

CONVICTION FOR GUILTY OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT DETERMINED.

In an Address He Gives the Investigating Committee of the War Department Unlimited Scope and Authority.—All Classes Represented.

The commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the administration of the war department in relation to its conduct of the Hispano-American war began its labors formally last Monday. The commission effected an organization by electing Gen. Granville D. Swift, president; Mr. Richard Weightman, secretary; and Maj. Stephen C. Mills, of the regular army, recorder.

The president is understood to be thoroughly pleased with the personnel of the commission. It was his effort to secure as members of the commission men of the highest character and standing, in whose opinions and judgment the country would have all confidence. He desired also to have represented on the board all phases of public and political feeling, every section of the country and all classes of business—professional, commercial and military.

In addressing the commission the president said, among other things: "Gentlemen—Before suggesting the matter which shall constitute your investigation, I desire to express my appreciation to each of you for your willingness to accept the patriotic service to which you have been invited. You are to perform what are the highest public duties that can fall to a citizen, and your unselfishness in undertaking it makes me profoundly grateful."

"There has been in many quarters, severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospital and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges, and make the fullest examination of the administration of the war department in all of its branches, with the view to establishing the truth or falsity of these accusations."

"I put upon you no limit to the scope of your investigation. Of all details connected with the army, I invite the closest scrutiny and examination, and shall afford every faculty for the most searching inquiry. The records of the war department and the assistance of its officers shall be subject to your call. "I can not impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough and complete that your report, when made, will fix the responsibility for any failure or fault by reason of neglect, incompetency or maladministration upon the officers and the responsible authorities—for if it be found that the evils complained of have existed."

"The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not the citizens who promptly responded to the call of duty have been neglected or mistreated to which they so willingly gave their service. If there have been wrongs committed, the wrong-doers must not escape conviction and punishment."

EIGHT MINERS KILLED.

Disaster Explodes in Mine at Brownsville, Pa.
Eight miners were killed last Friday in the Empire mine at Brownsville, Pa. The disaster was caused by a gas explosion resulting from the careless exposure of a naked lamp by one of the miners. More than a hundred men narrowly escaped with their lives. The dead are:

- James Hall, 27 years of age; wife and one child.
- John Bennett, driver, 22; single.
- Harry Hays, 17; single.
- John Harrison, colored, 35; wife and two children.
- Salem Harrison, colored, 25; single.
- William Pritchard, 50; wife and seven children.
- John Cartwright, 30; wife.
- Robert Davidson, 45; single.

Startling statements were brought out at the inquest over the bodies of the victims. The mine boss, who lives near Brownsville, under a fire of questions from the mine inspectors Henry Farran, fire boss, told of having found and reported gas in parts of the mine. James Broderick, mine boss, stated that he knew there was gas in places, and both knew there was gas k'afala and both acknowledged that they allowed the men to go into dangerous places with naked lamps.

President Visits a Hospital.

Unannounced, President McKinley a few days ago made a personal inspection of the hospital at Fort Meyer, Virginia. The President carefully inspected the kitchen and examined the food supplied to the hospital patients. At the conclusion of his examination he expressed himself as well satisfied with the arrangements made for caring for the sick, but desired it to be understood that the patients were to want for nothing that would improve their condition or render them more comfortable. The patients were particularly pleased at the visit of the President, and Maj. Davis said, as the party left the hospital, that it would do more to cheer up the sick men than any quantity of medicine.

Maria Teresa Fledged.

The wrecking company at Santiago engaged under Lieutenant Hobson in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser after being got afloat was taken in tow by the Potomac and, conveyed by the cruiser Newark, the Scorpion and the Alvarado, proceeded for Guantanamo Bay, Sunday. The successful issue of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the firing of National salutes and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined, disturbing the noon siesta.

Prisoners Revolt.

The deputy for French Guiana has received information of the outbreak of a mutiny among the convicts at Cayenne. A large body of prisoners revolted, murdered their guards and captured the military stores, and are now trying to effect the release of 4,000 other prisoners still in confinement. Military assistance is urgently sought from Martinique.

Cervera Deplores the Injustices.

