

Eugene City Guard.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

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.

Callixto Garcia has arrived at Jiguani 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 Provenca, 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 Malletton'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.

The southern part of Spain has been visited by terrible floods. At the village of Herrera, near Cadix, 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.

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 Plainfield, 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 \$68,091,071, but as valued by the state board of equalization, they amount to \$78,766,339. The aggregate value of improvements upon land was placed at \$10,330,331, but reduced by the state board to \$7,367,687.

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.

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.

Police in Boston have been instructed to salute the flag whenever it is carried past them in parade.

Four unfortunate sailors belonging to the steam whaler Mary D. Home, escaped from the vessel during the winter and started overland to the gold fields of the Yukon. They have not been heard from since, except from Indians, who report finding the bodies of the four a considerable distance from the Arctic, shrunken from starvation and frozen stiff. This is one of the terrible Arctic tales brought back from the North by the cutter Bear.

LATER NEWS.

Over 10,000 people witnessed the opening of the Portland exposition Thursday night.

The state fair opened at Salem, Thursday. Most of the stock, poultry and exhibits are on the ground.

Fifty men were entombed in a mine at Brownsville, Pa., as a result of an explosion of gas. Several bodies have been recovered.

Mr. Angell, our late minister to Turkey, reports that the sultan repudiates the American claims, and recommends a naval demonstration to bring him to time.

Official returns as to the mortality in the Santa Clara province among the Cuban soldiers during the month of July show 2,968 deaths, of which 115 resulted from smallpox.

Major-General Miles, commanding the United States army, has completed his plan for the reorganization of the volunteer forces into corps, divisions and brigades. This plan has been submitted to the war department for approval. It contemplates a reorganization of the volunteer force which has not been ordered mustered out.

Frank P. Myers shot and killed John Lenhart, constable, and M. Kerns, bystander, at Garrett, Md., while resisting eviction from a house which was a subject of a family dispute. He then barricaded the doors and windows, but was finally captured by the sheriff. As he was being taken to jail, some one in the crowd shot the prisoner and he fell dead.

According to special dispatches from Peking, members of the European community there believe the emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the dowager empress desires to place Prince Kwang's grandson on the throne. The emperor realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him and has ordered the guards at the palace strengthened.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Hong Kong reports the details of a secret convention signed recently at Peking. It appears that the Chinese thereby concluded an agreement with St. Petersburg, which China ceded Port Arthur and Talien Wan, stipulating that only Russian and Chinese warships should enter or dock at Port Arthur.

Aguinaldo and his chiefs have made a plea to the powers for recognition of belligerency and independence. Angonillo, his agent, who was a passenger on the steamer China, is on his way to Europe to submit the question to foreign arbitration. Before proceeding to Europe Angonillo will stop in Washington and attempt to impress the administration with his appeal. No mention of the United States nor any American force is made in the document which he carries.

Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, is to be transferred to Vienna.

General Miller, now in command at San Francisco, will, it is learned, command the reinforcements ordered to Manila.

Gomez has issued a general order to the army under his command to the effect that Spaniards must have consideration shown them, and American orders obeyed.

The navy department has ordered 400 sailors to be sent to Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila to take the place of sailors whose terms of service have expired.

General Blanco has issued an order authorizing the soldiers of the Cuban army to travel unarmed on railway trains in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana.

As far as new discoveries went, the expedition sent out by the university of Pennsylvania to study North Alaska from a scientific standpoint has been a failure. Three men of the party returned to Seattle on the Excelsior. Nearly 12,000 specimens, weighing 11 1/2 tons, were brought back.

The report that the last Spanish garrison in the island of Luzon had surrendered is premature. The Spaniards still hold seven seaports in Albay province, the principal hemp district. The disturbances have already resulted in the diminution of the output of Albay hemp by 250,000 bales, as compared with last year's figures.

