

# FIRE TONS OF POWDER

## Chinaman Destroys Six Persons and Himself.

### WAS BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The Celestial Explodes a Magazine in Which He Had Taken Refuge—Many Houses Partially Wrecked—A Survivor's Story of His Escape—The Works and Many Other Buildings Destroyed.

A special despatch from Oakland, Calif., says: The works of the Western Fuse and Explosive Company were blown up by a murderous Chinaman at 5:20 o'clock Tuesday morning. Five deputy sheriffs and constables, who were trying to arrest the murderer, were killed.

The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine, and blew it up when the attempt to arrest him was made.

The Celestial, who was employed in the works, and who caused the explosion, had killed a fellow-countryman in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. He then defied the officers of the law who went to arrest him.

The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, barricaded himself, and threatened to blow up the magazine if anyone came to arrest him.

Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, in charge of a posse, consisting of Constable Gus Koch, Deputy Sheriff George Woodsum, Deputy Sheriff D. C. Cameron, Deputy Constable J. J. Leri and Deputy Constable Harry Cramer, were on the scene of the shooting shortly after the murder and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All the officers were armed with rifles.

After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came, "If you come in here, I will blow up the magazine," the officers retired for the night within the private office of the company, about 30 yards away. In the morning Deputy Sheriff Charles White, after a consultation with the others, determined to break down the barricade, not believing that the Chinaman would fulfill his threat.

Accordingly, the entire posse headed for the door. True to his word, the Chinaman fired the giant powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing the five officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms, so small that but one piece has been found.

White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Koch was badly disfigured, but lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, where he died. Mrs. Hill was visiting a Mr. Pridie, who lived across the way. She was killed by the falling debris.

All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works were completely wrecked. Four houses were blown down, and about forty partially wrecked. Deputy Sheriff Fred Sheritt and Deputy Edward White escaped, but are painfully wounded.

The name of the Chinaman was Goong Chung. The man he murdered was Sam Si Sing. Fourteen cars were blown to splinters, and several were burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda and as far as Berkeley.

One of the most thrilling stories of the fatality is that told by Fred Sheritt, of West Oakland, whose escape was simply marvelous. He said:

**Moved From Their Homes.**  
"With the other deputy sheriffs we kept as close to the powder-house as we thought advisable. Occasionally one of us would go toward the door and assure the Chinaman that we would not hurt him if he came out. The fellow invariably replied that he would blow up the place if we attempted to take him."

"He repeated his threat so often that the people around there thought he would do it, and many moved out of their homes. Had they not done so they would be dead, for their homes are strewn over many acres."

"We hung around all night, and just at daylight, Charley urged a Chinaman to tell the fellow to come out. He would not do so, but shortly after 5 o'clock he told us he would walk out and give us no more trouble."

"As soon as the fellow made his appearance at the door of the place Charley White and Koch walked toward him to make the arrest. Ed White and I followed them about 50 feet behind. They were almost at the door when Goon closed it with a bang."

**Carried With the Debris.**  
"Less than a second later I was being carried with a cloud of debris and earth swiftly over the ground. My face was cut, and my clothes torn, and I cannot understand how it happened that Ed White and myself were not killed, as some of those killed were further away than we were."

"I have no doubt that as soon as the door was closed Goon fired his pistol into the powder. Five minutes after the explosion everything was on fire, including a train of box-cars."

Sheritt and Ed White are complete nervous wrecks. They were carried over 40 feet by the force of the explosion, and thrown violently to the ground.

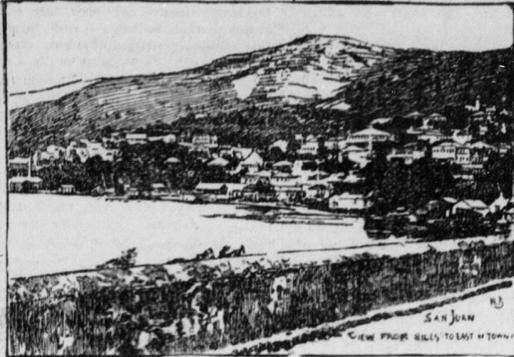
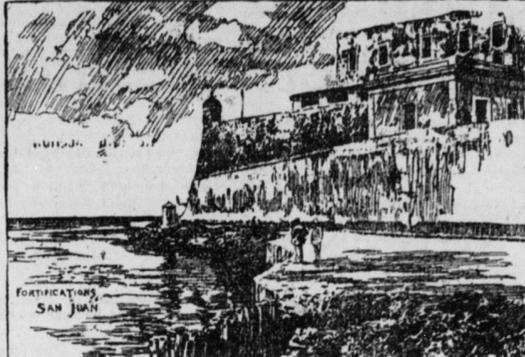
**Fever in Mild Form.**  
A Washington special says: Dr. Greenleaf's last report to Secretary Alger from the American camp at Santiago was to the effect that while the yellow fever was widely spread among the troops, it was very mild in type. General Duffield, who has been suffering from the disease, was reported to be improving.

