THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 87.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

Gunboats Get in Their Work on the Insurgent Filipinos.

ENEMY'S LOSS IS VERY HEAVY.

Guadaloupe and the Suburbs of Malabon Shelled by Warships—One American Killed and One Wounded—Dewey Raises the Admiral's Flag—More Troops Arrive.

Manila, March 4, 11:55 a. m.—At daybreak Gen. Wheaton's outpost discovered a large body of rebels attempting to cross the river for the purpose of attacking the enemy at Guadaloupe, and a gunboat advanced under a heavy fire and poured shot into the jungle on both sides of the river and shelled the enemy's position at Guadaloupe effectively, and temporarily scattering the rebels. The enemy's loss was heavy.

Private John T. Cline of battery C, third artillery, was killed.

On board the gunboat, Private William Wheeler of company L, and Louis Bryson of company G, California regiment, was wounded.

OTIS.

Manila, March 4, 4:45 p. m.—The rebels in the village of San Jose fired on the United States gunboat Bennington today and the warships shelled the place and other suburbs of Malabon this afternoon.

The United States transports Senator and Ohio have arrived here with reinforcements of troops.

The United States Philippine commission which arrived here today on board the United States cruiser Baltimore have not yet landed.

OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES.

Washington, March 4.—The war department has received the following cablegrams from Major General Otis:

Manila, March 4.—Adjutant General, Washington. Casualties near Caloocan:

First Montana: March 2, head, Private Alfred Cushmore, thigh, slight. Near San Pedro Macati, Third artillery: March 1st, battery G, Sergeant Dennis Shea, hand, severe.

Just reported as missing, Grant Cullen, company C, Tenth Pennsylvania, sent outside lines for information, January 27th, not seen since.

TROOPS ARRIVE.

Manila, March 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: The transport Senator last arrived. Troops in good health. One casualty, accidental drowning.

OTIS.

The Senator carries companies A, B, C, D, H and K, of the Twenty-second infantry, and sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 1. The balance of this regiment will soon arrive at Manila on the transport Ohio, which followed the Senator.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SALUTED.

Manila, March 4.—Admiral George Dewey raised his flag as an admiral on board the Olympia this morning and was saluted by the guns of the forts of the foreign warships, the British cruiser Narcissus and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and by the American ships in port.

BROOKLYN TO BEAR BODY.

Rear Admiral Schley Directed by President to Accompany Lord Herschell's Remains.

Later the Gallant Sailor Will Take Command of the European Squadron on Cruiser Brooklyn.

New York, March 4.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

Rear Admiral Schley has been directed by the President to accompany the body of Lord Herschell to England. This fact has not been given out officially by the government, but it is officially announced that the Brooklyn will bear the body of the eminent Englishman back to his native country and the vessel has been detached from the Hansen station and ordered to Hampton Roads to prepare for the trip.

It had been previously announced that Rear Admiral Schley was to hoist the Porter Rican commission and would resume a new sea command. It was known that the vessel he was to command was the cruiser Brooklyn, but until tonight the nature of the service to be to render had not become apparent.

After he has taken the body of the lord abroad the rear admiral will if is assumed, take command of the European squadron, a most agreeable duty. The squadron will begin making its rounds in a month and it is thought that the Brooklyn will have returned from her mission to England in time to be joined at the head of the fleet by the end of the month.

Forgery Gang Gathered In.

New York, March 4.—Three young men, who constitute a part of a gang of three check forgers, have been arrested at Newark, N. J., and the leader of the gang, Michael Lehr, has made a confession. The other two arrested are Joseph Miller and Michael Fowler. They all claim New York as their residence.

Lehr is a marvel in his line of forging signatures. He has been at work for the last four years. He claims he has done all the check writing and the gang has worked scores of cities throughout the country. They began in New York and got numerous small sums of money from merchants from the National Park bank, the Fifth National and the Astor Place bank without discovered. Then they went to Canada and Toronto, then to Detroit and from there to Boston and other New England cities. After a few months in smaller cities, they went out west, being particularly successful in Cleveland.

Two of the members, according to Lehr, have been in prison, one Charles Miller serving a term of four and a half years in Sing Sing, and the other Edward Miller serving two years in Atlanta, Ga., penitentiary, they have been caught passing forged checks.

