The Santiam News

SCIO.....OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

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

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 11½ 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 31, 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 Joahansen and Peter Anton, able seamen. The vessel was driven ashore by a gale and went to pieces in the surf.

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 employes.

Calixto Garcia has arrived at Jiguani on his way to Santiago. He will probably visit the United States, where his daughter is ill.

El Provenci, 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 brethern 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 Malietoa'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 Cadiz, 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.

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.

Policemen 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. Hume, 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.

The work of raising the Cristobal Colon has now been taken up by the navy department.

The steamer Rosalie has arrived at Seattle with 110 passengers from Klondike, and $40,000 in gold dust.

A recapitulation of the reports of the board of health shows a total of 124 cases in the state of Mississippi.

The war department will not entertain applications for discharge, excepting they reach it through military channels

News has been received from Juneau, Alaska, of the drowning of W. Nutling, of Michigan, and W. H. Lockwood, of California.

The Louisiana board of health makes the official announcement that Franklin has had 101 cases to date. Five persons have died there.

General Gomez gives emphatic denial to the published reports that he had presented his resignation as commander-in-chief of the Cuban army.

An official dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, in West French Africa, says a force of Soudanese sharpshooters in the French service defeated an army of Sofas under one of Samody's chiefs, capturing 5,000 men.

The most beautiful of the souvenirs of the great naval battle of July 3, off Santiago, has reached the navy department from Guantanamo. It is a bronze bust of Christopher Columbus, taken from the flagship Cristobal Colon, which lies below the surface of the ocean, 20 miles from Santiago.

Advices frm San Francisco say General Shafter will soon return to resume his station as commander of the department of California, relieving General Merriam, who will probably be assigned to his former duties as commander of the department of the Columbia.

The steamship Topeka has arrived at Seattle with 150 Klondikers, 90 per cent of whom have litile or no dust. The passengers report that H. Fraser and E. L. Tolner, both of Seattle, were held up by two men near Haines' mission and robbed of $4,890 in gold. The body of Ike Martin was found near the scene with a bullet-hole through the head. He had been robbed of $4,000.

At a meeting of the French cabinet Monday, all the ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a revision of the trial of former Captain Dreyfus, and the documents in the case will be sent to the court of cessation. Crowds of people outside the ministry of the interior, where the cabinet council was held, loudly cheered the ministers. The legality of the proposed retrial proceedings must be passed upon by the court.

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 fire damp. 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.

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 ports gives the details of a secret convention signed recently at Peking. It appears that the Chinese thereby concluded an agreement with St. Petersburg by 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. Angoncillo, 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 Angoncillo 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.

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

MARIA TERESA SAVED

Hobson Succeeds in Floating the Cruiser.

TOWED TO GUANTANAMO BAY

Repairers of the Vulcan Are Putting the Ship in Condition for Her Trip North.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo bay, Cuba, Sept. 27.—The wrecking company engaged under Lieutenant Hobson in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships, has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser, after being got afloat, was taken in tow by the Potomac, and convoyed by the cruiser New York, the Scorpion and the Alvarado, proceeded to Guantanamo bay, where she arrived last night.

The successful issue of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the fire of national salutes and by cheers in which the Cubans joined, disturbing the noon siesta.

Off Siboney, the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane, and the towing power was increased.

The Newark, under Captain Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving the Maria Teresa.

The cruiser is being put in condition for the her trip north by the repair-ship Vulcan.

THE COMAL'S CARGO.

Spanish Authorities Will Allow It to Be Landed at Matanzas.

Washington, Sept. 27.—A statement was issued by the war department tonight that the Cuban commission had effected an arrangement with the Spanish authorities whereby the steamer Comal, carrying a cargo of supplies for the suffering people of Cuba, would be permitted to land her cargo at Matanzas free of duty. This indicates the adjustment of a question that promised for several days to become serious. The Spanish authorities still maintaining Spain's right of sovereignty over the island of Cuba, refused to permit the Comal to land at Havana without the imposition upon her cargo of duties amounting to $60,000. In addition to this, the vessel's captain was fined for disregarding some port regulations unknown to him.