Before Admiral Cervera landed at Sanander from the steamer City of Rome last Thursday, the local authorities went on board the transport to welcome him home. In response to their greetings the admiral thanked them for their courtesy and said that he needed consolation after undergoing such heroic, but barren sacrifices as he and his men had experienced. He spoke with bitterness of the situation in which his sailors were placed. They had returned calmly, having done their duty, but were met with sadness by the atmosphere of injustice which enveloped public opinion.

RELEASING CUBAN PRISONERS.

A Havana Paper Argues That the American Methods Are the Most Substantial.

The Cuban cabinet composed of the colonial secretaries meets daily, and pardon is granted to a great number of prisoners, who are thereupon turned into the streets of Havana.

La Lucha, in an editorial recently treating upon the question of the future of Cuba, concludes with saying: "The only difference between ourselves and the Americans is that they occupy themselves with material interests and the organization of public health, while we waste our time on empty and sonnets to the moon as a solution of our very terrestrial problem. We are supporters and followers of ideals and the muses, while they are stanch dependents upon reality and earthly things. We are of heaven and they are of the earth. Victory, therefore, cannot be doubtful, unless we change our tastes, ambitions and temperament."

Capt. A. Blanco, amplifying his decree of August 22, has pardoned 119 persons who were exiled from the island for all kinds of crimes.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

President McKinley Receives Them at the White House and Extends Congratulations.

President McKinley Wednesday informally received a delegation of about a dozen members of the Roosevelt Rough Rider regiment. A majority of them were from New Mexico and are en route home.

Each of the callers was presented individually to the president, who, after greeting them personally, talked with them as if they were a body in an informal manner. "Your record is one," he said, "of which the entire nation is proud. I tell people who talk with me about the Rough Riders, that you led the best of the way to Santiago, and that you hardly stopped until you arrived there. "You have not only done well," he said, "but I have no doubt you would have done even better to serve your country in an emergency."

The response was that they would be to a man. "We want our colors to raise a brigade instead of a regiment, next time," said one of the younger members of the party.

MOVEMENTS TOWARD PEACE.

At Santiago 1,200 soldiers are on the sick list.

Secretary Alger inspected the camps at Chickamauga Park last Thursday.

Gen. Garcia, the Cuban leader, will visit Washington in the near future.

Gen. Alger inspected the hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., last Saturday.

Tuesday the Spanish troops at San Juan, Porto Rico, began embarking for Spain.

There were 500 serious cases of sickness among the soldiers at Camp Wikoff last Wednesday.

The United States Peace commissioners arrived in London on their way to Paris last Saturday.

Spanish prisoners at Manila, who are in the hands of rebels, are suffering from the necessities of life.

The Philippine insurgents are experiencing difficulty in raising taxes with which to maintain their army.

Corporal Bernard Bohn and Private Morris, both of the Eleventh Infantry, were killed by lightning at Porto Rico.

Convicts who fought in the war against the United States have received a pardon from the Spanish Queen Regent.

Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pa., will probably be abandoned soon, the army being sent to Cuba or to camps in the South.

General Woodford, late minister to Spain will not return to his former post. His presence at Madrid might revive bitter feelings.

Charges are made against the Philippine rebels of brutal treatment of prisoners. An American officer has been sent to investigate the matter.

The Rough Riders' horses were sold at auction in New York last Tuesday. There were 1,007 of the horses and their prices ranged between \$15 and \$30.

It is said that the Rothschilds will loan Spain \$25,000,000 as soon as the treaty of peace is signed. The Almadan silver mines will be taken as security.

The meeting of the peace commissioners at Porto Rico continue without friction. Spanish troops are leaving the island as fast as transports can be supplied.

Secretary Alger received the troops at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., last Tuesday. He denies that he offered his resignation to the president a few weeks ago.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has sent a message to the government through Gen. Pando, his second in command, to the effect that the army in Cuba will do its duty in the event of the failure of the peace commission and a renewal of hostilities.

The quartermaster's department claims that much of the illness among the soldiers was due to their refusal to drink boiled water which the government furnished.

The United States insists on an immediate evacuation of Cuba by Spain's troops. There was a desire on the part of Spain to keep her troops in Havana until next spring.

Two representatives from Manila, delegated by Aguinaldo, are now on their way to see President McKinley in the interest of ultimate independence for the Philippines.

The sickness among the American troops at Porto Rico is still increasing, and at last reports there were 2,500 ill in Gen. Ernest's brigade.

