

THE NEWS.

The University of Pennsylvania expedition to Northern Alaska has returned to Seattle with 13,000 specimens gathered in the vicinity of Point Barrow. It is said the collection contains little that is new from a scientific standpoint.

The Government of Nicaragua by a decree signed by President Zelaya has advanced about 100 per cent. the duties on nearly all articles imported into that country which were dutiable under the preceding tariff.

Perry O. Symonds, a Stanford University, California student, has been selected by the British Museum to make a thorough zoological collection tour of South America, from Ecuador to the Straits of Magellan, and will at once begin his duties.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has rendered a decision upholding the law which forbids the printing of a candidate's name in two columns of the official ballot, and practically prevents fusion of parties in the future.

Governor Pingree was renominated by acclamation by the Michigan Republican State Convention, which met in Detroit. The resolutions endorse the National administration, reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis Platform and commend the State administration for its efforts in favor of the equal and just taxation of the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies.

Advices from Honolulu are to the effect that the natives are divided into two factions as regards annexation. One faction desires the restoration of the Queen, while the other accepts the new order of affairs, and asks for certain rights under the new form of government.

General Augustin, former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, has arrived at Victoria, Spain. He admits that he contemplated surrendering before the capitulation at Manila actually took place.

Ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont, has been tendered and accepted a place on the War Investigation Commission. General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, has also been invited to act.

The President has decided to postpone his departure for the West until the second week in October, giving himself only time to reach Omaha by the 12th.

The new lake steamer Minneapolis has stranded on Middle Island, near Put-In-Bay, Lake Erie.

President McKinley has written to the vice-president of the Lafayette Memorial Association, approving of the plan to erect a monument to General Lafayette.

The temporary organization of the postal system in the important cities and towns in Porto Rico, under United States authority, will be in operation almost as soon as the evacuation of the islands by the Spaniards is complete. A good business is being done.

The Secretary of the Treasury rules that Chinese Consuls in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering the country. The effect of this ruling will be to require certificates from the Imperial Chinese Government, and thus practically exclude even the exempt classes.

General Jackson, of Tennessee, has declined the President's invitation to serve on the Commission to investigate the conduct of the war.

Dr. William A. P. Martin, who for forty years past has been an American missionary in China, has been appointed President of the Imperial University of China, recently established.

The steamer China arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Nagasaki. Among the passengers are Filippo Agoncello and Jose Lopez, who are going to Washington as representatives of Aguinaldo. General Greene and staff were also on board.

Tests of armor plate made at Indian Head Proving Ground establish, in the opinion of naval experts, the superiority of the Krupp process over any other, and prove the superiority of the plates tested over any plate yet tested abroad. The plates tested represent a group of armor intended for our Government.

Major-General Miles has submitted to the War Department his plan for the reorganization of the volunteer forces into corps, divisions and brigades. The scheme designates an army of occupation for Cuba, provides for the relief of the army in Porto Rico, and establishes a reserve to relieve the troops in the various islands which will be occupied by the United States.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows began a week's sessions in Boston, where the members were given a hearty reception.

The Royal Order of Scotland, composed of thirty-third degree Masons, held its annual meeting in Cincinnati.

Other asserted "identifications" have been made of the young woman whose dismembered body was found in a Bridgeport pond, but none have proved correct.

Habeas corpus proceedings in San Francisco for the release of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin were postponed two weeks.

New Orleans has been seriously impeded in its business by strict quarantine against the city because of the presence of yellow fever.

Miss Winnie Davis, youngest daughter of the president of the Confederacy, died at Natchauger, Miss., after an illness of four weeks from gastritis.

Negro domination is said to be imminent in Georgia through a coalition of the populists with colored republicans.

Race feeling is running high at Raleigh, N. C., between members of the Second Regiment and negroes, and several conflicts are reported.

The apparent identification of the Bridgeport (Conn.) murder mystery as Marion Grace Perkins, of Middleboro', Mass., was disturbed by the return of Miss Perkins to her home.

Unless Governor Budd, of California, permits the removal of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin to Delaware for trial an effort may be made to compel him by mandamus proceedings.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, has refused the request of W. C. T. U. women to allow the battle ship Illinois to be baptized with water instead of champagne.

PORTO RICO AND HAWAII.

The War Department is arranging for Armies of Occupation.

