

Fighting Northward

Lawton's Force Has Captured the Town of San Isidro.

The Filipinos Are Reported To Have Suffered Severely in Recent Engagements.

Washington, May 17.—The following dispatch was received at the war department to-day: "Manila, May 17.—To the Adjutant-General, Washington: The situation is as follows: "Lawton, with tact and ability, has covered Bulacan province with his column, and driven the insurgent troops northward to San Isidro, the second insurgent capital, which he captured this morning. He is now driving the enemy northward into the mountains. "He has constant fighting, inflicting heavy losses and suffering few casualties. "The appearance of his troops on the flanks of the enemy behind their entrenchments thrown up at every strategic point and town is very demoralizing to the insurgents, giving them no opportunity to reconcentrate scattered troops. "Kobb's troops with gunboats are proceeding up the Rio Grande. (Signed) Oils."

Sharp Fighting at San Isidro. Manila, May 17.—Colonel Sumner's command, consisting of the 22nd Infantry on the left, the Minnesota regiment in the centre, and the Oregon and North Dakota regiments on the right, proceeded by scouts and accompanied by Scott's battery and artillery, advanced from Baluarte at 6:30 a.m.

The troops first encountered the enemy two miles from San Isidro, the rebels retiring when our artillery opened fire. Just outside the town a rebel force estimated to be 2,000 men was entrenched. It made slight resistance, but entrenched its position when the American troops turned its right flank.

The enemy's loss was fifteen men killed and twenty wounded. Our troops also captured three prisoners and many rifles. The American side lost one soldier of the Oregon regiment. One of the Minnesota troops was wounded. After capturing the town, Colonel Sumner's troops continued their advance pursuing the retreating rebels for several miles.

American Outpost Attacked. Manila, May 17.—The trains will undoubtedly be running through to San Fernando in a few days. The only natives there are some Filipinos from Marikina, who are trading with our soldiers.

At daylight to-day Lieutenant Hill, who with 25 men of the Fourth Infantry, was concealed in the trenches near San Isidro, was attacked by a force of rebels, who evidently imagined they could capture one of our outposts because only a few shots had been fired by the American force. A few volleys put the enemy to flight, the rebels losing five men killed and a number wounded.

The army gumbast Napidan has returned here from the lake, having been disabled by a cannon shot from the rebel position near Santa Cruz, which broke her rudder post.

Natives Returning Home. Manila, May 17.—Although the rebel soldiers near San Fernando in considerable force, a large number of natives, a majority of them being families with their household goods, are returning daily to the towns inside the American lines, at which point the majority of the rebel Filipinos are coming to Manila, and laborers are resuming work in the rice fields. The latter show their respect for American sovereignty by removing their hats to the passing trains.

At the rear of the rebel lines, the work of repairing the railway is being actively pushed. All broken bridges have been trestled, and only a few excavations remain to be filled up.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES. Another Town Has Been Occupied by British Troops. Hongkong, May 17.—Saam Chun was occupied yesterday without any casualties. There is an unconfirmed report that rebels are occupying Sunon city. Saam Chun and Sunon are situated in the hinterland of Hongkong.

Saam Chun was occupied without resistance. The British troops found the gates of the town open. The boundary of the new British territory was not otherwise extended. The villagers along the route welcomed the troops and some peaceable.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET. Montreal, May 17.—Stock market—Mining: Wain, Eagle, 380, 372; Payne, 400, 391; Montreal and London, 20, 15; Republic G. M. Co., 131, 130, 20; War Eagle, 1,000 at 373; Payne, 20, 19; 391; Montreal and London, 400 at 17; and 390 at 15; Republic, 1,000 at 130, 500, 1,000 at 130 1/2.

SEVERAL FREIGHT CARS. Chicago, May 17.—The Times-Herald to-day says an immense plant for the construction of steel freight cars will be located at Chicago's industries. The establishment will have a large capacity. A corporation with capital of \$15,000,000, will be organized within the present month, and will start out with contracts already secured for the construction of 700 cars.

ARMED MURDERER EXECUTED. New York, Pa., May 18.—James A. Anderson was hanged in the jail yard this morning. The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser on the night of October 28, 1896. The husband of the murdered woman hired Clemmer to shoot the murder in order to secure \$25,000. Kaiser shortly afterwards committed suicide in prison by opening an artery with a watch spring.

Forged the Kaiser's Name

To Letters Which Were Among Documents in the Dossier.

