

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Collected From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

A Jesuit priest has been shot for persuading rebels to desert Aguinaldo.

At the coming meeting of rebel leaders at Malolos, the majority, it is said, will vote for autonomy under the protection of America.

An edict has been published extending the postal operations throughout the Chinese empire, and replacing the present system of government couriers.

Sagasta, at a council of ministers at Madrid, drew attention to the desire of the Duke of Veragua, as direct descendant, that the remains of Christopher Columbus be removed from Havana to Spain.

The former rebel chief, Isabelo Artacho, who was condemned to death by Aguinaldo for treachery in May, and was reprieved and escaped, is leading 15,000 men against Aguinaldo. Artacho is backed by priests.

Secretary Long has directed that the battle-ship which is to be built by the Union Iron works, San Francisco, shall be named the Ohio. The Cramps will build the Maine, and the Newport News Company the Missouri.

Hopes are entertained that the sunken Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa can be saved. It is reported that her bottom is firmly fixed on a rock and the wreckers have been doing everything in their power to repair the hole so that she can be floated.

The steamship Gloucester, which arrived at Boston from Baltimore, reports that she collided with the Gloucester schooner Alice Jordan off Martha's Vineyard, and that nine of the Jordan's crew were drowned. Seven of the crew were saved by the Gloucester.

The insurgents are reported to have changed their plans, and instead of evacuating all the suburbs of Manila, as expected by Otis, have moved from Ermita to Santana, where they appear to be concentrating. It is reported that Aguinaldo ordered this place held at all costs.

Joseph F. Villier, a street-car motor-man, his 2-year-old child and a woman named Nellie McGuffin were found dead in a room in a hotel at Louisville, Ky. From notes found, left by the woman, it was learned that she had given Villier and the child morphine in wine, but finding this would not be effective, had shot him through the temple and then turned the revolver upon herself, death being instantaneous in each case. The child was already dead from the effect of the drug.

Secretary Long has issued orders disbanding the Eastern squadron.

Creation of the grade of vice-admiral and its bestowal upon Admiral Dewey, is to be recommended to congress by Secretary Long.

Orders have been sent to Chaplain J. C. McIntyre, formerly attached to the battle-ship Oregon, who, it is alleged, severely criticised Rear-Admiral Sampson and Captain R. D. Evans in an address at Denver, Colo., directing him to proceed to Denver to await trial.

George M. Hunter, company H, First Washington volunteers, has applied for a pension for disability incurred while in the service in the war with Spain. Mr. Hunter recently returned on a furlough, and is staying in Salem, Or. His application is probably the first one growing out of the Spanish war.

Major-General Davis, at Camp Meade, has disapproved the findings of the court-martial in the case of Captain Duncan, Twenty-second Kansas, who was convicted of tampering with the graves of Confederate soldiers at Manassas, and ordered the captain released from arrest and restored to duty.

The steamer Discovery, which has just arrived from Skagway, Alaska, brings advices from Dawson up to August 27. It is stated that the Canadian police have completed a thorough investigation of the food supply for the coming winter. They report that the amount on hand is more than sufficient to carry the camp through the winter.

The boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina seems likely to develop into a great South American conflagration. It is believed, as a foundation, that Bolivia has signed a secret treaty with Argentina to make common cause against Chile. In case of war, however, Peru would checkmate Bolivia, leaving Argentina to the care of Chile. This attitude of Peru is said to be due to the fact that Chile has wiped off \$10,000,000 from the ransom for the provinces returned by the protocol. Chile is now completing her naval and military preparations for a hostile climax to the negotiations with Argentina.

Minor News Items.

The banking department of Low's exchange in London has suspended.

The electric locomotive headlight invented by L. J. Woolley, of Springfield, Ill., has proved a success and is now in use on the Big Four, New York Central, and other railroads.

M. R. Todd, cashier of the wrecked bank at Preston, Minn., was lodged in jail after a mob had gathered to lynch him. His defalcations are now said to amount to \$115,000.