A Washington special says: President McKinley, Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn and Major-General Miles had a conference regarding the composition of the armies of occupation to be sent to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. It was decided that regulars and volunteers shall be included in each army, and that pending the dispatch of the troops to their destinations the regulars and volunteers shall be encamped together as far as possible.

It was also determined to send at least twelve thousand men to Porto Rico and 3,000 to Hawaii, and that the number of men in the Philippines shall be increased to 20,000. The detachments to be sent to Manila and Hawaii will consist almost entirely of infantry. Those sent to Cuba and Porto Rico will consist of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Proposition of Spanish Commissioners Rejected.

100,000 TROOPS IN CUBA.

Considered Preposterous and in View of the Terms of the Protocol—November First Suggested—Authority of the United States Should Then Be Proclaimed.

A Washington special says: The proposition of the Spanish members of the Havana Commission that the final evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops shall not occur prior to February 28, 1899, is not seriously regarded here, for the reason that it is so preposterous in character, in view of the terms of the protocol, that its prompt rejection by the American Commissioners cannot be doubted. While this Government, through its Commissioners, will agree to the most liberal terms touching the time that shall be occupied in the withdrawal of the Spanish troops and the relinquishment of Spanish authority in the island, it will insist that the work of withdrawal shall proceed with reasonable expedition, and that every method shall be adopted for pushing instead of retarding it. It does not surprise the authorities here that such a proposition should be made by the Spanish Commissioners, whose desire is to maintain Spanish sovereignty to the latest possible day for the profits that will accrue by the instructions of the American Commissioners will prevent them from acceding to the demands of this character, even were they disposed to grant them. The points at which the evacuation shall begin can be left to the discretion and good sense of the American Commissioners, but in view of their instructions to insist upon the earliest date for Spain's withdrawal, it is not expected they will accede to any request calculated to delay that object.

At the War Department the opinion is expressed that our Commissioners should insist that the evacuation shall proceed at several points simultaneously, the troops being embarked at the nearest available port to their places of rendezvous. In fixing a time for the termination of Spanish authority, it is suggested that November 1 should be named, and that in the meantime many troops as possible should be embarked for Spain. If the evacuation shall not be completed by that date, the authority of the United States over the entire island should be proclaimed. If the date for terminating the Spanish authority be fixed for November 1, it is very certain that the Spanish authorities will make an earnest effort to expedite rather than to delay the work of evacuation, and the probability is that soon after December 1 the last of the Spanish military forces would be on shipboard, headed for Spain. That the President will not consent to maintaining Spanish domination beyond the reasonable time necessary for the transfer of authority is evidenced by the fact that active preparations are being made for sending United States troops to the island at an early date, the expectation being that a considerable number will be on the way within the coming three weeks.

The only consideration that should be given the business of evacuation is the time necessary to get vessels from Spain to transport the troops. Upward of 100,000 Spanish troops are said to be in Cuba, but this statement, it must be remembered, is from Spanish sources, and can safely be discounted. It is considered doubtful whether more than one-half that number are now in Cuba, since the withdrawal of the army from Santiago has reduced Blanco's force by about 23,000. If the American Commissioners will insist upon speedy withdrawal, fully one-half of Blanco's entire force could be embarked within four weeks, and the remainder including the garrison of Havana, could be embarked outside that city until they could be provided with transportation, and in the meantime the American troops could occupy Havana and other principal cities. There can be no doubt that the Spanish Commission, in making a demand for the extension of time for final evacuation and the surrender of Spanish authority to February 1, was actuated by the desire to retain the profits of administration as long as possible.

TWO INTERESTING BUILDINGS.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent number of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore, when horses were the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted for being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Will Carmack, the Klondike pioneer and leader of "Discovery Claim" has left Alaska for the present, and is enjoying a vacation in Seattle.

Gen. W. W. Gordon, who is one of the Peace Commissioners to Porto Rico, has been presented with a gold watch by the officers of his brigade.

Mr. Reginald Clark, who traveled in this country last fall, has set to music Rossetti's "Blessed Damsel" in the form of a cantata, and had it performed at the Queen's Hall, London.

His recently probated will Mrs. Lynn Linton bequeathed a brooch given her by Lander D. Swinburne, some of whose finest verses have been in praise of the author of the "Imaginary Conversations."

Prince Paul Esterhazy, of Galantha, Count of Edelstettin and Farchenstein, the jockey prince, who died in Vienna recently, could boast of coming from a family that had twice refused the crown of Hungary.