Advices from the Orient state that China and Japan have been visited by thunder storms and destructive floods, in which many hundreds of people have lost their lives. The region north of the Anshang mountains has been inundated for hundreds of miles by the Yellow river. Several hundred thousand persons have been plunged into the deepest distress, and many into absolute penury, which local authorities are unable to alleviate.

News received at San Francisco reports the loss of the schooner C. C. Funk, on Flanders island, on July 21, with 10 of her crew. Only two seamen were saved, and but one body has been recovered. The list of the drowned is as follows: Captain and Mrs. Nesson and two children, aged 8 and 5 years; respectively; A. Hansen, chief mate; J. Stump, second mate; Charles Olsen, Peter Neilson, Charles Johansen, and Peter Anton, able seamen. The vessel was driven ashore by a gale and went to pieces in the surf.

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 4,932, who drew \$712,008 during the 12 months embraced in the report.

Cuba has 1,631,000 inhabitants; Philadelphia 1,350,000.

Prior to the war the annual net revenues of Cuba was \$80,000,000.

Sixty trained nurses have been sent to Porto Rico from New York.

It is the intention of the navy department to place three men-of-war in commission during October. These are the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta, which have been undergoing repairs at the New York navy-yard for two years, and the gunboat Yorktown, which has been put in condition for service at the Mare Island navy-yard.

ENTOMBED IN A MINE

Seventy Men Caught by a Gas Explosion.

EIGHT WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT

Others Managed to Escape, or Were Rescued—Fearful Scene After the Explosion.

Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 26.—Seventy men were entombed today in the Empire mine of Snowden, Gould & Co., one-fourth of a mile below town, as the result of an explosion of gas, followed by another explosion of fire-damp. Of the number entombed, all escaped or were taken out by rescuing parties except eight, who were killed outright, and three more or less hurt. The dead are:

John Halston, miner aged 35, colored; leaves a wife and two children; Robert Davidson, miner; John Bennett, driver; William Pritchard, miner; Henry Hagar, driver; J. Cartright, miner; James Hall, miner.

The injured are: George Baker, miner; John Baker, slightly burned, and Samuel McIntyre, cut on the head. The explosion is said to have been caused by the loosening of a large block of coal, which opened a pocket of gas. Immediately following the explosion of gas, there was a second explosion of fire-damp. There were 70 men at work in the mine at the time of the disaster, and at first it seemed an impossibility for any of the 54 men in mines No. 9 and No. 10, where the explosion occurred, to escape. Four men—Jacobs, Davis, Wheasca and Walker, who were near the entrance, managed to crawl out, and the others, with the exception of those caught by the falling coal, escaped by traversing a mile and a half of underground passages, coming out at the entrance near Lynn station. This point is four miles from the opening of the mine.

Just above the entrance to the mine there is an artificial plateau up against the hillside. From the edge of the plateau a good view of the track leading to the mine could be had. Here women stood wringing their hands in anguish, weeping and wailing. The hundreds of people realized that they stood at the entrance of a living tomb. It was several hours later that the tinkling of the electric bell in the engine-house announced that a train of coal cars was coming from within. The scene of the disaster is more than a mile from the entrance. The cars are taken in and out by means of heavy iron cables, wrapped and unwrapped by two large spools. It took about 10 minutes for the first load to reach the outside world.

While the cable was winding the suspense bordered on the awful. No one knew what was coming, but feared the worst, in which there was no disappointment. As one of the spools indicated that the load would soon arrive, the suspense became all the greater.

"Here it comes" was an almost unanimous whisper. When the little train of cars emerged, a shudder was visible in the crowd. First there came two cars loaded with coal. Then three cars, in each of which there were two bodies. In one were two brothers, side by side, John and Salem Halston. In the others were Robert Davidson and John Bennett, William Pritchard and John Cartright. James Hall was in the last car.

When the bodies were brought up from the mines they presented a ghastly appearance. Their faces were begrimed with the black dust of the mines. Before they were brought out the rescuers tied handkerchiefs around their heads to give them a better appearance.

