

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The Spanish authorities at San Juan have offered Admiral Schley 6,000 tons of coal at \$6 per ton.

The Italian government has proposed to the powers that immediate action be taken against anarchists.

Mail advices from Japan state that another formidable rebellion against Japanese rule has broken out in Formosa.

Aguinaldo still maintains that his government is kindly disposed towards ours and that relations will continue friendly.

The president has appointed Fred Page Tustin, of Oregon, commissioner for the district of Alaska, to reside at Wrangell.

The London Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Luigi, the assassin of the Austrian empress, belonged to an organized gang of anarchists, whose purpose is to murder crowned heads of Europe.

The streets of Havana are crowded with beggars since the closing of the soup kitchens. There is almost a total lack of food and clothing, and men, women and children are dying by inches from disease and hunger.

The Spanish minister of war, General Correa, has issued instructions for the return of the Spanish troops in the West Indies. The sick are to leave first and the archives will be brought to Spain with the arms, ammunition, flags and material stored in Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is no longer a secret that Germany is the only nation from which the government apprehends trouble in the settlement of the Philippine question, and it is to avert the commitment of an overt act that the president determined to strengthen Rear Admiral Dewey's command as to make it superior to the German fleet in Asiatic waters.

More troops are to go to Manila at once. The Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington and the Oregon recruits will comprise the expedition. The late order of the war department on the subject has been directly reversed. There is much conjecture as to the cause for the sudden change of policy. The war department announces that the move is merely in furtherance of a plan to garrison the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is also said the new plan includes 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba.

A Jesuit priest has been shot for persuading rebels to desert Aguinaldo.

At the coming meeting of rebel leaders at Malolos, the majority, it is said, will vote for autonomy under the protection of America.

An edict has been published extending the postal operations throughout the Chinese empire, and replacing the present system of government couriers.

The former rebel chief, Isabelo Artacho, who was condemned to death by Aguinaldo for treachery in May, and was reprieved and escaped, is leading 15,000 men against Aguinaldo. Artacho is backed by priests.

Secretary Long has directed that the battle-ship which is to be built by the Union Iron works, San Francisco, shall be named the Ohio. The cramps will build the Maine, and the Newport News Company the Missouri.

With a fierce fire in its hold, the steamer Evelyn, Captain G. F. Horner, from Hueva, Spain, heavily loaded with sulphur ore, has put into its pier at Locust Point, Md. It is remarkable that the ship and all those on board were saved from a terrible death in mid-ocean.

The steamship Gloucester, which arrived at Boston from Baltimore, reports that she collided with the Gloucester schooner Alico Jordan off Martha's Vineyard, and that nine of the Jordan's crew were drowned. Seven of the crew were saved by the Gloucester.

The insurgents are reported to have changed their plans, and instead of evacuating all the suburbs of Manila, as expected by Otis, have moved from Ermita to Santana, where they appear to be concentrating. It is reported that Aguinaldo ordered this place held at all costs.

Joseph F. Villier, a street-car motorman, his 2-year-old child and a woman named Nellie McGuffin were found dead in a room in a hotel at Louisville, Ky. From notes found, left by the woman, it was learned that she had given Villier and the child morphine in wine, but finding this would not be effective, had shot him through the temple and then turned the revolver upon herself, death being instantaneous in each case. The child was already dead from the effect of the drug.

Minor News Items.

Russia's common soldier gets \$2.25 a year.

Our daily output of powder is 16,000 tons.

Cuba has 16,000,000 acres of virgin forest.

War has doubled the price of army horses.

Italy's war department utilizes \$45,000,000 a year.

LATER NEWS.

Reports from Canton say the revolution is assuming alarming proportions.

The cabinet council has reappointed General Zurlinden, ex-minister of war, military governor of Paris.

James Wyland, living near Climax, Or., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a rifle.

A threshing engine on the Collins farm, near Vancouver, Wash., exploded, seriously injuring four employees.

Calixto Garcia has arrived at Jiguaní on his way to Santiago. He will probably visit the United States, where his daughter is ill.

Two horses attached to a wagon at Dayton, Or., backed over the bank of the Yamhill river and fell 150 feet, landing in 12 feet of water. Both animals were rescued uninjured.

El Proveni, a Santiago paper, declares that the fruits of victory shall not be snatched from the grasp of the Cubans after they have fought and bled for 30 years to obtain them.

The coalminer's strike in the third pool at Monongahela, Pa., is over and work has been resumed in all the pits pending a settlement of the differences by arbitration. Two thousand miners are affected.