Queen Victoria sent a magnificent Indian shawl and a ring as a wedding present to Princess Dorothea of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while her gifts to the Duke of Anguierburg were a ring and a handsome silver spoon.

Mrs. Edward Barron, of Mayfield, Cal., will build a large studio for the classes in art at Stanford University.

Shortly before his death Admiral Kirkland, in the Mare Island Navy-yard, gave this indication of his opinion of newspaper men: "If you are caught taking pictures anywhere in here you'll be arrested, but I suppose you'll take them anyhow."

John Ray, chief of the Cherokee, is on his way to the Indian Territory home from Havana, where before the war he owned a large sugar plantation.

R. FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO.



Civil Governor of the City of Havana and its province, who has organized about forty free kitchens, feeding about 35,000 Cubans. He is looking after the comfort of the American Commissioners.

KILLED AND BURNED.

Several Victims are Hurled Through Windows.

ELEVATOR BLOWN UP.

A Frightful Explosion in a Grain Elevator at Toledo, Ohio, Caused by the Spontaneous Combustion of Dust—William Parks the Superintendent Hurled Through a Window.

A Toledo, O., special says: Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in one of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co., at nine o'clock caused this terrible destruction of life, and none of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, was blown through the window of the lower story. He said that about 8.30 a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he knew there were about twenty men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of the injured will survive their burns and bruises. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator, the three children of Superintendent Parks were visiting him, at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, a seventeen-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found.

The terrific explosion caused a panic in East Toledo. Houses were shaken as in an earthquake, and windows were shattered for a block around. Those in the vicinity of the Union Elevator soon noticed flames bursting from the building. It was but a few minutes till the fire department of the city began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the terrific heat. The river cut off escape on one side, and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen, who were known to be at work within, rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers and fathers made a scene indescribable.

JUBILATION IN HONOLULU.

The People Delighted With Annexation—Gen. Merriam Returns.

A San Francisco special says: The steamer Australia arrived in port from Hawaii, General Merriam, commander of the Department of California, who has been in Honolulu, was one of the passengers. He was accompanied on the voyage by Lieutenant Graves and Bennett, of his staff. Everything was quiet in Honolulu when the steamer left. The people were jubilant over the annexation, and were interesting themselves in an effort to make the government of the islands similar to that of the United States. The officers of the Australia say that the Arizona with troops for Manila, sailed on the 11th instant, and the Scandia, with troops and treasure, were to leave on Tuesday, the 13th. The Australia brought up five sick soldiers. Princess Kaiulani, in honor of the American-Hawaiian Commission, given at Anahulu, on the 11th, was a brilliant success. General Merriam and staff, General King and staff, Col. Barber and staff, government officers, army and navy officers, ex-Queen Liliuokalani and several hundred prominent society people of the city attended.

HOLDING TWO OFFICES.

Question Whether an Army Commission Vacates a Seat in the Legislature.

A special from Wheeling, W. Va., says: Wm. A. Ohley, secretary of the Democratic state committee, secured from Governor Atkinson a definite statement that he will not order elections held in the seventh and tenth state senatorial districts to fill the vacancies which the Democratic Committee holds exists in the membership of the state senate from those districts. The committee will now apply at once to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Governor to order such elections. The alleged vacancies exist because Senators Hughes and Getzmann are holding commissions in the United States volunteer army. They have not resigned as senators, and the Governor and the Republican committee hold that their commission with the army does not invalidate their seats in the state senate. The state constitution is construed variously on the subject.

A Mother's Serious Mistake.

Miss Barbara France, a domestic employed by Druggist G. Craus, of Altoona, Pa., while in bed with typhoid fever, was given carbolic acid by her mother in mistake for iron tonic. The acid had by ill chance been placed where the tonic stood. The girl died a few hours later.

BLAME COMMANDERS.

Alger's Careful Inspection At Camp Poland, Tenn.

ADDRESSED SOLDIERS.

Complaints of Camp Thomas—If the War Department Had Been Officially Informed of the State of Affairs There the Troops Would Have Been Moved Earlier.

A special from Knoxville, Tenn., says: Secretary of War, Alger, inspected Camp Poland and reviewed the troops encamped there, made a speech to the commanding officers at General McKee's headquarters, in which he fixed the blame for the sickness in the different camps throughout the country on the commanding officers.

Secretary Alger received an enthusiastic reception by the citizens of Knoxville. He went from the station direct to the camp and shortly afterward, accompanied by his staff and the officers of the camp, the Secretary rode over the drill field and inspected the troops. He then reviewed the parade and afterward made a speech to the commanding officers.