LATER NEWS.

Confidence in the American government is general among the Filipino leaders since the Malo Los conference.

President McKinley has again taken up the question of relaxing the civil service rules so as to open more places for political appointments.

Frightful misery and immense damage will be caused if the eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues on the alarming scale it has reached in the last few days.

It is said that Garcia's action was a surprise to the Cubans. His resignation was sent to General Gomez and by him accepted without consultation of the Cuban civil authorities.

Christian Brownfield, an old resident of the Puget Sound country, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train, near Roy, Wash. He was deaf and 79 years of age.

The Filipino congress has favorably impressed the Europeans, who have witnessed its proceedings. It is believed that its deliberations will result in a petition to President McKinley to establish a protectorate.

Nearly one-tenth of the entire population of Plainwell, Mich., is ill from eating canned beef at a church social. Fifty-five persons were poisoned, 20 are dangerously ill and four are expected to die, the doctors having expressed no hope of their recovery.

The aggregate value of lands in the state of Washington as returned by the county boards of equalization amounts to \$68,091,971, but as valued by the state board of equalization, they amount to \$75,756,359. The aggregate value of improvements upon land was placed at \$10,330,331, but reduced by the state board to \$7,267,687.

The Filipinos are said to have entered on a campaign of conquest against Cebu and Iloilo. American warships have been dispatched from Manila for the scene of the conflict. The crews of the insurgent vessels are said to have already committed several questionable acts. Twenty Spanish steamers have been transferred to the American flag.

Full reports of the damage wrought by the recent hurricane in the Barbadoes have been made. They show that the destruction of property was not overestimated, though the loss of life was somewhat smaller than was supposed at first. As it was, the reports show 160 fatalities. Fifty thousand persons were made homeless by the storm. Full damage is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

The Spanish authorities at San Juan have offered Admiral Schley 6,000 tons of coal at \$6 per ton.

The Italian government has proposed to the powers that immediate action be taken against anarchists.

Mail advices from Japan state that another formidable rebellion against Japanese rule has broken out in Formosa.

Aguinaldo still maintains that his government is kindly disposed towards ours and that relations will continue friendly.

The president has appointed Fred Page Tustin, of Oregon, commissioner for the district of Alaska, to reside at Wrangell.

The London Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Luigi, the assassin of the Austrian empress, belonged to an organized gang of anarchists, whose purpose is to murder crowned heads of Europe.

The streets of Havana are crowded with beggars since the closing of the soup kitchens. There is almost a total lack of food and clothing, and men, women and children are dying by inches from disease and hunger.

With a fierce fire in its hold, the steamer Evelyn, Captain G. F. Horner, from Huadva, Spain, heavily loaded with sulphur ore, has put into its pier at Locust Point, Md. It is remarkable that the ship and all those on board were saved from a terrible death in mid-ocean.

The Spanish minister of war, General Correa, has issued instructions for the return of the Spanish troops in the West Indies. The sick are to leave first and the archives will be brought to Spain with the arms, ammunition, flags and material stored in Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is no longer a secret that Germany is the only nation from which the government apprehends trouble in the settlement of the Philippine question, and it is to avert the commitment of an overt act that the president determined to so strengthen Rear Admiral Dewey's command as to make it superior to the German fleet in Asiatic waters.

More troops are to go to Manila at once. The Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington and the Oregon recruits will comprise the expedition. The late order of the war department on the subject has been directly reversed. There is much conjecture as to the cause for the sudden change of policy. The war department announces that the move is merely in furtherance of a plan to garrison the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is also said the new plan includes 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba.

President McKinley has received a letter from the Thirteenth club, of New York, congratulating him on the fact that he signed the peace protocol on a Friday and proclaimed it to the world on the 13th of the month.

