

6,000 MEN TO MANILA.

War Department Sends Re-enforcements to Otis.

ARE ALL REGULARS.

Six Regiments, Composed of Troops That Have Been Through the Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, are Ordered to Assemble at San Francisco for Transportation to the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Secretary of War has just ordered the re-enforcement of Gen. Otis by six regiments. These are the Sixth Infantry, now at San Antonio; the Sixth Artillery, scattered along the Atlantic coast stations; the Ninth Infantry, at Madison Barracks; Thirteenth Infantry, at Fort Crook; and the Sixteenth Infantry, at Fort Ord and neighboring posts in the Middle West. These regiments have been ordered to make ready to proceed to San Francisco and thence to Manila.

In answer to the direct question as to whether or not regular troops are intended to relieve a corresponding number of volunteer soldiers at Manila, it was said at the War Department that while this probably would be the case, it was not possible yet to make a positive statement. This means that if when the re-enforcements arrive at Manila the conditions are satisfactory the volunteers will be brought home; but if Otis still have need for all of the combined force, then they must wait.

The re-enforcements are made up of troops who are not only regulars in the full sense of the term, but who have been through the Cuban or Porto Rican campaigns. They know what it is to be under fire, how to hunt Indians, and also how to fight in the tropical jungles. With them replacing the same number of volunteers Gen. Otis will have a majority of regulars in his command, something the War Department has earnestly desired to bring about at the earliest possible moment. The position of the American commander at Manila also will be safeguarded against the effect of a sudden and forced discharge of volunteers by the ratification of the peace treaty.

The War Department officials pronounce absurd the characteristic Filipino junta story to the effect that Aguinaldo has taken several hundred American soldiers prisoners and removed them to the interior. As a matter of fact Gen. Otis' bulletins have accounted for every man in the American army at Manila, and there is not on record a single case of missing. Secretary Alger brought the report to the attention of Gen. Otis, with a view to securing the most specific denial.

DEWEY WILL BE ADMIRAL.

His Commission Made Out and the President Signs the Bill.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The commission of George Dewey, to be Admiral in the navy, has been made out at the Navy Department and sent to the White House to be in readiness when the bill creating the office of Admiral is signed by the President. President McKinley, at 11.15 p. m. Friday, signed the bill creating the rank of Admiral in the navy.

The advance of Rear Admiral Dewey to the grade of Admiral will increase his compensation from \$6,000 to \$13,000 a year. In addition to placing him at the head of the American navy, it also will give him precedence in rank over all the foreign naval officers in Asiatic waters.

The failure of Congress to make specific appropriation for the increased pay of Admiral Dewey will cause no embarrassment, as the difference in pay can be met out of the appropriation for the general pay of the navy without further legislation.

PLATINUM IN ALASKAN SAND.

Valuable Discovery in Kotatiqua River by a Smithsonian Expert.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—An assay of black sand found in the Kotatiqua River, Alaska, made by Dr. Willis E. Everett, of the Smithsonian Institution, is said to show that one ton of it contains \$776 worth of platinum, besides iron, oxide, gold worth \$102.84, two pounds of tin, two pounds of copper, and one troy ounce of iridum. The great value is said to lie in its yield of platinum, which is extensively used in electrical construction and dentistry. Platinum is found only in the Ural Mountains of Russia, from which it is exported to this and other countries.

SOLDIERS IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

Missouri Volunteers, Homeward Bound, Hurled Down an Embankment.

Tapelo, Miss., (Special).—The Mobile and Ohio train, being homeward the second Missouri Volunteers, from Albany, Ga., where they were mustered out of service, was wrecked two miles south of this place. Four cars, in which soldiers were seated, jumped the track and were hurled down a twenty-one foot embankment. The third car from the engine was a total wreck, and from its appearance the escapes were miraculous. Sixteen were more or less injured. These were immediately taken from their perilous position by their more fortunate comrades, who worked bravely.

H. & O. N. K.'s New Steel Rails.

The recent purchase of 25,000 tons of 85-pound steel rail by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad brings the total amount of rail bought since March 1st, 1906, up to 115,500 tons, enough to relay 870 miles of track. Of the new rail ordered, eight thousand tons is to be laid on the lines west of the Ohio River and twenty thousand tons is to be used as follows: 44 miles on the Philadelphia division; 11 miles on the second division; 13 miles on the third division; 39 miles on the fourth division; 21 miles on the fifth division; 10 miles on the Connelville division, and 21 miles on the Pittsburgh division. Much of the rail thus will be taken up in still good enough to be relied on branches where traffic is not heavy. The Southwestern division, between Parkersburg and St. Louis, will have forty thousand tons of rail to lay this spring.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CRUISER YALE.

