

Eugene City Guard.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY.....OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

Eleven people were killed by an explosion at the Santa Cruz, Cal., powder works.

The treasury department has ordered the Saturna, a Spanish vessel seized in Bilboa harbor, released.

In a storm off the Atlantic coast an unknown vessel was wrecked. Another vessel was reported signalling for help.

The monitor Terror captured the Spanish coasting steamer Ambrosio Botivar with \$69,000 in silver on board, off the Cuban coast.

Troops are soon to be landed in Cuba. The plan is to establish a base of operations, open communication with Gomez and feed the reconcentrados.

Dispatches from Matanzas say an American torpedo-boat destroyer has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time six shots were fired at her and she retired.

The harbor of San Juan is being placed in a state of defense by the Spaniards. A new battery is set up at the east of San Cristobal castle and submarine explosives have been thickly planted at the harbor entrance.

Secretary Long has announced his intention of purchasing the Holland submarine torpedo-boat, on Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's recommendation. His proposition is to utilize the boat in blowing up Morro castle.

Secretary Long declares Havana will not be bombarded until serious danger from attack by the Spanish fleet is eliminated. He says the United States cannot afford to risk the loss of a warship until the armadas are destroyed or are no longer a menace to be greatly feared.

The three days' debate on the war revenue bill began in the house Wednesday. Dingkey opened the debate and was followed by Bailey, who opposed the measure and proposed to substitute for it taxes on incomes and bank deposits and coinage of silver seigniorage.

General Miles and the Cuban representatives held an important conference in Washington, D. C., and went over the plans of operation. It is understood that the insurgents will be fully equipped by the United States, and will move on Havana, co-operating with our fleet.

Secretary Day's nomination was sent to and confirmed by the senate.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the Philippine islands insurgents are massing around Manila, and a massacre of the Spanish is feared.

The cabinet has decided that no Spanish prize ship shall be released previous to the passing upon of their respective cases by the courts.

The conference report on the army reorganization bill was passed by both houses of congress and signed by the president. No progress was made on other pending war measures.

The house committee on naval affairs has decided to report a disagreement to the senate amendments to the naval bill, and ask for a conference. Bontelle, Hillborn and Cunningham will be the house conferees.

Two more Spanish prizes have been captured by the gunboat Newport. The Newport brought in to Key West the Spanish sloop Paquete and the Spanish schooner Pireno, Cuban coasting vessels, captured off Havana.

A rebellion is again imminent in Spain. Towns are in the hands of rioters at frequent intervals daily. The authorities are totally unable to control the mob. All revolutionary parties are active and the stability of the present monarchy is threatened.

The state department sent notice to all foreign nations of congress having declared war, and that war has existed since April 21. Responses have already begun to flow in. A neutrality proclamation was issued by the British government. Among the first to take cognizance of the existence of a state of war were the British colonies. This in a measure supports the contention of this government that war actually existed before the declaration by congress.

London advices from Madrid say the Spanish minister of marine has received a cipher dispatch from Admiral Montijo, commanding the fleet at Manila, Philippine islands, announcing that he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position where he can await the coming American fleet and capture it. This was followed by a later dispatch announcing that the Spanish fleet had actually sailed, and a still later one, from the government at Manila, saying that a naval engagement between the Spanish and American squadrons is hourly expected. The dispatch added that the Spanish fleet had just captured the American bark Saranac, coal laden, off Manila.

Minor News Items. A newly discovered spot on the sun visible now, is said to be 80,000 miles in diameter.

The sale of salt is a government monopoly in China, which yields a yearly revenue of \$11,000,000.

Jews have become farmers in Maine in such numbers as to be recognized as a factor in trading.

The contributions to the James Russell Lowell memorial fund in Boston now amount to \$22,078.

Arthur Crumpler, a colored man in Boston, born a slave and now 74 years old, is going to evening school.

Munster, in Westphalia, has a public school which has just celebrated the eleven hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee came home from Havana on the anniversary of the day that he went home from Appomattox—the historic 9th of April.

The London Chronicle says that James Judge, a New Castle engineer, has patented a gun which will fire 30,000 bullets a minute with enormous velocity.

LATER NEWS.

The senate has adopted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill.

