

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Governor Roosevelt has granted Mayor Van Wyck of New York, fifteen days additional in which to file his answer to the charges that he was improperly connected with the American Ice Company.

Musical Henry Vance, who deserted to the enemy in the Philippines and was captured, was brought to San Francisco to serve a sentence of ninety years' imprisonment.

The contractor erecting the new Federal building in Chicago signed the agreement of the union and discharged the non-unionists.

The Otter Creek Lumber Company's plant, near Parsons, W. Va., was destroyed by fire, the loss being about a quarter of a million.

A report recommending the restriction of brokerage was made at the convention of fire insurance agents in Milwaukee.

The residence of Rev. F. J. Cobb, of Statesville, Ga., was struck by lightning and Mrs. Cobb was killed.

Charles Moody killed his father while the two were working in a coal mine near Belleville, Illinois.

A number of arrests were made in Akron, Ohio, on account of the recent riots there.

Forty-four cotton mills in Fall River, Mass., shut down for a week.

The American Bar Association elected officers at Saratoga and adjourned. Mr. John Hinkley, of Baltimore, was chosen secretary and Henry St. George Tucker, of Lexington, Va., one of the executive committee.

E. S. Washburn, president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company, died at Rye Beach, Me.

David Beetle, a farmer, living near Clements Bridge, N. J., shot a farmer's son, while in jail, drove himself.

Dr. Wilkinson and Josephine Packard, of Dover, Del., have eloped a second time, this time from Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Way was killed in Luzon on August 28. He was born near Rutland, Ill., in 1874.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, who murdered a family of six, colored, was hanged at Raleigh, N. C.

It is said that M. E. Ingalls may be chosen president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Over \$500,000 has been secured by the Sons of Veterans for a national college.

Harry Howells, aged sixteen, was killed by a train near Avoca, Pa.

Forest fires are doing much damage in Colorado.

Captain Gilley, an Alaskan explorer, is dead.

Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania and a leading Republican State politician, was found dead in the outskirts of Philadelphia. He had fallen from a train.

George R. Peck, of Chicago, delivered the chief address before the American Bar Association at Saratoga. His subject was "The March of the Constitution."

Claims against New York for injuries received by colored persons in the recent riots filed in the Comptroller's office now aggregate \$200,000.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias chose San Francisco as the place of the next biennial gathering of the order.

Supreme Vice Chancellor Ogden H. Fetters, of Janesville, Wis., was elected deputy chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

The population of Evansville, Ind., is 59,097, as against 50,756 in 1890. This is an increase of 8251, or 16.26 per cent.

The population of Detroit, Mich., is 285,704, as against 205,876 in 1890. This is an increase of 79,828, or 38.77 per cent.

Senator Hanna has purchased for the Chesapeake and Western Railroad Stripling Springs, Augusta county, Va.

W. J. Rodgers, in the Eighth, and J. R. Whitehead, in the Fifth, are Republican Congressional nominees in Virginia.

Direct telegraphic communication was opened between New York and Germany through the new German cable.

A party of Christian Endeavorers arrived in New York from Europe after many hardships.

Albert Knierien, a Democratic politician of Nyack, N. Y., died of a gunshot wound received from Frank Quintan last Saturday.

Senators Davis and Dooliver, Speaker Henderson and others made addresses at the banquet of the Hamilton Club in Chicago.

The Census Bureau announced the population of Paterson, N. J., to be 105,171, as against 78,347, an increase of 34.24 per cent.

Charles A. Beach was appointed superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway's Atlantic City division.

Herr Von Brandt, former German Minister to China, says that the trouble in China is not yet at an end.

A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, N. C., announces himself as candidate for United States Senator.

Bills to repeal the Goebel election law were introduced in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature.

William Nicholas was shot and killed at Atlantic City by his father, who was arrested.

Mrs. Mary E. Reese, sister of ex-Senator John Sherman, died at Lancaster, Ohio.

The postoffice at St. Joseph, Mich., was robbed of \$5000 in cash, stamps and postal cards.

Governor Roosevelt will speak at the annual apple carnival in Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Bryan may also be asked to make an address.

The 32d annual reunion of the Society of the Army of Tennessee will be held at Detroit, Mich., September 26 and 27.

The census of Boston, Mass., is 560,892, against 448,477 in 1890. This is an increase of 112,415, or 25.07 per cent.

