

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraphic Columns.

Commander Booth-Tucker has arrived in Denver to complete the arrangements for establishing a Salvation Army colony in the Arkansas valley.

In Joseph Hayward's saw mill, near Macon, Mo., a large boiler exploded and killed three workmen, Charles Hester, Walter Ferguson and Albert Yost. The mill was blown to fragments.

The graduates of the deaf, dumb and blind asylum at Berkeley, Cal., have organized a novel society. Its purpose is to influence wealthy people, and, if possible, the federal and state governments in establishing scholarships for the blind in leading educational institutions.

The United States steamer ship San Francisco, the flagship of the European squadron, has arrived at Tangier, Morocco, in order to investigate and obtain redress, if necessary, for the reported flogging of American citizens at Agadir, and also to enforce the promised settlement of former claims of the United States against Morocco.

The execrable discriminating law of China, which condemns a parasite to death by the slicing process, whether he be the perpetrator of a willful crime or the victim of an accident, is terribly illustrated by a case now vexing the people of Shanghai. A boy of 11 was swinging some apple about his head in play, when it happened to strike his mother, who died from the effects of the blow. He was condemned to be sliced to death, and, though efforts have been made to save him from this fearful end, so far they have not been successful.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the steamer Ika, with a crew of 10, and carrying 20 Australian passengers, was entering the port at Pihane on the river Flumara, while the boat was blowing hard, when she collided with the English steamer Tira, which was leaving. The bows of the Ika were stove in and she sank in two minutes. Heats hastily put off and saved the captain and seven others, but most of the passengers perished. The casualty took place in full view, and thousands who crowded the pier in the greatest excitement and alarm.

According to E. Baldwin, the well-known authority on polar expeditions, there are many reasons for believing Andrew, the Swedish accountant, is now on his return trip from the polar region, and may soon be heard from.

Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, has, in a very pointed way, warned the board of education that if it does not keep strictly within the letter of the law in the matter of appropriations it may be ousted from office, as was the board of supervisors.

Three daughters of Preston Howard were burned to death in their home at Port Alsea, Ore. The rest of the family escaped from the burning building. The girls were aged 18, 16 and 8 years. One of them had escaped, but met her death in returning to assist her sisters.

Acting upon the request of the secretary of agriculture the treasury department has directed the secretary of state to instruct all the consular officers of the United States to refuse authentication of invoices of hides of meat cattle from districts in which anthrax exists.

The unclaimed jewels and curios to the value of \$150,000 which were found in the raid upon the late Charles H. Hazen in the Rio de Janeiro, have been sold at auction. The money realized will remain bonded for 30 years, after which all the money unclaimed goes to the state.

Congress will be asked at its coming session to make a large appropriation for the manufacture of iron high power guns to be installed for service on board auxiliary cruisers of the United States navy in time of war.

Captain Charles O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, proposes to make a recommendation in his forthcoming annual report that at least \$500,000 be appropriated for this purpose. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be required to equip with modern batteries the 28 steamers now enrolled in the government service as auxiliary cruisers.

Fire was discovered in the main slope of mine No. 2, at Stockton, Ala. About 100 men were employed in the mine. At once an alarm was given. A panic followed among the workmen and hundreds gathered at the main entrance of the smoking mine, while rescue parties were at once formed to relieve the miners. More than 50 were gotten out from the various entrances without harm. Others were overcome by smoke and fell by the wayside. Five men, who were working about the slopes beyond where the fire originated, could not be reached, and it has been regarded as certain that they are dead. It is thought three or four others may be in the mine.

Arthur Jordan, a Scotch explorer, who claims to be familiar with the country between Spokane and the Klondike, will leave Spokane with six men, October 10, for the Yukon country. J. J. Browne is at the head of the syndicate which is outfitting the party to prospect on Stewart river. Mr. Browne's son, Guy, will be a member of the party. They will go via Ashcroft, taking the Hudson bay trail there to Lake Teslin, down the lake to the Hootalinqua river, down that stream to the Yukon, thence to Stewart river.