The wreck of the American ship Emily W. Whitney is reported from Shanghai, and a number of the crew lost. She was lost in a typhoon, which caused the abandonment of the German ship Trinidad.

Pittsburg conductors and brakemen are on the eve of a strike. They demand that their wages be increased sufficiently to place them on an equality of the pay received by their brethren in other parts of the country.

According to the report current it is believed at Samoa that if her majesty's ship Ringdove had not been at Apia, the Germans would have hoisted the German flag there on Malietoa's death, and proclaimed the annexation of Samoa.

General Lawton intends to receive General Garcia as an honored guest. As he now holds no official position in the Cuban army, he will be treated by the American commander as a distinguished private citizen and a great soldier.

An order issued by the war department states that the ordnance department has a sufficient supply of smokeless powder cartridges for the arms of 45 caliber. These cartridges are to be used in actual operations only. The black powder cartridges are to be used in target practice.

The southern part of Spain has been visited by terrible floods. At the village of Herrera, near Cadiz, 80 persons were drowned, and a great number of cattle perished. The olive harvest is lost. This is especially true in the provinces of Seville and Grenada. There have been many deaths in other parts of the flooded country.

Confidence in the American government is general among the Filipino leaders since the Malo Los conference.

Frightful misery and immense damage will be caused if the eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues on the alarming scale it has reached in the last few days.

It is said that Garcia's action was a surprise to the Cubans. His resignation was sent to General Gomez and by him accepted without consultation of the Cuban civil authorities.

Christian Brownfield, an old resident of the Puget Sound country, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train, near Roy, Wash. He was deaf and 79 years of age.

The Filipino congress has favorably impressed the Europeans, who have witnessed its proceedings. It is believed that its deliberations will result in a petition to President McKinley to establish a protectorate.

Nearly one-tenth of the entire population of Plainwell, Mich., is ill from eating canned beef at a church social. Fifty-five persons were poisoned, 20 are dangerously ill and four are expected to die, the doctors having expressed no hope of their recovery.

The aggregate value of lands in the state of Washington as returned by the county boards of equalization amounts to \$68,091,971, but as valued by the state board of equalization, they amount to \$75,756,359. The aggregate value of improvements upon land was placed at \$10,330,331, but reduced by the state board to \$7,267,687.

The Filipinos are said to have entered on a campaign of conquest against Cebu and Iloilo. American warships have been dispatched from Manila for the scene of the conflict. The crews of the insurgent vessels are said to have already committed several questionable acts. Twenty Spanish steamers have been transferred to the American flag.

Full reports of the damage wrought by the recent hurricane in the Barbadoes have been made. They show that the destruction of property was not overestimated, though the loss of life was somewhat smaller than was supposed at first. As it was, the reports show 160 fatalities. Fifty thousand persons were made homeless by the storm. Full damage is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

America's wheat crop for 1898 is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels.

Every Spaniard is liable to be called to military service on attaining 20 years of age.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions shows that there were 5,336 pensioners residing in the state of Washington on June 30 last, and they were paid \$780,877 during the year just closed. In Oregon there were 4,982, who drew \$712,008 during the 12 months embraced in the report.

TEN PERSONS CREMATED

Disastrous Grain Elevator Fire in Toledo.

FIFTEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED

Several Were Blown Out of Windows by the Shock-Fire Caused by Spontaneous Combustion.

Toledo, O., Sept. 22.—Ten cremated and 15 seriously injured is the record of the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. at 9 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. The dead are:

Samuel Alexander, Bert Wainwright, Fred Garret, Harold Parks, John Smith, Grace Parks, Frank Van Housen, John Carr, W. J. Parks, and an unknown man.

The injured are: David Kemp, Barney Welch, Charles Keifer, Fred Pardigillis, Charles Brookseer, Ed Elliott, Everett Smith, Hamilton Parks, W. C. Jordan, Peter Haas, Al Baldie and four others, names unknown.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, after being blown through the window of the lower story, was conscious for a moment, and said that about 8:30 a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he thought there were about 20 men at work on the seven floors of the great building.

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 17-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found, being either blown to atoms or cremated.

All over Toledo houses were shaken by the explosion, as by an earthquake, and windows were shattered for blocks around. Very soon afterward flames burst from all sides of the elevator. 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 of the fire. The river cut off escape on one side, and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen men who worked within rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers and fathers made a scene indescribable.