Capt. Wise Receives Nearly \$9,000 and the Lower Season \$75.

Charleston, S. C., (Special).—In the Circuit Court District Court here Clerk C. J. Hutton made out and Judge Brawley signed 255 checks to the officers and men of the cruiser Yale for their share of the money accruing from the sale of the Spanish prize Hita. After the Hita had been captured by the Yale and had been sent here, the government bought her for \$125,000. The prize money to be divided amounted to \$52,000. Captain Wise, of the Yale, was sent a check for \$8,991, and the smallest amount received by a seaman was \$75.

THE NEWS.

Becker, the Chicago sausage-maker whose wife is mysteriously missing, made a long sworn statement emphatically denying the charges against him.

Methodists of Chicago are to begin the construction of a great hospital in the spring. The cost is to be \$600,000.

Agents Ryan and Operator Wilton, of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad at Mackinac station, were killed by a train on the Big Four near Tremont, Ill., while returning home on a railway velocipede.

The Union Bag and Paper Company, with a capital of \$27,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The company is empowered to manufacture paper and bags, and to do almost any other business they may choose.

Various stockholders, headed by J. W. Hedden, have filed suit for the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville Dispatch, alleging that the paper has been run at a loss of \$1,300 monthly for a long time, and its present liabilities are \$40,000.

Advices from Dawson, Alaska, say that men are dying of scurvy in the suburbs of that city.

The Jackson and Wooden Manufacturing Company, of Berwick, Pa., has been purchased by the Federal Steel Company for \$1,300,000.

John W. Collins, a medical student, committed suicide at St. Louis by shooting himself, his wife being of the opinion that his mind was affected by overwork.

Mrs. Nellie Eggett, of Eaton, Wis., has been charged with murdering her husband, John Eggett, by giving him poison, he having been her third husband.

The total exportation of California wines to Europe in 1898 amounted to 557,671 gallons, valued at \$193,883. The bulk of this went to Great Britain and Germany.

Six Second Lieutenants in the regular army, just graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, have arrived at San Francisco on their way to Manila to join various regular infantry regiments.

Sherriff E. L. Patterson, of Clay County, Ga., has arrested three white men—J. D. Douglass, Jr., W. R. Thompson and J. A. Gassett—and two negroes—Simon Butler and Arter Boynton—charged with the murder of Alf and Fannie Boynton near Fort Gaines on February 9 last.

Rev. James Monroe Taylor, President of Vassar College, has declined the presidency of Brown University, recently tendered him.

The long-looked for advance in the wages of the coal miners of the Birmingham (Ala.) district, has been announced.

Ex-Banker Theodore Schmitz, of Chicago, convicted of embezzlement, was taken to Joliet penitentiary to serve an indeterminate sentence.

Henry Carter, of Rockford, Ill., sick with grippe, was struck with a flat-iron by his wife, who is insane, and died from the injuries inflicted.

Rev. Wm. N. Coffey was sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary at Des Moines, Ia., for stealing \$600 from Mrs. Margaret, a widow.

Articles of incorporation of the Spreckels Sugar Refinery Company has been filed with the County Clerk at Salinas, Cal. The capital stock is said to be \$5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares, of the par value of \$100 each.

The steamer Van Metre, which has been running between Burlington and Keokuk, burned at her mooring at Quincy, Ill. A large and several houseboats were also destroyed. Two persons were seriously burned.

Jennie Merritt, aged eleven years, and Clara Myers, aged twenty-one of Philadelphia, are both dead from injuries received by the explosion of a can of gasoline at the home of Miss Merritt's sister, 1836 North Front street.

In a head-end collision between a passenger train east-bound and a double-header west-bound, near White Plains, N.Y., two engineers and two firemen were killed outright, and the head brakeman of the freight was perhaps fatally injured.

Manufacturers of coffins are organizing a big trust.

Burglars blew open the safe in the East Syracuse (N. Y.) postoffice and obtained nearly \$1,000 in postage stamps and money.