The world's record for high kite flight was broken at Blue Hill, Mass., one of a tandem of kites reaching an altitude of 12,124 feet above the sea level, a height 227 feet greater than any kite has ever been known to have reached heretofore.

FOR CUBA AND PHILIPPINES

Troops Ordered to Embark for Our Colonies.

WASHINGTON BOYS TO GO

Also Recruits for the Second Oregon Regiment—Troops to Garrison Cuba Will Soon Leave.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The following troops at San Francisco have been ordered to Manila:

Fifty-first Iowa regiment; Twentieth Kansas regiment; First Tennessee regiment; First Washington regiment; recruits for the Second Oregon regiment.

Arrangements for the embarkation of the troops will be made at once. It was stated at the war department that no exigency had arisen which made it necessary to send the troops now at San Francisco to Manila, but the order issued today was in accordance with the general garrison for the Philippines.

It was also said the plan included 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba.

The troops to be sent to Manila under today's order will fill the complement for that station.

It was stated at the quartermaster-general's department that the returning transports which have been to Manila on one trip will be used to take the troops now at San Francisco to the Philippines. Two of these steamers which will accommodate about one-half of the command are expected to arrive in a day or two. Other steamers are on their way, and will be sent back as soon as they are loaded with troops. Four steamers will be sufficient for the transportation of troops and supplies. It is believed that less time will be consumed by using these transports than in fitting up new vessels.

For Garrison Duty.

Washington, Sept. 21.—It is the present intention of the administration to send to Cuba as a garrison force of the island about 40,000 troops, in addition to the force now in Santiago, under command of General Lawton. The organizations which are to comprise the Cuban garrison have not all been designated yet, but it is assured that at least half of them will be volunteers. Within two weeks orders will be issued for the movement to Cuba of the first 1,000 of the permanent garrison, and it is the expectation now that they will sail from the United States about October 10. These troops will be followed quickly by others, until the entire force of 40,000 has been established on the island.

The rainy season in Cuba is nearly at an end, and the most delightful season of the year on the island is about to begin. During the late fall and winter months the climate in Cuba is not only enjoyable, but healthful, and with such care as will be taken for the health and comfort of the American forces to be stationed in Cuba, officials of the war department have no fear that serious illness among the men will follow the occupation of the island.

Orders Amended.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The war department has amended the orders relative to the dispatch of reinforcements to the Philippines so as to increase the number by 1,161 privates and 36 officers. These are made up of four companies of the Twenty-third infantry and recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Nebraska and First Colorado. These troops made up the expedition under General King.

AGUINALDO'S MESSAGE.

Denies That He Is Unfriendly to the Americans.

New York, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch has been received at the Associated Press office:

"Manila, Sept. 21.—The Filipino government desires to inform the American government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of an enemy to both parties, and without truth and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

"The relations of our people and yours have been and will continue of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as additional evidence of our confidence in the great American republic.

AGUINALDO.

Insurgents Actively Recruiting. London, Sept. 21.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: The insurgents, urged by constant rumors of the intention of America to re-establish Spanish rule in the archipelago, continue actively recruiting their army. Hundreds from Manilla are enlisting daily, and troops are being drilled everywhere. Great diligence is exhibited in imitating the American formation and manual, particularly in volley firing. Entrenchments in certain positions are being strengthened, and a vigilant line of pickets is kept outside the suburbs. At the same time, the attitude of the insurgents is more friendly than before the evacuation.

Suicide of a Wealthy Doctor.

New York, Sept. 21.—Dr. Henry Otto Claus, 72 years of age, committed suicide in his office in this city today by shooting. He had a large practice, and was worth \$350,000. The cause of the suicide is not known.

More Spaniards Leave.

Havana, Sept. 21.—On the Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XIII, which is to sail tomorrow, will go over 1,200 passengers, mostly the wives and children of army officers.

TO SECURE DISCHARGES.