It was learned that a force of 20 men had been in the building, their purpose having been to load 80,000 bushels of grain during the night. No one of the entire number could be seen in any part of the building, and it was impossible to reach them in any way.

William Parks was found first. He was 20 feet from the building, frightfully burned and his clothes almost entirely torn off. He had been hurled from his place in the main room through a window, and his agonizing cries were most pitiful.

Another employe, John Carr, was buried from the fifth floor of the building, and was found bleeding and burned, with many bones broken. He did not long survive.

Fireman David Kemp and Charles Keifer, the engineer, were found at their places in the engine-room. They were wounded by falling timbers and their faces were charred to a crisp by the flames.

The little daughter of William Parks was sitting at the desk in the office at the time of the explosion, and was hurled out of the door. She walked down the elevation on which the building stands and dropped down, to be carried away unconscious, suffering from wounds from which she cannot recover.

John Smith was fatally burned. He was literally disembowled, and was taken to the hospital to die.

The missing men are doubtless all dead. No trace can be found of any of them, and as they were employed at the top of the elevator, their chances for escape were but slight.

The heat became so intense that 20 cars standing on the siding near the building were added to the loss. The fire department had a hard struggle to save other elevator property. The bridge across the Maumee river was on fire several times, but outside the loss of the elevator, the damage is slight.

Mr. Paddock, a member of the firm owning the plant, said there was between 600,000 and 600,000 bushels of grain in storage at the time, the most of it being winter wheat. The property and the grain is an entire loss, and will reach \$550,000. The damage to adjoining property is \$8,000. At 12:30 o'clock the flames were under control. Superintendent William Parks and one of the unknown men died early this morning from their injuries, making the total number of fatalities 10.

London, Sept. 22.—The Times' Candia correspondent says the Mussulmans are yielding up only obsolete arms, and have not yet brought in any Martini rifles.

Regulars Ordered West.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Orders were issued today to the commanding officer at Montank directing that headquarters and one battalion of the First United States cavalry, to be designated by the regimental commander, proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and the remainder of the regiment to the department of Dakota, to relieve the troops of the Eighth cavalry.

All beggars in Italy must be duly licensed.

AN UNEXPECTED VISIT.

President McKinley Inspected Fort Myer Hospital.

Washington, Sept. 22.—President McKinley this afternoon made a personal inspection of the hospital at Fort Myer, Va. Accompanied by Adjutant-General Corbin, the president left the White House at 1:30 P. M., and drove unannounced to the fort. He proceeded directly to the hospital, and, introducing himself to Major Davis, the United States army surgeon in charge of the hospital, informed him that he had come to make an inspection of the institution and to pay his respects to the patients and those in charge.

Major Davis, the attendants and patients alike were surprised and gratified at the honor done them by the president, and he was afforded every opportunity to make a thorough examination of the hospital. The president passed an hour and a half in the various wards and departments of the institution, going from cot to cot and extending a personal greeting to each one of nearly 400 patients. Major Davis presented him to each of the assistant surgeons and nurses, and later the president talked informally to the convalescent patients.

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 Major Davis said, as the party left the hospital, that it would do more to cheer up the sick men than any quantity of medicine.

WEIGHTED WITH IRON.

Body of a Murdered Man Found in the Willamette.

Salem, Or., Sept. 22.—With hands and feet securely tied and each weighted with iron, a body was found floating in the Willamette river, 200 yards below the steel bridge, near the Polk county side, today. The discovery was made by boys in rowboats. Coroner Woods, of Polk county, was notified, and held an inquest on the river bank opposite Salem this afternoon. A wound made with a blunt instrument in the forehead, a knife wound below the right jaw and evidence of a hard blow in the mouth, breaking the upper jaw, were found.

The body was fairly well dressed in a brown sack suit, tan shoes, celluloid collar and cuffs, and a silk necktie. The height was about 5 feet 10. The body was one of a person partially bald-headed, with sandy hair and mustache.

The verdict of the jury was that the unknown person came to his death on or about September 12 at the hands of a person or persons unknown, by being stabbed in the neck and mouth, and thrown into the river with weights attached to his hands and feet.

TACOMA EXPOSITION BURNED

Old Man Run Over by a Fire Engine and Killed.