After the first lot of bodies had been brought out the excitement grew more intense. There were yet many men in the mine, and there was more anxiety to know who would be brought out next. During the entire afternoon there was a desperate wait.

It was announced that many men had come out from an abandoned entry, nearly three miles distant. This allayed the fears of many, and as fast as the men were accounted for to their families and friends, rejoicings and congratulations followed.

At 9 o'clock tonight, the last of the explorers from the mine came out and announced there was nothing living or dead behind in the mine, leaving the list of fatalities as given. Tonight there is a constant stream of people passing in and out of the undertaking establishments to view the bodies.

Three Miners Entombed.

Nanticoke, Pa., Sept. 26.—By a rush of coal in No. 1 shaft today three men were entombed and probably instantly killed. They were George Morgan, John Shannon and John A. Jones. A large force of men are working on the debris trying to reach the entombed men.

Troops From Porto Rico.

New York, Sept. 26.—The transport Seneca from Ponce, September 17, arrived this morning, having on board 170 members of the Illinois signal corps and 100 troops and government employees.

Islands Wrecked in the Hurricane.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 26.—Mail advices which reached here today brought melancholy relief to the suspense regarding the full extent of the hurricane disaster at the islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbadoes, showing that the first accounts were not exaggerated. At St. Vincent, about 300 lives were lost, not counting the loss of life suffered through the destruction of shipping. The coast is strewn with the wrecks of vessels.

Quick Work in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Sept. 26.—Everything regarding the evacuation of Porto Rico by Spanish troops is proceeding satisfactorily. The Spaniards are acting in perfect good faith and are turning over everything as they quit the various towns. The military commission has adjourned until Tuesday.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—An effort is being made to have Brigadier-General Miller, who has been ordered to command the next expedition to the Philippines, made a major-general of volunteers.

GERMANY'S SECRET AID.

Said to Be Supplying the Filipinos With Arms and Ammunition.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—The Evening Post prints an article today in which it makes known the plans of the Germans in regard to the disposition of the Philippines.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Post published an exclusive article regarding the seizure of the Ladrone islands by the United States. The details of this plot on the part of the government were furnished by a gentleman high in opinion of government officials of this country and Germany.

The same gentleman now states that Germany is endeavoring to embitter the followers of Aguinaldo against the Americans, and she has officers in their ranks secretly drilling them. The gentleman in question says this has been going on for years, and, prior to the interference of the United States in Philippine affairs, almost every German vessel that landed there carried one or more officers in disguise, and stacks of arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

The Post's informant has just received a letter from an authoritative source in Hamburg giving details of Germany's future in the islands. Briefly, the plan follows: Germany will send numerous trading vessels to the islands, and will arm 150,000 Filipinos, besides furnishing Krupp guns and artillery for field use. The islands will be thoroughly drilled by German officers, and by February, Aguinaldo will be prepared to make an onslaught upon the American forces. To aid this plot, the letter says, Germany is trying to induce China to purchase a large number of big war vessels, ostensibly to strengthen her navy, but really to be held for transfer to Germany should complications arise. The German agents who have made a report to their government say it will be impossible for the United States to land more than 50,000 men in the Philippines before Aguinaldo is ready to make his coup. The German report says America's only hope is to disarm the insurgents.

The Post attributes the recent ordering of additional troops to Manila, after mustering out had been ordered, as an indication that the United States has been informed of Germany's attempt to frustrate American acquisition of the islands.

HOLD-UP NEAR KANSAS CITY.

Missouri Pacific Train Robbed by Men Who Used Dynamite.

Kansas City, Sept. 26.—The Colorado and Coffeyville express train on the Missouri Pacific railway, which left Kansas City at 9:15 o'clock tonight, was held up by robbers near Leeds, a suburban station, about six miles out from the Union depot. The locomotive and baggage car were detached from the train and taken down the track toward Dodson, after which the robbers shattered the Pacific Express Company's car with dynamite.