Applications Must Reach War Department Through Proper Channels. Washington, Sept. 21.—The following statement is given out at the war department:

"The war department is just at present undergoing an experience which illustrates the alacrity with which the average American citizen hastens to his senator or representative in congress for aid in emergencies.

"The cessation of hostilities and the improbability of their renewal, with the dullness of camp life, has apparently created a feeling of restlessness among the men of the volunteers army, who, in the majority of cases, have given up positions of larger compensation, and many of whom are imploring their political representatives to obtain their discharges, and the latter, in turn, are flooding the war department with requests for prompt and immediate action. To such an abuse of privilege has this grown that the war department has been obliged to call attention to that paragraph of the army regulations which requires that all communications from subordinates to superiors must pass through military channels, and decline as a rule to entertain applications for discharges of enlisted men unless they come to it in the proper manner.

"A soldier who is desirous of securing his discharge, and has good and sufficient reasons upon which to base it, will save himself a great amount of time and trouble if he will set forth the reasons for his discharge in a letter addressed to the adjutant-general of the army and hand it to the captain of his company, who, in turn, is required to pass it along through brigade, division and corps headquarters, with their recommendation. Unless this is done, the department will send the paper back to the company commander for his recommendation, and that takes time, which may be saved by following the proper rule.

"The department has also promulgated another ruling in this connection, which is to the effect that public policy will not permit at this time the consideration of applications for discharges of men serving in the Philippines, Honolulu, Cuba and Porto Rico. The reasons for this are obvious. Aside from the question of transportation involved, and the necessity of supplying the places of men who are to be discharged with others from the States, it is to be remembered that the war is not over, and that much depends upon the results and deliberations of the peace commissioners, who have sailed for Paris."

A NEW ERA DAWNING.

Emperor of China Adopts Modern Civilization.

Peking, Sept. 21.—A remarkable series of imperial edicts have been published during the past few days. The edicts have startled the officials, while making a favorable impression upon foreign residents, who are usually skeptical as to the practical value of such orders.

The emperor has addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects Western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion, and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones. The most radical edict establishes a postal service throughout the empire. In it the emperor asks the people to cooperate with him in making the newly established system a success, assuring them that they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the empire.

A fresh edict followed, extending practically to everybody the right to memorialize the throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes.

The latest edict commands that monthly accounts be rendered of the government receipts and expenditures everywhere, and that these accounts be published.

The emperor directs that the edicts be posted throughout the country, in order that the people may see the endeavors to promote their welfare, which he is making.

A British Critic.

London, Sept. 21.—A British naval officer who has just returned from Manila says:

"What is needed is a force acquainted with the Asiatic custom. America does not seem to utilize the material she has at hand. Every one is surprised that O. F. Williams, United States consul at Manila, was not sent to Paris, instead of a lot of staff officers, who know little of the Philippines. I am satisfied that if Consul-General Wildman, who has lived among the Malays, and is familiar with British colonial methods, were given power, he could arrange satisfactory with Aguinaldo. It is suicidal folly on the part of America that he has not been accredited to Manila long ago."

"American Inhumanity."

Madrid, Sept. 21.—There is much indignation here at the fact that there were 123 deaths during the voyage among the 1,000 Spanish soldiers who have just arrived in Spain on board the Spanish transport San Ignacio Raletero from Santiago de Cuba. The Spaniards attribute this heavy rate to the "inhumanity of the Americans in obliging the sick Spaniards to embark and make room in the hospitals for Americans."

Hurricane in Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—A destructive hurricane today swept over Southern Spain, doing great damage in the provinces of Seville and Granada. Six persons were killed, and many were injured, and a number of buildings were destroyed at Seville, and 85 houses were demolished, and many persons fell victims to the storm at Guadix, in the province of Granada.

A man's lungs may contain 200 cubic inches of air.

EVACUATION OF PORTO RICO

Spaniards Are Only Waiting for Transports.