The open statement from the Cuban Legation made to the War Department officials, that they were prepared to accept as proper the programme laid down by General Shafter for the government of affairs at Santiago, is but a prelude, it is hoped, to instructions from that body to the Cuban generals in the field—Garcia, Gomez and others—that will tend to prevent a repetition of the conduct that has jeopardized the relations between the American and Cuban soldiers.

**Killed in a Hotel.**  
R. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Oaks Hotel, Asheville, N. C., was killed by John Corey, of Decatur, Ill. Corey, who was a guest at the hotel, took the part of the clerk in a dispute over a bill. This angered Taylor and in the dispute which ensued he was killed.

**United States Prizes.**  
Secretary Alger announced that it has been finally and definitely decided that the ships taken in Santiago harbor by the surrender of that city became United States property, not as prizes of either the army or the navy. This is in accordance with a former Supreme Court decision.

# SAN JUAN—ITS HARBOR AND FORTS.



## TO ATTACK MANILA.

### Dewey Planning An Immediate Bombardment.

#### 2d EXPEDITION ARRIVES.

#### Early Action Depends On Readiness of Troops.

#### SPANIARDS DESPAIR.

News of Cervera's Defeat and Non-arrival of Re-enforcements Have a Depressing Effect on the Garrison, and There is a Possibility of Surrender—Insurgents Continue to Harass the Outposts—One Regiment of American Troops Occupying a Position Two Miles from Manila.

Manila, via Hongkong, (Special).—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey will bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, providing the troops are ready to take possession immediately.

The first regiment is already in the field at Paranaque, two miles from Manila. The Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz fleet, due here on the 16th, would arrive soon, but the news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, may lead them to surrender. The insurgents are constantly harassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but they are checked by the big guns of the Malate and Santa Misa forts.

The second detachment of the American expeditionary force arrived in excellent condition, though four died on the voyage. In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city, to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagant shelling.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the re-enforcements promised them will ever reach them here, and they despair of success. But they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly defenseless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter. Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender, though fearing public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila with the forces he has at his disposal.

**Disagreement Among Rebels.**  
A Spanish steamer, the Vozel, having on board a native crew from the Visayas Islands, Southerners, is now in the hands of the insurgents. The crew revolted, killed the Spanish officers and reached Tayabao, in the southern part of the island of Luzon, but there they quarreled with the Tagalog insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as indicating that the Visayas are unwilling to join the Tagalogs.

In any case, it is considered certain that the Philippine Islands will never be amalgamated, and that they will never return to Spanish rule. Therefore, the only alternative, in the opinion of the best-informed people here, is foreign rule, American or British.

#### THE WRECKS AT MANILA.

Spain's Ships Were Riddled by Shot and Shell.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Cavite, Manila, relates the results of an inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila by the squadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Cristina shows the most complete destruction. The course of the Olympia's eight-inch shell is clearly traced by a line of iron extending from her stern to her waist. All her woodwork is totally destroyed. There are very few large shot-holes through her hull, the principal ones being from a six-inch shell amidship, and from some four-inch shells. Charred human remains were seen in several places.

A large heap of remains near where the adder stood shows that a rush to escape was made by the engineer's force. All were out, as the hatches to engine and fire room were closed. The cruiser Castilla was less turned, but was terribly wrecked.

There are plain traces where six big shells ore immense holes in her wooden hull. When the fire started the weight of the guns and the hull inward. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams, a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Reina Cristina.

Everything aft from the engine was shattered. Three large shells entered amidships. The number of deaths was not so large as in the Reina Cristina.

The Don Antonio de Ulloa did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by the six-inch shells.

A number of dead bodies all huddled together near the ladder leading to the superstructure shows that the men were killed by a shell as they were attempting to lift the rescue chest to the superstructure and save themselves.

It is expected by the Navy Department that but very few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operations and the needs of American interests.



GEN. GREENE ARRIVES.

His Force of 3,586 Men Added To Those Now At Manila.