The harbor defense plans of San Francisco are said to be in the hands of the Spaniards.

A New York Journal dispatch says the government is preparing to seize several small islands in the South Atlantic as a bases of supplies.

Secretary Alger has submitted estimates of \$34,000,000 to cover additional army expenses to July 1. This will be included in the general deficiency bill.

Blanco, in his report of the Matanzas bombardment says the French and English consuls have entered protests on the ground that no previous notice was given.

From Key West comes the report that the gunboat Newport captured the small Spanish sloop Engracia off Cabanas, and sent her capture into port in charge of a prize crew.

It is announced that extraordinary naval and military activity is displayed throughout France. All the ships recently mobilized are kept in fighting trim. The reserves expect to be called out.

It was officially announced at Madrid that the fortifications of Matanzas have not suffered, in spite of 300 shells fired by the American fleet, and that not one man was killed or wounded thereby. The stories of the bombardment received from the United States are received with shouts of derision.

The navy department has received official advices from St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, to the effect that the Spanish squadron sailed from there, going in a westerly direction. Its destination is unknown, even to the officers of the warships, who sailed under sealed orders.

Spanish mail has been ordered confiscated by the postoffice department. In the first batch received at the dead letter office, the discovery of numerous contraband letters, some of which are of great importance to the naval and military authorities, has demonstrated that the order is not only justified, but a wise precaution.

A proclamation has been issued by the autonomist government at Havana. Spanish adherents in Cuba are urged to resist the American invasion. The war is classed as an unholy one. The American campaign is denounced as being one of aggression and the United States government is accused of sailing under palpably false colors.

The monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias have bombarded Cardenas, killing many Spaniards. After an hour's firing, the batteries of the enemy were silenced. A shot from the shore batteries provoked them to fire back. For two hours, the reports say, Cardenas withstood the bombardment. Then the ancient guns, which did no damage to the ships, suddenly grew silent.

News has reached San Francisco of a terrible explosion of powder that was being carried by pack train to Colonel Dan Burns' Candelaria mine in Mexico. The pack train was unusually large. It consisted of over 110 mules and the attendants numbered some 40 Mexicans. A part of the freight consisted of ammunition, caps and boxes of powder. It is said that 218 boxes of powder and 20,000 caps exploded with such force that 15 men and 60 mules were killed.

The committee on military affairs has favorably reported the administration bill suspending important laws governing the quartermaster's department in the army.

Minister Clayton communicated to the foreign department of the government at Mexico the resolution of the American congress declaring war with Spain. Minister Mariscal, of the foreign department, replied, assuring the American minister on the authority of President Diaz, that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality.

Oriental advices received by steamer in Vancouver, B. C., tell of a shocking massacre which occurred near Taipeh, China, at the house of one Yang Kin-shang. A party of over 20 robbers entered the house and murdered Yang, his wife, his mother and children and servants, 15 persons in all, who resisted them in their attempt to loot the house and attack the daughters. When the raiders had butchered all the inmates they set the house on fire.

The large packing-houses of the Atlantic Powder Company, near Dover, N. J., containing high explosives for the United States government were blown up and two men are known to have been killed. Several are missing and a number were injured. The explosion is believed to have been the work of Spanish spies. Suspicious characters had been seen around the buildings for several days.

The large Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Corunna for Havana with a large cargo of provisions and money for the Spanish troops, was captured by the United States monitor Terror. The capture took place 10 miles off Cardenas, after a desperate chase, during which the monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias fired several shots, almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot house into the water. One man in the pilot house was seriously injured. It is estimated that with her cargo she is worth nearly \$500,000.

At Roubaix, one of the socialist strongholds of France, the 11,000 public school children receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town.

The late Mrs. Julia W. James, of Boston, left nearly all her estate, valued at \$542,000, to the Museum of Fine Arts and the Institute of Technology.

Corea's first railway, 25 miles in length, is being constructed by American contractors. It is to extend from Chemulpo, on the Yellow sea, to Seoul, the capital.

Dr. G. B. Lee, one of the surgeons of Bellevue hospital, New York, who has tendered his services to the government in the event of war, is a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Mrs. Rebecca Van Zandt, who died recently at Seneca Falls, N. Y., aged 106, has been personally presented to and had shaken hands with every governor of New York state.