Fire totally destroyed the factory of the Osceola Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wooden goods, in Osceola, Conn., causing a loss estimated at \$30,000.

Gilson & Sons' flour mill, at Wakeman, Ohio, was burned. The body of Will Gilson has been found in the ruins, he having been burned to death.

In a head-end collision of two Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight trains, on Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Herman Schomberg was killed and two others seriously injured.

In compliance with a petition presented by prominent citizens, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, has given directions to the superintendent of Public Grounds to begin the work of exterminating the English sparrow. What will be done just now, however, will be in the nature of an experiment. The department will try first the method of dislodging and destroying the nests of the sparrows.

Robert E. Lee, of Washington, who is visiting his brother, E. P. Lee, in Stafford county, Va., had his collarbone broken and right shoulder knocked out of place by the kick of a horse.

"Tom" Allen, an old-time prize fighter and at one time heavy-weight champion of the world, is under arrest at the Four Courts, St. Louis, charged with murder. Thomas Conroy, whom Allen shot in the course of a row in Allen's saloon, died at the city hospital. Allen declares that he thought Conroy was going to shoot him, and for that reason used his revolver.

Archbishop Villate, of the church known as "The O. C. Catholics in America," has recanted and has submitted himself to the Roman Catholic Church.

FIELD OF LABOR.

One horse car line in Tokio. Germany has 413,000 unionists. No furniture factory in Paraguay. Glasgown unionists will enter politics. A New York laborers' union has 6,000 members.

Washington printers want all State printing to carry the union label.

The American Federation of Labor issued twenty-four charters during January—three to national unions, one to a city central, six to Federal unions, and fourteen to local unions.

New York unionists struck for an increase of wages and to have their union recognized.

New York contractors are having shirts made in the Raleigh (N. C.) Penitentiary at 25 cents a dozen.

More than 200 municipalities in England, Scotland, and Ireland now own the municipal gas works.

Female bootblacks are numerous in Paris. The Prison Commissioners of Frankfurt, Ky., have leased the labor of 650 convicts for 40 cents per day per man.

The Chicago Building Trades' Council has begun an agitation for a Saturday half-holiday for all the members of its twenty-seven affiliated trades.

GERMANY WITHDRAWS

Asks the United States to Guard Her Interests.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS.

Citizens, Commerce and Trade Placed Under the Protection of Admiral Dewey and General Otis—A Warning to Other Foreign Nations—This Government to Have Full Sway in the Archipelago.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The German Government has set at rest effectually the rumors of a purpose on its part directly or indirectly to embarrass the United States in the Philippine Islands, and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its Navy from Philippine waters, and placing the lives and property of its subjects there under the protection of the United States Government.

The action taken is regarded here as a stroke in diplomacy, by which will be removed all possibility of a clash between German and American interests in and about Manila, and notice to all the world, and especially to any American who entertained any suspicious of sinister designs by Germany, of the wish and purpose of the German Empire to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

After a Day of Rumors.

By it Germany at once places the protection of all her large interests in the islands almost completely in our hands.

The announcement of this act by the German Government came at the close of a day that had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and Germans in Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had fired on and sunk a German vessel at Manila.

These rumors spread despite the fact that the cable connecting Manila with the outer world is in the control of the United States Government, so that it might be reasonably expected that it would be the Government to receive the first news of any disaster or collision at Manila. At the White House, War Department and Navy Department positive denials were made of the receipt of any news tending even in the slightest degree to confirm the rumors.

Fearing an Accident.

Even some of the more cautious naval officers were infected with fear for the moment, for, while they had not the slightest idea that there had been any trouble between the American and German ships, still they realized that there was always the possibility of an accident aboard ship that might result disastrously.

These lingering fears in naval circles were set at rest finally at the close of the day by the receipt of some dispatches from Manila, but without mention of any untoward incident. Based on this fact Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Captain Crowninshield and General Corbin all took the responsibility of denying the rumor in the strongest terms.

Finally, at the close of the day, and after the official close of the Departments, announcement was made of the reason of the great confidence the officers had in the falsity of the rumors, the statement being authorized that by one bold stroke Germany had removed all possibility of any clash between her vessels and those of the United States.