The Paris Figaro Prints Further Evidence in the Dreyfus Case

Paris, May 17.—The Figaro, continuing its summary and analysis of the evidence before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry, says it is in a position to give the exact composition of the dossier. This package, it asserts, contained seven documents, each of which it proceeds to analyze. Regarding the forged letters attributed to the Emperor William, the paper declares they existed but were subsequently destroyed. M. Hanotaux, the former minister for foreign affairs, learning what was going on, protested against these on the grounds that they were forgeries, but General Meyer, former minister of war, refused to suppress them. M. Hanotaux's protest, according to the Figaro, still exists in the war office.

The Figaro says: "When, in November, 1897, the intrinsigant alluded to these letters, Count von Münster, the German ambassador to France, went to the foreign office and said, 'My sovereign does not concern himself with your forgeries, but this is too much. It is beyond all bounds, make your press shut up. The matter was settled by an official denial of the existence of the letters.'

The other documents in the dossier were those already made public. The Figaro then goes on to show that when they were not forgeries, they did not refer to Dreyfus.

The Brussels correspondent of the Figaro says a sensation has been caused there by the discovery that the chief of international Espionage was on terms of intimate friendship with the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. This functionary secured election to the French Chamber of Commerce in Brussels. When the fact of his connection with Henry came out he was asked to resign, but refused. The French minister to Belgium, M. Gerard, begged the committee not to press the matter, whereupon the entire administrative council of the chamber, with one exception, resigned.

BROWN EXECUTED. He Spent Last Night Singing and Praying. London, May 17.—Marion Brown was hanged this morning for murder of Constable Twiby on the 24th June, 1898. The drop fell at 8:01.

Yesterday the prisoner requested that Salvation Army people be allowed to hold a song service, and this was done continually up to 2:30 this morning. Fred Matthews and Rev. W. M. Walker, Baptist minister, remained in the cell all night praying with the prisoner. Brown put in most of the time praying and singing, and at three o'clock he lay down on his bed, but slept little, getting up at daybreak and joining in the service.

At 6:30 he prepared for execution. Breakfast was provided for him, but he ate little, though he seemed remarkably cheerful.

At 7:50 he left the cell and proceeded by Sheriff Cameron, Rev. Dr. Johnston and Rev. W. M. Walker, walked to the scaffold with a steady step. His last words were a prayer to his maker. He made a confession to the Rev. Dr. Johnston, but requested that nothing be made public. The black cap was adjusted at 8 o'clock, and the drop fell at 8:01.

Brown shot Constable Twiby while the latter was attempting to arrest him for making a brutal and unprovoked assault on a Grand Trunk night watchman.

Drawing to a Close

General Otis Reports That Aguinaldo is Seeking For Peace.

United States Officials Pleased With the Latest News From Manila.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—A special cable to the Globe-Democrat from Manila says: "It is reported here that Aguinaldo has decided to accept the terms of peace offered by the American Philippine commission and has started representatives from San Isidro for Manila. He is said to have reached the decision at a conference held at San Isidro the day before Lawton's attack, and that the fight took place after the decision to accept peace had been reached. "It is believed final peace is assured."

Despatch From Otis. Washington, May 18.—General Otis cables the war department that representatives of Aguinaldo are seeking terms of peace, and that the forces of the insurgents are scattering in the mountains.

The following is the cable from General Otis: "Manila, May 18.—Representatives of the insurgent cabinet and Aguinaldo, who is in the mountains 12 miles north of San Isidro, which was abandoned on the 15th, will send in a commission tomorrow to seek terms of peace. "The majority of the force which was confronting MacArthur at San Fernando has retired to Tarlac, tearing up three miles of the railway. This force has decreased to about 2,500. "Scouting parties and detachments are moving today in various directions. "The great majority of the inhabitants in the provinces over which the troops have moved are anxious for peace, supported by members of the insurgent cabinet. The aspect of affairs at present is favorable. "Great satisfaction is expressed by the war department officials with the news contained in the despatch from Manila. The belief was expressed that the end of the insurrection was at hand."

London, May 18.—No rumor of the surrender or the approaching surrender of Aguinaldo is current in city. Filipino here reiterate the latest cable despatches from Aguinaldo emphatically repudiating any intention to submit and which contained the phrase: "We demand absolute independence or will fight to the death."