The three members of the gang who were arrested today have been followed for a long time by detectives.

Honors on the Sheridan.

Washington, March 4.—It is said at the war department that there is no cause for apprehension on account of the detention of the transport Sheridan in quarantine at Gibraltar. There is nothing more serious than a mild type of measles aboard the boat. The quarantine imposed is simply precautionary against communicating the disease to the British garrison at Gibraltar.

BRITAIN WILL BACK CHINA.

British Minister Notifies Chinese Foreign Office to Maintain Terms of Contract.

Will Support Her in Resisting Outside Pressure—Anglo-Russian Negotiations Resumed.

London, March 4.—The Daily Graphic announces that the British minister in China, Sir Claude Macdonald, acting upon Lord Salisbury's instructions, has notified the Chinese foreign office that Great Britain will hold China to the terms of the contract in the recent railway loan and will also support her in resisting any aggression intended to force her to repudiate her obligations under the contract.

As the result of British action, according to the Daily Graphic, Anglo-Russian negotiations have been resumed, with the prospect of an amicable agreement.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Cubans Deem it Unnecessary that So Many be Kept on the Island.

New York, March 4.—Estrada Palma, formerly head of the Cuban junta, speaking of the disagreements in the Cuban assembly and the attitude of General Gomez, last night said:

"There is no parliamentary assembly in the whole world in which there are not sidetrackings, in which accusations are not hurled back and forth, in which in the excitement of debate, members do not say more than they mean. On the other hand, the friends of Cuba should be encouraged by the spectacle of General Gomez's entire confidence in Mr. Wilson, the representative of the United States will be carried out. All those who may have doubted because they thought he doubted, now must suppose. Gomez's supporters doubt, and will be powerfully influenced by his example.

"Do you agree with General Gomez's view that the American troops should be soon withdrawn?"

"Yes, it seems to me unnecessary that so many should be kept in Cuba and I think a considerable reduction in the force should be made before the hot weather comes. Many American lives will be needlessly sacrificed if the large bodies of troops are retained in the island during the summer. And, for next autumn, steps should have been taken for the evacuation of the island by the United States. To that end, something should be done now toward calling a constitutional convention assembly and from there to Boston and other New England cities. After a few months in smaller cities, they went out west, being particularly successful in Cleveland.

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dorsed and the legislature was asked to pass it.

A resolution requesting Governor Stone to ask the governors of other States to officially recognize the exposition and to request manufacturers of their States to make exhibits, was passed and another was adopted inviting financial and trade organizations to hold their annual fall meetings in this city at the time of the meeting of the international commercial congress. It was also resolved to appoint committees representing trade organizations and all lines of business, to further the interests of the exposition.

NEW STRIKE IN ALASKA.

Find in the Porcupine District Causes a Lively Influx of Miners.

San Francisco, March 4.—Advices from Juneau, Alaska, of February 22, says that the strike in the Porcupine district has caused quite a rush of miners to the Chilkat country. The find was made on Talkish creek, which flows into the Chilkat, and about twelve miles from Haines Mission. The miners are rapidly pouring into a lively town. The Chilkat country of Alaska, beyond the divide, is in American territory, in Alaska, proper, and comprises about 1,200 feet square or about 30 acres in area.

Traces of Poison in Barnet's Body.

New York, March 4.—The Herald to-day says:

"Traces of mercurial poison in sufficient quantities to cause death or illness at least a contributory cause, have been found in the viscera and organs of Henry Crossman Barnet's body.

This informal report has been made to Gustave Adolphus Gardner by Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, a chemist, to whom certain parts of the body of Barnet were given, when Barnet's body was disinterred a few weeks ago.

Prof. Witthaus has practically completed his work and it is expected that Dr. Henry Leonard, to whom other portions of Barnet's body were delivered, will be ready to make his report in a few days. Prof. Witthaus has not yet made a formal written report.

780,000 CATTLE PERISHED

National Livestock Association Reports on the Losses Among Ranchmen and Stock.

Western Utah Loses Twenty-six Per Cent of the Sheep on the Range.