Twenty Spanish vessels, including twelve steamers, at Manila, have completed their transfer to the American flag and a majority of them have now proceeded on coasting voyages.

The peace commission at Havana has requested the United States to grant them a special credit, for the purpose of relieving the distress of needy Americans on the island of Cuba.

Brigadier General G. A. Garretson, in his official report of the battle near Yauco, Porto Rico, July 26, in which the position of the enemy was stormed, recommended for promotion for gallantry, Capt. Webb C. Hayes, of the First Ohio cavalry.

Applications for the discharge of soldiers must go through the regular army channels. The influence of senators, congressmen and other officials has no weight whatever at the war department.

Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, in a message to President McKinley, reasserted that his people would be friendly to America, and asks only that the islands be not returned to Spanish domination.

C. W. Metcalf of Cleveland is making an effort to have Gen. Otis removed. Otis is now in command of the troops at Manila. Mr. Metcalf's son died in a pestilence camp at San Francisco which was selected by Gen. Otis.

FRENCH PEOPLE HEAR A WARNING.

PICQUART'S PREDICTION.

Intimates That Reps and Rascals, Found in Accused Prisoners' Cells, Are Not Always Evidence of Suicide—Dreyfus Examination.

The trial of Col. Picquart and M. Loholis, a lawyer, on the charge of revealing documents concerning the national defense, was to have begun at Paris a few days ago before the correctional tribunal. The public prosecutor, however, asked for an adjournment on the ground that the prosecution of Col. Picquart on the charge of forgery and using forged documents had been ordered by the military prison war. M. Loholis, who was counsel for M. Zola during the latter's famous trial, indignantly opposed the adjournment, which he said was an attempt to bander Col. Picquart into the clutches of the military authorities.

Col. Picquart then rose and made a statement, which caused a sensation. He said: "This is, perhaps, the last time I shall speak in public. I shall sleep, perhaps, in the military prison of Cherche Midi. Therefore, I wish to declare that if I find there the strangling cord of Le Mercier Picard, or the razor of Col. Henry, it will be murder for I have no idea of committing suicide."

The audience was intensely moved and shouted "Vive Picquart."

The judges, however, after a short deliberation, decided to indefinitely adjourn the case, and Col. Picquart was led away between policemen.

Le Mercier Picard, the man referred to by Col. Picquart, was a detective, understood to have been employed in squads of twenty or thirty, inquiring the way to Santiago, and that you hardly stopped until you arrived there.

"You have not only done well," he said, "but I have no doubt you would have done even better to serve your country in an emergency."

The response was that they would be to a man. "We want our colors to raise a brigade instead of a regiment, next time," said one of the younger members of the party.

Secretary Alger inspected the camps at Chickamauga Park last Thursday.

Gen. Garcia, the Cuban leader, will visit Washington in the near future.

Gen. Alger inspected the hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., last Saturday.

Tuesday the Spanish troops at San Juan, Porto Rico, began embarking for Spain.

There were 500 serious cases of sickness among the soldiers at Camp Wikoff last Wednesday.

The United States Peace commissioners arrived in London on their way to Paris last Saturday.

Spanish prisoners at Manila, who are in the hands of rebels, are suffering from the necessities of life.

The Philippine insurgents are experiencing difficulty in raising taxes with which to maintain their army.

Corporal Bernard Bohn and Private Morris, both of the Eleventh Infantry, were killed by lightning at Porto Rico.

Convicts who fought in the war against the United States have received a pardon from the Spanish Queen Regent.

Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pa., will probably be abandoned soon, the army being sent to Cuba or to camps in the South.

General Woodford, late minister to Spain will not return to his former post. His presence at Madrid might revive bitter feelings.

Charges are made against the Philippine rebels of brutal treatment of prisoners. An American officer has been sent to investigate the matter.

The Rough Riders' horses were sold at auction in New York last Tuesday. There were 1,007 of the horses and their prices ranged between \$15 and \$30.

It is said that the Rothschilds will loan Spain \$25,000,000 as soon as the treaty of peace is signed. The Almadan silver mines will be taken as security.

The meeting of the peace commissioners at Porto Rico continue without friction. Spanish troops are leaving the island as fast as transports can be supplied.

Secretary Alger received the troops at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., last Tuesday. He denies that he offered his resignation to the president a few weeks ago.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has sent a message to the government through Gen. Pando, his second in command, to the effect that the army in Cuba will do its duty in the event of the failure of the peace commission and a renewal of hostilities.