Officials of the express company state that the safe contained little treasure, as the messenger carried nothing destined for points beyond Coffeyville. The explosion of the dynamite was heard by many persons in the southeastern part of Kansas City. Flying debris from the shattered car carried down telegraph wires along the Frisco track, which parallels the Missouri Pacific at that point.

Before committing the hold-up the robbers entered the Frisco station at Bell Line, just east of Leeds, and overpowered the operator. After smashing the instrument in his office, they took the operator with them to the scene of the robbery.

The robbers numbered seven, it is reported. The scene of the hold-up is not far from Brush creek of the Blue river, where there is thick brush and heavy timber, and the escape of the robbers from that locality would not be a difficult matter. A special train has been taken police and railway detectives to the scene. At a late hour the train was still detained there, owing to the wreck of the baggage car. So far as can be learned the passengers were not molested.

Run Over by a Wagon.

Silverton, Or., Sept. 26.—An accident occurred at Downs station yesterday evening, that resulted in the death of George Humpert. Mr. Humpert was hauling water with an ox team from the Abiqua for use at his home. The team ran away throwing him off the wagon. The rear wheels passed over his abdomen and left arm, breaking the arm and causing serious internal injury, which resulted in his death.

No More Delay.

Washington, Sept. 26.—A very peremptory message of instruction has been sent to the Cuban commission, and is to be the basis of a note to the Spanish commissioners. The authorities in Washington will not make public the terms of the note, but its general tenor is that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba.

France's Large Wheat Crop.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The French wheat crop is estimated at 128,000,000 hectoliters, the largest since 1874, when the yield was 136,000,000. This will render France independent of foreign importations of wheat.

Gold on the Humboldt.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 26.—The steamer Humboldt has arrived here, 12 days from St. Michaels, with 230 passengers from Dawson City, the majority of whom are glad to get back to civilization. There were only a few who had any gold dust. The steamer Al-Ki arrived today from Skagway with 230 passengers, most of whom are from Copper River. Fifteen passengers from Dawson had but a small amount of gold dust.

French Convicts Mutinied.

London, Sept. 24.—According to a Paris dispatch, convicts at Cayenne, French Guiana, have mutinied, and it is feared that prisoners to the number of 4,000 will regain their liberty.

London, Sept. 24.—Devil's Island, where Captain Dreyfus is confined, is but a short distance from Cayenne. It is possible the revolt may be the death knell of the prisoner, whose guards are under strict orders to kill him if any attempt is made to deliver him, or there is any possibility of his escaping.

HOLDING OUT FOR PAY

Philippine Insurgents Waiting to Be Bought.

AGUINALDO IS AFTER OFFICE

Rumor Has It That He Wishes to Be Governor of a Province—Business Booming in Manila.

Manila, via Hong Kong, Sept. 24.—The only impediment in the way of restoring absolute confidence is Aguinaldo, who has informed Governor-General Merritt that, in the event of the United States holding the Philippines permanently, or at least formally declaring a protectorate over it, his followers would lay down their arms, but until that time it would not be safe for him to do so.

While all this is very plausible, it is the consensus of opinion among the English-speaking merchants and residents here that the rebels, and especially Aguinaldo, are only holding out in order to be bought. The fact that one of Aguinaldo's lieutenants is authorizing the statement that an agreement had been made with the American officials, by the terms of government of a province and each of his officers to be given minor positions, provided his troops lay down their arms, would tend to show that this opinion has some basis, particularly when General Merritt, upon learning of this statement, said emphatically that "no agreement whatever had been made with Aguinaldo by General Merritt and his staff for Paris effectually disposes of further negotiations with the insurgents at the present, whatever inducements may have been held out to them secretly, for it is hardly to be supposed that so delicate a duty would be delegated by Merritt to his deputy.

It is significant that coincident with the departure of General Merritt for Paris the rebels should spread the report that three of Aguinaldo's trusted lieutenants have already left for Washington, with the avowed intention of reaching the American capital ahead of Brigadier-General Greene. Certain it is that the insurgents held secret meetings in various parts of the city yesterday for the purpose of determining their future plan of campaign, but the result of their deliberations was carefully withheld from publication.