Denver, Colo., March 4.—Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock association today issued a bulletin concerning live stock losses on the range this winter. It says:

"With the exception of Montana reports have been received from leading stockmen and are considered accurate as far as they go. In Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, northern and western Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the winter has been the worst known in ten years or more.

Where the cattle went into winter quarters in bad condition the mortality has been heavy, reaching in some sections as high as twenty per cent. Taking the range section as a whole, to the present time the average losses will average four per cent. With the most favorable conditions that can be expected an additional loss of two per cent may be looked for before spring, and should the weather continue bad through March a heavy loss will be sustained.

"The department of agriculture reports a decrease of 1,000,000 head of cattle in the range country on January 1, 1899. Assuming that this is correct six per cent of this number would indicate the destruction of 780,000 head of cattle during the present winter.

"In Utah, Wyoming and some parts of Colorado, sheep have been in good condition. It is feared that there will also be heavy sheep losses in Montana. Wyoming reports some sections of heavy losses reaching as high as thirty per cent, and some claim that if March continues bad weather that the sheep loss in that state may reach twenty-five per cent. In western Utah the conditions seem to be almost as bad.

In several instances the reports give the average for this section as being twenty per cent. These two states are the greatest sufferers of any reported."

Kipling Getting Better.

New York, March 4.—Rudyard Kipling passed a comfortable night, sleeping much of the time and seeming to benefit by it. Miss Kipling, the poet's 3-year-old daughter, also improved during the night. Josephine, who passed a fever at the home of Mrs. DeForest, underwent no change during the night.

Robbed in Chicago.

Chicago, March 4.—The mystery surrounding $100,000 worth of deeds, bonds and mortgages which were stolen from a safe in an alley last night was solved today when it was discovered that the papers had been stolen by a man who walked into the Dearborn street station. J. R. Rigalos, the owner of the papers, while sitting in the street last night to take a Santa Fe train for California left his valise, containing the papers and about $40 in money, by his side. When he returned the valise was gone. As Mr. Rigalos could not delay his trip and did not feel like going to report the matter to the police before his train pulled out, he left instructions with the railroad people to report the matter to the authorities this morning.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Ministry Takes the Oath of Office in Madrid Today.

Madrid, March 4.—The new cabinet took the oath of office today. The ministry is composed as follows:

Senor Silvela, president and minister of foreign affairs; Senor Bacs, minister of the interior; Marquis Villavieja, minister of finance; Senor Duran, minister of justice; Gen. Polavieja, minister of war; Marquis Pidal, minister of public instruction; Senor Aunon, minister of marine.

The brother of Marquis Pidal is to thought will be chosen as president of the chamber of deputies.

93 THE DEATH ROLL.

McConnellsville, Ohio, March 4.—Hon. W. P. Sprague, ex-congressman, is dead from bloodpoisoning.

London, March 4.—Sir J. S. Cock, the head of the great Scottish agency, is dead. He never recovered from the injuries which he contracted while conducting the recent tour of emperor William of Germany in Palestine.

CONGRESS HAS NOW CLOSED UP.

Final Rush in Legislation Ended Just After Noon.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILLS.

With the Cabinet He Comes to the President's Room in the Senate Wing—The Business Done.

Washington, March 4.—Both the Senate and House agreed to all conference bills.

The Pacific cable amendment failed.

In the naval appropriation bill the House now all its amendments for increase of the navy and the Senate amendment reducing the price of armor plate to $300 prevailed.

The Senate amendment for an armor plate factory was eliminated.

Both the Senate and the House curved the clock back ten minutes. The vice president declared the Senate adjourned without day at 12:00 p. m.

The House adjourned at 12:50.

At 10 o'clock President McKinley and his entire cabinet came to the President's room in the Senate wing of the capitol, where the many bills which had been passed were presented to the President for signature. He had little time to give the consideration of the different measures.

The President then signed all the appropriation bills with the exception of the District of Columbia. He has signed the omnibus claims bill.

The President nominated Walter Evans, of Kentucky, to be judge of the United States district court for the district of Kentucky, William R. Merriam of Minnesota to be director of the census. The Senate confirmed both nominations.

The President appointed and the Senate confirmed today George M. Stewart to be postmaster at Seattle, Washington.