Details of the narrow escape of an unidentified Atlantic liner in the Straits of Belle Isle came to hand at St. John's, N. F.

The American Bar Association met at Saratoga, President Manderson making his annual address.

A tornado destroyed the town of Whitewood, Manitoba. The storm also struck Souris.

The keel of the United States second-class protected cruiser Des Moines has just been laid at the yards of the Eastern Dock and Construction Company, at Quincy, Mass.

Ida Glick, 60 years old, committed suicide in New York by plunging headlong from the roof of a six-story tenement house in Third street. The woman is thought to have become demoralized from the heat.

The Prohibitionists of Michigan nominated a State ticket at the convention at Lansing.

OLIVIER CAPTURED.

BOER GENERAL NOW IN HANDS OF BRITISH.

ENGLISH LOSSES 40 MEN.

Moving Spirit in Orange Colony, Says Roberts-Long and Hard Fight Reported Near Dalmanntha-Lord Roberts Says His Casualties Were Light, Considering the Heavy Firing.

London (By Cable).—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "The Boers have been beaten back by Bruce-Hamilton at Winburg. General Olivier has been captured."

The text of Lord Roberts' dispatch from the front, announcing the capture of General Olivier, shows that three of Olivier's sons also were captured in the attack which the Boers made from three sides on Winburg. Lord Roberts adds that General Olivier was "the moving spirit among the Boers in the Southern portion of the Orange Colony during the war."

Engaged the enemy the greater part of the day over a perimeter of nearly 30 miles. Littleton's Division and two brigades of cavalry, all under Buller, operated southwest of Dalmanntha. French, with two brigades of cavalry, moved northwest of Belfast, driving the enemy to Lekeniv, on the Belfast-Lydenburg road.

General French, as soon as French reached Lekeniv, Pole-Carew advanced from Belfast in support. The enemy, in considerable strength, opposed Buller's and Pole-Carew's advance. He brought three long-toms and many other guns and pomps (quick-firing guns) into action. The firing, until General French and persistent Buller hopes his casualties will not exceed 40, Pole-Carew has not yet reported. The Boers are making a determined stand. They have a large number of guns, the country is difficult and well suited for their tactics and is less favorable to the cavalry than any we have hitherto worked over.

Gelums Farm (By Cable).—General Pole-Carew came into touch with the Boers at their main position at Dalmanntha on Saturday and shelled a plantation east of Belfast. The Boers replied with long-range guns.

General French, on General Buller's flank, exchanged shots with the Boers, but no damage was done. An artillery duel occurred on the British front also, the 12-pounders bombarding the Boers' position and the latter displaying great enterprise in handling their guns.

The enemy evidently intends to contest stubbornly the ground between here and Machadodorp.

BARBAROUS FILIPINOS. An American Officer Tells of the Atrocities Committed by Them.

Emporia, Kan. (Special).—Lieut. Wm. Weaver, of the Thirty-second United States Volunteer, who resigned in the Philippine Islands, has just returned home from the Philippines, tells of barbarities practiced by Filipinos upon American soldiers. He said that outside of the Macabebes, who were friendly to the Americans, the Filipinos are very cruel. "Six men were killed at Datanaplan," said Lieut. Weaver, "and I do not think there was a man that had fewer than ten bullet holes in his body."

"In the case of one American soldier it looked as though the muzzle of the revolver had been placed right in his eye and fired; he was also stabbed in the neck and treated with bayonets. Here is another sample of their cruelty. Harry Easter, of Emporia, and McDonald of Iowa, two of my company, were killed instantly. Harry Easter was shot in the neck and the other man was shot in the back of the head. Only two of the company were with them, and they were attacked by about 250 Filipinos."

"The Americans fought them an hour and forty-five minutes. They had to leave the dead, and when they came back the rebels had stripped the boys of all their clothes. They pulled up the neck ties and built a fire on their breasts. We got to take boys before anything further was done to them. We got Easter and the other man away before they were burned."

VETERANS ELECT OFFICERS. Judge Russell, of St. Louis, Commander-in-Chief.

Chicago (Special).—Judge Leo Russell, of St. Louis, was elected by acclamation commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year. There was no opposition and the election went through with a burrah. D. C. Milliken, of Maine, was chosen senior vice-commander, and Frank Seamons, of Tennessee, junior vice-commander; John A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio, surgeon-general; the Rev. A. Braley, San Quentin, Cal., chaplain-in-chief. There was no opposition to any of the candidates.

