$100, and \$1,000,000 annually, \$3 plus \$1,000.

The following appropriation bills passed finally: Re-uniforming and re-equipping the National guard of Pennsylvania \$28,000; for an emergency fund to be used in epidemics, \$50,000; for the support of the National guard and naval force, \$775,000; Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, \$240,000.

The seventy-fifth senatorial ballot was taken Friday and resulted: Quay, 85; Jenks, 66; Wells, 50; total, vote, 202; necessary to a choice, 103; absent or not voting, 50.

The following bills were approved by the governor: Authorizing the courts

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

House.

Then Mr. Towler launched into a denunciation of the system which encouraged such cheap labor and asked the members to assist in abolishing it. When he finished the members broke out into the applause and the bill was passed unanimously.

The anti-trust bill passed the house finally Tuesday by a vote of 140 to 4.

These bills also passed finally: Senate bill to enlarge the competency of the wife to testify against her husband; to enable the county commissioners of any county which has assisted any township or boroughs under existing laws in building the whole or any portion of a bridge, but has not entered the same upon record as a county bridge, to afterward enter said bridge upon record as a county bridge; to prevent the spread of contagious diseases known as yellow black knot peach root rot and pest blight among orchard and nursery trees.

The new capitol project was brought up in the house Thursday morning and disposed of in short order. Chairman Adams of the public buildings and grounds committee stated that there were three bills on the postponed calendar making appropriations to complete the present structure. The advocates of these, after a conference with Gov. Stone, have failed to agree, and he would call up for third reading the bill of which he is the author. This measure appropriates \$4,000,000 to complete the capitol by the year 1904, as it is now constituted, within four years. The motion to consider the bill was overwhelmingly defeated by a viva voce vote.

The following bills passed finally in the house last Wednesday: Authorizing the employment of male prisoners in jails and workhouses eight hours a day, except on Sunday and holidays; extending the provisions of the act of June 2, 1897, relating to the condemnation of turnpikes, roads and highways, so as to authorize the condemnation of any turnpike, road or highway, in whole or in part, located upon lines dividing two counties, and to assess the damages payable to the owners thereof equitably between such two counties; amending the act of June 3, 1897, relating to mandamus, enlarging the right of the common pleas of the county in which the seat of government is or may be located to issue writs of mandamus.

The following appropriation bills were reported: Warren emergency hospital, \$1,000; St. Mary's hospital, Philadelphia, \$5,000; Fox Creek Haven hospital, \$2,000; Lackawanna hospital, Scranton, \$5,000; Mercy hospital, Wilkesbarre, \$5,000; Meadville City hospital, \$5,000; City hospital, Meadville, \$5,000; William P. Powell, second lieutenant, Company I, Ninth regiment, for disability incurred at the Alton riots, \$250; Children's Aid Society, Westmoreland county, \$2,000; Todd hospital, Carlisle, \$1,000; St. Francis hospital, Pittsburg, 20,000; Wagner's Free Institute, Philadelphia, \$2,000; Charles N. Robinson, seaman, for injuries received at San Francisco, for contagious diseases of domestic animals, \$5,000.

In the house Friday the Hosack bill imposing a tax of 1 cent a gallon upon all vinous, spirituous liquors manufactured in Pennsylvania finally passed. The bill amending the general corporation law for a lawful purpose not otherwise specifically provided for by the act passed finally.

The house Friday adopted a resolution directing the secretary of the commonwealth, after the closing session of the legislature, to prepare and have published in pamphlet form 15,000 copies of the game and fish laws of this commonwealth, together with the warden and forestry laws.

These bills, among others, were concurred in by the senate. Extending the benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan school and the Soldiers' Orphan school to the children of honorably discharged veterans of the Spanish-American war; appropriating \$70,000 to the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville; \$40,000 to the Warren State Hospital for the Insane at Greensburg; \$15,000 for the education and maintenance of orphans of soldiers and marines; \$150,000 to the House of Refuge of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; \$25,000 to the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men; \$175,000 to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Erie; \$131,000 to the Western state penitentiary; \$5,500 for the expenses of George Stone's inauguration.

The following appropriation bills were also passed finally: For a dormitory, infirmary and nurse's annex for the soldiers' orphans' schools of the state; for the Harriet hospital; for Florence Crittenton home, soldiers' and sailors' home at Erie; and the Cottage state hospitals at Conneville and Philadelphia.

The bills providing for the publication of a roster of the Pennsylvania troops in the Spanish-American war, and for the licensing of transient retail dealers in cities, etc., fixing a fee ranging from \$25 to \$200 per month, were also passed.