Dewey's Return. New York, May 18.—A despatch from Hongkong says Admiral Dewey has notified Consul Wildman that he will arrive at Hongkong on May 25.

A Spanish Version. Manila, May 16, 4:50 p.m.—Two Spanish prisoners who have just arrived from Nueva Ecija say Aguinaldo has lost prestige with the rebels, which is described as being completely demoralized, short of food, suffering from diseases, afraid of Americans and rapidly dissolving into armed bands of pillagers.

The prisoners add that Generals Pilar and Luna are the only influential Filipinos continuing resistance. Aguinaldo's personal retinue was recently relieved of its baggage and money while on the way from San Isidro to Cobanatan, by marauders. The Chinese are being victimized everywhere by the rebels.

Suenoaming, a prominent Filipino leader, who was friendly to Spain and joined in the compromise arrangement whereby the Spaniards hoped to conciliate the rebel leaders without sacrificing too much, is reported as saying that Aguinaldo is sitting indoors crying. He blames himself for the miserable condition of the country and is afraid to surrender.

Brown shot Constable Twiby while the latter was attempting to arrest him for making a brutal and unprovoked assault on a Grand Trunk night watchman.

CAREY CASTLE DESTROYED

The Residence of British Columbia's Lieutenant Governor Burned to the Ground.

DEFECTIVE CHIMNEY THE CAUSE

The Flames First Discovered Shortly Before Nine O'clock Spread With Amazing Rapidity—Willing Helpers Save Much Property, but Jewelry and Valuable Papers Are Lost.

Carey Castle, the picturesque residence of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas R. McInnes, situated on the bluff at the head of Belcher street, which, since the early sixties, before the days of confederation, has been the home of the governors of the province, was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

A roaring furnace of fierce flame raged for hours, rapidly eating up the picturesque and historic castle.

The cause ascribed is the same as given for six of the seven fires which have occurred there since the occupation of the castle—four being in the time of the present Lieutenant-Governor—defective chimneys.

The first blaze, during the regime of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes occurred about eighteen months ago; another about a year later, and the third about three months ago. In each of these instances the blaze was discovered by the gardener's mother, who lives in the lodge near the Governor's staff, were enabled to extinguish the blazes before they had gained much headway, and until the present disastrous conflagration no very serious results ensued.

The blaze this morning was discovered by the private secretary, Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, who telephoned to the fire department, saying that the castle was being burnt down. The firemen hurried to the hill top, but notwithstanding their speedy arrival and their arduous attempts to quench the flames they were unable to save anything but the west and most recently added wing—the ball and reception room.

Of the remainder of the castle nothing now remains but some tumbling and ragged looking walls, bounding a big mass of still smouldering debris. The building is a Complete Wreck.

And presents as pitiable a picture as was ever seen. The ancient looking circular tower, built of rubble masonry, stands like the ruin of a castle described by Anthony Hope, Barr or Pemberton, after an invading enemy had passed through the land. Behind it, the crumbling walls are falling fragment by fragment, leaving a tumbled-down ruin which threatens at any moment to crash down and swell the heap of debris within. The roof is gone as clean as though a cyclone had carried it away, so completely have the flames done their work.

Of the two-story frame building at the rear, where the servants' quarters were situated, nothing is left but a forest of broken-off, charred and blackened scantlings. The back wall on the east side is almost all down. It fell with a crash about 10 o'clock. The conservatories, in which were some of the valuable plants, were almost totally destroyed. The coal sheds, into which eighteen tons of coal had been put but a few days ago, were also swept away, together with nearly all the out-buildings, sparks from the main building having ignited their dry-as-tinder roofs.

When the firemen arrived, so dry was the building that although scarcely more than ten minutes had elapsed since the alarm was given, the roof was a sheet of Cracking and Noisy Flames.

leaping and jumping as the fresh breezes from the sea fanned them onward to eat up more of the historic residence. From the attic at the front of the building, and close by the round tower, where the fire is thought to have originated, they sped across the roof, showers of sparks flying to the adjoining structures at the back, until the building in which the laundry is situated and where the servants have their quarters, was practically a solid mass of flame in a few minutes, and in less than an hour all that remained was

A Row of Blackened Uprights standing like the totems of an Indian cemetery in the track of a forest fire. Almost coincident with the burning of this building a hot wave came from the

and louder. On entering the attic I was nearly blinded by the smoke and when I realized that the castle was on fire, and running to the telephone I called the brigade.