Buda-Pesth has taken the last horse car from its streets. The Hungarian city of 600,000 inhabitants is said to be the only large city in Europe in which the horse has been banished from the street cars.

NEARING MANILA

The Asiatic Squadron Arrives Off Bolino Island.

A NAVAL BATTLE IMMINENT

Admiral Dewey Proposes to Capture the Spanish Fleet—Insurgents Said to Be Fully Armed and Ready to Make a Descent on Manila.

Hong Kong, May 2.—It is reported from Manila that the American squadron has been sighted off Bolino, north of Manila, but the weather was too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the insurgents.

Admiral Dewey's Fleet. London, May 2.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated Friday, says:

War news is scarce. Nothing has been heard of the American fleet or from Manila. Admiral Dewey considers that his duty will be done when the Spanish fleet is captured and safety has been secured for American trading vessels. Eleven of these vessels are overdue, and the Americans feel exceedingly anxious.

The formation of the provisional government at Manila will be announced at the discretion of United States Consul Williams. It is believed that there are not many Spanish troops at Manila. They have gone into the interior. The American fleet carries 2,000 officers and men. The Concord is expected to return here for dispatches Wednesday.

Spaniards Control the Cable.

Washington, May 2.—No news came today from Admiral Dewey's squadron, now on its way to the Philippines. One officer pointed out today that if Admiral Dewey succeeded in defeating the Spanish fleet, the Spanish officials who control the cable connecting the island with the rest of the world in all probability may suppress the news or distort the facts into Spanish victory. Presuming that the admiral is bound directly for Manila, the calculation made at the navy department shows he will arrive about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, Manila time, which is about 12 hours earlier than our own.

Naval Battle Expected.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, from Singapore, says: Admiral Dewey is accompanied by Jose Alexandrino, a prominent officer under Aguinaldo. Alexandrino has a magical influence in the Philippines, and will lead the popular movement to throw off Spanish rule.

A Naval Battle is Expected to Occur Shortly in Manila Bay.

H. M. S. Benaventura has sailed, presumably for Manila.

The Insurgents' Plans.

London, May 2.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, and his colleagues, are elaborating a plan to make a descent in force near Manila. They have secured a vessel for the purpose and have been plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition from the American squadron.

Still in Manila Bay.

Hong Kong, May 2.—It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Spanish warships will remain in Manila bay to assist the forts. All Manila telegrams are censored, and communication with Hong Kong has been suspended.

Will Be a Treasure Ship.

Hong Kong, May 2.—The steamer Esmeralda, chartered by banking companies, has sailed for Manila to bring away the specie there. She is said to have orders to join the American fleet after her mission is completed.

KEY WEST RUMORS.

Claimed That There Was No Bombardment at Cardenas.

Key West, May 2.—Today was one of wild rumor and little action. First came the story of the bombardment of Cardenas by the ships of the fleet stationed there. The rumor suddenly developed from nowhere, and developed lastly, acquiring an elaborate finish of detail and ornamentation. The monitor Furia, steamed into port, and Captain Harrington, commanding the Cardenas fleet, gave the story its quietus by a firm declaration that there had been no bombardment of the Cardenas batteries, incidentally adding that there were no batteries there, and only one or two insignificant gunboats, which had given no sign of offering offense.

Russia's Jealousy Aroused.

London, May 2.—The Standard's Moscow correspondent says Russia has received a severe blow in the suspected friendly agreement between the United States and England, charging America with ingratitude.

Diamond Cutters Out of Work.

Antwerp, May 2.—The diamond merchants here announce that they will buy no more rough diamonds until Spain definitely announces that she will not resort to privateering. This throws 5,000 men out of work.

May Expel All Americans.

London, May 2.—A dispatch from Madrid this evening says the Spanish government is upon the point of expelling all citizens of the United States from Spain.

Spanish Sloop Caught.

Key West, May 2.—The gunboat Newport captured the small Spanish sloop Engracia off Cabanas yesterday, and sent her capture into port in charge of a prize crew.

Only one blank shot was necessary to bring the Engracia to. She had a crew of seven men and a cargo of fish. The men had been in the Spanish navy, and served as a sort of naval reserve. The officers of the Newport say the capture is important, in view of the fact that the little vessel was attempting to carry to Havana news of the movements of the fleet.

