



EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

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

A German gunboat has been ordered to Amoy.

A plot to burn Shanghai has been discovered.

Bryan has decided on an Eastern stump tour.

Seventy missionaries from China reached Vancouver, B. C.

Washington fusionists renominated John R. Rogers for governor.

Nancy C. Eoff, great aunt of Governor Geer, died at Macleay, Or.

Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

It is reported that Prince Tuan and 1,500 Boxers were killed in a great battle.

Earl Li asks the appointment of several Chinese officials to the list of peace makers.

Yu, the governor of the province of Shen Si, is reported to have invited the foreigners in his province to come to his protection. About August 21, 50 accepted the invitation and all were massacred.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company will soon be purchasing the product of California wells, now having obtained in the East, a number of tanks for the storage, which will be located at Bakersfield, where ground has been secured for them.

The United States transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, 29 days from Manila, via Yokohama. She has on board 261 sick and wounded soldiers, 31 military prisoners, 51 cabin passengers, 173 in the steerage, and seven stowaways. Seven deaths occurred during the voyage.

Dr. P. S. Kellogg, who has just returned from two years' service as surgeon in the Philippines, denies the charges of neglect on the transport Sherman, made by Captain Crenshaw, of Atlanta, in his ante-mortem statement. Dr. Kellogg, who came home on the Sherman with Crenshaw, says the captain was badly wounded; that it was only a question of time when he should die, and it was at his own request that the captain was allowed to come home. Dr. Kellogg avers that Crenshaw had every possible attention, including the best physicians and nurses.

Boxers attempted to mine the American legation.

A strike of 140,000 anthracite coal miners is threatened.

General Chaffee is preparing to winter 15,000 men in Pekin.

The battle-ship Alabama averaged 17 knots on her official trial.

The Nehalem and Tillamook fishermen's strike is at an end.

Several of Minister Conger's guests have arrived at Tien Tsin.

A movement to clear the country south of Pekin is in progress.

Official American dispatches are being tampered with in China.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that peace negotiations have begun.

Primary returns indicate that Croker will control the New York Democratic convention.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, says the Republicans will lose 100,000 votes in New York.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Machadodorp, between Boers and British.

P. G. Stewart, member of the provisional government of Oregon, is dead at Tacoma, Wash.

Four townships surrounding Shoshone Falls, Idaho, have been reserved for a national park.

San Francisco's population, according to the United States census, is 342,768; Boston's, 560,892.

Ten square miles of forest reserve in the San Gabriel reservation, near Los Angeles, Cal., have already been swept by fire, and still the flames are devouring the timber. It was reported from Sturtevant's Camp that the fire had spread on the north side of the west fork of the San Gabriel river and the south side of the Tejuanga river, between Devil's canyon and the Short Cut.

Jose Castro Garcia, who was arrested in Havre, France, on July 20 last, charged with absconding from Porto Rico with \$12,000 of United States funds, has arrived in New York. He was in the custody of Luis Barrios, assistant chief of the insular police of Porto Rico, who went to Havre to bring back the alleged embezzler. By his extradition the French government recognizes the sovereignty of the United States in Porto Rico.

It is stated that Germany will take more first prizes at the Paris exposition than any other nation.

Fifty residents of Massillon, O., left for Oklahoma, where they will take up claims on government land and establish a colony.

The comptroller of the treasury has decided that a common carrier is responsible for the loss of goods received by it, even though such goods are not accompanied by a bill of lading or shipping directions.

LATER NEWS.

The pay of Chinese officials has been stopped.

Ex-Governor Llewellyn, of Kansas, is dead.

The British garrison at Ladybrand is invested.

German troops have been landed at Wu Sung.

Several forest fires are raging in Coos county, Oregon.

An outbreak has occurred in Bohol, Philippine islands.

The czar is trying to frustrate Emperor William's plans.

War on the foreigners was ordered by the empress dowager.

The entire Democratic state ticket in Arkansas was elected.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal.

Labor day celebrations were held in many cities, Roosevelt and Bryan speaking in Chicago.

Labor day was celebrated in St. Louis by a labor parade, wherein more than 25,000 men of all trades participated.

In an altercation near Walla Walla, Emanuel Edwards shot and slightly wounded P. B. Knight in the left leg. The trouble is said to have started over a horse.

Labor day was celebrated in Cincinnati by a parade of workmen, estimated from 12,000 to 15,000. It was the best-appointed procession ever seen there on Labor day.

Santiago, Cuba, is experiencing the severest weather known since 1877.