The Navy Department Thursday posted the following: Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever.

Hongkong, (Special).—The German steamer Wuetan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China with American re-enforcements for Admiral Dewey arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Western also brought the news that no advance has been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special).—A cable to the Examiner, dated Hongkong, July 20, says that the second fleet of transports from the United States has reached Manila. The China arrived on the afternoon of July 16, and the Zealandia, Colon, and Senator on the morning of the 17th.

Four deaths occurred during the voyage. Lieut. Lazelle and Private Maddox, of the Eighteenth Infantry; Sergt. Gesler, of the First Nebraska, and Private Wiesband, of the First Colorado. Otherwise all are very well.

#### MILLIONS FROM KLONDIKE.

Steamers Now Coming Into Puget Sound Ports Bring Large Amounts.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says: Steamer Bonnoke arrived from St. Michael with 240 passengers and one million and a half of gold, 50,000 ounces bulk of gold, belonging to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The schooner Samoa has arrived from St. Michaels with thirty-six Klondikers, who brought with them from \$300,000 to \$400,000 in gold dust. The Samoa left St. Michaels July 6. Among her passengers was Thomas C. Austin, of New Whatcom, Wash. Mr. Austin states that the clean-up on Eldora, Bonanza and Hunter Creeks, in the Klondike district, this season will not be less than \$10,000,000. This, together with about \$5,000,000 of last season's output, will all be shipped out this year. He confirms previous reports that no more important new discoveries have been made. Several passengers were from Minook Creek, where they worked all winter with but little success. When the Samoa left St. Michaels there were many people there who decided not to go on to Dawson, and were waiting an opportunity to come back.

The steamer Conemaugh, which left Seattle early in June, with a river steamer and a barge in tow, when more than half way on her voyage encountered a heavy gale, and lost both the river steamer and barge, and came near going to the bottom of the sea herself. She was thrown on her beam ends, and in this condition she wallowed in the sea for forty-eight hours. Her crew and passengers had about given up in despair. When the storm abated she righted, and succeeded in reaching port in a battered and dilapidated condition.

#### GEN. WOOD NOW GOVERNOR.

A Report That Gen. McKibbin Has Resumed His Command at Santiago.

The Washington Star's correspondent at Santiago de Cuba sends the following: General Leonard Wood has succeeded General McKibbin as military governor of Santiago. General McKibbin resumes his command.

While General Wood is undoubtedly popular, the change may give rise to some trouble on account of jealousy.

General Leonard Wood went to the island as colonel of the Rough Riders. The reported appointment cannot be confirmed at either the White House or at the War Department. Officials do not say the report is accurate, but simply that they have no information concerning it.

It is pointed out that by the terms of the President's proclamation General Shafter, as commander-in-chief of the American forces in Cuba, is the governor of both the city and province of Santiago. He may delegate to some officer of his command the performance, of course, under his supervision, of the duties of governor of Santiago, but he would not necessarily immediately inform the department of that fact.

#### Few Ships to Enter.

It is expected by the Navy Department that but very few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operations and the needs of American interests.

## WAR NEWS ITEMS.

General Garcia is reported to have tendered his resignation in the Cuban army in order to ascertain whether the insurgent government backs him up in his dissatisfaction with Shafter.

Garcia has retired to the mountains north of Santiago, and is planning with General Castillo an independent attack on the Spanish garrison at Holguin, in order to prove to Shafter that Cuban troops can do something.

General Miles started from Guantanamo with ten troopships and a strong convoy for Porto Rico.

The President is said to have become incensed at Sampson's delay in providing a convoy, and to have sent him peremptory orders.

The Porto Rico expedition has blocked for a while the departure of Watson's squadron to attack Spain.

Admiral Dewey cabled to Washington that he has been joined by the second expedition of troops, making 6,000 American soldiers at Manila.

Gen. Leonard Wood, formerly colonel of the Rough Riders, has become military governor of Santiago.

A special cable dispatch to a New York paper says that General Garcia has been shot and killed, but general credence is not placed in the report and there is no confirmation of it.

The government has awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company the contract for returning the surrendered Spanish troops from Santiago to Spain, this country guaranteeing a safe conduct.

A Paris paper has a report that Spain is sounding the United States as to the terms upon which it will agree to peace.

Governor-General Blanco now disavows that General Toral surrendered with his permission, and General Toral will be court-martialed.

The American army of General Shafter took possession of Santiago Sunday.

General Toral formally surrendered to General Shafter at 9 A. M. at a point between the Spanish and American lines.

