

THE OREGON MIST.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Two thousand stand of arms have been given up by the Boers at Pretoria. The battle-ship Oregon and 5,000 American troops will go to Taku at once.

American ships took no part in the bombardment and seizure of the Chinese forts at Taku.

A special session of congress may be called. The situation in the far East seems to demand it.

Three of the forts at Taku were completely destroyed by the bombardment from foreign ships, and the British vessel captured four Chinese torpedo boats.

Mrs. Beveridge, wife of United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, died in a sanitarium at Danville, N. Y., of heart failure. She had been ill several months.

Half of the business portion of the city of Bloomington, Ill., including five squares of the finest business blocks of the city and the court house, were destroyed by fire, with losses estimated at \$1,000,000.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty with France have been satisfactorily concluded by the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs at Rio Janeiro. France will grant a reduction of 20 per cent on the duty on Brazilian coffee.

The Pacific Oil Works Company was incorporated at Tacoma, Wash., with a capital of \$250,000, to bore for oil in a gulch, almost in the heart of the city. Sample oil from outcropping indicates rich deposit. Work will be prosecuted at once.

A dispatch from Lord Roberts sent from Pretoria, June 16, gives an official version of an attack on a British post at Zand river, June 16, by 800 Boers, with three guns. It says that General Knox, with a mixed force, drove off the Boers, who left four dead and four prisoners on the field. The British loss was Major Seymour and two men killed and nine wounded.

The French government will have 4,300 troops at Taku when the reinforcements just ordered have arrived there. They will reach Taku before June 30. The dispatch of a cruise division, which was decided upon, will give France a strong naval force, consisting of seven modern cruisers—three of the first-class and four of the second class—four gunboats and a dispatch boat.

Chinese forts at Taku fired on foreign vessels, but were soon forced to surrender.

Russia has demanded of China an indemnity of 50,000,000 taels for the damage done to the railroad from Tien Tsin to Peking.

John Vass, one of the best-known mining experts on the Pacific Coast, died of consumption at Baker City, Or., aged 46 years.

Trouble is rife in the northern part of the Republic of San Domingo. Many arrests have been made, including leaders of the former government party.

In consequence of the gravity of the situation in China, England has ordered the Seventh Bengal infantry at Simla, India, to proceed to Hong Kong.

J. C. Pardee, aged 86 years, a brakeman on the Southern Pacific train, who lives in Ashland, Or., was killed at Dunsmuir, Cal., by being run over by a train.

Information from Peking, brought to Shanghai by refugees, says that the city is in a state of panic. Incendiary fires are of nightly occurrence, and scores of outrages are reported. Women and children from Tien Tsin are pouring into Shanghai. The chief danger there is the fact that the native town, behind the European settlement, is full of bad characters, whose attitude is becoming every day more insolent and menacing.

At Needles, Cal., the federal quarantine inspector has been prevented from molesting passengers on Santa Fe trains at the state line and his authority is ignored by the railroad officials. Orders have been issued to all conductors to take up the pass of the inspector, Mr. Jenkins, if presented, and collect his fare. Jenkins has wired to Surgeon Kenyon for instructions. The conductors have also been ordered to give the inspector no information.

S. J. McCowan, superintendent of the Phoenix, Ariz., Indian Industrial School, having been directed to investigate the condition of the Pima Indians on their reservation on the Gila river, 30 miles from Phoenix, from reports that 6,000 Pimas are in great distress. Congress has appropriated \$33,000 for the relief of the Indians and rations will soon be distributed.

The tobacco trust has established a virtual boycott on independent dealers doing business in New England.

Statistics of the criminal population of the United States shows that only six per cent of the total number of criminals are women.

The Montreal Star claims it has evidence that the Clan-na-Gael planned the Weland canal explosion as a reprisal on Canada for sending troops to South Africa.

LATER NEWS.

Americans and Russians fought side by side at Tien Tsin.

Five children perished by the burning of a house at Solomonville, Arizona. Men from the U. S. S. Monocacy have been sent from Chee Foo to Tien Tsin.

Brigham H. Roberts, found guilty of unlawful cohabitation at Salt Lake, was fined \$150.

Charles Mofford, a maniac, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, slew a whole family, then killed himself.

Four miners lost their lives by an explosion in the Champion mine, Champion, Mich.

Cologne, Germany, was visited by a cyclone, which demolished many buildings and threw down a number of factory buildings.