From an American point of view, the situation here today is simply one of expectation, the authorities awaiting instructions from Washington, and their subordinates hoping for relief from their onerous duties and a speedy return to their homes.

The Spaniards, firm in the belief that Manila was surrendered after the peace negotiations had been commenced, swagger about the city with a feeling of confidence that it will soon be restored to them.

The Filipinos, with characteristic nonchalance, are making hay while the sun shines, relieving their American friends of their hard-earned cash by every conceivable means, and wondering how much longer their good fortune will continue. What the men under Aguinaldo think of the situation no one seems to know or care.

In accordance with the requirements of international law, no change has as yet been made in the customs regulations, hence the staff in force before the war is still maintained, and the coffers of the treasury are being replenished very materially. It was naturally expected that under the new regime the import duties would be considerably reduced, and many merchants laid their plans accordingly, but in spite of exorbitant duties, the demand so far exceeds the supply that the merchants are only too glad to get their goods through as fast as they arrive. Several Americans have already announced their intention of embarking in business here, and an American bilingual newspaper is among the possibilities in the near future.

The reopening of the cable to Hong Kong and resumption of traffic along the inter-island telegraph lines has placed the merchants once more in direct communication with their agents, but up to the present little news has been received, the small force employed in the local office having been inadequate to handle the volume of outgoing messages filed every day.

General Anderson appointed, August 10, a board of three officers, with Captain Brigeman, Sixth United States artillery, as chairman, to investigate the recent shooting at Cavite. The report has since been rendered, and is unfavorable to the conduct of the Utah soldiers. All the officers are outspoken in blaming our soldiers for the shooting.

The four insurgent soldiers implicated in the shooting were court-martialed by an insurgent board of officers yesterday at Cavite. Three were acquitted on the ground of self-defense, and one was found guilty and was sentenced to be shot upon the proceedings of the court being approved by Aguinaldo. An invitation was extended to General Anderson and the other officers stationed at Cavite to be present at the trial of the prisoners. General Anderson will ask that the man be not shot.

Walla Walla, Sept. 24.—Robert Fulton died today in the hospital from injuries received in a mysterious manner. He was found yesterday lying beside the railroad track a short distance from town, with his back broken and an abrasion on the head. He never became conscious enough to tell how he was hurt. As his pockets were turned inside out there is a suspicion of foul play. Friends say he had \$100 the day before. Fulton came from The Dalles a few days ago.

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GOMEZ TO THE CUBANS.

American Authority Must Be Respected in the Island.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Press says: The following general order issued by General Gomez, with respect to the attitude of the Cuban army in the evacuation of the towns and villages, and the subjugation of the American military authority of the American commanders, has reached the Cuban junta:

"The time having arrived when the Spanish forces are to evacuate the towns and villages, and the population being no longer subjected to the authority which is now to be delegated to the Americans through the medium of the revolutionary party as our allies may deem advisable, I believe it possible that I should publish the following: "The former orders of the council of the provisional government of Cuba with regard to the attitude of our forces upon entering conquered territory in time of war will be strictly observed in the occupation of towns and villages evacuated by the enemy. The rights of property shall be respected and persons shall be unmolested in the performance of their duties and in obedience to the laws.

"Without distinction as to race or color the flag of Cuba shall protect all citizens alike as well as their properties. In assisting in the control of towns and villages evacuated and in the negotiations which may be necessary, no terms shall be imposed by our army with the idea of humiliation; but at the same time the honor of our arms and dignity of our cause shall always be preserved. The American forces will have full authority, and it will be the duty of the Cuban forces to assist and aid them in the proceedings. All malefactors or enemies of the public order will be punished according to the laws of common justice.