At noon the American flag was hoisted over the governors' palace in Santiago amid the booming of a national salute and the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The government is pushing ahead with its plan to attack Porto Rico and make a demonstration against the coast of Spain.

Spain is said to be considering the advisability of dividing Camara's fleet and sending part of it to this side of the Atlantic to embarrass this government.

General Shafter cabled to Washington that the number of Spanish troops surrendered will be about 25,000 of whom one-half form the garrison of Santiago.

General Toral was given permission to surrender by Blanco and the Madrid government.

The American troops are not to enter the city when the Spanish evacuate, but Red Cross workers are to go in with relief, and the Spanish will police the city, while the Americans will keep out Cuban marauders.

General Blanco is quoted in an interview as opposed to peace and as saying that he would fight all his life against the United States.

In Spain martial law was declared in order that the government might have a free hand in arranging for peace.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie has captured three prizes, heading from Jamaica to Manzanillo with food. One was a British steamer and the other two were British schooners.

The surrender not only includes the city of Santiago, but a large part of Santiago province, about 5,000 square miles in all. This does not give possession of Holguin and Manzanillo, where there are Spanish forces under Generals Loque and Fando.

## GEN. MILES SAILS.

### Powerful Convoy for the Big Expedition.

#### TO LAND AT SAN JUAN.

Island May Fall an Easy Prey—Residents Will Assist in Overthrow of Spanish Rule—Troops Which Were in the Engagement at Santiago Will Not Be Sent to Porto Rico.

A Washington special says: General Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started from Siboney, Cuba, for the point on the Island of Porto Rico, where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is expected that General Miles will wait at some appointed spot on the route for the expeditions from Charleston, Tampa, Newport News and New York to fall into this column. These expeditions are already under way, some of them with two or three days' start of General Miles, so that the delay should not be very great.

After all the difficulty about the naval convoy and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was necessary, the strength of that now furnished is surprising. There is a battleship of the first class, the Massachusetts; and effective protected cruiser, the Cincinnati; a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis, and four vessels of the auxiliary navy, which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power. These are the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's squadron; the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses; the Dixie, manned by the Maryland Naval Reserves, which has captured several prizes and done good work on the blockade line, and the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of United States power in Havana harbor.

Secretary Alger believes that General Miles, on the Yale, will arrive at his destination Sunday morning with 3,000 men under his immediate command. A day later will come 4,000 men on transports, and the day following that 3,500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred until the arrival of this entire force, or whether General Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil is left to the discretion of that officer. It is the department's determination that he shall not lack for troops or equipment, and this first expedition may be followed by several others as fast as the troops can be gotten ready, until word comes from the general that he needs no more.

General Schwan's brigade, comprising the Fifth, the Eleventh and the Nineteenth United States Infantry, a splendid body of trained soldiers, sailed from Tampa to join General Miles, and if the Porto Rican expedition is not an immediate success it will not be for lack of disposition in the War Department to supply every requisite.

Secretary Alger said that the troops which were in the engagement at Santiago would not be sent to Porto Rico, and there was no desire to use them there. They will remain in Cuba until yellow fever has been entirely stamped out. General Miles did not think it advisable to take any troops to Porto Rico that were liable to have contracted fever, and in this conclusion the department concurred.

#### PORTO RICO WILL BE ANNEXED.

To Be Held As Permanent Possession of the United States.

A Washington special says: The authoritative declaration is made that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession of this country as the price of the war. The subjoined practically official statement was made:

"Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States, and there never has been any other thought. Its possession will go toward marking up the heavy expense of war to the United States. Our flag, once run up there, will float over the island permanently."

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of developments, and that, so far, there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. They are subject to developments in the war situation in the Pacific. It was intimated, though not definitely asserted, that the Ladrones Islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession, being valuable as a coaling station and supply station for our ships, when on route to Eastern Asia.

#### GEN. GARCIA WITHDRAWS.

He Wants No Further Alliance With General Shafter.

A Santiago special says that General Garcia has written a letter to General Shafter declaring he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans, and will, therefore, withdraw his forces to the hills. Among the things of which General Garcia complains, is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the alleged fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago. Another grievance is the retention of the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago.

## ANOTHER ISLAND CAPTURED.

### Our Transports Hoist the Flag on Wake Island.

Letters received at Hongkong from Cavite, dated July 18, say that the American transports have hoisted the American flag on an island supposed to be Watts Island.