Against the proceeding the American commission strongly protested, and demanded the free importation of the Comal's cargo of supplies. It was pointed out to the Spanish that the mission of the vessel was purely charitable, and that, in any event, the position assumed by the Spanish officials was untenable, as it was not in accordance with the provisions of the protocol signed in this city by Ambassador Cambon in the name of Spain. The incident resulted in an exchange between the American commission and the Spanish officials of lively notes, and the question was finally referred to Washington for adjustment. The arrangement made effects the Comal only. She is now at Key West, and will sail for Matanzas probably tonight or tomorrow.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

British Fleet Sails Suddenly Under Sealed Orders.

Wei-Hai-Wei, Sept. 27.—The British battle-ship Centurion, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, commander of the British fleet in Chinese waters, sailed suddenly yesterday under sealed orders, accompanied from Chee Foo by the battle-ship Victorious, the first-class cruisers Nicisas, the second-class cruiser Hermione, the torpedo-boat destroyers Fame and Part, and the dispatch-boat Alacrity.

It is supposed their destination is Taku, at the entrance of the river leading to Tien-Tsin, the port of Peking, for the purpose of making a naval demonstration there.

London, Sept. 27.—A special from Shanghai says that Kang Yu Wei's brother has been arrested in Peking, and condemned to death. The dispatch also says that Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, gave instructions that Kang Yu Wei should be protected from arrest. British consulate holds his baggage and documents referring to state secrets. The Russians are incensed at the latter fact, and it is reported that Russia has offered the dowager empress the services of 10,000 troops from Port Arthur to keep order in Peking if necessary. It is said that the British fleet in Chinese waters has been divided between Taku and Shan Hai Kwan, under orders to intercept Russian transports in the event of an attempt to land troops.

Spaniards Anxious to Go Home.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—It is announced here that 10,000 Spanish residents in the island of Porto Rico have refused to live in the island under the American flag, and have demanded that they be returned to Spain at the expense of the government. The question of reparation of the discontented Spaniards has been referred to the state council.

Depopulation of the City Urged.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 27.--Another case of yellow fever has appeared in Jackson. This one is a quarter of a mile from the former seat of infection, and it is feared a new foci has appeared. The state health officer advises the total depopulation of that city.

Eruption of Vesuvius Increasing.

Naples, Sept. 27.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence, and it is feared that it will assume the proportions of that of 1872.

Killed by Broken Flywheel.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 27.—An accident occurred here this morning resulting in the death of Peter Grice, a farmer of Raglan, Ont. He was operating a portable sawmill, cutting cordwood, when the flywheel broke, one piece striking him and completely disemboweling him.

Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 27.—Dr. B. W. Butcher, who was badly burned while trying to save two women at the fire of September 7, died today from the effects of the burns, making the third victim of the fire.

WHAT A CHAPLAIN SAW.

Shocking Treatment of Sick Men in Volunteer Camps.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Rev. Cyrus L. Brady, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania and chaplain of the First Pennsylvania volunteers, in a sermon tonight severely criticised the management of the volunteer camps which came under his observation at Chickamauga, where his regiment was stationed for a long time. He said the medical, commissary, quartermaster and ordnance departments were all to blame, and continued thus:

"I personally saw men left in the hospital in camp for 36 hours without any medical attendance whatever.

"I saw men in those hospitals suffering from fever with the fain beating down upon them.

"I saw men committed to the care of unskilled attendants when it was absolutely impossible for them to receive anything like the attention they deserved.

"I saw men suffering from fever, lying with their mouths open and their mouths filled with flies."

In conclusion, the archdeacon said: "I wonder if I dare, being still in the government service, say more. There is much more that might be told if it were proper to tell it, but perhaps this will suffice. I had not intended to touch upon this phase of our experience at all, but when I think that these things have taken place in this, the richest, greatest and presumably the most advanced nation on the face of the earth, I cannot hold my peace."

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

Scurvy Killed Most of the Crew of the German Bark Olga.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—The German bark Olga arrived at the Delaware breakwater tonight for orders from Samarang, Java, laden with sugar. She brought to a close a voyage of strange fatalities, having only a few of the original officers on board, Captain Dreyer, her commander, and five others having died of that dread disease, scurvy, which so often breaks out on board vessels from the far East. The Olga sailed from Sourabaya April 3. When about two months out from port, the disease first made its apperance, and one by one the men were taken ill, until the ship's company was reduced to four men able to be about. Captain Dreyer was among the first to be stricken. He lasted only a few days, suffering great agony. Then the mate took charge, and he too, was stricken down, leaving in charge of the vessel men who had little knowledge of navigation. When St. Michaels was reached, a new captain was taken aboard and the fateful voyage was continued.