The Japanese government has taken up 2,000 out of the remaining 30,000 shares of the Formosan railway, and has persuaded the Formosans to take up the remainder. Loans of this kind are expected from America. The work will be proceeded with immediately.

The government survey boats have about completed the work of establishing a series of lines of true magnetic bearings along the coast and in the principal harbors between Puget Sound and San Diego, for the purpose of affording means for masters of vessels to adjust the compass of their vessels in a convenient manner.

THE MORTGAGE LAW.

Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 27.—The supreme court today affirmed judgment in the case of Nathaniel R. Swinburne, respondent, vs. the sheriff of Pierce county, appellant—a case that involved the legality or application of the act passed by the last legislature relating to the sale of property under execution of a writ of fieri facias, and the confirmation of a sheriff's sale.

The case was appealed from the superior court of Pierce county, when a peremptory writ of mandamus was granted against the sheriff, commanding him to proceed with the sale under a special execution and order, issued on June 24, 1897, in the case of Swinburne vs. Delane, and to advertise certain mortgaged property for sale to satisfy the judgment in the said case, with or without appraisal or without requiring either the judgment creditor or debtor to fix a value upon the mortgaged property as a minimum price for sale, and to proceed at once under the old law regarding such sales, without regard to the recent act of the legislature regulating such matters.

The respondent contended: First—That neither the title nor the body of the act sustained the contention that the law applied to foreclosures of mortgages.

Second—That it was not the intent of the legislature to make the law retroactive; and

Third—That, if the law does apply to mortgages, and it was intended to be retroactive, that portion relating to a year's stay of sale and the provision for fixing a valuation are unconstitutional, because obnoxious to section 10 of article I of the constitution of the United States regarding impairment of contracts.

Regarding the first contention, the supreme court holds that it was evidently the intent to include mortgages as well as mortgages sold under execution. Also, that it was the intention of the legislature to make the provisions of this act retroactive.

In holding the act unconstitutional in its application to contracts made prior to the passage of the act, the court directs some attention to the principle of the irrevocability of contracts, which is founded upon honesty and good faith, supported in ethics as well as law. If the value of a contract is deteriorated or lessened by the passage of an act, the obligation of the act is most certainly impaired. It is a principle of law that the law which is in existence at the time a contract is made becomes a part of the contract. In this case it was expressly stipulated in the mortgage that the law in force at the time the contract was made should become a part of the contract, but in the absence of such stipulation the law in force at the time the contract was made, when the contract was made, the mortgage had a right to the sale of this land at once upon the issuance of its execution, subject only to redemption. This was a valuable right, and was no doubt taken into consideration by the judgment creditor, or in the case of the mortgagor. The law now compels him to wait more than a year after judgment before he can have the same made, and, says the court, it seems beyond controversy that, as to antecedent contracts, this provision of the law is void.

Defenses at the Golden Gate. San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The United States engineers in charge of the harbor fortifications of San Francisco have directed that a survey be made of the shore line on the south side of the bay, and the Golden Gate, from Black point to Point Lobos. The purpose of the survey, which has just begun and will be completed a week hence, is to accurately locate the forts for the information of the war department.

Army and navy officers here think the best effect would be the same. Under the law, when the contract was made, the mortgage had a right to the sale of this land at once upon the issuance of its execution, subject only to redemption. This was a valuable right, and was no doubt taken into consideration by the judgment creditor, or in the case of the mortgagor. The law now compels him to wait more than a year after judgment before he can have the same made, and, says the court, it seems beyond controversy that, as to antecedent contracts, this provision of the law is void.

Enslavement of King of Benin. Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Sept. 27.—Drumani, the king of Benin, who has been on trial at Benin City since August last, with a number of his leading chiefs, charged with being concerned in the massacre of the unarmed expedition under British Consul Phillips, has been condemned to be transported to Calabar, a slave settlement of British West Africa. Three of the king's chief wives were sentenced to death. Two of them were shot and their bodies played hanging in the streets for 24 hours. The third of these chiefs escaped a similar fate by committing suicide.