A dispatch to the London Times from Cavite refers to the island over which the American transports are said to have hoisted the American flag as Wake Island, which is in the Marshall group, in Micronesia, comprising the Batak and Hailok chains. It lies west of the Hawaiian Islands, and not quite half way between these islands and the Philippine archipelago. "Watts" is probably a cable error.

No confirmation can be obtained of the reported seizure of Wake Island by the troops of the second expedition to Manila. Secretary Long said the dispatch received from Admiral Dewey concerning the situation at Manila made no reference to such a seizure, and, so far as he knew, the administration had received no information of the kind from any official source. Neither at the White House nor at the War Department could anything be learned confirmatory of the dispatches from Hongkong that Wake Island had been taken.

#### TWO MEN HELD UP A TRAIN.

Daring Robbery of an Express Not Far From Wichita, Kan., Special Says: The Frisco passenger train leaving here at 2:30 for St. Louis was held up by two masked men at Andover, a station ten miles East of here. A citizen of Andover, who learned of the plan to rob the train, attempted to notify the train officials, and was shot by the robbers. He will probably die. His name could not be learned.

Several hundred dollars was taken from the express car, but the exact amount is not known here, and there is no way of finding out, as all attempts to raise the Andover office have failed. Andover is a flag station, and has about 200 people.

Two men rode into town at dark and tied their horses on the street near the depot. They avoided everybody, and acted in such a mysterious way that they were suspected, and a man ran down the road to flag the train. He was shot by the robbers just a few minutes before the train arrived.

As soon as the engineer slowed down, the men, under heavy masks, entered the express car and demanded the money. The messenger drew a gun, but was overpowered, after which the men went through the safe. No attempt was made to rob the passengers.

After getting what money they could the robbers rode off across the prairie at a full gallop, firing back toward the town.

#### CHINESE CRUISER SUNK.

Only Four Men Saved From a Crew of 130 Driven Ashore.

A San Francisco special says: Details of the sinking of the Chinese cruiser Fucheng off Port Arthur on June 3, confirm previous reports that the crew of 130 men were drowned, only the chief officer and three sailors escaping. The vessel was driven on shore by a strong wind. The crew sought refuge in the rigging.

Men from the warships in the harbor tried to save the sailors of the Fucheng by firing rockets with lines attached, but the Chinese did not know how to use the lines that reached them. The sea was too rough to permit the use of boats and in a few hours the cruiser was a total wreck, nearly all the crew perishing.

The Dutch steamer Smit, Captain Karst, was lost on June 3 of the Korean coast. The crew, consisting of seventeen Europeans, four Chinese, with seven Chinese supercargoes, took to the ship's three boats and, the water being smooth, landed with little difficulty. They have since gone to Nagasaki.

#### MAY SAVE TWO VESSELS.

Sampson's Report of Wrecking Operations on Cervera's Fleet.

A Washington special says: The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson:

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, PLATA DEL ESTE, July 20.

Secretary of the Navy: Progress in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory. The company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. Board of officers examining the Reina Mercedes. She will probably also be raised. Lieutenant-Commander Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been supervising the wrecking of these vessels on the part of the navy.

#### SPANISH PRISONERS REPORTED ESCAPED.

It was reported at Atlanta, Ga., that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refuses to either deny or confirm the report, but several enlisted men who came in from the post said the Spaniards had gotten away.

#### FIELD OF LABOR.

New York has a Turks-Arable daily paper. Brooklyn has a German plasterer's union. Boston bakers will not parade on Labor Day.

There will be no Labor Day parade at Wheeling. Massachusetts barbers held State convention. Glassworkers want their pay increased on August 1.

Uncle Sam has a union printer on each of his flagships, who sets up and prints the log book. Newcastle-on-Tyne shipbuilders want higher wages.

Brooklyn street car companies employ 2 women spotters. Building trades of Flushing want the eight-hour day on August 1.

The Great Northern Railway Company, of England, have conceded reductions in the hours of labor to signmen.

The Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union held their conference in Birmingham recently. It was stated that the total receipts for the year had been \$120,000. The conference voted \$1,250 per annum to secure representation in Parliament and on local bodies. The salaries of officers were increased, and a scheme was proposed for a system of voluntary provident benefits.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus yesterday to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide funds to pay the police telegraph operators their salary at the rate of \$1,850 a year.

The delegates of the Cleveland local of the new Stogie Makers' National Union, were refused admission to the Central Labor body in that city. This is the outgrowth of the war between the Stogie Makers and Stogie Makers' national bodies.

Baltimore horsehoes were conceded nine hours and higher wages.