WAS IT A SPANIARD?

Bombing Attempt Made to Blow Up Torpedo Boats.

Portland, Or., May 2.—A bungling attempt to set fire to the wharf on which the workmen on torpedo-boats 12 and 13 was made under the wharf of the Wolff & Zwicker iron works about 11 o'clock last night.

While nothing could be learned of the perpetrator, a Spaniard or a Mexican who was seen hanging about the place all day and who had been several times ordered away is suspected by the police.

The late workmen, who were just quitting the building, were startled, as the whistle blew, by a dull report apparently just below the wharf on which the torpedo-boats are building, which shook the structure to its foundation. The Madison street bridge night watchman also heard the detonation and saw a blinding flash directly under the torpedo-boats.

Three of the workmen seized lanterns and hurried beneath the wharf. Just as they reached the ground, a second report, like that of a shotgun or revolver, was heard, and they saw a light flash for an instant, but that was all. Groping about by the dim light of their lanterns, they were unable to find anything which could have made an explosion, and they finally decided to abandon the quest till daylight.

The Spaniard whom the police suspect of having set off the explosion, either with the deliberate purpose of blowing up the torpedo-boats or setting fire to the building, or thinking to terrify the contractors, had been slinking about the place all day.

Whatever was the purpose of the man who set off the explosion, he failed to do any more harm than to set the town agog, for the wharf and boats were unscathed.

ALLEGED GERMAN NOTE.

Rumor That She Will Not Permit the Bombardment of Manila.

Madrid, May 2.—A great impression has been produced here by a rumor that the German government has issued a note declaring that it will not oppose the landing of troops in the Philippines but will not permit a bombardment, owing to the important German mercantile interests in all the towns of the island. Germany's omission to declare neutrality is held to be the cause of the rumor.

Japan has requested permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

The United States fleet is not expected to reach Manila until Tuesday. The Spanish fleet has been divided in two. It will be reinforced by a large auxiliary cruiser.

According to dispatches from Manila, the Yon Espanola describes the port of Manila as impregnable. The paper also says that the forts of Malibu, San Matateo, Pastel, Mirallas and St. Lucia Pilar bristle with guns, chiefly Krupp's.

PORTUGAL'S NEUTRALITY.

Officially Announced in a Proclamation in Lisbon.

Lisbon, May 2.—The official gazette today publishes the neutrality decree of Portugal in the war between Spain and the United States.

It is similar to the decree issued at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and contains the following six articles:

First—Forbidding the equipment of privateers in Portuguese waters.

Second—Forbidding the entry of privateers into Portuguese waters.

Third—Permitting belligerents to make a short stay in Portuguese ports.

Fourth—Defining legitimate trades regarding the belligerents and forbidding trading in goods considered contraband of war.

Fifth—Warning Portuguese and foreigners in Portugal against actions contrary to the security of the state.

Sixth—Refusing protection to any infringers of the decree.

COST OF THE WAR.

Sum Needed for Additional Army Expenses.

Washington, May 2.—The secretary of the treasury today received from the secretary of war estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the expenses of the war for the remaining two quarters of the present fiscal year, aggregating \$34,019,987. In his letter, Secretary Alger says that the acts of congress approved April 22 and 26, 1898, authorizing the enrollment of a volunteer army and placing the regular army on a war footing, will necessitate this increase for the organization, support and maintenance of the new forces.

This estimate, which will be transmitted to congress, is entirely independent of the allotments made by the president to the war department out of the \$50,000,000. This will indicate that up to July 1 next (two months) the increased expenditures on account of the war will be approximately \$30,000,000.

The Spanish government officials are bewildered at the attitude of Great Britain. They believe the government and people of Great Britain hold divergent opinions, and that the official acts of Great Britain are due to a secret compact with the United States.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Alger this morning issued a most sweeping order directed to all bureau chiefs of the war department and all officers on special duty, from highest to lowest, instructing them, under no circumstances, to give information to the press on any subject connected with the war. A similar order already exists in the navy department.

Manila, May 2.—The government has forbidden the use of cipher dispatches.

Austrians Will Fight Spain.