The Olga is now waiting orders, and will probably come to this port to discharge her cargo.

TRANSPORTING BULLION.

The Government Will Ship Silver as Freight.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The Tribune says: A train bearing 10,000,000 ounces of silver bullion from Philadelphia is soon to mark a new era in the federal government's method of transporting the precious metals between the mints. It has been known for some time that such a great shipment was in contemplation, and the appearance of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the treasury department, in Chicago was for the purpose of making the definite arrangements. Mr. Vanderlip was in consultation with Western road officials, and the shipment is to be made on a special fast train guarded by federal soldiers and detectives. It is supposed that hereafter freight, and not express, will be the method of shipment.

The Philadelphia mint is being run to its full capacity coining gold—both foreign and domestic—which has been pouring in at a surprising rate, and the intenttion is to transfer 10,000,000 ounces of silver to the Pacific coast. This amount means over 300 tons, or 15 ordinary, average carloads. The express charges on any such quantity at anything like schedule rates would be an item which even the United States treasury could afford to figure on saving.

Yacht Captain Murdered.

Sausalito, Cal., Sept. 27.—Captain Brooks, of the yacht Chispa, which was anchored in the stream opposite this town, was murdered at 1:45 o'clock this morning by two bay pirates. They boarded the little vessel, evidently believing it to be without a watchman. They plundered the lockers and were about ready to pull ashore in a small boat when Captain Brooks and a companion, who had been asleep in the cabin, were aroused and made their appearance on deck. A desperate fight ensued, during which Captain Brooks was killed, and the other man, whose name has not been learned, was wounded. The murderers then made their escape, pulling toward the shore in the darkness.

Banker Clark's Charity.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 27.—W. A. Clark, the banker and mine-owner, has given the Associated Charities $25,000 to establish in Butte a home for the sick and indigent. It is to perpetuate by name or in some other manner the memory of the donor's son, Francis Paul Clark, who died at college several years ago.

Jumped From a Burning Hotel.

Minneapolis, Sept. 27.—A Journal special from Eau Claire, Wis., says the Windsor house burned early this morning. Several women jumped from the fourth story, and Mrs. Churchill was so badly injured that she is not expected to live. A baby thrown from the third story was caught by J. Charles, and escaped, while Charles was injured.

If the sun was to be divided into smaller planets it would make 1310 each the size of the earth.

Committed Murder and Suicide.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—In the suburb of Edison Park tonight, Joseph Pfaff was shot to death by Albert Danish. The shooting followed a violent quarrel about some trivial matter. Danish disappeared, and after several hours' search his body was found in the woods near by. He had committed suicide, fearing arrest.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Nothing definite has been determined regarding the muster out of various general staff officers, although the list is being prepared.

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; Salem Halston, miner, his brother; 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 79 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 employes.

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.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Convened at the State Capitol Monday Morning.

Salem, Sept. 26.—In obedience to a call issued by Governor Lord, the Oregon leislature convened in special session at the state capitol today. The attendance of members in both houses is nearly full. Thus far the proceedings have been entirely harmonious.

A caucus of senate Republicans was held early in the day, and the programme regarding selection of temporary and permanent officers then formulated was carried out without a hitch when the senate met.

In the house temporary organization was effected, and an adjournment taken to give the credentials committee time to formulate a report.

The senate was called to order at 10:10 o'clock by Taylor of Umatilla. Temporary officers were elected upon a strict party vote of 24 to 6.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Ben Selling, G. W. Proebstel and William Smith.

The senate adjourned until 10:45 to give the committee on credentials a chance to make their report. The report was adopted when the senate reconvened, and the new members were sworn in by Chief Justice Wolverton.

The resolution providing for permanent organization was presented by Reed of Douglas, and was adopted.

The election of officers proceeded, with the following results:

President—Joseph Simon, of Multnomah.

Chief clerk—S. L. Moorehead, of Junction.