WILL LEAVE IN A FEW DAYS

Evacuation of Cuba Will Require About Five Months' Time—To Embark in Spanish Vessels.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 20.—The preparations for the embarkation of the Spanish troops are reported to be complete, although the American commissioners have not been officially advised to that effect. Two ships of the Compania Transatlantica are expected to arrive here on the 26th inst. Five vessels will be required to transport all the baggage and equipment. The Porto Rican troops are to be landed near Cadiz.

The United States commissioners have agreed that such troops as desire to remain here may do so, and all the volunteers and some of the regulars, whose families and interests are here, will remain.

If the necessary ships were here, the island could be evacuated and formally in our possession within three days.

The American commissioners are highly gratified with the spirit shown by the Spaniards. The unexpected has happened. Where it was expected that opposition and delay would be encountered, none has been found. In good faith, the Spanish commissioners have met the Americans and arranged with them the terms of evacuation. Our commissioners expect to see the American flag hoisted and the Spanish flag hauled down forever within three weeks.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Will Not Be Completed in Less Than Five Months.

Havana, Sept. 20.—Rumors that have been put in circulation to the effect that General Wade, president of the evacuation commission, is ill with yellow fever, may be denied absolutely. General Wade is looking the picture of health. The general health on board the steamer Resolute is good.

An official meeting of the Spanish commission was held last night to consider the form of evacuation by the Spanish troops and with the object of acquainting the Americans with the positions and numbers of the Spanish soldiers, and the best method of embarking them.

This afternoon there were sent on board the Resolute sealed documents supposed to contain the statement of the results of last night's conference. It is understood that it is proposed to start the evacuation from east to west, embarking the troops at the points of Gibara, Nuevitas, Cienfuegos and Havana.

The official statement of the number of Spanish soldiers in the island is said to place the aggregate at 100,000, and it is understood that it is proposed that the men carry with them their arms, ammunition, material and equipments.

It is estimated that the end of February will have come before the evacuation of the island is completed. The soldiers must embark in Spanish vessels. It is suggested that this will be an advantage to both countries, the United States having an opportunity to acclimate its men during the winter months, and it is proposed that the American government shall land troops to occupy each port simultaneously with its evacuation, not leaving any post unguarded at any time.

A difference of opinion between a Cuban and a Spanish officer in a prominent cafe here this morning resulted in an exchange of abusive language and a free fight followed. The disturbance was promptly quelled by the police, and the ringleaders were arrested. The disorder is said to have been provoked by the Cuban.

A secret meeting of the officers of the Spanish warships now in port was held at the governor's palace. The object of the meeting is supposed to have been consideration of the question of returning to Spain, which vessels and a portion of the armament should be taken and which left.

Eruption of Vesuvius.

Naples, Sept. 20.—A state of gloomy apprehension prevails among the population regarding the eruption of Vesuvius, which is hourly becoming more active and menacing. Streams of lava are spreading in every direction. The most threatening of these flows through the Vedrino valley, which is almost filled. The observatory, which originally stood at a height of 610 meters, is now only 27 meters above the sea level, owing to the sinking of the ground. Seven new craters have formed around the central one, and this has not tended to diminish the fears formerly felt, which were based upon the eruption of stones and scoria similar to that which occurred in 1892.

Tourist and Guide Killed.

Chamonix, Sept. 20.—An Englishman named Binns and a guide who accompanied him, while making the ascent of the Aiguille de Charmose, fell, and both were killed.

Chevalier M. Proskowitz.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 20.—Chevalier M. Proskowitz, acting chief consul of Austria-Hungary, at Chicago, lost his life in Fort Wayne tonight, while en route to New York. He was a passenger on the Pennsylvania limited. The consul was restless, and walking through the train. He did not notice he was dining-car had been cut off. He stumbled headlong just as the baggage car was being pushed back on the train, and was ground under the wheels, both legs being frightfully crushed.

WINNIE DAVIS DEAD.