The lower part of the city is five feet under water. The firemen and police are assisting the sufferers.

Having lived 26 years, Miss Emily H. Trevor, one of the most popular young women of Yonkers, N. Y., has come into a fortune of \$1,158,795.

This large amount represents Miss Trevor's share left by her father, the late John B. Trevor, who died December 20, 1890.

At a sheep slaughtering and dressing exhibition at Indianapolis, Ind., Charles J. Gardner, of Indianapolis, broke the world's record. In 1898 he killed and dressed 10 sheep in 32 minutes and 9 seconds; this time he killed and dressed 10 sheep in 30 minutes and 22 seconds.

Some of the general orders of August 1 last as direct Light Batteries C and M, Seventh artillery, for duty in China have been amended so as to direct those batteries to proceed instead to the Philippine islands for assignment to a station. Major George Greenough, Seventh artillery, has been ordered to accompany the batteries to the Philippines.

The public debt increased nearly \$3,000,000 in August.

Philippine volunteers will begin returning in November.

There are 83 suspected cases of plague in Glasgow, Scotland.

Charles A. Towne opened the campaign in Idaho for the Democrats.

General Otis has been assigned to command the department of the lakes.

The governor of Shan Tung has 20,000 men ready to oppose German expansion.

Li Hung Chang is intriguing to set the foreigners to quarreling among themselves.

Thirteen persons were killed and many injured by a railroad collision at Hatfield, Pa.

The Chinese situation now depends on the responses of the powers to the Russo-American proposals.

W. W. Rockhill, American commissioner to China, says now is the time to settle the status of foreigners in China.

The Brallamer copper mines, situated on Howe Sound, near Vancouver, B. C., have been sold to English capitalists for \$3,000,000.

A 18-year-old boy accidentally shot and killed his 16-year-old brother at Hutchinson, Kansas, while attempting to remove cartridges from a revolver.

Secretary Foster's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States makes the crop for 1899-1900 9,436,416 bales, against 11,274,840 last year.

About 25,000 idle tinplate workers of the American Tinplate Company have resumed work, owing to the tinplate makers agreeing to a new wage scale.

Fire destroyed the plant and yards of the Otter Creek Lumber Company, at Hambleton, W. Va., with 12,000,000 feet of lumber, causing a loss of \$250,000.

Six hundred longshoremen who went on a strike recently at the Erie railway ore docks, returned to work pending a settlement of their grievances by arbitration.

A serious conflagration occurred at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, a few days ago, which consumed the general merchandise establishment of F. A. Aguilar. The building covered an entire block and was the largest of its kind on the west coast of Mexico. The stock of goods carried was valued at \$1,000,000, on which a loss of \$300,000 was sustained.

English army experiment with a bicycle corps as a defensive force is pronounced a success.

After living with her husband for 41 years a Topeka woman has discovered that he is not her affinity and asks divorce.

Work has begun in Baltimore on the silver service for Rear-Admiral Schley, to be made from the silver coin captured on the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The cost, when completed, will be about \$3,000.

FUSION AT SEATTLE

John R. Rogers Renominated for Governor.

CONTEST WON ON EIGHTH BALLOT

Rogers Men Forced Nomination of Robertson, of Spokane, and Ronald, of Seattle, for Congress.

Congressmen-at-large—F. C. Robertson, of Spokane; J. T. Ronald, of King. Governor—John R. Rogers. Lieutenant-Governor—W. E. McCrocker, of Whitman.

Supreme Judges—E. C. Million, of Skagit; Richard Winsor, of King. Secretary of State—J. A. Brady, of Snohomish.

Attorney-General—Thomas Vance, of Yakima.

Treasurer—W. E. Runner, of Spokane.

Auditor—L. Silverthorn, of Douglas. Land Commissioner—O. R. Holcomb, of Adams.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. J. Browne, of King.

Presidential Electors—James McNeely, of Pierce; N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla; J. G. Heim, of Pacific; George T. Cotterill, of King.

Seattle, August 31.—John R. Rogers was renominated for governor by the union Democratic convention on the eighth ballot, at 1 o'clock this morning.

He received 708 1/2 votes, or 6 1/2 more than the necessary number. The contest throughout was most exciting, and great disorder many times marked the course of proceedings in the convention.

Rogers on the first ballot received 633 votes, and gained on every ballot until his final victory. He was actually nominated on the seventh ballot, but in the confusion and through a misunderstanding as to the vote of the Walla Walla Populists he lost four votes intended to be cast for him. He then wanted only 1 1/2 votes. The chairman ordered another vote, which was decisive.