The cause was a defective flue, which caused all of the previous fires to have since the castle was erected. "Some of the Official Papers have been saved, but not all. As to what has been saved and what lost or their value I cannot say. There was no insurance on the furniture, some of which will be lost."

The heaps of furniture scattered about the grounds were looked after by Sergt. John Langley and Constable Murray, of the provincial police, and Constable Walker, of the city police force. Sergt. Hawton and other officers arrived later. They carefully watched all the heaps of goods, and furniture and the sneak thief had been on hand, would have been speedily detected.

Sergt. Langley, while patrolling the grounds, had a Narrow Escape. He was passing the east wing while the flames were at their height, when suddenly he heard a roar and shouts from the bystanders, and had scarcely time to spring aside before the walls crashed down.

Another narrow escape was that of Frank Smith, foreman of the new chemical, Alex. Stewart, which had its baptism of fire to-day. He was recharging his cylinders and had not noticed there still remained some acid in the tank. He was unscrewing the top preparatory to taking out the cylinder to replenish it, when it blew out with a roar and

with terrific force, going twenty or thirty feet in the air. Had he been bent an inch or two further forward, the flying cylinder would have killed him. As it was the only injury he sustained was a slight burning of the skin by the escaping acid. The firemen say he did not open the escape valve when unscrewing the top.

The firemen did not have the new engine—the Charles E. Bedford—at the fire. It was left, together with the old chemical, to protect the city in case of another outbreak.

The force was given by the Merryweather-John Grant—which was stationed at the corner of Belcher and Moss streets. One long line of hose ran up the hill from it and another came from a hydrant on Belcher street. Over 400 feet of hose was laid, giving two streams. Then there was the new chemical, with its acid streams.

That the run of the fire was a hard one, was shown by the fact that one of the horses of the James Bay hose wagon, while hurrying back to the station for more hose, fell exhausted on Douglas street. A veterinary doctor attended to it and it soon recovered.

There were 34 firemen—including the call men—engaged, and they worked admirably, fighting the flames regardless of danger and discomfort with untiring energy.

The building destroyed this morning was built in 1859 by G. H. Carey, the then Attorney-General, for the crown colony of British Columbia at a cost of \$38,000. It was first occupied as the government house by Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy, who succeeded Governor Douglas. He lived at the old Dravid until the castle was completed. It was designed and built by Fred Walter Green, who, by the way, was not an architect. He was a surveyor and afterwards became city engineer. The roof first put on the building was a flat one and some time afterwards this was demolished and a raised roof built. The first fire that occurred at the castle was said to have been an incendiary fire. One Carey—no relation of the builder of the castle—was accused of attempting to fire the building. He was arrested and lodged in the old jail—it was before the time of the provincial jail, court-house, etc. He escaped through the roof, however, prior to the case coming up for trial, and is said to be now living in California.

The ball room, the only saved portion of the building, was added to the main building by Governor Seymour in the early sixties.

The insurance on the building is said by Premier Selin and W. S. Gore, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, to have been but \$3,000, and on the furniture \$4,000. J. E. Elliott, secretary of the board of fire underwriters, says, however, that the Times was not to press, said he had made no arrangements for a residence and could not yet say what he intended to do.

As to insurance he had none whatever, could not say what the loss would amount to. "One thing is certain," added His Honor, "no money will replace some of the things destroyed."

The members of the executive at present in the city met His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor at the Grand Hotel at 8 o'clock.

PARIS POSTMEN STRIKE. They Want Increased Pay—Letters Are Being Sorted by Bank Clerks and Will Be Delivered by Soldiers.

Paris, May 18.—Owing to the refusal of the Senate to vote on the bill recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies, providing increased pay for postmen, about eight hundred postmen refused to go to work early this morning, and later the whole force, numbering three thousand men, went on strike. As a result there were no mail deliveries this morning; even the embassies did not receive letters. The men are standing in groups outside the post office.

Lated the postmen held an open air meeting around the post office and were addressed by the under postal secretary, M. Hougeot, who urged them to return to work. The strikers responded by demanding an increase in pay.

The post office was besieged by business men this morning who demanded their letters. M. Hougeot has arranged for a delivery this afternoon. The sorting is being done by clerks, aided at the disposal of the post office authorities by big commercial houses and banks, who are under the direction of auxiliary sorters. The mail will be delivered by soldiers, conducted by policemen. The absence of the regular mail delivery has caused a great disturbance of business.

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