Eight people were killed outright and 54 severely injured by a collision between a freight and excursion train near Green Bay, Wis.

Frank Gilmore, a white man, of New Orleans, was lynched by a mob for the criminal assault and brutal murder of a 60-year-old woman.

A detachment of 40 Americans were caught in ambush by Filipinos on the island of Misamis, with the result that nine were killed and 11 wounded.

Five men were killed by a cyclone which visited No Man's Land, Oklahoma. The storm swept the country for 60 miles. Thousands of cattle were stampeded and many killed and injured.

Joseph Mullet and James Fitzharris, the Irishmen, who served sentences in an English prison for complicity in the Phoenix park murders, and who arrived at New York, May 27 last, have been deported.

The great forest fires in the Huachuca mountains, in Cochise county, Arizona, have burned themselves out. Many thousand acres are denuded and \$500,000 worth of fine lumber has been destroyed. A prospector named Ned Noyes is believed to have lost his life.

Settlements in Ecuador, near the Colombian frontier, have been socked by Colombian irregular soldiers and great cruelties were inflicted upon the inhabitants, says a Guayaquil, Ecuador, dispatch. It is expected that another invasion will occur and that the Colombian regulars will participate. The situation is grave. A conflict between Colombia and Ecuador is imminent.

Ninety persons were killed and 372 wounded in the recent conflict between the troops and tenants in the Varma district, Bulgaria. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the districts of Varma, Shmala, Tirnova, Raagrand, Rutchuk and Rivostava. The government is anxious to limit the number of newspapers, and has issued stringent regulations as to the qualifications which must be possessed by the editors.

Hunter's advance column occupied Krugersdorp without opposition on June 18.

Admiral Schley's squadron, which has been in quarantine at Montevideo, has been released.

A Russian admiral was in command of the fleet that bombarded and destroyed the forts at Taku.

Railway and telegraphic communication between Cape Town and Pretoria is now completely restored.

Thieves cracked the safe of the Gamberus brewery, in Portland, Or., and escaped with between \$600 and \$700 in cash.

A young man named Robert Jackson, of Riddle, Or., accidentally shot himself while deer hunting. He was instantly killed.

By the death of David D. Wells, son of the late David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., Harvard University is richer by about \$7,000.

After July 1 the office of Indian agent at Warm Springs, Or., will be dispensed with, at which time Agent James L. Cowan will be dropped.

Hawaiians have met in convention at Honolulu and have formed an independent political party. They have already begun the fight for statehood.

The status of Washington presented to the city of Paris by the Daughters of the American Revolution has arrived in Paris. The pedestal has already been prepared, and the unveiling will take place July 8.

Uniform wages of \$3 for nine hours' work a day is demanded by the linemen working for the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, the Great Northwest Telegraph Company, the Canadian Atlantic, the Bell Telephone Company. Over 900 men have quit work owing to the refusal of the companies to accede to their demands.

Assistant Secretary Taylor has rendered a decision adverse to the appeal of James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, from the decision of the immigration officials at New York, who held them for deportation on the ground that, having been convicted of felony in connection with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Thomas Henry Brice, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882, they cannot be permitted to land in this country under our immigration laws.

By the death of Thomas E. Miacio in New York six theaters and a large fortune are left to his 15-year-old daughter Edna, his sole heir.

A monument to Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick has been set up at his birthplace, Cornwall, Conn., and it was dedicated on Memorial day.

Berlin postal authorities estimate that no fewer than 100,000 postal cards without any addresses at all are mailed in the German empire every year.

THE TICKET MADE UP

President McKinley Renominated at Philadelphia.

ROOSEVELT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Speeches of the Day Were Made by Foraker, Dwyer and the Empire State Governor.

Philadelphia, June 23.—President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the Republican National convention at 1:48 o'clock today, and an hour and 10 minutes later Governor Roosevelt, of New York, was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never before been equaled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting. There was a fine setting for today's spectacular drama. Bright peonies at either end of the stage made two flaming bits of color. Throughout the vast multitude fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the wings of a crowd of alarmed gulls beating the air. There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the South was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of candidates.

When Alabama was called, a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state rose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air, and cheer after cheer went up from the delegates in the pit, as Senator Foraker, of Ohio, strode toward the platform.