The unexpected turn of events in the nomination of Robertson, of Spokane, for congressman, this state nominates both congressmen-at-large. It was the plan of the anti-Rogers faction to put J. T. Ronald, of King, whom a great majority undoubtedly favor, against Robertson, for one nomination, and thus kill off Robertson, and leave the way open to Voorhees as a candidate for governor. Robertson proved a very strong candidate, and led Ronald, and as the balloting proceeded seemed certain to defeat him. Many delegates voted for Robertson, expecting to give Ronald the second nomination. The King county man had made a combination with Thurston Daniels for the other nomination, and he could not honorably enter the second contest. Daniels finally solved the problem for King county and saved Ronald's neck by offering to withdraw. Ronald and Robertson were then nominated by acclamation.

The Platform.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

We, the representatives of the Democratic, Peoples and Silver-Republican parties of the state of Washington, assembled in joint convention this 29th day of August, 1900, respectively reaffirm our faith in the principles enunciated by our respective national conventions; and we pledge our earnest support to the peerless representatives of the people, William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.

We still believe in the Declaration of Independence, and therefore hold it aloft in preference to the Imperialistic policy of the Republican party.

We oppose trusts and combinations which corner the products of industry and levy tribute on the people.

We denounce these twin relics of barbarism—imperialism and militarism—whether in the form of trusts at home or greed of conquest abroad.

We pledge our representatives in congress to work for the passage of a measure providing payment for the time consumed by our state volunteers in the late war with Spain.

We favor just and liberal pensions to the true and faithful soldiers of the United States, including the gallant Indian war veterans.

We demand such legislation as will insure to the farmers and producers of the state of Washington a reduction of freight rates and fares to a just basis.

We demand the inauguration of such measures as shall give the people the right to express themselves, when they so elect, upon all important questions, by the system known as direct legislation.

We commend the official conduct of all our state officers, and call attention to the contrast between the present excellent financial condition of the state and the blight and ruin prophesied by the opposition to surely result from the election of our state officers.

We commend the wise, courageous and patriotic manner in which the Hon. George Turner, our representative in the United States senate, has defended the honor of his country and fulfilled his duty to the people of the state of Washington.

Land Explored.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 1.—A. Rescia, wife and child were burned to death here this morning. Their two-story frame house was discovered on fire about 3 o'clock and as soon as the flames were partly extinguished, the firemen entered and found the charred remains of Mrs. Rescia on the lower floor. Rescia was in bed with the burning clothes wrapped around him, suffocated. The baby had rolled from the bed to the floor in its agony.

MURDERED BY SIBERIANS.

F. Scott Morrison, of Chicago, Shot by Natives—Captain Gilley Drowned.

Seattle, Sept. 3.—The steamship Senator, which arrived today from Nome, brought news of a brutal murder, in which the life of F. Scott Morrison, of Chicago, was sacrificed to the blood-thirsty savagery of Siberian natives. She brings also the report of the drowning of Captain Gilley, a noted Alaskan explorer, whose good or bad fortune it was to have killed five Northern Indians some years ago while they were trying to take forcible possession of a vessel of which he was master. Gilley was captain of the sailing schooner Edith, which, with F. Scott Morrison and Edward Foregren, as passengers, sailed from Nome, August 8, for Siberia on a trading and prospecting expedition. They had enlisted the services of an Indian named Sam to pilot them to the Siberian shores, where they arrived the Friday following their departure. That afternoon was passed in making exchanges with the natives who appeared to be both friendly and peaceable. About 10 o'clock at night, Morrison retired to his stateroom, and a few moments later shots from ashore were heard. The reports had hardly subsided when Morrison exclaimed: "I've been shot." His shipmates hurried to his assistance. They found that the bullet had penetrated the side of the schooner and stateroom, entering Morrison's groin. A few minutes later the vessel set sail for American shores, but Morrison succumbed to his injuries at 5 o'clock the next morning.

The next day, when in the vicinity of Sledge island, 15 or 20 miles off Nome, Captain Gilley went on deck and seated himself on the rail of the vessel. A second later the boom swung around, striking him. He toppled over into the sea and drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered. Foregren assumed command of the Edith, and with the aid of a Sledge island Indian, succeeded in reaching Nome in safety. Morrison was a passenger to Nome on the first voyage of the Jeanie, which reached the district May 2. With M. C. Anderson, he was engaged in the saloon and general merchandise business at Nome. His widow and five step-children, one of whom, H. C. Heisler, accompanied him to Alaska, survive him. Captain Gilley was 60 years old and a native of the Island of Borneo. He had been a resident of Alaska for nearly two decades. His fight with the Indians, in which 10 are said to have been slain, occurred at Cape Prince of Wales.