The Senate also confirmed the marine corps nominations made today.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

Details of How the Upper House Spent the Last Day of the Session.

Washington, March 4.—As the dawn broke over the capitol a large majority of the members of the Senate still were in or about the chamber, wherein the lady legislators had left the "vestibule" session was drawing rapidly to a close. All night the senators had been laboring under a terrific nervous strain to complete the necessary legislation in order that Congress might adjourn at noon today, with its duty completely discharged. Few, if any, of the members had a wink of sleep and the drawn faces and heavy eyes of many of the older senators indicated the stress under which they were working.

The anxiety of the early night over the fate of the river and harbor bill was partly dissipated at 1:30 this morning. The last important effort had been made from a week last night until morning, by Senator Frye, chairman of the committee on commerce, and Senator Heard, by Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyo.) to secure reconsideration of the conference report on the river and harbor bill, because of the refusal of the House conferees to consent that the Senate amendment providing a appropriation for the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri river should be stricken from the bill. Mr. Frye (Maine), in charge of the conference report, steadfastly refused to permit the report to be recommitted to the conference committee, holding that such action would defeat the measure, and he was sustained by a majority of the Senate.

Mr. Warren occupied the floor in the discussion of the conference report for five hours occasionally being relieved from the strain of speaking by other senators who talked briefly on the same subject. The situation was very sympathetic and a determined effort was made to defeat the river and harbor bill but also to prevent the enactment of other important legislation. Finally at 3 o'clock Senator Frye consented to make one more effort to induce the House conferees to accept the Senate reservoir amendment. The report was recommitted to the conferees and the conferees again went into session. At 1:30 a. m. when the transaction of legislative business was resumed Mr. Frye reported that the Senate conferees had been unable to induce the House conferees to accept the reservoir amendment. Mr. Frye then moved that the Senate recede from its amendment, which must stand or fall according to the report made.

Then Mr. Warren yielded. Rather than imperil the success of the government and probably defeat some of the measures, he said, he was willing to accept the report as it stood, and in a grateful tribute to Senator Frye for the fight which he had made against heavy odds. Without another word of debate the river and harbor report was agreed to.

Following quickly upon this agreement another bone of contention was cleared up, the Senate receding from its amendment reducing the price of armor plate to $300 and the House receding from its amendment providing for the construction of the government armor plant in the event of the refusal of the armor companies to accept the price fixed by the Senate.

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

This motion created a lively debate, in which Mr. Hale, Mr. Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Butler being the leading participants. The Senate ruled down Mr. Hale's motion and sent the bill back to conference.

At 1:55 Mr. Allison (Ia.) presented a partial report of the sundry civil bill. The conferees still disagreed upon several items, principal among which were the public buildings appropriations and the provisions for construction of the Nicaragua canal.

The partial report presented by the conference committee was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate receded, after considerable discussion, from the Senate amendment inserting several public building projects. The bills for which had not passed both branches of Congress.

Mr. Allison then moved that the Senate recede from the remainder of the amendments to controversy including the Pacific cable project. This motion was vigorously discussed by Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Butler. The last named denounced the action of the House in delivering "ultimatums" to the Senate as "clock concentrated and gall compounded" and an "insult to the Senate."

The Senate then voted on Mr. Allison's motion to recede from the remaining amendments in dispute and it was carried only there by four votes being heard in the negative. That disposed of the sundry civil bill and it will now go to the President.

The final conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N.D.) the Senate at 2 o'clock went into executive session.

At 4 o'clock the Senate resumed business in legislative session. Soon afterwards Mr. Hale (Me.) presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill and it was agreed to without division.

At 4:20 a.m. Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the naval bill and it was submitted to the Senate. Mr. Hale said that perhaps there was never an appropriation bill concerning which the action of the conferees were been with more difficulty than this bill. He assured the House that the Senate had refused absolutely to authorize the construction of a government armor plate plant.

Mr. Hale then explained that the report of the conference committee fixed the price of armor plate for the ships authorized by the bill at $300 a ton, in contrast for bids to be made upon contracts had been made for the armor.

The number of battleships, armored cruisers and armored gunboats authorized by the House bill, Secretary of the navy is authorized to contract for armor for the ships provided for in the naval appropriation bill of 1898 at $400 a ton.