Tacoma, Sept. 22.—The Exposition building, the largest structure of its kind north of Portland, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Flames were discovered breaking out of the building at 1:30 o'clock. In 15 minutes the vast structure was a seething mass of fire, so hot and so fierce that no one could approach within 300 feet of it. With lightning-like rapidity the flames leaped from the building, caught the sidewalk on Tacoma avenue, and in a moment had enveloped the bridge crossing the deep ravine at that point. A moment later the roof of the horticultural building across Tacoma avenue was on fire. So intense was the heat that a number of residences on Sixth and North G streets, and on G, between Sixth and Eighth, were seriously threatened. The building was owned by the Tacoma Land Company. The total loss will aggregate \$100,000. There was no insurance.

John Flynn, 80 years old, was killed by being run over by an engine, on the way to the fire.

Few Destitute Miners Found.

Seattle, Sept. 22.—From Captain Downing, of the steam schooner Excelsior, from Copper river, it is learned that the United States gunboat Wheeling did not find many destitute miners at Copper river and Cook inlet. Commander Sebree, of the Wheeling, it is said, will report to the treasury department that the number of men applying for aid was not sufficient to justify the return of the boat to Sitka. Accordingly, the Wheeling proceeded to St. Michaels, with Governor Brady as a passenger. It is not unlikely that prospectors may need aid later in the year. The Wheeling and Excelsior were at Orca at the same time.

Not So Friendly.

Havana, Sept. 22.—The predominant feature of the situation is the feverish and widespread agitation of the Cubans in favor of the absolute independence of the island at all costs. Manifestos are circulated inviting the co-operation of Spanish merchants to this end, and pointing out that either annexation or an American protectorate would mean death to all trade with Spain in a couple of years.

Blanco Still "Not in Accord."

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Blanco cables that he is not in accord with the Cuban colonial ministry, to which the government here replied that while Spanish sovereignty maintains in Cuba he must apply autonomy, and therefore could not turn out the colonial government now in office, and appoint a new one.

There is a well in West Virginia which discharges natural gas with a roar that can be heard six miles away.

FOR CUBA AND PHILIPPINES

Troops Ordered to Embark for Our Colonies.

WASHINGTON BOYS TO GO

Also Recruits for the Second Oregon Regiment—Troops to Garrison Cuba Will Soon Leave.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The following troops at San Francisco have been ordered to Manila:

Fifty-first Iowa regiment; Twentieth Kansas regiment; First Tennessee regiment; First Washington regiment; recruits for the Second Oregon regiment.

Arrangements for the embarkation of the troops will be made at once. It was stated at the war department that no exigency had arisen which made it necessary to send the troops now at San Francisco to Manila, but the order issued today was in accordance with the general garrison for the Philippines.

It was also said the plan included 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba.

The troops to be sent to Manila under today's order will fill the complement for that station. It was stated at the quartermaster-general's department that the returning transports which have been to Manila on one trip will be used to take the troops now at San Francisco to the Philippines. Two of these steamers which will accommodate about one-half of the command are expected to arrive in a day or two. Other steamers are on their way, and will be sent back as soon as they are loaded with troops. Four steamers will be sufficient for the transportation of troops and supplies. It is believed that less time will be consumed by using these transports than in fitting up new vessels.

For Garrison Duty.

Washington, Sept. 21.—It is the present intention of the administration to send to Cuba as a garrison force of the island about 40,000 troops, in addition to the force now in Santiago, under command of General Lawton. The organizations which are to comprise the Cuban garrison have not all been designated yet, but it is assured that at least half of them will be volunteers. Within two weeks orders will be issued for the movement to Cuba of the first 1,000 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.

The rainy season in Cuba is nearly at an end, and the most delightful season of the year on the island is about to begin. During the late fall and winter months the climate in Cuba is not only enjoyable, but healthful, and with such care as will be taken for the health and comfort of the American forces to be stationed in Cuba, officials of the war department have no fear that serious illness among the men will follow the occupation of the island.

Orders Amended.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The war department has amended the orders relative to the dispatch of reinforcements to the Philippines so as to increase the number by 1,161 privates and 39 officers. These are made up of four companies of the Twenty-third infantry and recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Nebraska and First Colorado. These troops made up the expedition under General King.

AGUINALDO'S MESSAGE.

Denies That He Is Unfriendly to the Americans.

New York, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch has been received at the Associated Press office:

"Manila, Sept. 21.—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 an enemy to both parties, and without truth and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

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

Insurgents Actively Recruiting.