"Jack" Hawkins, a passenger on the Senator, says the steam schooner Samoa arrived at Nome from Siberia the night the Senator sailed. In crossing from the czar's domain, her passengers, composed of Russians, English and Americans, are reported to have engaged in a general row, resulting in the master of the vessel calling for the United States marshal as soon as he reached Nome. Hawkins did not learn the particulars, though he is inclined to believe that there was serious trouble aboard. The Senator sailed an hour after the Samoa's arrival.

Taft Commission.

Ready to Establish Civil Government in the Philippines.

New York, Sept. 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

All arrangements have been practically perfected by the Taft commission for commencing its duties in connection with the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. The committee will assume on September 1 all the functions which properly belong to the legislative branch of the government.

It is not proposed that it shall be in supreme control. Major-General MacArthur will be the executive of the islands and the commission will be co-ordinate with him, just as the executive and legislative branches in the United States are on the same plane. Civil government will not be established except in those towns where the military authorities are satisfied there is no danger of insurrection. The commission and the military will work together to propitiate the natives and induce them to return to their peaceful avocations.

For the suppression of those insurgents who continue in arms it is understood measures will be taken as soon as the dry season begins. General MacArthur will soon have a force of nearly 70,000 effective men, who will be used to destroy the insurgent organizations when operations can begin.

WEBFOOT BONANZAS.

A Little Booklet Given Away by the O. R. & N. Co.

The famous Pat Donnan has written another of his inimitable "folders" for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. This time it is a description of the gold fields of Eastern Oregon—but such a description! The glories, the riches, the possibilities of this wonderful region are set forth in a way to cause throbs of interest in the most phlegmatic man that breathes. The folder is entitled "Webfoot Bonanzas," and is given away to anyone who will write W. H. Harbart, general passenger agent, O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Oregon.

Canadian Strike Ended.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3.—The strike of railway mechanics on the Canadian Pacific railway has been declared off, and the men in all the shops from Fort William to Vancouver will return to work tomorrow. At Winnipeg some of the strikers resumed work this afternoon. The only matter now in dispute is the rate of wages to be paid machinists, and this will be settled by arbitration. The strike lasted 28 days, and was everywhere quiet and orderly.

No Chinese Need Apply.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 4.—The Peruvian senate yesterday had under consideration a proposal for preventing Chinese immigration, in view of a possible exodus from China as a result of the present disturbances.

Plague at Glasgow.

Glasgow, Sept. 4.—Another death, supposed to be due to the bubonic plague, occurred here today. Ninety-three cases of the disease are now under observation.

REAR-END COLLISION

Excursion Train Crashes Into a Milk Train.

THIRTEEN KILLED MANY HURT

Locomotive Plunges Through Passenger Coaches and Crushed Them as if They Were Egg Shells.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Thirteen persons killed and over 30 others injured in the appalling record of a rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad this morning at Hatfield, Pa., 27 miles north of this city.

The wrecked train consisted of 10 day coaches and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns, to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown. It left the union station in Bethlehem at 6:05 A. M., exactly 35 minutes behind the milk train.

The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches, and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia. At 6:54 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive plowed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were eggshells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly damaged. Four persons on the passenger car of the milk train were almost instantly killed. Fortunately, there were very few persons on this train.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive, a mass of bent and broken iron, firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine six of the 10 cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain and the other five cars were thrown on their sides, completely demolished. Nine persons were killed in the first two cars, and the others in those coaches were badly maimed.

As soon as the crash came, a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions, the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospital. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station and the dead were removed to a barn. Messengers were sent to the nearby villages for physicians, and a relief train was ordered from Bethlehem. With 15 doctors and half a dozen nurses, a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck it was signaled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the injured had started for that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died. Much trouble was experienced in keeping the relatives away from the injured on the train, so that the doctors gathered from near Hatfield could attend to the wounded.

The special train arrived at Bethlehem at 11:30 and was met by fully 5,000 persons all clamoring for news from the wreck or trying to learn whether relatives were among the victims. The news of the wreck reached Bethlehem at 8 o'clock and spread like wild fire. All the policemen in town were gathered at the station, and with great difficulty the injured were removed to the waiting ambulances and other vehicles which conveyed them to the hospitals. All during the day people from Allentown, Catasque and other places came pouring into Bethlehem, and confusion reigned throughout the city.