At the end of a half hour's speech, the senator placed McKinley in nomination, amid enthusiasm unbounded. Seconding speeches were made by Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Thurston, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Elm Grove state, and Governor Mount, of Indiana, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote, and several times tried to hawl him down.

Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker, and when it was over Roosevelt's nomination for the vice-presidency evoked a succession of similar demonstrations.

Lafe Young, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Dolly. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Mumford, of Secretary Long's state, and Delegate Ashton, of Washington, who came here for Bartlett Tripp. Chairman Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most dazzling dreams of the country's future. During every pause, the band played but one air, the tune which Colonel Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

At 2:14 o'clock the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both the candidates for president and vice-president unanimously, adjourned.

Governor Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. Odell, seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broad-brimmed hat to the 'continuing salutes that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed street, like a conquering hero fresh from new victories. Tonight the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all the badges, and their names are on every lip.

Roberts Found Guilty.

Salt Lake, June 23.—The jury in the case of B. H. Roberts, on trial for unlawful cohabitation, returned a verdict of guilty. Roberts, in an agreed statement of facts put before the jury, admitted that he entered into a polygamous marriage with Maggie B. Shipp and lived with her and his legal wife, Sarah Louisa. It is claimed that Roberts relies on the supreme court to reverse the verdict on technical grounds.

Strikers Wreck a Bridge.

Gunnison, Colo., June 23.—The Colorado & Southern Railroad Company's iron bridge across the Gunnison river, 2 1/2 miles above this town, was wrecked by an explosion of giant power early this morning. The explosion is believed to have been caused by sympathizers with the strikers at the coal mines, to prevent the running of trains to the mines.

The animal that first succumbs to extreme cold is the horse.

Terrible Tragedy in San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 23.—Henry E. Pike, a bookkeeper, shot and killed his former wife, and then committed suicide tonight at the home of Mrs. Pike. Pike left a letter full of abuse of his former wife, accusing her of many improprieties. Pike formerly lived at Denver, where he was in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. He came to this city about eight years ago. It is thought that his mind was deranged.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Party's Principles Adopted by the Philadelphia Convention.

Philadelphia, June 23.—The following is the text of the platform adopted by the Republican National convention: The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted the power of the United States four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced, than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people, by great majorities, issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican pledge is redeemed; and prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments.

There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed, and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

McKinley's Administration.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been, in every situation, the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

Sound Money.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of all of our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured.

Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home, competition has been stimulated and production cheapened.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country, meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet.

The Philippines.

In accepting, by the treaty of Paris, the responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine islands.

The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be accorded to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared.

The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

Portable Sawmill Blew Up.

Hamburg, N. Y., June 22.—A boiler of a portable steam engine used to propel a sawmill exploded near the village of Eden, Erie county, this evening, instantly killing three men—John Fleming, Alexander Fleming and Bert Mannoover.

Tacoma will offer a \$150 silver cup for a competitive drill between the 12 companies of the National Guard, which will celebrate there July 4.

BATTLE OF TIEN Tsin

Eight Hundred Americans in the Fight.

FOREIGNERS ARE HARD PRESSED

Reinforcements on the Way Up From Taku—Tragedy in Peking Palace News Is Very Meager.

London, June 25.—The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being reinforced Thursday. This is the situation in China, as set forth in the British government dispatch:

"Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin." says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, calling last evening, "and they apparently form a part of a supplementary force, arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there; they had a surprising number of guns." This information appears to have been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville to the Foo and telegraph thence to Shanghai.

The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior. Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of a tragedy in Peking. According to these tales, the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The English consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Peking, though precisely what is not defined. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled from information from Peking and consequently underestimated the difficulties on his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers. The consulate at Shanghai still believes the foreign ministers at Peking are safe, although Japanese reports received at Shanghai allege that up to June 15, 100 foreigners had been killed in Peking.

BAD FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

Damage Is Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Pittsburg, June 25.—Fire in one of the principal downtown business blocks today caused a loss of \$250,000, involving eight buildings, containing many office tenants. The aggregate insurance will more than cover the amount.