The senate passed finally bills regulating life insurance business, and to prevent buying junk metal from minors and irresponsible persons.

In the senate Thursday morning bills on first reading were taken up after which the appropriation bills on second reading were gone through with. The house revenue bills providing for a tax of three-fourths of a cent a gallon on foreign and domestic beers were read for the second time without developing any opposition.

On motion of Mr. Grady the Chamber insisted upon its amendment to the Baldwin mercantile tax bill, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The seventy-third ballot for United States senator, taken Wednesday, resulted as follows: Quay, 96; Jenks, 76; Stone, 52; total, 224; necessary to a choice, 112; paired or not voting, 29.

The house mercantile tax bill, Representative Baldwin's, as passed finally by the Senate Wednesday, taxes every retail mercantile business \$3, and in addition 1 mill per dollar, regardless of the amount of business. Wholesalers in addition to the uniform \$3, are to pay 1/2 a mill per dollar. A retail business of \$1,000 annually would pay \$3 plus \$1; \$100,000 annually, \$3 plus \$100, and \$1,000,000 annually, \$3 plus \$1,000.

The following appropriation bills passed finally: Re-uniforming and re-equipping the National guard of Pennsylvania \$28,000; for an emergency fund to be used in epidemics, \$50,000; for the support of the National guard and naval force, \$775,000; Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, \$240,000.

The seventy-fifth senatorial ballot was taken Friday and resulted: Quay, 85; Jenks, 66; Wells, 50; total, vote, 202; necessary to a choice, 103; absent or not voting, 50.

The following bills were approved by the governor: Authorizing the courts

of common pleas and the orphans courts to enter an order or decree granting to the proper officers of all benevolent and charitable institutions, asylums or corporations the right to bind out and indenture minor children who have been maintained and cared for one year or over; providing for preparation and publication of the names and records of Pennsylvania volunteers in the Spanish-American war; making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of the governor; and extending the benefits of the soldiers' orphan industrial schools to the children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the Spanish war.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Llewellyn Stout Found Guilty of the Murder of Harvey Wuster, a Telegraph Operator.

The jury at Easton in the case of Llewellyn Stout, whose trial for the murder of Harvey Wuster, the Philadelphia & Reading railroad telegraph operator at Bingen station, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree after being out three hours. Wuster was the night operator at the railroad station, and on the night of January 6 his body was found lying in the office by a railroad brakeman. He had been beaten to death with an iron coupling pin. Suspicion pointed to Stout, and on being arrested he confessed to the officers that he had killed Wuster. He is only 19 years of age. The motive for the crime is supposed to have been jealousy. Evidence was presented at the trial that he had told several persons before the crime that he wanted money to go to Philadelphia to join the army. The defense endeavored to show that Stout was insane when he committed the deed.

The following pensions were granted last week: Frank D. Kerr, Hookstown, Beaver, \$10; Charles Buch, Elliott, Allegheny, \$6; Foster F. Bennett, Oil City, \$6; Edward J. Collins, Soldiers' Home, Erie, \$5; John Moore, Washington, \$6 to \$8; James J. Millen, Soldiers' Home, Erie, \$5 to \$8; James Bence, Dixonville, Indiana, \$6 to \$8; William Murphy, Jeannette, \$6 to \$8; Ezekiah Morris, Athens, \$12 to \$24; Thomas Razor, Patchburg, Clearfield, \$8 to \$12; James Robinson, Livermore, \$8 to \$10; Daniel G. Bell, Ligonsier, \$8 to \$10; Samuel S. Patterson, Butler, \$20; Harriet Williams, Blythe Corners, Clarion, \$12; William N. Henry, Peru Mill, Juniata, \$8 to \$12; Rogers K. Beaumont, dead, Oakdale, Allegheny, \$30; James J. Church, Rogersville, Greene, \$16 to \$17; Henry Boggs, Evans City, \$6 to \$8; John W. Mastroler, Stoyestown, Somerset, \$6 to \$10; Conrad R. Beeching, Erie, \$6 to \$10; John M. Armstrong, father, Etna, \$12; Frances E. Strassburgh, Glendale, Cambria, \$8; Ella J. Beaumont, Oakdale, Allegheny, \$12; Frances Campbell, Millwood, Westmoreland, \$8; Susan Stedman, Conneautville, Crawford, \$15; George Carter, Lock Haven, \$6; David L. King, Brick Church, Armstrong county, \$6; Russell J. Armstrong county, \$6; Russell J. Hutchison, Williamsport, \$8 to \$10; George E. Parker, Philadelphia, \$8 to \$10; Katherine J. Brown, Pittsburg, \$8; Newman Sagers, Hickernell, Crawford county, \$6; Charles F. Yinnie, Ridgway, \$12; Jacob Reichard, Pittsburg, \$6; George W. Look, Lock Haven, \$6; William J. McElhinny, McMinn, Allegheny, \$12 to \$14; Henry O'Neil, Smithfield, \$6 to \$8; James F. Akley, Russell, Warren, \$8 to \$12; Charles Streevy, Liberty Corners, Bradford, \$12 to \$17; Elias W. Ellis, Towanda, \$24 to \$20; George W. Detwiler, Altoona, \$24; Timothy A. Allen, Corry, \$24; Elizabeth L. Vaughan, Johnstown, \$8; Martha J. Roberts, Sweden Valley, Potter, \$8.