Greenbald Wiping Out a Family. Greensburg, Ind., Sept. 27.—An unusually peculiar case of family affliction is reported from Forest Hill. Two weeks ago the eldest brother of Mrs. Finley Sanderson died of typhoid fever. A few days later her mother passed away from the same disease, and the fever claimed her husband last Saturday. Yesterday she herself succumbed to the malady, and now two of her children are lying at the point of death.

Wheeling Carries Dispatches. San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Wheeling sailed for Honolulu tonight. She was obliged to fill vacancies in her crew by drafting 40 men from the monitor Monadnock. The Wheeling carried dispatches to Honolulu in advance of the regular mail steamer.

Greensburg, Ind., Sept. 27.—Charles Gallagher, an aged flagman at a Big Four crossing in this city, was struck by an engine and killed.

Mobile, Sept. 27.—So far there have been 38 cases pronounced yellow fever, three having died, 16 having been discharged, and 24 remain under treatment.

Tonight another death was added, John Bourne, chief clerk of the Louisville & Nashville shops.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—An Irving Park school girl met her death yesterday at the St. Charles avenue crossing of the Chicago and Northwestern, and a companion, escaping with injuries, was made temporarily insane by the horror of the scene.

Edwards, Miss., Sept. 27.—Nine new cases of yellow fever have been reported since 5 p. m. last night.

TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE

So Says McKinley in Reference to Union Pacific.

REORGANIZATION WILL FOLLOW

Government's Loss Will Amount to About Twenty-Five Million—Influential Men Back of New Company.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The Union Pacific reorganization committee proposition for the settlement of the company's debt to the United States will be accepted, the government mortgage will be foreclosed, the road sold and the company reorganized. This statement is made on the highest authority.

For several days past the president has had conferences with the representatives of the company and with the attorney-general, and before he left Washington he agreed to the sale of the road and its reorganization upon the basis which the reorganization committee suggested. The announcement of the decision may be looked for at an early date. It will come in an order for foreclosure issued by the president to the secretary of the treasury.

The agreement to which President McKinley has agreed to give his sanction is the same which was submitted to congress by President Cleveland last January. Under this agreement the reorganization committee will bid for the road under a foreclosure sale, the sum of \$15,000,000.

In order to give an intelligible statement of what this bid will mean to the United States, it is necessary to enter briefly into the history of the Union Pacific obligation to the government.

The principal debt of the Union Pacific to the United States was \$35,539,512. A portion of this has not yet been advanced by the United States.

The interest paid by the government amounts to \$28,954,838. The whole indebtedness on the 1st day of July, 1897, was \$70,494,405. The sinking fund of the Union Pacific in the hands of the treasurer of the United States on the same day was \$17,728,209. After deducting the sinking fund, which is an asset of the company in the hands of the United States, the balance of the debt of the Union Pacific to the government, the sum of \$52,766,196, remains to be paid.

This is the only sum which the Fitzgerald reorganization committee, as it is known, will be required to pay the government.

The loss to the government is the difference between \$35,000,000, which is the net amount due the government in round numbers, and the \$28,000,000, making a loss of nearly \$7,000,000 in round numbers, according to the figuring of the opponents of the agreement.

The agreement for the foreclosure sale also contains a provision for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its Kansas Pacific branch. The reorganization committee consists of Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schieff, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Marvin Haight and Oliver Ames. The capitalization of the new company under the Fitzgerald plan will be \$100,000,000, 4 per cent bonds, \$75,000,000 of preferred stock and \$25,000,000 of common stock.

FOOD SHORTAGE INEVITABLE. Captain Tuttle's Report on Conditions in the North.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Captain Tuttle, in command of the cutter Bear, of the Behring sea patrol, in a report to the secretary of the treasury, gives an official account of the rears of Cape Whitehorse, his wife and a number of the crew of the steamer Novarok, which was caught in the ice pack off Cape July 30, and also reports as to the condition of affairs at St. Michaels.