Passed Away at a Narragansett Pier Hotel.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 20.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon today at a hotel here, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the pier's social season. She had been ill for several weeks.

Mrs. Davis had watched unremittently at her daughter's bedside, and she is now bowed with sorrow. The physicians of Mrs. Davis reports she is holding up with great calmness in her affliction, and no fears are at present entertained of her health yielding to the strain.

Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," was born in the Confederate executive mansion, at Richmond, Va., in 1868. She was educated principally at home, owing to the troubles surrounding her father and the publicity which attended all movements of the Davis family. Miss Davis attained her maturity at Beauvoir, Miss. Here she assisted her mother in various ways and took her place in the many social functions of the place. She was her father's constant companion. She assisted him in all his work, and much of the information which was required by Mr. Davis in his writings was secured for him by his daughter. Her strong character was marked from youth. She was engaged to Mr. Wilkeson, of Syracuse, N. Y., but shortly after her father's death the engagement was broken off. While no public explanation of rupture was given, it is well known that it was for the purpose of maintaining her father's name. She received the name "Daughter of the Confederacy" in 1886, when her father made his famous trip through the South. Mr. Davis being unable to appear, Miss Winnie was brought before the thousands at the different points along the route, and introduced as the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

TORAL'S ARMY GONE.

All But a Few Sick Spaniards Have Left Santiago.

Washington, Sept. 20.—General Lawton reports to the war department tonight that all but eight of the Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Santiago to Spain. Following is the text of General Lawton's dispatch:

"Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 20.—Adjutant-General, Washington: All the Spanish prisoners have been shipped except eight, one at Baracoa and seven at Guantanamo, sick with yellow fever. "LAWTON, Major-General."

Captain Allyn Capron Dead.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Captain Allyn Capron, First artillery, died at the his home near Fort Myer, Va., today.

When General Shafter's corps went to Santiago Capron accompanied it, and his battery did notably fine work in the battle of Santiago. During the first day's fighting before the city, Captain Capron's son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the rough riders, was killed. The death of the son preyed upon the father's mind, but he never swerved for an instant from his duty during the terrible days that followed. The seeds of disease were sown in his system during the Cuban campaign, and he returned to his home at Fort Myer, near this city, only to be stricken with typhoid fever.

The Sultan Gives In.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 20.—The sultan has ordered Edhem Pasha, the military commander in Crete, to accede to the demands of the British admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, for disarmament, thus complying with the whole ultimatum of the admiral.

A British detachment today occupied the entrance to the fort, and it is rumored that the Ottoman troops will be withdrawn and a British force will occupy the town.

Among the prisoners already handed over to Admiral Noel are two who are accredited with being ringleaders in the attack on the British camp.

The Spanish Peace Commission.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The official gazette publishes the announcement of the appointment of Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate; Senor Abarzuza, Senor Garniga, General Cerero and Senor Villaurrutia, as the Spanish peace commissioners.

Senors Du Bose and Arangueren, formerly secretaries to the Spanish legation at Washington, have been transferred from St. Petersburg to Vienna. The supreme council of war has decided to suspend Admiral Montojo and Major Sostoa, director of the Cadiz arsenal.

The Archbishop's Views.

Manila, Sept. 20.—In an interview with a press representative, Bishop Dosal, of the Philippine islands, said: "I earnestly hope the islands will not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible until after years of the most cruel warfare."

Chance for an Argument.

London, Sept. 20.—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says a long conference was held between Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish peace commission today, which resulted in the decision that the peace commission shall strenuously defend the retention of the Philippine islands by Spain.

Cretan Imperial Guards.

Yokohama, Sept. 20.—Advices from Seoul say that nine Americans, nine British, five Germans, three Frenchmen and two Russians, who were engaged at Shanghai as imperial guards, have arrived there.

The Anglo-German Treaty.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The Vossische Zeitung declares that under the Anglo-German agreement, Delagoa bay was ceded to Great Britain commercially and not politically.