"The flag of the republic of Cuba will always be respected, but it must be understood that the American forces will be in authority and have the enforcement of all laws and orders, which the army of liberation will be called upon to obey. The alliance of our forces with those of the Americans has placed a new phase upon the conduct of negotiations which will lead to the evacuation by all Spanish forces of all towns, cities and villages in Cuba; and in all instances the Americans will have authority over the Cubans. At the same time it is understood that this superiority is not for the purpose of subjecting the Cuban forces to any other orders than those governed by the rules of war and in accordance with our alliance.

"Our army is in no way humiliated, but is rather honored by such an alliance, and will co-operate in every way with the American forces to expedite the evacuation of the forces of the enemy, to the end that Cuba may be quickly rid of her erstwhile enemy. All chiefs of divisions will see that they place themselves in communication with the commanders of the American forces when the proper time arrives, and will station their forces according to the assignments designated by the American commanders."

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL.

President McKinley's Letter of Indorsement.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The following is the president's letter in reply to a letter from Alexander H. Revel, of Chicago, vice-president of the Lafayette memorial commission:

"Washington, Sept. 24.—My Dear Sir: Your letter written in behalf of the Lafayette memorial commission has greatly interested me, and I have read with much satisfaction the plans already outlined for the proposed monument to the memory of a great soldier and patriot.

"The undertaking is one in which I am sure it will be considered a privilege to participate, and the idea that the students in the schools, colleges and universities shall take a prominent part in this tribute will not only be of vast educational value as to one of the most important epochs in history, but will keep prominently before them the inspiration of a high ideal of devotion to great principles and the public recognition paid to lofty purposes.

"General Lafayette was but a young man when he espoused the cause of liberty and independence, overcoming well nigh insurmountable obstacles to do so. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that the youth of America should have a part in this testimonial to his goodness and greatness.

"I am glad to note that your commission has fixed a date when our people, in every part of the country, may testify their interest in this proposed monument and their determination that the movement already begun shall achieve the greatest success. Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Killed by Fireworks.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—Captain John D. Adams, aged 38 years, and Charles Miller, aged 22 years, his assistant, were instantly killed while conducting a fireworks display and reproduction of the Manila battle on the Allegheny river, in front of the Exposition building, tonight. In some way, as yet unknown, the bomb which was intended to blow up the Spanish was exploded almost directly under the skirt in which the men were working.

Killed by a Train.

Portland, Or., Sept. 24.—Charles Waters, watchman at Penoyer's mill, was run down by a train at the foot of Harrison street about midnight last night. Both legs were severed near the thigh, and he died from the shock and loss of blood about 20 minutes after the accident.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The French vessel Ville de Fecamp foundered today off Fecamp, and her crew of 36 were drowned.

Chile's Demand on Argentina.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24.—El Tiempo says Chile has given Argentina five days in which to accept unrestricted arbitration of the boundary dispute between the two countries.

London, Sept. 24.—A dispatch that has been received here from General Roca, president-elect of Argentina, saying there will be no war between that country and Chile.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the historical era 18,000,000 persons have perished by earthquakes.

WAR OFFICE SCANDAL

Alger Learns a Few Things on His Trip.

HOW THE HOSPITALS ARE MANAGED

Requisitions for Necessary Articles Were Not Honored and Diseases and Deaths Resulted.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 23.—At the conference last night between Secretary Alger, General Breckinridge, the commanding officer of Camp Hamilton, and other officers, General Sanger said that the division hospital might be a good thing, as now conducted it is a disgrace to the service.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, in reply, insisted that all requisitions should be honored in Washington, and that medical men failing to do their duty should be reported.

General Waites told Secretary Alger that the conduct of some quartermasters ordered to furnish supplies was criminal. While in Chickamauga he frequently made requests which were not honored. An imperative order had been sent to have all water boiled. He had made a requisition on Quartermaster Lee for water boilers. No attention was paid to his requisition, and he repeatedly urged Quartermaster Lee to send the boilers, telling him how many men were contracting typhoid fever. He met with a reply which read: "The war department does not furnish boilers."

General Waites then purchased the boilers himself, but the result of typh