The Bear reached St. Michaels August 28, where about 200 miners were found camped on the beach. On arrival Captain Tuttle, in company with the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Trading Company to remain with his command at St. Michaels until some means could be devised to maintain law and order.

He was informed that among the sudden deaths of people were many bad characters, and previous to the arrival of the Bear, open threats had been made as to what they would do if the transportation company failed to get them up the Yukon. This was impossible with the means at hand.

Captain Tuttle says that navigation was almost closed in a few days and that 12 vessels were then on the way to St. Michaels, the most of them with passengers, and he thought if they did not return on the vessels which brought them, much suffering must result.

The captain decided to comply with the requests which had been made until Captain Hooper, of the command of the Behring sea fleet, could be communicated with.

In concluding his report Captain Tuttle says that in his opinion the situation on the Yukon this winter will be a very serious matter, and in his judgment the limited supply of food will result in starvation.

Chehalis, Sept. 24.—Robert, the 6-year-old son of W. J. Shields, of Pe Ell, yesterday morning accidentally shot himself with his father's revolver, the ball taking effect in the head. He died in a short time. It is not known how the accident occurred, as the other members of the family were absent from the house at the time.

Southampton, Sept. 24.—The Sault, from Bremen, sailed for New York today with \$1,000,000 in gold.

Big Flour Cargos. Portland, Sept. 24.—The British bark Glenlee cleared yesterday for London, with 31,035 barrels of flour, valued at \$125,000. This is the eighth vessel of the present season's fleet to leave port, but all of the others have cleared for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders. The Glenlee's cargo is the most valuable that has left port this month, and on a registered tonnage of 1,488 she has aboard over 2,700 tons of flour.

Shipped to the National City Bank. New York, Sept. 24.—The sum of \$1,000,000 was shipped to the National City bank today from London, and \$500,000 from Berlin. Both shipments were made by the National City bank's European agents, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and London. This is the first shipment of gold to be imported this fall.

C. B. Moore's Appointment. Washington, Sept. 24.—The president today appointed Charles B. Moore register of the land office at Oregon City, Ore.

SOLDIERS IN DISGUISE.

Well-Drilled Japanese Storage Passengers Land at Honolulu.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—If the stories of the passengers and crew of the City of Peking, which arrived here Tuesday evening, be true, a state of affairs exists in Hawaii which demands the attention of the state department.

When the Peking arrived at Honolulu, the attention of passengers on board was attracted by the remarkable symmetrical movements of 174 Japanese storage passengers who were disembarking. Although dressed as laborers, their well-drilled and military appearance was too palpable to escape observation, and occasional considerable comment. The Japanese were evidently under the command of a veteran sergeant and divided into squads of 20 under noncommissioned officers.

During the voyage a military discipline was observed which created comment among the other storage passengers and the steamer's crew, and many conjectures were hazarded as to the meaning of their being shipped to the islands. It was generally believed that they were sent to the islands for the purpose of forcibly resisting annexation, if necessary.

Rumors of the presence of the emperor's soldiers are not new on the islands, and it is said over 1,000 drilled men have been landed, and about 100 veterans of the Japan-China war were expected on the next steamer.

ORDERED THE LYNCHING. Ex-Chief of Police of Mexico Responsible for the Death of Arroyo.

City of Mexico, Sept. 24.—Senator Don Eduardo Valasquez, late chief of police, today confessed that he directed the killing of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz. Valasquez was removed from office and placed in prison on suspicion of having acquiesced in the killing of Arroyo. Today, during the official investigation, the ex-police chief placed on the stand and asked to detail his connection with the affair.

To all questions he responded that he was a great admirer of the president and he felt that the scandalous attempt upon his life merited severe punishment. The judge permitted this evasion to reply for some time, and then ordered the inspector to reply directly to the question, and then he confessed the part he took in the tragedy.