The fire broke out in the rear of the Eichbaum Company's printing establishment, supposedly caused by spontaneous combustion. The Eichbaum building fronted on Fifth avenue, a few doors below Wood street, was six stories high and was tenanted by many officeholders, Duff's college occupying the two upper floors and the Holmes Electric Company the third floor. Before the firemen could do much effective work the fire had communicated to the Exchange National Bank building, next door below, and from there to the Itussey building, adjoining. Simultaneously the fire extended to James Platt's saloon and restaurant and A. M. Murdock's flower store on the upper side. For a time the entire block bounded by Fifth avenue, Wood street, Diamond and Market streets seemed doomed to destruction. Immense firebrands were carried by the wind to buildings in all directions.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the rooms of Duff's Business College, where 60 or more students were at work. The extension of the flames was so rapid that these people had to run for their lives, not having time to gather their belongings together. Reports were rife that several students at perished, but it is known tonight that all escaped unhurt.

Morocco's Demand.

London, June 25.—The Times says this morning: "June 9 the government of Morocco sent a formal demand to the French government for European arbitration of the questions in dispute between Paris and Tangiers. Morocco contends that she possesses a mass of correspondence with the Algerian Deyas (Turkish governors of Algeria before the French conquest of 1830), conclusively proving that the Oasis of Tust, nearly equal distant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Fezzan, formed part of the Moorish empire and was so recognized by the predecessors of France in title."

Brady Returns to Alaska.

Washington, June 25.—It is given out here that Governor Brady, of Alaska, will return to Alaska in a few days. On May 10 the Republicans of Alaska, assembled in convention declared that Governor Brady's continuance in office was inimical to the interests of Alaska. The governor blames congress for slow legislation, and believes that he can make explanations that will be entirely satisfactory to his people.

In Rebels' Hands.

Caracas, June 25.—The Colombian revolutionists have occupied Bucaramanga, on the Venezuelan frontier. Culcuta, a town in the department of Santander, also on the Venezuelan frontier, continues in possession of the revolutionists.

Printing Pressmen Adjourned.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 25.—The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union adjourned sine die today.

PROCLAMATION TO VICEROYS

Issued by the Foreign Admirals at Taku.

London, June 25.—The admiralty has received the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Bruce:

"Taku, June 25.—No communication from the commander-in-chief in seven days or from Tien Tsin in five days. The allies hold the Taku forts and Tong Ku securely, and they will advance to the relief of Tien Tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hong Kong tomorrow and 500 from Wei Hai Wei the following day. It is believed that fighting is constantly proceeding around Tien Tsin. Our garrison there should be about 3,000 men."

The following proclamation was agreed to this morning, to be issued forthwith:

"The admirals and senior naval officers of the allied powers in China desire to make known to all viceroys and authorities along the coast and in the cities and provinces of China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and people that oppose them on their march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow countrymen."

The date that the above dispatch was sent off from Taku is not given, but it is probably June 19.

Several dispatches from Shanghai continue to recount wholesale slaughter at Peking. The soldiers and Boxers are said to be massacring each other, and the Chinese manchu are also reported to be engaged in the slaughter. Prince Tuan is alleged to have sacked and burned the palace. The emperor is reported to have been killed, the dowager empress is represented as missing, and in some quarters it is believed she has committed suicide. All this purports to have been contained in a letter from Peking received by a high official Chinaman at Shanghai, where it is hoped the desperate struggle between the leaders and the dowager empress will prevent the sects combining against the Europeans.

PEACE WITH TAGALS.

Filipino Leaders at Manila Agree Upon Terms.

Manila, June 25.—Two hundred Filipinos met this morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted this evening to General MacArthur, who accepted them. The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangements. If they are successful, as they hope to be, they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders in conjunction with the American authorities for the cessation of hostilities.

The meeting which was the first of the kind since the days of the Filipino revolution, was composed of the distinct revolutionary element, the Americanist being lacking. Thirty political prisoners were released from jail this morning in order to attend. Senor Paterno presided and Senor Bencomino, the originator of the movement; Senor Flores, General Pio del Pilar, General Garcia, General Macabulos, and other prominent revolutionists were present. It was pointed out that the questions to be considered were military and civil, the military concerned with a cessation of hostilities, and the civil with the determination of the political status of the Filipinos. The immediate object of the meeting was to effect peace, and consequently the leaders could consult with the civil commission as to political matters. It was evident that Senor Paterno was convinced that he could obtain Aguinaldo's sanction to a peace based upon the following seven clauses, which, after four hours, were unanimously accepted as compatible with an honorable peace:

First—Amnesty.
Second—The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.
Third—Employment of revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.
Fourth—The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.

Fifth—A guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution.

Sixth—Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.