It was announced that the German Government had ordered their ships away from Manila, probably to their new naval station at Kiaochow, on the Chinese coast. The announcement was coupled with the statement that the German vessels were needed there.

This may be the case, for the story has been abusing some German citizens almost in the shadow of the Chinese capital at Tientsin.

Friends' Institute Destroyed.

Wabash, Ind., (Special).—White's Manual-Labor Institute, belonging to the Society of Friends, used for several years as an Indian boarding school, similar to that at Carlisle, Pa., has been burned. The fire destroyed all the buildings save the school-house. The loss is \$16,000; insurance, one-half. Its graduates are now teachers in many of the Indian schools of the Territories.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Duke of Orleans has left Brussels for Turin, Italy. He admitted in an interview that the time is not ripe for overthrowing the French republic.

The police searched a number of houses in Paris and captured documents relating to royalists plans.

Captain Murr, of the British cruiser Intrepid, and Commander Symonds, of the United States gunboat Marietta, have offered to guarantee that the Nicaraguan revolutionists will disarm if their safety is guaranteed by President Zelaya.

Twenty lives are believed to have been lost in storms which swept the Cayman Islands, 150 miles from Jamaica.

The Solf of Paris, states that the Dreyfus verdict will be submitted next week and that it will annul Dreyfus' conviction.

The Khalifa has left Sher Kelle, in Kordofan, with a considerable force, and is moving toward Omdurman.

Word has been received at Bombay that the Sultan of Oman not only repudiated his treaty with France in response to British threats, but handed over the treaty to the British.

The people of Bermuda gave an ovation to Admiral Sampson and the officers and men of the warships New York and Indiana, who are now there.

The government of Chili has determined not to intervene, as suggested, in the Bolivian revolution.

Winnipeg Town Council has fixed wages for its employees (including those hired by contractors) at 7 1/2 cents an hour higher than the prevailing rate in private employment, on the ground that this will keep up the standard of health, vigor, and intelligence of its wage-earning citizens, and thus lessen the public expense of hospitals, workhouses, and jails.

THREATS FROM A CUBAN.

If Americans Will Not Get Out War Will Spread to Cuba, (By Cable).—It was recently reported to Gen. Leonard Wood, on reliable authority, that a prominent Cuban, holding a high position in this province under the military government, had openly stated that if the Americans did not "get out" by July, Cuba would declare war. Needless to say, the Military Governor attaches no importance to talk of this character.

Mr. Ruskin's appearance is said to be singularly ennobled by the long snow-white beard which descends nearly to the waist.

OFFER TO SURRENDER.

Eight Thousand Filipinos Are Ready to Lay Down Arms.

ARE IN A PACIFIC MOOD.

Spanish Commissioners Returning From the Philippine Lines Say That the Insurgents are Inclined to Treat for Peace—A Rebel Commandant, Under a Flag of Truce, Offers to Give Up His Forces.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—Two Spanish commissioners, Senors Roa and Abogado, who were permitted to pass through our lines and confer with Aguinaldo with reference to the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, returned through our lines, near Calocan, with sealed dispatches for the Spaniards.

The Commissioners said that Aguinaldo and Sandiko were both at Malolos and inclined to pacific overtures. While the Filipinos are not yet prepared to surrender the Spanish prisoners, they will gladly release two Americans, who have been held for six weeks, on the payment of \$30, the value of food and clothing furnished to them.

Shortly afterward the rebels sent out a flag of truce borne by Commandante Sinfroso de la Cruz and several hundred of the enemy led the Filipino lines crying, "No quiere," "Mas combate," "Americano mucho bueno!" The commandante said that fully 8,000 of his men had had enough and were anxious to surrender.

Women and Children in Jungle.

Among the enemy in the jungle many women and children were visible. A woman laid down her rifle and attempted to cross with the parleyers, but she was sent back.

After the party returned to the American lines the enemy on the right fired a volley, the bullets dropping at their feet.

Except for an occasional volley and some individual firing by the rebels from the jungle near Calocan, along the river and in the vicinity of San Pedro Macati, all is quiet along the entire line.

The enemy's sharpshooters at Calocan continue to annoy the soldiers in the daytime, but the Americans no longer pay much attention to them, reserving their fire until the rebels appear in the open in sufficient force to justify a volley or an occasional shot.

Undisturbed in the Night.