The election of the junior officers of the organization was quickly over, but one name being presented for each position, and the candidate in every instance was elected by acclamation.

Following the election delegations from the various affiliated societies were received and a miniature love-feast followed between them and the members of the larger organization.

Making Love a Crime. Peru, Ill. (Special).—The City Council has just passed this ordinance: "Whoever shall in said city congregate on or upon any of the streets in the city of Peru for the purpose of courting, making love or spooning or carrying on courtship shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$3 or more than \$100 for each offense."

Mayor Hoerner says: "I do not oppose courtship when it is conducted in an ordinary manner. But when it is carried on indiscriminately and in a style offensive to the public, I believe it like all other nuisances, should be abated."

LED OF LABOR. A Berlin balloon lifts six tons.

New York has 10,000 Canton Chinese. Oysters cannot live in the Baltic Sea.

Canton, China, a satin dress costs \$22.

New York has 30,000 municipal employees.

Springfield, Mass., grain handlers now earn \$2 a day.

The day of the small bank has gone by.

Chicago stationary engineers have been conceded the eight-hour day.

Carroll D. Wright estimates 1,808,300 wage-workers in labor organizations in the United States. He credits the A. F. of L. with 1,000,000 of these.

At St. Joseph a city ordinance has been passed by the common council to increase the pay for teamsters from \$1.75 to \$3, and laborers from \$1.50 to \$2.75 a day.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association, which is Branch 36 of the National Association, has endorsed the draft of a bill drawn up by a special committee, which provides for pensions and retirement on or after carriers, and that it is intended to introduce in Congress.

Nominated for Congress. Bowling Green, Ky. (Special).—Representative John S. Rhea was renominated for Congress by the Third District Democrats.

RACE RIOTING IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Shooting of a Messenger Boy by a Negro the Cause.

THIRTY OF THEM INJURED.

A Scene of Indescribable Horror—Catas. A Scope Occurred at Hatfield Station and Car. Without an Instant's Warning. Victims Were Pinned Under the Debris Investigation to Be Made.

Philadelphia (Special).—Fifteen persons were killed and 50 injured on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in a rear-end collision between a south-bound Atlantic City excursion train and a milk train.

The disaster occurred a few minutes before 7 o'clock at Hatfield, Pa., a small station in Montgomery county, on the Bethlehem Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 27 miles northwest of this city. A dense fog prevailed at the time, the milk train was late, and this system of signaling is operated without block signals. The accident is attributed to these three facts.

The Atlantic City excursion left Bethlehem in three sections a few minutes after 6 o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour later the first section, composed of a locomotive and 10 cars, crowded with passengers, while running at a speed of between 40 and 50 miles an hour, crashed into the rear car of a train composed of four milk cars and a passenger coach, standing in front of the little station at Hatfield.

The momentum of the excursion train was so great that the train ahead of it was driven almost 300 feet. The locomotive of the excursion train was torn across the north and southbound tracks about 200 feet from the railroad station, where it fell on its side. The first three cars it was drawing were crushed like eggshells, carrying death and suffering to the passengers. The fourth and fifth coaches were partly derailed and the remaining five remained intact. In the twinkling of an eye the 500 people seekers on the train were thrown into a shrieking and terrified mass of men, women and children. Half a score had been killed outright and more than 30 maimed and bleeding.

As quickly as the passengers realized that a smashup had occurred they streamed out of the car doors and not a few in their haste clambered out of the windows. Many of those in the rear cars were unable to extricate themselves from the wreckage. Dozens of passengers were bleeding from injuries caused by the splinters and fragments of glass. Others ran hither and thither calling for their friends, and indescribable confusion ensued. The wounded pined down by the sea of timber were groaning or crying out to be relieved of their crushing burdens.

With the first sounds of the crash every nearby resident of Hatfield became a voluntary giver of first aid to the injured. Not only were the houses thrown open to the wounded, but the owners tore up their bed sheets and blankets, and table covers to furnish bandages for the wounded. The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was a mass of bent and broken iron and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine six of the ten cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain and the other five cars were thrown on their sides and crushed.

Nine persons were killed in the first two cars and the others in these coaches were badly maimed. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars. Those who had not been injured, quickly jumped or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions the dead were killed instantly. The others died on their way to the hospitals.

GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES. Taft Commission Soon to Begin Its Work On Those Islands.

Washington (Special).—It is said that everything is in readiness for the Taft Commission to begin its duties in connection with establishing a civil government in the Philippines.

The commission assumed on September 10, and will be properly organized by the legislative branch of the government. It is not proposed that it shall be in supreme control. Major-General MacArthur will be the executive of the islands and the Commission will be co-ordinate and legislative with the executive.

The same plan. Civil government is not to be established except in those towns where the military authorities are satisfied there is no danger of insurrection.

Lieut. Henry N. Way Killed. Washington (Special).—A dispatch from General MacArthur announces that Second Lieut. Henry N. Way, Fourth Infantry, was killed near Villa Vieja, Luzon, August 28. Lieutenant Way was born near Rutland, Ill., in 1874.

General Roberts reports that Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile River. It is officially announced that the Paris Exposition will close November 5. British suffered a loss of two killed and seven wounded in a skirmish on the lines protecting De Wet.

Lieutenant Cordua, charged with being concerned in the attempt to kidnap Lord Roberts, was found guilty.

Trouble is brewing between Morocco and Algeria. Moorish troops are moving near the Algerian hinterland.

Many German exhibitors are reported as dissatisfied with their success in securing prizes at the World's Fair.

The Paris police has recently seized 50,000 obscene "post cards" in the shops and kiosks near the Exposition.

The chief Boer generals have assembled with 8000 men at Machadodorp, headquarters of Kruger, on the Delagoa Bay Railroad.

Lord Roberts reports that General Baden-Powell rescued 100 British prisoners at Warm Baths and captured 25 Boers and a German artillery officer.

RAILROAD CRASH.

EXCURSIONISTS MEET TERRIBLE DEATH NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

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FOR KILLING A KING.

Bresci Is Sentenced at Milan to Imprisonment for Life.

THIRTY OF THEM INJURED.

Milan (By Cable).—The trial of Gaetano Bresci, the Anarchist who on July 29 shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, at Monza, took place here. The assassin was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Bresci sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Mario, head of the Milan bar, and the Anarchist writer, Signor Merlini, made requests on several grounds for an adjournment, which was refused.

The indictment showed that the assassin indulged in frequent target practice, and that he prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous. There were 11 witnesses for the prosecution and 5 for the defense. The examination of Bresci followed. He said he decided to kill King Humbert after the events of Milan and Sicily. "To avenge the misery of the people and my own," Bresci added.

Bresci acted without advice or accomplices. He admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. In murdering the King, he stated, he fired three shots with his pistol.

A brigadier of gendarmes, Salvatori, told the story of the assassination. He said he saved Bresci from the crowd, who nearly lynched the assassin. Bresci when rescued was covered with blood.

Gen. Avogadro des Contes di Quinto, the King's aide-de-camp, who was with Humbert when the latter was killed, said the King tried to reply to a question put by the General after the crime. Humbert uttered the words, "I truly think," stopped in the middle of the sentence, said "Yes," and then expired.

The public prosecutor made a speech in which he eulogized the virtues of King Humbert. He said Bresci was fully responsible, premeditating the crime, and had accomplices. After denouncing the Anarchist theories which brought about such fearful crimes, the public prosecutor denied that Bresci had misery as an excuse, saying that he was not a man of impulse or a fanatic, but had a calm, cynical and obstinate mind.

Signor Merlini, for the defense, defended Anarchy from the charge that it had inspired the crime. All parties, he declared, had their regrets. He asked that those in whose hands the prisoner's fate lay should not act in a spirit of vengeance, but of justice.

Gen. Martelli asked that the verdict be tempered with indulgence toward "an irresponsible man condemned of a crime committed in a state of exaltation." He spoke of Bresci's previous good conduct and improved pity.

Bresci was again given an opportunity to speak. He said: "I am indifferent. I await the next revolution."

The verdict was then given. Bresci escaped with life imprisonment, as that penalty is the most severe which can be imposed under the laws of Italy for murder. It was at first believed that Bresci would be tried on a charge of treason, in which case the penalty would have been death.