Mr. Butler asked:

"Will the contracts and contract for armor be renewed under the power in bill if it becomes a law?"

Mr. Hale: "No I think not. I believe we shall be in a position to get the plans and specifications for the authorized ships and decide about to erect and the time of expense the Senate conference had to yield something."

Mr. Tillman: "Did we seem to have yielded everything and the House nothing?"

Mr. Hale: "The Senate conferees stood pretty firmly against us."

Mr. Tillman: "But the Senate can We can place on the House the responsibility for an extra expense. I hope we was strongly tempted to say 'This bill shall not pass and become a law,' but I have sometimes felt that we were on this side of the chamber, (waving his hand towards the Republican side), that they will be on our side the next session, and I am willing to accept those conditions."

The conference report was finally agreed to without division. This was the last of the conference agreements on the appropriation bills to be agreed to by the Senate and its acceptance caused a general sigh of relief. A recess until 11 o'clock followed.

SOUP, STORIES AND SHIPS.

Closing Session in the House of Congress Produces Variety.

Washington, March 4.—The House proceedings dragged slowly after midnight and the conference committees on the various appropriation bills were not ready to report. Time was killed by frequent recesses and the members were kept in good humor by soup and stories. At 4:30 a. m. the river and harbor conference was again reported by Chairman Dayton, who moved its adoption. This led to considerable discussion.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, raised a point of order against the canal amendment on the ground that it was not germane and also was not legislation. This led to a dispute by the Senate and House. The vice House he contended had legislated of with the Senate amendment, but the conference had not said this route and opened up the whole question of routes.

Mr. Hepburn was finally ruled out of order on the ground that his motion had come too late. The conference report was then agreed to without division.

This was the last legislative business of the bill and it was ready for the President.

At 5 a. m. Mr. Boutelle presented a partial conference report on the naval bill. It covered everything save the three big issues which arose over the government armor factory, and new ships. Mr. Boutelle said the Senate conferees were standing practically by its reduction of ships and he thought the House would win in the end, confirmed. The partial report was made. The House insisted on its provision as to ships and price of armor.

Mr. Hardy of Delaware moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment for a government armor factory. Lost, 24 to 77.

The three main items were then sent back to conference and Mr. Boutelle announced as conferees to the United States military academy Representatives Meiklejohn, Dayton and Hay, and to the naval academy Representatives Dalzell, Black and Rixey.

The sundry civil appropriation bills were still in conference, naval, sundry civil, deficiency and District of Columbia bills were reported to be progressing in a satisfactory manner. The conferees on the sundry civil bill were from the House conferees agreed to every item and then to see it work was ready.

At 8:45 the District of Columbia report was presented and rejected decisively on account of numerous charitable institutions.

Mr. Henderson made a strong appeal to his associates to reject the conference report, which would kill the orphans of the District and was a concession to a secret organization. The report was adopted.

The conference report on the deficiency bill containing a full agreement upon all amendments was presented by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) and agreed to without a word of debate.

At 9:30 a.m. the final conference report on the naval bill was presented by Mr. Boutelle. He explained that the Senate had yielded to the House in the number of ships authorized (12) and the House yielded to the Senate on the plant provision so as to limit the cost of armor to $300, but had secured the elimination of the Senate clause for a second plate factory. The Senate had reluctantly yielded to the most so to speak, and the House had finally agreed to the base that a future Congress would remedy the situation regarding armor.

The report was adopted and the House again recessed until 10:30 a. m.

RAILROAD RACE.

Construction Crews on the Nevada, California & Oregon R. R. Forging Ahead.

Redding, Cal., March 4.—The construction crews on the Nevada, California & Oregon railroad have reached a point twelve miles north of Amedee, Lassen county, and are now rushing to lay the rails across the Madeline plains toward Alturas and southeastern Oregon.

The haste of the narrow gauge people in throwing their road forward is said to be occasioned by the approach of a road southeastward from Grant's Pass, Ore., which is making for the rich stock regions of Klamath and Lake counties, Ore.

Improvement of Lackawanna System.