He next visited the hospitals and regimental quarters and made a thorough inspection of the condition of the camp and men. General Alger congratulated General McKee on the splendid condition of his camp and of the troops. He expressed satisfaction with the location of the camp and the showing made by the men. The parade at Camp Poland was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

Secretary Makes a Speech.

After the review General Alger asked that the commanding officers assemble at General McKee's headquarters. There, surrounded by the officers and the Knoxville Citizens' Committee, the Secretary made an address. He said:—

"I came here to visit this camp for the purpose of acquainting myself and seeing for myself just how the troops are faring and to hear from the officers any recommendations that they may think will benefit the camp."

"I want to hear what the commanders have to say about division and regimental hospitals more especially. There has been a great deal of talk about the conditions of the camps and hospitals."

"I want to say that had the War Department been acquainted with the conditions said to have existed at Chickamauga, the troops there would have been moved long before they were."

"We received only good reports at Washington from the commanding officers and it was supposed that the outside reports were exaggerated."

"The commanders of camps are responsible for the condition of their camps and if the men are not well cared for and if the hospital and sanitary conditions are bad, the commanding officers must answer for it."

"The War Department has been and is ready to supply the demands of the troops for medicines and sustenance and there is no reason why conditions other than the best possible should exist."

AMMUNITION USED IN WAR.

Value of that Expended at Manila and Santiago About \$147,000.

A Washington special says: The naval ordnance officers say that there is a very erroneous idea prevalent as to the value of the ammunition shot away by Dewey at Manila and by Sampson's fleet at Santiago. Instead of this running up as high as \$2,000,000, as asserted in some quarters, the fact was that Dewey at Manila fired \$47,000 worth of ammunition, and the North Atlantic fleet at Santiago on July 3 and during the bombardments not to exceed \$100,000.

CONDOLE WITH LI HUNG CHANG.

The Action of Diplomatic Representatives

Excuse comment in Pekin. The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese Foreign Office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these ministers.

The minister is greatly incensed at General Toral for having sent him a despatch on the latter's arrival at Vigo, Spain, from Santiago de Cuba, and said Toral ought to be court-martialed for his conduct as governor of Santiago.

The Queen Regent has replied to the circular of Count Muraviev, the Russian Foreign Minister, proposing the reduction of the executive armament of the powers, and the maintenance of real and lasting peace. Her Majesty praises the Czar's project, and promises to send a delegate to the proposed disarmament conference.

It is stated that Senor Ojeda, Spanish minister to Morocco, will be appointed secretary of the Peace Commission. Senor Montero Rio, president of the Senate and president of the Peace Commission, had a conference with the Queen Regent.

AGUINALDO IS FRIENDLY.

Philippine Leader Says His People Have Confidence in the American Republic.

A Washington special says: The following dispatch has been received here:

Manila, Philippine Islands.—The Filipino government desires to inform the American government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of the enemy to both parties, are without any truth and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for their relief from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

The relations of our people and yours have been and will continue to be of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of our confidence in the great American republic.

AGUINALDO.

State and War Department officials welcomed the news that there is now no friction between the Filipinos and the American forces in Luzon.

Virginia Baseball League Formed.

A special from Norfolk, Va., says: J. H. Cunningham, manager of the Norfolk Baseball Club, and W. D. Bradley, president of the Richmond Club, have withdrawn their clubs from the Atlantic League, and, with L. Lazarus, of Lynchburg, and John T. Brady, of Portsmouth, met at the Atlantic Hotel, in this city, and reorganized the Virginia State League of Baseball Clubs. The League will consist of six clubs.

CHINA'S RULER RESIGNS.

Imperial Edict Says He Has Yielded Control to Dowager Empress.

An Imperial edict just issued definitely announces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Dowager Empress, who has ordered the Ministers to deliver to her in future their official reports.

It is difficult to obtain reliable information at the palace in regard to the proceeding, but the recent reformatory edicts probably caused the change. While the Emperor was subservient and a mere figurehead, the Dowager Empress permitted him to remain as the nominal ruler, but so soon as he attempted to act on his own initiative his practical deposition was the result.

His principal adviser, Kang-Yumol, the Cantonese reformer, fed, in spite of the vigorous attempts made to arrest him, and it is said he is now on his way to Shanghai.