His servant admitted buying the knives with which the killing was done.

A Reindeer Express. Washington, Sept. 24.—Secretary Bliss, of the department of the interior, has instructed the commissioner of education to have the reindeer now at Teller station, Alaska, which have been broken to work, forwarded to St. Michaels, in order to draw iron and forwarding supplies to the Klondike country in case of emergency. There are about eight of the deer, which it is believed by the administration can be utilized in this way, and the opinion prevails that they would be much more useful than dogs, because they can travel more rapidly to the north, and can live on the little forage the country produces. The secretary says that each reindeer will carry about 300 pounds, and will travel a hundred miles a day. They are to be sent to St. Michaels in preference to other places because of the available stores at that point.

No Ultimatum Was Served. New York, Sept. 27.—A special to the Herald from London says: In reference to the sensational telegrams from Madrid about the alleged ultimatum and intervention of war between the United States and Spain, the Herald correspondent had a conversation with a distinguished American diplomat, who, though not personally concerned in the American-Spanish negotiations, is in a position to know the exact state of affairs, but who, for obvious reasons would not allow his name to be mentioned. He said: "I cannot, of course, pledge in advance the government of the United States, but so far as the present is concerned such a step is not in contemplation. The United States has probably intimated through Mr. Woodford that the present state of affairs is most deplorable and that if we could be of any assistance in bringing this condition of things to an end we should be glad to offer our services. But you may say absolutely that no ultimatum has been sent to Spain by the United States."

Denied by Tetuan. Madrid, Sept. 27.—The Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, in the course of an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, denies that the government had received an ultimatum from the United States in regard to Cuba, and said he had received a cablegram from Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister to the United States, to the same effect, denying the existence of an ultimatum.

Election in Cuba. Havana, Sept. 27.—According to advices from Puerto Principe, Senor Ignacio Maso has been elected vice-president of the Cuban republic, General Gomez minister of war, and Calixto Garcia major-general, General Gomez remaining commander-in-chief of the army of liberation.

Amos insurgents continue to surrender, among them Captain Ojeda and 10 men in Havana province, and the local leader, Bias Varela, in the province of Pinar del Rio, who surrendered with nine others.

Three days ago the insurgents dynamited a pilot train between Punta Brava and Las Mangas. Pinar del Rio. The engineer, Pedro Milones, son of the well-known poet, was seriously wounded.

The beef famine increases. There is no meat in Havana today, and the importation of American refrigerated beef is urged.

It was officially announced today that two insurgent officers, and 21 armed insurgent cavalrymen, who belonged to the insurgent force under Trelez, surrendered yesterday to Spanish authorities at Yaguajay, province of Santa Clara. Trelez, it is added, was killed the previous night by three of his followers.

Amunition Wagon Exploded. London, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that while a battery of artillery was passing through the town of Piliesti, Romania, 63 miles northwest of Bucharest, an ammunition wagon exploded. Four men were blown to pieces and 11 injured so seriously that they have since died. Eight horses were killed.

Warshaw, Ind., Sept. 27.—Fred Heesel, a wealthy citizen, was fatally injured by an angry bull.

Port Townsend, Sept. 27.—Four hours were spent here this morning by customs officers in searching the steamship Willamette previous to her departure for Alaska. The search was rewarded by the discovery of 100 cases of whiskey, which were seized. The steamer carried a full cargo of freight and 110 passengers.

Decatur, Ind., Sept. 27.—William Darschewer, a young iron employe at the state crusher of Calvin Miller & Co., fell into the crusher and was crushed to pieces.

TO END THE CUBAN WAR

Negotiations Opened Between Washington and Madrid.

NO ULTIMATUM WAS SENT

The Present Negotiations Have for Their Object a Feasible Solution of the Cuban Question.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The Correspondencia de Espana asserts that negotiations are proceeding between the United States and Spain for a friendly settlement of affairs in Cuba.

El Epoca, after denouncing a "sensational" story of an ultimatum, points out that the Cubans have not been at war with Spain without the moral and material cooperation of the American people.