New York, March 4.—The Tribune says:

Rumors of far-reaching plans of improvement and expansion of the Lackawanna system are afoot in local and railroad circles, plans which are said to include the extension of the road westward as a trunk line and its entrance into New York city as the successor and ally of the metropolitan Hudson river tunnel. There is now lying on the tunnel $400,000, and the property is to be advertised for sale within one month. It is rumored that the D. L. & W. railroad may unite the tunnel reorganization company and secure the tunnel for its own use.

Page is Improving.

Home, March 4, 8:30 a. m.—The page passed a tranquil night, feels well, and will have his bed for a few hours today. There is nothing fresh to report regarding his condition. His temperature, pulse, respiration and other functions are normal and his appetite is good.

MOVING THE 24TH INFANTRY.

An Associated Press dispatch received last night from Washington, D. C., states that three companies of the Twenty-fourth infantry are to proceed at once to Honolulu, one company to be taken from Fort Douglas and two from the Fort Russell, Wyoming. These companies of those remaining at Fort Douglas after the one leaves for the islands will also be removed, one company going to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., one to Fort Harrison, Mont., and one to the new fort at Spokane, Wash.

WILL EXHUME THE BODY.

Examination Will be Made as to Cause of Mrs. Christensen's Death.

Venire Ordered for Jurors to Hold an Inquest on Monday. Arrests May be Made.

County Attorney Putnam has given orders to have the body of the late Mrs. Emma Christensen exhumed, with a view to ascertaining whether or not her death was caused by malpractice. He has reached his conclusions from evidence which he believes points clearly to the guilt of persons yet within the reach of the law. The county attorney also has instructed Justice Mc-Master to issue a venire for twelve jurors to serve at an inquest to be held on Monday next, to inquire into the case. In connection with the investigation it is also said that arrests will be made, perhaps this evening.

As to further information regarding the affair, Mrs. Christensen, shortly before her death, gave to persons in attendance upon her the name of the physician who performed the operation, the criminal operation, and she attended the woman after it was taken. She also described and named the man Lake, whom she held as one of the responsible parties, and she was to meet the physician's bill. Besides this, there is other evidence in the reach of the officers to justify them in a searching investigation.

SNOWSLIDE AT ALTA.

Miners Were Expecting It and Got Under Safe Cover.

Word has been brought down from Alta, Little Cottonwood canyon, of a disastrous snowslide at that place, which occurred yesterday morning about one o'clock. The slide started at the Cecelia mine and swept down in the canyon, reaching as far as Taylor's, at which place the snow is fifty feet deep. In its career the avalanche crushed all the buildings in its path like cardboard. The Emma mine, see nine Cropper's store, the Collins block, the Alpha hotel, the Alta hotel and other buildings were caught and overwhelmed. The miners and others at Alta had been expecting a slide and went beneath ground so there is no loss of life. The first word of the disaster was brought to Sandy last evening by Frank Nelson and J. M. Nicholson, who were working in the Emma Centennial mine at the time of the slide.

"SCOTT" WELLS RETURNS.

He Completes an Interesting Tour Around the World.

D. H. Wells Jr., nephew of Governor Wells, or as he is better known, "Scott" Wells, returned home yesterday morning after a tour around the world. Mr. Wells left Salt Lake with the Utah Battery in May last and proceeded to the Philippines, where he remained among the U's as troops until his discharge came last month, when he returned to civilization and will filter to left for home by the eastern route. He expected from Mr. Kyer in Europe, going as far as Paris, and then he will return home. His mother, Mr. Bitter crossed the Atlantic on another steamer and expected to overtake him in Paris. Mr. Wells thinks the Philippines will present a great deal for American settlement, but the power is fully restored. He was not in favor of imposing control of the islands upon the United States, but says he now believes in admonishing President McKinley's policy and thinks it useful to allow the people to establish itself in the islands, protecting vested rights and treating the natives with care. He says the Filipinos in war, then to time, to thinks they are to left to themselves. He says the natives are very amenable to civilization and a considerable part of the entire population is civilized. Just education. The island is Manila have Filipino assimilated and therefore than are those up of civilized native undertakers. There are other considerations which they do. The civilized classes are in favor of the United States, and Aguinaldo cannot expect against the great superior forces, in the hands of the United States. They have no way of knowing the strength of the United States, and Aguinaldo and his men