San Francisco, May 2.—The Austrian Military and Benevolent Society of this city, in a series of resolutions expressing the utmost loyalty to the United States, disclaim sympathy with Spain. Many of the members are ex-soldiers of the Austrian army. They say they are ready and anxious to serve under the Stars and Stripes if there is need of their services.

The Paris Safe.

New York, May 2.—The American liner Paris has just been sighted off Fire Island.

A DASH TO CUBA

Transports are Chartered to Take the Army Across.

MAY LAND AT MATANZAS

Regular Troops Now on the Way to Tampa—Object is to Strike a Decisive Blow Before the Rainy Season Sets In—Work in War Department.

Washington, April 30.—A rather striking signification of the invasion of Cuba was made today in the chartering of eight large steamers, of an average capacity of about 2,000 tons, and able to carry from 500 to 1,000 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba. The names of the boats are the Olivette and the Florida, of the Plant line, now in the Gulf; the Southern Pacific Company's steamer Aransas; the New York & Texas Company's vessels Coral, now at New York, and Alamo, now en route to the Gulf, and three fine ships of the Boston Merchants' & Mariners' line, in Baltimore, the Allegheny, Berkshire and the Decatur Miller. The price paid for these vessels is from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the 30 days for which they are chartered. They will be taken charge of by the quartermaster department at the earliest possible moment.

General Shafter, in command of the troops now concentrated at New Orleans, has been in consultation with the officials today as to the execution of plans of campaign, but the orders given him cannot be made public.

The president and cabinet will consider the large number of applications that have been made for the appointment to the posts of major-general and brigadier-general, and there is some expectation that he will be able to nominate a few of these officers soon.

General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here today, after a 10 days' visit to Virginia. With him came Miss Cisneros, the young Cuban girl rescued from Cabanas, who has been the guest of Miss Lee. The general shared the keen public interest in the report of the shelling of Matanzas. He has visited that city frequently, and was familiar with the layout of the land and defenses. He said the batteries were antiquated and were no longer able to offer any formidable resistance.

Every endeavor is being put forward by the war department to organize the volunteer army and increase the regular army to its full strength. Muster-rolls of the companies of the volunteer army have been prepared in the war department and sent to the officers who have been detailed to formally induct the state troops into the service of the government. With a few modifications they are the same as those used in the late war.

The question of arms and equipments for the volunteer army is now receiving the attention of the ordnance department and the quartermaster-general's department. As soon as information is received as to the exact number of arms needed for the volunteers, they will be shipped to their state rendezvous for distribution.

The three independent regiments of cavalry authorized by the volunteer army act, and which are to be composed exclusively of frontiersmen, are to be known as the First, Second and Third regiments of United States volunteer cavalry. They are to be composed of 12 troops each.

Off for the Front.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., April 30.—The two companies of the Ninth (colored) cavalry, which arrived in Chattanooga late this afternoon, were stopped after having started to Chickamauga, and switched into the Western & Atlantic yards. Orders are said to have been received to have the troops proceed as rapidly as possible to Tampa, Fla., to which point the troops from Mobile have also been ordered, and they will leave before morning.

It is currently reported that the companies of the Ninth regiment now in camp here will be shipped at once to Tampa, as well as the Twenty-fourth infantry (colored). Officers of the Ninth have been making every preparation for departure.

Another Letter Held Up.

Washington, April 30.—The post-office department has information of another letter being held up because it contained treasonable matter. The postmaster at Santa Cruz reported that a letter to Senor Sagasta, Spain, had been mailed there, and, under direction of Assistant Postmaster-General Tynan its contents were examined. It was mailed by a woman who gave an address where an answer would reach her, and contains information in regard to the fortifications of San Francisco, where guns are located, etc. The letter will be referred to the war department.

Suspected Spanish Spy.

Laredo, Tex., April 30.—When the Great Northern mail train arrived this evening a stranger on the train was arrested by an officer from Fort McIntosh, and from what could be learned he is thought to be a Spanish spy, who has been under surveillance all the way from New York. He was bound for Mexico. The prisoner is at the post, but nothing further of a definite nature could be learned tonight.

New Orleans, April 30.—The government engineer of Catport has arrested a man believed to be a Spanish spy. He gave his name as John Walsh, and his home as New Orleans. Several undeveloped maps, descriptive of the river and government works at Fort Eads, were found on him. The man has been held pending the action of the army authorities.