There is a great deal of comment as to the origin of the ultimatum canon. It has been attributed to a foreign ambassador, but all the ambassadors deny responsibility for it. The people do not think that war is inevitable.

It is asserted that the liberals will soon form a cabinet, and that on the return of the queen from San Sebastian to Madrid Captain-General Weyler will be recalled from Cuba and autonomy established in the island, thus leaving no pretext for the intervention of the United States.

Would Europe Sustain It. Washington, Sept. 27.—State department officials refuse to discuss the statement made in the cable dispatch from Madrid, namely, that the emperor of Austria, with the exception of the Austria, has expressed his opposition to the United States in favor of a termination of the Cuban war. Still, it is recalled that while Mr. Woodford was in London and Paris, instead of proceeding to his post in Spain, he leaked out that the United States ministers at various European courts had been instructed to sound the governments to which they were accredited, with a view to learning how intervention in favor of Cuba would be regarded.

Although it was generally supposed at the time that this effort would succeed, there is now good reason to accept the statement in the Madrid cable as fully warranted by the facts.

Peace at Hazleton. Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 23.—Peace has been restored in the anthracite region, and nearly every colliery there is working today. Included in them were the Lehigh & Wilkesbarge company's Anderson mines, employing 2,500 men. The strike was practically inaugurated by them, and their return to work Saturday caused a stampede of the other strikers. More than two-thirds of the strikers in the region are now working.

The End of the Strike. Washington, Sept. 23.—M. D. Batchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is here to attend a special meeting of the officers of the Federation of Labor, gave the following statement to the press today: "Today will see about 75,000 miners resume work in the bituminous coal fields of the Central states. The strike generally ends today. The mining situation is not likely to become disturbed again until the beginning of next year, at which time we hope to be able to settle the wage differences amicably and without the necessity of striking."

Of course the victory is not altogether one of the miners. While they have done the striking, the trades unions and organized bodies have supplied the necessities, without which the miners could not have possibly succeeded. It is a victory of organized labor and not for any particular trade, and we want our friends who have helped us to feel that it's their victory as well as ours."

Sheliff and Deputies Arraigned. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 23.—Sheriff Martin and about 40 of his deputies were arraigned in court this morning, charged with the murder of 24 striking miners at Latimer. Several witnesses testified. The judge held the sheriff and deputies in \$1,000 bail each for trial. Bail was furnished and they returned to Hazleton.

Illinois Miners Accept the Scale. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 23.—At the miners' convention, the scale recommended by the committee, based on the Columbus scale, was adopted. It was voted that any place paying the price can resume work at once without contract.

Locked in a Burning House. New York, Sept. 23.—A special to the Tribune from Columbia, S. C., says: Andrew Smith and wife, colored, living near Daniels, Abbeville county, locked in their house six children, the youngest of whom was 18 months old and the eldest 7 years. The parents went to church. An hour later neighbors heard frightful screams coming from Smith's home, the interior of which was in flames. Negroes made heroic efforts to save the children, but it was impossible to reach them, and all perished. It is supposed that an oil lamp burning was overturned. When the parents returned a pile of bones and ashes was all they found.

Hunter Bribery Cases Ended. Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 23.—The jury returned verdict of not guilty in all the Hunter bribery cases.

The Effect on the Stock Markets. Paris, Sept. 23.—On the stock exchange here today Spanish funds fell, owing to the belief that the alleged ultimatum sent by the United States to Spain on the subject of Cuba will cause the present cabinet to remain in office.

London, Sept. 23.—The Evening Standard attributes the fall in the stock exchange to the reported action of the United States in connection with the Cuban insurrection.

The Treaty Ratified. San Francisco, Sept. 23.—The steamship City of Peking arrived today from the Orient, via Honolulu. She was immediately ordered into quarantine, and no passengers or mails were permitted to land. Officials who boarded the vessel state that from Honolulu passengers the information was obtained that on September 10 the Hawaiian senate, by unanimous vote, ratified the treaty of annexation to the United States.