WILL ABOLISH DISPENSARY. Result of the Primary Elections in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—The Democratic primaries in this State were attended by many surprises. The general election is a mere ratification of the primary, and all interest centers in the latter. The issue has been dispensary or prohibition. Col. James A. Hoyt, of Greenville, was the Prohibition nominee, and the dispensary was represented by Gov. M. B. McSweney, F. B. Gary, Speaker of the House of Representatives, A. Howard Patterson and Rev. W. H. Tiltman. The latter was named a candidate for office eighteen years, and never elected.

A canvass of the entire State was made, each of the forty counties being visited. The Prohibitionists assailed the dispensary and the champions of the dispensary fell out among themselves. Patterson vigorously attacked Governor McSweney, who became Governor on the death of Governor Ellerbe.

Senator Tiltman, who claims paternity for the dispensary, came into the campaign and fought Colonel Hoyt. As a result of this interference Tiltman's name has been scratched by 20,000 voters, although he has no opponent.

Colonel Hoyt, the Prohibition nominee, will probably lead McSweney by 10,000 votes. There will be a second primary later and the issue between Hoyt and McSweney will be close.

A surprise was the large vote received by J. H. Tiltman for Lieutenant-Governor. He is a nephew of the Senator. He will run it over with Col. John T. Sloan.

State Treasurer Timmerman is defeated by Capt. R. H. Jennings. All other State officers succeeded themselves.

The race for Congress shows Talbot, Stokes and Elliott success themselves without opposition; Finley was beaten by Strait; Stanyard Wilson by Joseph T. Johnson, and James Norton by Lieutenant-Governor Scarborough.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN WYOMING. A Union Pacific Express Looted—No One Injured.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (Special).—The Union Pacific passenger train, second section No. 3, was held up by bandits two and a half miles west of Tipton Station, 68 miles west of Rawlins, at 8 o'clock. There were four men in the hold-up. The express and baggage car were blown open and the safe blown to pieces. The railroad company says the loss was nominal. The baggage and express cars were considerably damaged.

United States Marshal Hadsell, who was notified at Rawlins, raised a posse of 25 men, with horses, and went on a special train to the scene of the hold-up, and are now on the trail of the bandits. No one was injured on the train.

The Union Pacific officers will pay \$1000 reward for each man.

Money for Sick in China. Washington (Special).—Surgeon-General Van Ryeppen has received, through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, from the Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 3, a check for \$1000 for the relief of sick or wounded sailors, marines and soldiers in China. He has cabled \$500 to the fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station, and \$500 to the medical officer in charge of the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, to be used in accordance with the wishes of the doctors.

Two Miners Killed. Shamokin, Pa. (Special).—While a wagon was being lowered in the Mount Carmel colliery a side hook broke, causing the wagon to dash 400 feet to the bottom. John Daubert and George Rusko, who were riding on the wagon, were instantly killed.

Battleship Oregon at Nagasaki. Washington (Special).—The battleship Oregon arrived at Nagasaki, Japan. She eventually will return to the United States for the complete repair of the injuries sustained in her grounding, but will first go to China.

TO LEAVE PEKIN.

THE DECISION TO WITHDRAW AMERICAN TROOPS.

NO DEFINITE AGREEMENT.

Our Government Would Have Preferred the Continuance of a Garrison, Under a Definite Understanding, Until the Chinese Government Had Permanently Resumed Its Authority.

Washington (Special).—The State Department made public the proposition of Russia to recall its minister from China and its troops from Peking, and the reply of this Government. Just when Mr. Conger and the American troops will leave Peking depends on General Chaffee, but it is reported that this week will witness the departure of the American troops from the Chinese capital.

Mr. Ade's letter explains the line along which the Government has been acting since General Chaffee arrived in Peking. He urged the immediate withdrawal of the American troops, the American minister to accompany the troops, a definite understanding between the powers until the Chinese Government had returned and resumed its authority permanently, including both its executive and its diplomatic functions. Had this concert of action between the powers been arranged—or, indeed, in the improbable event that it will be arranged—it is likely that the War Department will recall the minister of the unhealthy city as now crowded it, and would have suggested the propriety of retaining only an international garrison, as will be done, for the protection of the foreign ministers in Peking.

But there is no reason to believe that there will be that general expression of the powers in favor of a continued occupation, which will modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation. The administration has not the least expectation that a suggestion made by any of the powers will persuade Russia to alter the program she has announced. It is useless to speculate on Russia's motives. Possibly she has ulterior