The Matarraro Sails. Buenos Ayres, April 30.—The Spanish boat Matarraro sailed yesterday under secret instructions.

TO GUARD THE COLUMBIA.

Auxiliary Naval Vessel Will Be Stationed at the Mouth.

Washington, April 30.—It is the intention of the navy department to have one auxiliary naval vessel stationed at the mouth of the Columbia river for its protection, or in case of necessity. The probable vessel which has been negotiated for on the coast will be used for this purpose, or some vessel that can be readily obtained on the Columbia. She will probably be armed with six pounders and rapid-fire guns. The Oregon naval reserve will probably be mustered in for service as her crew, as it is desired that men familiar with the river and Pacific Northwest be in command or in position to render service on board the cruiser.

MINES IN THE COLUMBIA.

Governor Lord Officially Notified of Their Existence.

Salem, Or., April 30.—Governor Lord today received from Adjutant-General Corbin, at Washington, the following telegram:

"The secretary of war requires me to inform you, in reply to your telegram of the 23d inst., instructions have been sent to engineer officers to plant mines in rivers and harbors. Regulations for navigation of friendly vessels have been approved and published by the secretary of war."

The governor desires that all persons concerned take notice of the facts in the telegram.

READY FOR THE SIEGE

Porto Rico Warehouses Are Full of Provisions.

St. Thomas, West Indies, April 30.—Porto Rico advices received here today say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Porto Rico. They are being painted black or possibly dark gray.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Porto Rico, and it is being enforced in a tyrannical manner. Crowds of people are leaving for the interior, and the capital is almost deserted by the civilian population.

The military are most actively engaged in preparing for defense. Thirty torpedoes have been planted in the channel. In addition, an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance, the buoys in the channel have been altered and from Monday last, after the news of the blockade of Havana reached there, accompanied by a report that the Cuban capital had been bombarded, all lights were ordered extinguished at night. The French residents, when these advices left San Juan, were seeking refuge in the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.

An American sugar estate, it is announced, was plundered after the receipt of the news of the declaration of war between Spain and the United States. The British consul at San Juan, who has charge of American interests, has cabled to his government requesting that a British warship be sent to that port.

Spanish steamers landed at Maizquez, 70 miles from San Juan, Tuesday, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and there was a similar landing of supplies at San Juan Tuesday. Besides this, about 50,000 tons of provisions were landed at San Juan Sunday last. The warehouses of Porto Rico are reported to be full of provisions, and the Spanish authorities say they can stand a siege of two months.

FRANCE IS NEUTRAL.

Official Notice Has Been Received of the Proclamation.

Washington, April 30.—The French embassy today received a cablegram from Paris announcing that a decree of neutrality between the United States and Spain has been issued, and that a detailed copy will be forwarded by mail. On receipt of the dispatch, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, wrote to the state department informing it of France's neutrality. The cable notice is brief, stating only that the decree follows the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The state department has also been informed that Mexico, Argentine Republic, Corea and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality. Corea's neutrality is considered important, owing to her proximity to the Philippines.

The state department has heard nothing from Germany, but this causes no apprehension, owing to the strong assurances Germany has given that she will observe strict neutrality between the belligerents. This assurance was conveyed to Ambassador White, and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration of neutrality. Germany, Austria and Portugal are the last of the important European nations to declare their attitude.

Powder Works Destroyed.

Easton, Pa., April 30.—The town of Dover, in Morris county, N. J., and the country within a radius of 20 miles was startled this afternoon by a series of terrific explosions, the first of which occurred at 2:10 o'clock. The explosion occurred in the Atlantic Powder Company's works, and the plant is now a mass of ruins. Six workmen were killed and four others were seriously injured, some probably fatally. The remains of the dead have not been recovered. They are:

Alfred Rarick, William Stumpf, Casper Ray, David Scheer, William Haycock, Elias Abar. All the killed were married and left families.

Olympia, April 29.—The supreme court has affirmed judgment in the case Tommy and Charlie Moses, Indians, appellants, charged with murder in the first degree, committed in Skagit county, May 5, last year.

Gladstone's Condition.