Assistant chief clerk—J. F. Yates, of Multnomah.

Reading clerk—J. D. Lee, of Multnomah.

Calendar clerk—Frank C. Middleton, of Multnomah.

Sergeant-at-arms—Joseph S. Purdom, of Grant's Pass.

Doorkeeper—W. W. Smith, of Clackamas.

Mailing clerk—V. H. Humphrey, of Salem.

Pages—Harvey Bell and Frank Hartman.

The minor officers of the senate were then sworn in.

A resolution calling upon the secretary of state for his report on the financial condition of the state was presented and adopted.

The senate then adjourned until 2 P. M.

As will be seen by the above, Multnomah county had full sway in the distribution of offices. The only opponent of Simon was Daly, of Lake county. The vote for speaker resulted 24 to 6 in favor of Simon. The vote on the other officers resulted practically the same.

The Lower House.

Salem, Or., Sept. 26.—At 10:30 A. M. Ralph E. Moody, member from Multnomah and chief clerk at the last two sessions of the house, called that body to order. The following temporary officers were named:

George T. Myers, temporary chairman.

A. V. R. Snyder, temporary clerk.

Messrs. Hill, Hawson, Massingill, Nicholas and Gregg were appointed a committee on credentials.

On motion of Moody the house adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

The house met and organized at 1:30 this afternoon, with E. V. Carter, Jackson county, as chairman.

Chief clerk—A. C. Jennings.

Assistant chief clerk—A. V. R. Snyder.

Sergeant-at-arms—Frank Motter.

Doorkeeper—A. D. Griffin.

Calendar clerk—M. P. Eisenberg.

Clerk—D. B. McKay.

IT WAS FORGED.

Count Esterhazy Wrote the Famous Bordereau.

London, Sept. 27.—The Observer this morning continues its Esterhazy revelations, the most salient feature of which is Count Esterhazy's disclosure, made, it is asserted, in the presence of more persons than one, that he was the author of the famous Dreyfus bordereau, which he wrote "at the request of Colonel Sandherr, now dead."

"It was intended," he said, "to constitute material proof of Dreyfus' guilt. It was known through a French spy in the service at Berlin that certain documents had reached the German general staff, which Dreyfus alone could have obtained. It was a list of these documents which constituted the bordereau.

"Dreyfus had been tested in several ways. For instance, a plan for the concentration of the troops on the southern frontier had been dictated to him, which was quite fantastic. A short time afterwards our spies in Italy informed us that the Italian staff was making modifications in the fortifications around Nice, which corresponded with the changes announced in the imaginary scheme dictated to Dreyfus.

"I was attached to the intelligence department, my duty being to watch the movements of the military attaches accredited by the powers of a triple alliance. When Colonel Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau I did so, without the slightest compunction. I am one of those men who, by profession, cling to old mediaeval traditions of military discipline. When I receive an order I obey it implicity and without question. I wrote the bordereau because Colonel Sandherr told me to do so. I knew, of course, the purpose it was intended to have. I knew it was committing a forgery; but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all countries were run on precisely the same line, and that it was impossible to achieve the results in any other way.

"It was exclusively upon the evidence of the bordereau that Dreyfus was condemned. The document privately shown to the officers of the court-martial was fetched from the war office during the huies odes, with the object of convincing the judges, should they show signs of wavering. It was the letter containing the phrase, 'Decanaille D—.' Now, this letter, which is genuine, and was really written by Colonel Schwarzkopf, did not refer to Dreyfus at all. The general staff was absolutely aware of the fact that 'D' was a certain Dollfus, a building contractor, who, years before, had supplied the German attache with plans of the fortifications near Nice."

The ex-mayor added that the case against him was quashed in defiance of all law and justice.

Switzerland has a deaf and dumb Salvation Army corps.

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 authority for the statement that an agreement had been made with the American officials, by the terms of governor 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 upon any subject."

The departure of General Merritt and his staff for Paris effectually disposes of further negotiations with the insurgents for 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 puprose 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 expectancy, the authorities awaiting instructions from Washington, and their subordinates hoping for relief from their onerous duties and a speedy retrun 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 Bridgeman, 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.

French Convicts Mutinied.

London, Sept. 24.—According to a Paris dispatch, convicts at Cayenne, French Guina, 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.