The following letter was received recently by Thomas S. Woods, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad: "Flagship Olympia, Manila Bay, March 11, 1899. Mr. Thomas S. Woods, Untontown, Pa. Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of your letter of January 23, announcing the birth of a boy and informing me that he had been named George Dewey Woods. I greatly appreciate the honor thus accorded me and thank you most heartily for the honor. Your letter reached me enclosed in a note from your son, John W. Woods, who explained that he wished to deliver personally your letter, but that the presence of his regiment on the coast prevented. With my best wishes for the future welfare of George Dewey Woods, I am, yours truly, George Dewey."

The special auditing committee appointed to investigate the Blevins murder at New Castle, Pa., has set up an information bureau for the hired detectives is devoting all its energies to collecting evidence in the case. Numerous persons acquainted with the facts in the case have been summoned before the committee within the last few days and their testimony taken.

By a fall of slate in the mine of the Redstone Coal, Coke and Oil Company at Grindstone, near Untontown, Alnosy Kartoliz, alias Charles Johnson, a Hungarian, 22 years old, was instantly killed. Andy Zavocek, a Bohemian, was killed in the same way in the Frick mines at Leont. He was 49 years old and leaves a wife and seven children.

The derrick and machinery at Fanner well No. 6, near Waynesboro, was burned last week. Men named Williams and Masinis were badly burned. William T. McLaughlin, a brakeman on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, fell between the cars at Oil City a few days ago and was killed. He was 22 years of age and unmarried.

Adam Kauffman, a workman, was assisting in lifting a heavy casting at Waynesboro. A hook slipped and a large iron balance weight fell, striking a hammer in Kauffman's hand. The handle of the hammer was driven into his side, fracturing two ribs and penetrating one of his lungs. He may die.

William E. Cowden, an employe of the Pittsburg Bridge Company, was picked up dead on the Pennsylvania railroad at Huntingdon Wednesday. It is thought he was riding between baggage cars and fell from the train. He was en route from Pittsburg to Philadelphia to meet his wife.

George Schall, one of the Windber victims of smallpox, died Thursday. There are now 30 patients at Windber. Dr. Benjamin Lee has appointed W. W. Baker, of Dunlo, a deputy officer, and ordered him to quarantine Dunlo. Johnstown is still well protected, the quarantine being most rigid.

John Methric, a laborer at the American Steel Casting Company's works, at Sharon, fell 10 feet into a gas producer the other night and sustained probably fatal injuries. J. R. Wheeler, a carpenter, fell 12 feet from a house the same day, had his right leg broken and was otherwise injured.

G. L. Hartzel, one of the oldest freight conductors on the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed by a shifting engine at Altoona a few days ago.



INSURGENT COURIER WITH A DISPATCH FOR AGUINALDO.

chief aim is the bow; their sole ambition revenge. They fight from fear, not through courage. They serve the ambitions of their chiefs. To them—the majority—love of country is contrasted to love, through dread, of ruler despots.

To them the Red Cross—emblematic of humanity and civilization in war—means only the suggestion for a new decoration for their half-naked bodies.



FILIPINOS IN ACTION—"FIRE AT WILL!"

They would shoot without further thought the weaver of it simply to get that decoration.

These natives have been described in dispatches: their guerrilla style of fighting; their cruelty to foreigners who fall into their hands; their hereditary notions of revenge.

Aguineldo declared that he was ready to disband his army just as soon as assured that the United States intended permanently to occupy the islands. But that does not mean that Aguineldo means to keep his promise, or that he ever had any intention of doing so, for on former occasions the

insurgent leader has violated his promises. If the insurgents lay down their arms they will avert great trouble, and if they are induced to do this it will be due greatly to the fear inspired by our soldiery.