London, Sept. 21.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: The insurgents, ureed by constant rumors of the intention of America to re-establish Spanish rule in the archipelago, continue actively recruiting their army. Hundreds from Manila are enlisting daily, and troops are being drilled everywhere. Great diligence is exhibited in imitating the American formation and manual, particularly in volley firing. Entrenchments in certain positions are being strengthened, and a vigilant line of pickets is kept outside the suburbs. At the same time, the attitude of the insurgents is more friendly than before the evacuation.

Suicide of a Wealthy Doctor.

New York, Sept. 21.—Dr. Henry Otis Claus, 72 years of age, committed suicide in his office in this city today by shooting. He had a large practice, and was worth \$350,000. The cause of the suicide is not known.

More Spaniards Leave.

Havana, Sept. 21.—On the Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XIII, which is to sail tomorrow, will go over 1,300 passengers, mostly the wives and children of army officers.

TO SECURE DISCHARGES.

Applications Must Reach War Department Through Proper Channels.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The following statement is given out at the war department:

"The war department is just at present undergoing an experience which illustrates the alacrity with which the average American citizen hastens to his senator or representative in congress for aid in emergencies.

"The cessation of hostilities and the improbability of their renewal, with the dullness of camp life, has apparently created a feeling of restlessness among the men of the volunteers army, who, in the majority of cases, have given up positions of larger compensation, and many of whom are imploring their political representatives to obtain their discharges, and the latter, in turn, are flooding the war department with requests for prompt and immediate action. To such an abuse of privilege has this grown that the war department has been obliged to call attention to that paragraph of the army regulations which requires that all communications from subordinates to superiors must pass through military channels, and decline as a rule to entertain applications for discharges of enlisted men unless they come to it in the proper manner.

"A soldier who is desirous of securing his discharge, and has good and sufficient reasons upon which to base it, will save himself a great amount of time and trouble if he will set forth the reasons for his discharge in a letter addressed to the adjutant-general of the army and hand it to the captain of his company, who, in turn, is required to pass it along through brigade, division and corps headquarters, with their recommendation. Unless this is done, the department will send the paper back to the company commander for his recommendation, and that takes time, which may be saved by following the proper rule.

"The department has also promulgated another ruling in this connection, which is to the effect that public policy will not permit at this time the consideration of applications for discharges of men serving in the Philippines, Honolulu, Cuba and Porto Rico. The reasons for this are obvious. Aside from the question of transportation involved, and the necessity of supplying the places of men who are to be discharged with others from the States, it is to be remembered that the war is not over, and that much depends upon the results and deliberations of the peace commissioners, who have sailed for Paris."

A NEW ERA DAWNING.

Emperor of China Adopts Modern Civilization.

Peking, Sept. 21.—A remarkable series of imperial edicts have been published during the past few days. The edicts have startled the officials, while making a favorable impression upon foreign residents, who are usually skeptical as to the practical value of such orders.

The emperor has addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects Western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion, and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones. The most radical edict establishes a postal service throughout the empire. In it the emperor asks the people to cooperate with him in making the newly established system a success, assuring them that they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the empire.

A fresh edict followed, extending practically to everybody the right to memorialize the throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes.

The latest edict commands that monthly accounts be rendered of the government receipts and expenditures everywhere, and that these accounts be published.

The emperor directs that the edicts be posted throughout the country, in order that the people may see the endeavors to promote their welfare, which he is making.

A British Critic.

London, Sept. 21.—A British naval officer who has just returned from Manila says:

"What is needed is a force acquainted with the Asiatic custom. America does not seem to utilize the material she has at hand. Every one is surprised that O. F. Williams, United States consul at Manila, was not sent to Paris, instead of a lot of staff officers, who know little of the Philippines. I am satisfied that if Consul-General Wildman, who has lived among the Malays, and is familiar with British colonial methods, were given power, he could arrange satisfactory with Aguinaldo. It is suicidal folly on the part of America that he has not been accredited to Manila long ago."

"American Inhumanity."

Madrid, Sept. 21.—There is much indignation here at the fact that there were 123 deaths during the voyage among the 1,000 Spanish soldiers who have just arrived in Spain on board the Spanish transport San Ignacio Ralelero, from Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish attribute this heavy rate to the "inhumanity of the Americans in obliging the sick Spaniards to embark and make room in the hospitals for Americans."

Hurricane in Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—A destructive hurricane today swept over Southern Spain, doing great damage in the provinces of Seville and Granada. Six persons were killed, and many were injured, and a number of buildings were destroyed at Seville, and 85 houses were demolished, and many persons fell victims to the storm at Guadix, in the province of Granada.

A man's lungs may contain 200 cubic inches of air.