The quartermaster's department claims that much of the illness among the soldiers was due to their refusal to drink boiled water which the government furnished.

The United States insists on an immediate evacuation of Cuba by Spain's troops. There was a desire on the part of Spain to keep her troops in Havana until next spring.

Two representatives from Manila, delegated by Aguinaldo, are now on their way to see President McKinley in the interest of ultimate independence for the Philippines.

The sickness among the American troops at Porto Rico is still increasing, and at last reports there were 2,500 ill in Gen. Ernest's brigade.

Twenty Spanish vessels, including twelve steamers, at Manila, have completed their transfer to the American flag and a majority of them have now proceeded on coasting voyages.

The peace commission at Havana has requested the United States to grant them a special credit, for the purpose of relieving the distress of needy Americans on the island of Cuba.

Brigadier General G. A. Garretson, in his official report of the battle near Yauco, Porto Rico, July 26, in which the position of the enemy was stormed, recommended for promotion for gallantry, Capt. Webb C. Hayes, of the First Ohio cavalry.

Applications for the discharge of soldiers must go through the regular army channels. The influence of senators, congressmen and other officials has no weight whatever at the war department.

Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, in a message to President McKinley, reasserted that his people would be friendly to America, and asks only that the islands be not returned to Spanish domination.

C. W. Metcalf of Cleveland is making an effort to have Gen. Otis removed. Otis is now in command of the troops at Manila. Mr. Metcalf's son died in a pestilence camp at San Francisco which was selected by Gen. Otis.

NEWS NOTES.

Twenty thousand Odd Fellows paraded in Boston last Wednesday.

Hazen S. Pingree has been renominated by the Republicans of Michigan for governor.

Capt. Brooks, of the yacht Chispa was murdered by pirates at Sausalita, Cal., last week.

The wheat crop of Manitoba this season will be 40,000,000 bushels against 20,000,000 last year.

Cadet Philip Smith has been suspended from West Point one year without pay for hazing.

Policeman Tuxford of Chicago was killed by Clarence White, a burglar, whom he was trying to arrest.

Three men locked August Arnold, a Chicago saloonkeeper in his ice chest and then robbed the safe of \$10.

Acting secretary of state Adee was given a special commission by president McKinley, making him actually secretary of State.

Dense clouds of smoke covered Lake Superior last Monday and Tuesday. Twelve vessels were wrecked representing a loss of \$350,000.

Scientist Kennedy of New York will have a stand trial for the death of Emeline Reynolds who was found murdered some weeks ago.

Ex-United States Senator William W. Eaton died Wednesday morning at Hartford, Conn., aged 84. He was stricken with paralysis Sunday.

Several masked men hid up a train within a mile of the Kansas City depot, blew up the express car and are alleged to have secured a large sum.

The German bark Olga arrived at Philadelphia a few days ago. Six members of her crew, including the captain and mate, died of scurvy on the ocean.

To entertain President McKinley during the Knights Templar Conclave at Pittsburg next month, Christopher Magee, of that city, will spend \$15,000.

St. Patrick's church at Audenried, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., is slowly sinking into an abandoned coal mine and the entire building is likely to disappear.

Gen. Merritt who has returned to this country from Manila, will marry Miss Laura Williams before he leaves for Paris. He is one of the advisors of the peace commission.

Major General "Joe" Wheeler accepted an invitation to be commander of the mounted division in the grand parade during the Knights Templar conclave in Pittsburg.

The body of Jennie Hickey was found in the lake at Chicago last Monday. Her body was recovered and she was shown that she had been strangled to death and then thrown into the water.

Mrs. C. L. Foster of Louisville, Ky., sent her 4-year-old child to the drugstore for quinine Monday and soon after the child died. Mrs. Foster died. It is believed the child was given poison by mistake.

Sir Arthur Curtis, an English nobleman, searching for gold in the Klondike, has disappeared. Indians want \$1,000 reward for finding the body, and this leads his friends to believe that he met with foul play.

By means of poisoned wheat thousands of sparrows have perished at Mishawake, Ind. It now develops that these birds are killed and shipped to Michigan where a bounty is paid for sparrows' heads. Indiana pays no bounty.