During the night the men are so accustomed to the enemy's salutes that a majority of them remain undisturbed, secured by the outposts and sentries.

In Manila absolute quiet prevails; the streets are deserted, and the only sounds to be heard after 7 o'clock in the evening are the tramp of the patrols and sentries and the occasional clatter of the hoofs of an officer's horse. The insurance companies, after a conference, have decided to accept war risks at an additional premium of 5 to 6 per cent, per month.

FILIPINO ACCOUNT OF FIRE.

Admiral Dewey Said to Have Objected to Landing of Marines.

Paris, (By Cable).—The Filipino junta here received a cable message from Manila February 24, via Hongkong. It says: "The fire broke out in the Chinese quarters during the Chinese new year festivities. The Americans provoked the owners by demolishing houses before it was necessary. The Filipino fire engine, owned by Senor Ganco and worked by British subjects, was largely instrumental in extinguishing the fire. The Americans interfered with the native salvagers, and tried to capture the engine, leading to a conflict. Harsh conduct elsewhere led to general fighting. The Americans retired to the walled city, and the fleet bombarded the suburbs, believing the city was endangered. This caused the Tondo fire.

"Aguinaldo's troops then attacked and entered Tondo, Malise, Santa Cruz, and Kalpo.

"Conflagrations broke out at Binondo and Malate, and the city was surrounded by a line of burning houses.

"The foreigners applied to the foreign ships for help and a number of marines were to be landed, when Admiral Dewey intimated that such landing would be an act of hostility, and that his ships would fire upon any landing party. Some British blue-jackets, however, landed, unarmed, to act as firemen, and remained to guard the British Consulate, banks, and other British property.

"Indiscriminate street shooting was prevalent. Men, women and children were killed. The bodies of 140 Americans have already been collected. Their loss in killed and wounded will reach 400. The bodies of 320 Filipino men, 425 women, and 280 children have been recovered in the streets. About 500 natives were wounded.

"The loss to foreign property is estimated at \$500,000, and to native property \$600,000. About 3,000 houses were burned."

SPANIARDS COMING TO AMERICA.

Immigration From the Peninsula Has Doubled Since the War.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—Thirty Spaniards arrived here on the Canard liner Umbria. Most of the men are laborers and are able to read and write. All of them are going to different mining towns in the West. They were held for investigation by the immigrant officials to determine whether they came here to work under contract. The immigrant authorities say that since the close of the war with Spain the immigration from that country has increased 100 per cent.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

House Wrecked, Two Persons Fatally and Three Seriously Injured.

Logansport, Ind., (Special).—An explosion of natural gas wrecked the residence of Daniel Eckton, this county. Mrs. Eckton and Mrs. Jesse Coblenz were fatally burned, and William Coblenz, Jesse Coblenz, and Charles Eckton seriously injured.

The Coblenz family had just arrived at the house to spend the day when the explosion occurred. The house was completely wrecked.

EXPLOSION IN FIREWORKS FACTORY

Two Boys Instantly Killed and Another's Injuries Will Prove Fatal.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—Two boys were killed, another mortally injured, and several others more or less seriously injured by a terrific explosion in one of the mixing rooms in a building of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Company, at Graniteville, S. I.

The boys were employed in charging cannon crackers and sky-rockets. The explosion shook the houses and buildings within a radius of half a mile from the factory.

SPANISH CABINET OUT.

The Premier, Finding Opposition Rising, Hands Resignations to Queen Regent.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable).—Premier Sagasta has handed the resignation of the ministry to the Queen Regent as a result of the rising opposition in the Cortes to the peace treaty.

The Queen Regent has begun consultations with the principal statesmen and party leaders respecting the crisis.

The cabinet crisis is expected to last for several days, as it will be necessary for the Queen Regent to consult with the presidents of the chambers and other political leaders. In the meanwhile the chambers will adjourn until a new ministry is formed.

The ministerialists hope the Queen Regent will support Senor Sagasta and dissolve the chambers.

The present cabinet has been in power since August, 1897, when it succeeded the conservative ministry of Canovas del Castillo.

Peace Treaty Threatened.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The situation in the Spanish Cortes, leading up to the resignation of the Sagasta ministry and threatening the life of the peace treaty, is said by officials here to be the direct result of bad management on the part of the sponsors for the treaty. It is said that there was no requirement included in the treaty itself for its submission to the Cortes for ratification. On the contrary, the text of the treaty says that it should be ratified by the Queen Regent.