Seventh—Expulsion of the friars. The statement of the seventh provision was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting, "expel, expel."

Yellow Fever in Cuba.

Havana, June 25.—The unusually heavy rains that have been falling throughout Cuba have caused yellow fever in places where it has been unknown for years. Fortunately, except at Santa Clara and Quemados, the United States troops have escaped. At Quemados two cases are reported, among the members of General Lee's staff—Major Keon, chief surgeon, and Captain Hepburn, signal officer. Captain Hepburn's case is serious, but Major Keon's is light. Mrs. Edmunds, wife of the late Major Frank Edmunds, is convalescent. She has not yet been told of her husband's death. Havana has developed only three cases thus far, in spite of the gloomy prediction of what would occur as soon as the rainy season, from which the city did not suffer last year, was really at hand.

Minister Drowned While Bathing.

Sonoma, Cal., June 25.—The Rev. F. B. Bartlett, pastor of the Episcopal church of St. Mary the Virgin, of San Francisco, has been accidentally drowned, while bathing, in Sonoma creek.

Captain George Towle Dead.

New York June 25.—The death is announced in London of Captain George F. Towle, U. S. A., retired, aged 65 years.

TO INSTANT DEATH

Thirty-five People Lost in a Georgia Train Wreck.

WAS A DISASTROUS WASH-OUT

Tremendous Rains of the Past Two Weeks the Cause of the Disaster.

Atlanta, Ga., June 26.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern railway ran into a wash out and a half mile north of McDonough last night, and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed. Every person on the train, except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. Thirty-five people in all were killed.

The train left Macon at 7:10, and was due in Atlanta at 9:40 last night. McDonough station was reached on time. At this point connection is made for Columbus, Ga., and every night the Columbus train is coupled on and hauled through to Atlanta. Last night, however, for the first time in many months, the Columbus train was reported two hours late, on account of a wash out on that branch, and the Macon train started on to Atlanta without its Columbus connection.

Tremendous rains, of daily occurrence for the past two weeks, have swollen all streams in this part of the South and several wash outs have been reported on the different roads. Camps creek, which runs into the Ocmulgee, was over its banks and its waters had spread to all the lowlands through which it runs. About a mile and a half north of McDonough the creek comes somewhere near the Southern's tracks, and, running alongside of it for some distance, finally passes away under the road by a heavy stone culvert. A cloudburst broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock last night, and presumably shortly after dark washed out a section of the track nearly 100 feet in length.

Into this the swiftly moving train plunged. The storm was still raging and all the car windows were closed. The passengers, secure as they thought, and sheltered comfortably from the inclement weather, went to death without an instant's warning. The train, consisting of baggage car, a second-class coach, first-class coach and a Pullman sleeper, was knocked into kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire in a few minutes after the fall, and all the coaches were burned except the Pullman car. Every person on that train except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished in the disaster. There was no escape, as the heavy Pullman car weighed down the others, and the few alive in the sleeper were unable to render assistance to their fellow passengers.

MACARTHUR'S REPLY.

He Grants the Filipinos Nearly All They Ask For.

Manila, June 26.—General MacArthur has given a formal answer to the Filipino leaders who last Thursday submitted to him peace proposals that had been approved earlier in the day by a meeting of representative insurgents. In his reply he assured them that all personal rights under the United States constitution excepting trial by jury and the right to bear arms would be guaranteed them.

The promoters of the peace movement are now engaged in reconstructing the draft of the seven clauses submitted to General MacArthur in such a way as to render it acceptable to both sides.

The seventh clause, providing for the expulsion of the friars, General MacArthur rejected on the ground that the settlement of this question rests with the commission headed by Judge Taft.

That portion of the Forty-third infantry which formerly garrisoned the island of Samar will proceed to the island of Leyte, giving the garrison there the needed reinforcements. The battalion of the Twenty-ninth infantry which was sent yesterday to Samar will act as the garrison there.

The Ashantee Rebellion.

Praha, June 26.—Sufficient supplies have at last been collected and the final advance to open communication with Kumassi is ready. On the road from Ashantee to Kwalon are three villages where are garrisoned some 7,000 fighting men, who have practiced the rites of Fetish worship and pledged themselves to help the Ashantees.

Roosevelt to McKinley.

Washington, June 25.—The following is the text of Governor Roosevelt's message to President McKinley: "New York