There are in the United States 70,000 bee keepers. The average product of each hive is twenty-two pounds.

FALL CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Opened by the Landing of Three Large Expeditions.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Journal and Advertiser prints the following: The Cuban junta has received advice of the safe landing on different parts of Cuba of three big expeditions between the 1st and 12th of the present month. They were the most important that had been dispatched since last winter, and great joy prevails at the headquarters of the junta, where the news arrived that they had eluded the Spanish, who were believed at one time to have been on their track.

The three ships carried a large quantity of dynamite and other munitions, together with an immense supply of medicines for the army of patriots. In all there were over 40 men on board, going either to join the Cuban army for the first time or returning to the ranks. There were two doctors and two dentists.

Three of the most important members of the expedition were Carlos Dubel, Carlos Domestico, and J. L. Abumada, former officers of the Chilean army, who had been in New York for several weeks awaiting an opportunity to go to Cuba to help in the fight for independence. Among the leaders were Brigadier-General Rafael Cardenas, Major Coronado, the editor of the Havana paper La Tribuna, who had to flee from Cuba last winter, and Gerardo Forest, of the Porto Rican junta, all of whom are well-known in this city, where they have lived many years.

The doctors in the party are Juan Brown Zaya and Francisco Vila, and the dentist is Frederico Fragola and Fontanillas. The other interesting members of this expedition were a number of Cubans who escaped from the Spanish penal settlement in Africa and recently arrived in New York.

"This is the opening of the fall campaign," said Thomas Bettrich Palma, speaking of the expedition. "It is an earnest, moreover, of my intention to pursue a vigorous policy during the coming winter."

PEACE AT HAZLETON. Nearly Every Colliery Is Working Again.

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A mysterious disease has been raging among the horses on Dry creek, and the Touchet river, about 15 miles from Walla Walla. The animals, without appearing very sick, suddenly become emaciated and weak. The disease generally results fatally in about seven days. Wall Thomas, a prominent farmer on the Touchet, has lost 25 horses from the unknown malady since last fall. Dr. A. Plummer, veterinary surgeon of Walla Walla, upon examining the organs has found them in a normal condition, and as yet the disease has not been defined.

Oregon. Patrick Gibson, a farmer, was killed by a train near Clatsop City.

Vain efforts to be lighted by electricity by November 15 next.

The smoke from burning forests is again obscuring the atmosphere all along the coast.

W. D. Huffman, of Diamond, has just made a sale of 70,000 pounds of wool at 12 1/2 cents.

Malheur river farmers are putting up their third crop of alfalfa, and have it mostly in the stack.

The next reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Southern Oregon will be held in Medford during September, 1898.

The 10th semi-annual meeting of the Oregon State Association of Nurserymen will be held in Salem on Wednesday, October 6.

Quail have never been known to be so thick in the vicinity of Walla Walla in many years, and offer some good sport for local gunners.

Junction City has a new fire engine, for which it recently paid \$1,100. The engine was tested and threw a 15-inch stream 215 feet, and two 7-8-inch streams 140 feet each.

The enrollment at the deaf-mute school at Salem is now 30. Of this number, seven are new pupils. Superintendent Knight expects a total of 50 or more within the next few years.

The burglar who broke into the post-office at Echo got \$40 in money and some postage stamps. The money and stamps have been recovered. They were rolled up by the burglar in an old stocking.

The Unatilla county court has commenced legal proceedings to recover on 28 notes that were turned over to the county court by the receiver of the defunct Portland National bank in settlement of the county's claim against the bank.

About the largest yield of wheat yet reported comes from the old Daw place, on the Long Tom. It was Defiance wheat and was grown by Frank Bumgardner. Six acres made an aggregate yield of 290 bushels, or 48 1/2 bushels per acre.

Klamath county farmers are busy harvesting and threshing, and crops are turning out better than was anticipated. Some crops have yielded enormously. It is reported