General Nelson A. Miles will in a few days receive from the chief bankers in New York and prominent commercial men an invitation to banquet in his honor, which will be held in this city next month, the date to be set by General Miles.

The dismembered body of the young woman found at Bridgeport, Conn., has been positively identified as that of Miss Emma Gill, a domestic. She was employed at Hartford, Conn., and her suitor, Harry Foster, has been arrested on suspicion.

Chris. Shuh, a German miner of Lehigh River, who was bound over for killing Julius Baldash, a Spaniard, during a heated argument and quarrel at the outbreak of the recent war, was released by the court a few days ago as no indictment was found.

Mrs. Temperance Hollis, who died at Del., a few days ago, was 127 years old, according to the certificate filed with the health department. She was buried from the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Margaret Woods, who is 75 years of age.

A decision was handed down in the supreme court at Madison, Wis., recently which upholds the law forbidding the printing of a candidate's name in two columns of the official ballot and practically knocks out fusion in this state in the future.

A Train Load of Silver.

A train bearing 10,000,000 ounces of silver bullion from Philadelphia to San Francisco, is now on its way to the Federal government's method of transporting the precious metals being its mints. The shipment is to be made on a special freight train guarded by 400 soldiers and detectives. This amount means nearly 500 tons or fifteen carloads. The express charges on any such quantity, at anything like schedule rates, would be an item which even the United States treasury could not afford to figure on. Assistant secretary Vandellip, of the treasury department, has been in Chicago for the purpose of making the definite arrangements.

Forty Thousand Men for Cuba.

It is the present intention of the administration to send to Cuba as a garrison force about 40,000 troops, in addition to the force now in Santiago under command of General Lawton.

Within two weeks orders will be issued for the movement to Cuba of the first 10,000 of the permanent garrison, and it is the expectation now that they will sail from the United States about October 10. These troops will be followed quickly by others, until the entire force of 40,000 has been established on the island.

Havana Now Admits Supplies.

The supplies on the steamer Comal, intended for the relief of starving Cubans, will probably be landed at Havana now free of duty. A dispatch to the Herald says that in answer to a second requisition, the American commission in Havana, the Spaniards have replied virtually granting the principle for which the Americans contended.

The Spaniards have all along tried to collect \$60,000 in custom duties on the cargo.

Bleached to Death.

The Rev. H. F. Schnellendressler died in the hospital at Plainfield, N. J., the other night from a violent attack of hemorrhage. He was attacked three weeks ago with gastritis, which developed in hemorrhages. These refused to yield to treatment and death finally resulted from exhaustion.

Yellow Fever and Malaria.

Two deaths from yellow fever, one from pneumonia and 25 believed to have been caused by malaria, are reported to have occurred since August 20 among Ray's troops and the companies of the Third volunteers.

COMMISSIONERS URGED TO HURRY.

CUBANS SUFFERING.

The Evacuations of the Spaniards Must Begin October 15—Protest Against the Removal of the Columbus Monument.

The officials at Washington are watching with interest the progress being made by the Military Commission at Havana in securing the evacuation of Cuba. The commission has been very slow in making reports to the war department, but from the latest received it appears that the body would like to have more definite instructions as to procedure.

It seems that the Spanish side has said that they could not begin the evacuation of the island until the 1st of November, and that it could not be completed before the 28th of February. In view of the alarming state of the Cubans, who are suffering from hunger and the inability in the present uncertain conditions to obtain work, the president decided that he could not assent to the consumption of so much time. Therefore, he caused the commission to be instructed to demand that the evacuation by the Spaniards begin not later than October 15, and that it be completed by December 31.

What the result of this demand will be is not yet known, but it is said that the administration is determined to tolerate no dilatory tactics on the part of the Spanish forces in leaving the island, although desiring to permit reasonable indulgence.

Notice has also been taken of the expressed purpose of the Spanish Captain General to remove from the island the remains of Christopher Columbus with part of the surmounting monument. If a monument is not a permanent fixture, then it is hard to decide what is, and it is possible that attention will be called to the infraction of the terms of the protocol, although this must be done with haste in order to succeed in its object, as the removal is said to be fixed for Tuesday.

The officials of the war department pronounced to be without foundation the alarmist stories coming from sources in San Francisco that Germany had shown a disposition to arm the Philippine insurgents with a view to inciting them to harass the American army at Manila.