The effect of the change must be great. In all probability Li Hung Chang will be reinstated in power and his influence will increase. The hopes of reform so ardently cherished by the intelligent factions of the Chinese are now impossible of fulfillment.

The suddenness of the coup is said to be due to the desire of the Dowager Empress to prevent the mission of the Marquis Ito from being successful. The Japanese statesman recently came to Peking with the object of trying to bring about an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Japan and China.

The new order of things will undoubtedly prejudice British interests in China.

It is reported that the next edict will give the full reasons for the change. The wording of the present edict has not yet been made public, but it is in effect that the Emperor requested the Dowager Empress to assume power, this being the third time this request has been made.

The Marquis Ito, in an interview before the edict was issued, said the Emperor received him in the most cordial manner, and said he hoped to have the advantage of the advice of the Marquis in the reforms which his Majesty intended to undertake.

The Marquis even then feared that the action and conservatism of the Chinese officials would nullify the reforms, although he believed the Emperor was acting in good faith.

CAPTAIN CAPRON DEAD.

He Served With Shafter at Santiago, and His Son Was Killed There.

A Washington special says: Capt. Allen Capron, First Artillery, died at his home, near Fort Myer, Virginia, Sunday.

Captain Capron was one of the best known officers in the regular army. He had devoted himself primarily to the artillery branch of the service, having been an honor graduate of the artillery school in 1873, and was regarded as an authority on artillery tactics. When General Shafter's corps went to Santiago Captain Capron accompanied it, and his battery did notably fine work in the battle of Santiago.

During the first day's fight before the city Captain Capron's son, Capt. Allen K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed. The death of his son preyed upon the father's mind, but he never served for an instant from his duty during the terrible days that followed. The seeds of disease were sown in his system during the Cuban campaign, and he returned to his home at Fort Myer, near this city, only to be stricken down with typhoid fever.

FOUND PURSE WITH \$61,000.

Honest San Francisco Gripman Returns a Big Sum.

A special from San Francisco says: George Mulligan, a miser who recently returned from the Klondike, lost a purse containing \$61,000 on a street car a few days ago. It has been found and returned by John Donahy, the gripman of the car.

With the exception of \$40 in currency the money was in checks, one of which was a draft for \$57,000 issued at Dawson City on the bank of British Columbia in this city. Mulligan, who was so lucky as to recover his fortune intact, left \$20 at the car house for the honest gripman.

Visited Lafayette's Tomb.

Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and his staff visited the tomb of Lafayette as a token of respect. Mr. Peck is not receiving any encouragement in his efforts to secure increased space at the Exposition for American exhibits.



From Baltimore Morning Herald.

Came to Be Presented to President McKinley by the President of Venezuela.

FIELD OF LABOR.

We send cotton to China. Mexico needs paper mills. Drug stores are decreasing. Japan buys Canada's butter.

Vienna has a 1,500-room hotel. Siberia has 40,000 gold miners. Philadelphia coppersmiths struck.

The South boasts 481 cotton mills. America contains 35,467 drug stores. Austria made 70,000 bicycles in 1897.

Lockport, N. Y., coremakers organized. Locomotive firemen convened at Toronto. Washington's hop-pickers include Indians.

Oak, Japan, has twenty-eight shipyards. New York has 70,000 self-supporting women.

A flouring mill will be erected at San Ignacio, Mexico.

Ironworkers' helpers at Cleveland got from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day.

Poughkeepsie Star will concede the nine-hour day to its printers.

New York Board of Walking Delegates may abolish sympathetic strikes.

Central Labor Union advocates the election of Judges of the United States Supreme Court by popular vote.

TWO NATIONS DISAGREE.

Columbia Charges Italy With Treaty Violations in Corral Affairs.

Advices received in Colon from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, say that all relations between Colombia and Italy have been severed, owing to the action of the Italian Government in the Corral affair, which the Colombian officials consider arbitrary and in violation of the treaty of amity of 1892, which was thereby annulled.

News from Cartagena says it is rumored there that Colombia agrees to pay the claims of Puncard, McTaggart & Company of 16,000,000 francs, as a result of a breach of the Antioquia Railroad contract.

Double Murder and Suicide.

News was received in Clarkburg from Lewis county, W. Va., of a double murder and suicide near Churchville, that county. The murderer, Wardy Wolfe, was insane and was believed to be harmless. He shot Paulin Wolfe, his brother, and Wardy Wolfe, senior, his father, killing both and then turned the pistol on himself with fatal effect.