The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield. As it could not get through on account of the blocked tracks, it was returned to Bethlehem, and there was great rejoicing at the narrow escape of its occupants from the catastrophe.

The coroner of Montgomery county visited the wreck early and spent the entire day at the scene. He at once directed the removal of the dead to Lansdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation into the horror.

Wrecked in Behring Sea.

Seattle, Sept. 4.—Tug Wallawa, from Nome, brings news of the wreck of the dismantled bark Mercury in Behring sea. The bark was being towed to this city by the tug and sprang a leak in a heavy gale. She was stripped of some machinery and abandoned in Cook strait, where she sank. She was owned by Captain E. E. Caine, of this city, and was sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug with a coal and lumber cargo. She had been condemned as a sailing vessel. She was built 49 years ago in New York as a full-rigged ship.

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TOO DEEP FOR THEM.

Philippines Incapable of Comprehending New Conditions.

Manila, Sept. 5.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the commission of peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the government, and, therefore, the commission's announcement of its assumption of power has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who sneer at the new arrangements, as they are apt to do, at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities.

The commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions: A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under American rule, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen, that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels. A genuine reign of terror is exercised by insurgents and ladrones over peaceful country folk in order to collect the revenues and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of war-torn towns. For example, the insurgent General Cailles, in the province of Laguna, put to death the president and officeholders of the town of Bay, on Laguna de Bay, officials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force is certain to result in fear of retaliation at the expense of the "friendlies." The approaching return of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably. In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel and ladrone activity. But in Southern Luzon conditions are far less satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside of the garrisoned towns. Travelers are subject to ambush by guerrillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States troops and the insurgents or ladrones, resulting in casualties. There are 18,000 troops in that district, General Bates commanding, and in three regiments over a third of the men are sick. The activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrisons.

Conditions in the Visayas continue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops prevents aggression by Negros, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tallas and Bohol are tranquil, all desiring civil government. Mindanao also is tranquil, except the districts of Teagayan and Surigam, where occasional encounters with the Filipinos occur. The enemy's fighting force there is limited but it has a number of rifles. The surrenders, although they have notably decreased since May, continue.

The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well-being. An unsettled American policy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless, the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any period of the Spanish regime. No doubt, the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable portion of this. The internal revenue collections are a third greater than those made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism and to impartial enforcement of the law. The military officials will turn over \$6,000,000 (Mexican) to the commission, and this will probably be expended in public improvements, notably in harbor developments, the need of which is greatly hampering the shipping industry.

The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably in Pangasinan province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing, in due time, to other features of its instructions, with the idea of establishing a central civil government during the next 18 months.

Twelve Americans, including two captains and two lieutenants, have been killed during the past two weeks. The official reports of the encounters in which these casualties occurred are meager.

Thomas J. Powers Killed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania, was killed by falling from a train in the outskirts of this city last night. Mr. Powers was 55 years old, and was a conspicuous figure at Republican national conventions, and was one of the 30 who held out for a third term for General Grant. One of his sons, Lieutenant Powers, is in the regular army at Manila.

To Bring Home the Destitute.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The United States transport Lawton, which arrived today in ballast from Seattle, is to be sent to Cape Nome to relieve the destitute miners, many of whom have petitioned, through General Randall, for transportation south before the hard Alaskan winter sets in. The Lawton will sail for the north as soon as she can be got ready, probably within a few days. She has accommodations for about 700 men.

840,000 Fire at Atlin.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 5.—The steamship Amur, from Skagway, reports that the business section of Atlin City was nearly wiped out by fire Sunday last. Ten of the largest business buildings were destroyed. The loss is over \$40,000, with little, if any, insurance. The people worked like Trojans to save the town and prevented the flames from reaching any government property or buildings. The news reached Skagway by telegraph and no details were then known.

OUTBREAK IN BOHOL

MacArthur Reports Fighting in Southern Philippines.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR CARMEN

The Forty-fourth Volunteers Lost One Killed and Six Wounded—Filipino Loss Was 120.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The war department today received the following dispatch from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Sept. 5.—Adjutant-General, Washington: General Hughes reports an outbreak in Bohol. First Lieutenant Lovak, Forty-fourth volunteer infantry, reports an engagement near Carmen. At Bohol, our loss in killed was one