It is further said that this point was discussed by the peace commissioners at Paris, the Spanish commissioners desiring to require the ratification of the Cortes, but finally taking the other course, perhaps with a view to avoiding the trouble which has overcome Sagasta.

The resignation of the Sagasta cabinet, State Department officials say, does not necessarily involve the failure of the treaty.

Leaving aside the desire of the United States to be regular and correct in its attitude, it is a question whether this government would not actually profit by the loss of the treaty, providing this loss could be charged to the action of the Spanish government, as would be the case if the Cortes refused to ratify.

The United States, it can be stated on the highest authority, would refuse to surrender the Philippines, and, on the other hand, would be relieved from the treaty obligation to pay the Spanish government \$20,000,000 on account of the cessation of the islands.

Pistol "Wasn't Loaded."

But Still It Went Off and Pierced Mrs. Harry Shoemaker's Brain.

Chambersburg, Pa., (Special).—Taking a revolver from a table at the home of Harry Shoemaker, John Pittinger, eighteen years old, asked Mr. Shoemaker's wife whether the weapon was loaded. She replied that it was not, and in handling it the weapon was discharged and Mrs. Shoemaker almost instantly killed. The bullet entered her neck just below the left ear and was imbedded in her brain.

There is a revival in progress at a nearby church, and Pittinger had called to accompany Shoemaker and his wife to church.

The dead woman was nineteen years old and had been married but six months. Her eight-year-old brother was the only witness of the tragedy. The husband had left the house a few minutes before and returned shortly afterward to find his wife dead.

Pittinger was arrested and placed in jail to await the finding of the coroner's jury.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

A Philadelphia Newspaper Man Kills Himself in a Delirium.

Wilmington, Del., (Special).—Robert C. Stock, aged twenty-four years, a reporter on the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, died from the effects of jumping through a second-story window while in a delirium due to typhoid fever and meningitis.

He came here on Saturday and was taken ill at the home of his brother-in-law, T. A. Leisen, on Gulph avenue. Late at night he got out of bed, and before the nurse was aware of it, plunged through the window, carrying the curtain, glass and sashes.

He struck the pavement, but no bones were broken, and neither was he much hurt.

MRS. BOTKIN REMAINS IN JAIL.

Several Stays Operating to Keep Her Out of the Penitentiary.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special).—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, has not yet gone to the penitentiary. The Chronicle says:

"Pending the completion of the bill of exceptions by her attorney, George H. Knight, her case is covered by different stays. At first twenty days were granted last week, ten days were added to that, and Judge Cook will continue to extend the time until after the appeal is perfected, when, following all precedents, he will grant a writ of probable cause, which will make the convicted woman's tenure secure until the Supreme Court, and probably the United States courts, will have had their last say."

LAY DOWN IN SNOW TO DIE.

Tragic End of New York Newspaper Man in Colorado.

Denver, Col., (Special).—Charles H. Winslow, a newspaper man of New York, who came here three months ago suffering with consumption, has been found frozen to death in the old city cemetery. He had removed every particle of clothing and lain down in the snow to await the end.

Winslow worked as a reporter on a morning paper here until last week. He leaves a widow and family at Syracuse. His father was Capt. Winslow, who gave the first order that began the battle of Gettysburg.

Atlanta Accepts Carnegie's Library.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special).—The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$100,000 for a public library in Atlanta, provided the city will maintain and furnish a site, was considered by the Atlanta council committee and it was decided to accept the proposition of Mr. Carnegie.

There has been considerable agitation of the matter here, and some objection was made on legal grounds to the acceptance of the proposition.

Fire—Gasoline—Two Dead.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—Jennie Merritt, aged eleven years, and Clara Myers, aged twenty-one, are both dead from injuries received by the explosion of a can of gasoline at the home of Miss Merritt's sister, 1836 North Front street. Both girls were terribly burned. The younger of the two died in the hospital. The explosion was caused by pouring gasoline on a slowly burning fire.

Oregon Speeding to Dewey.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, (Special).—The battleship Oregon, accompanied by the collier Iris, sailed for Manila February 26.

CRISIS AT SANTIAGO.

Seven Hundred Men Out of Work and Trouble Feared.

NEED MORE SOLDIERS.