A Madrid dispatch says that the ministerial authority has declared that the United States government has no right to a protectorate over any of the islands of the Philippine group and that the Spanish peace commissioners will energetically defend Spain's rights to their possession.

EMPEROR YIELDS HIS POWER.

China Now Governed by the Dowager Empress—Reform Edicts Caused the Change.

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 from 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 to remain in peace, but so soon as he attempted to act on his own initiative his practical deposition was the result. His principal adviser, Kang Yuoni, the Cantonese reformer, fled in spite of the vigorous attempts made to arrest him, and it is said he is now on his way to Shanghai.

Although there is no positive confirmation, all the evidence tends to the conviction that the emperor of China is dead. A private dispatch says he died on September 21, directly he issued the edict giving the dowager the regency. Nobody doubts that Yang Hsueh-shan, the former premier, who died at Washington in 1895, are both innocent of the charge of poisoning the emperor.

CANADA GREETES AMERICAN SEAMEN.

The Cruiser Marblehead Participates in the Exercises Honoring Champlain.

Last Wednesday the Canadian people paid a magnificent tribute to the memory of the French explorer Champlain, who 290 years ago founded the city of Quebec. To Americans the most interesting feature of the occasion was the hearty and enthusiastic reception given to Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead and his marines and sailors. Three British warships, the Renown, the Indefatigable and the Talbot, arrived several days ago to participate in the ceremonies, but owing to the weather did not get the spirited reception given the battered and bruised Old Marblehead and her little handful of Yankee sailors fresh from the stormy scenes on the south coast of Cuba.

Fatal Sham Naval Battle.

A representation of the Manila naval battle was one of the attractions at the Pittsburg Exposition last week. Thursday night after the preliminary shots had been fired the time approached for the blowing up of the opposing vessel. When this occurred two bodies were seen being hurled through the air which the spectators considered part of the performances. The two men, however, were really killed. They were G. C. Adams, who had charge of the battle and his assistant, Charles Miller. The bomb explosion was premature.

An Epidemic May Result.

The condition of the Spanish prisoners at Manila is beginning to excite anxiety among the military officers. Eleven thousand of these prisoners are quartered in churches and other public buildings within the narrow confines of the walled city, where most of the Spanish people live, where the American garrison is necessarily quartered and where Gen. Otis has located the army headquarters, the Spaniards having not the least knowledge of the laws of sanitation.

\$10,000,000 Tobacco Deal.

Practically all details of the negotiations for the purchase of Drummond's big tobacco plant in St. Louis by the American Tobacco Company have been closed. The price to be paid is said to be on a basis of \$10,000,000. This money will not be paid in cash, a certain number of the shareholders of the Drummond Company having consented to take stock in the new company.

Cubans Taunting Spaniards.

Disturbances in public places between Cubans and Spaniards at Havana are becoming frequent. The Cubans are assuming an insolent and abusive manner in their treatment of the Spaniards, whom they lose no opportunity of openly referring to as "vaqueros." Many of them wear in their hats Cuban flags, the lone star of which acts upon the Spanish officers as does a red rag upon a bull.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

Spontaneous Combustion Causes a Terrible Disaster at Toledo—Victims Hurled Through the Air and Found Battered to a Crisp—Loss \$450,000.

Eight men cremated and eight more fatally burned is the result of the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo, O. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the Union grain elevator, owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co., Tuesday caused this terrible destruction of life. None of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

The list of dead, so far, is as follows: Grace Parks, aged 18; John Carr, shoveler; Fred Garrett, shoveler; Everett Smith, machinist; unknown Polish shoveler; another shoveler, unknown. The following are missing and are believed to have been burned inside the building; Frank Van Hoesen, grain inspector; Samuel Alexander, weigher; Harold Pappert, son of Supt. W. J. Parks; Charles Keefe, engineer; Davenport and Brinkerhoff, shovelers.

William J. Parks, the superintendent after being blown through a window of the lower story, was conscious for a moment, and said that a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he knew there were about 20 men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of those who are now alive will survive the burns and bruises with which they are covered. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator, three children of Pappert, the son of Supt. W. J. Parks, Charles Keefe, engineer; Davenport and Brinkerhoff, shovelers.

The river cut off escape on one side and the flames seemed to be less fierce there. The families of a dozen men 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. It was learned that the force of 20 men expected to load 80,000