The San Juan Islander.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

President McKinley was entertained at a dinner given by Associate Justice Gray, of the supreme court.

The Canadian Pacific railway's roundhouse at Fort William, Manitoba, was destroyed by fire. Seven new Mogul engines were ruined. Total loss about $80,000.

An order for 37,000 rifles of light power has been placed by the Mexican government in New York. The order is the largest one in this country by a foreign power in the last 25 years.

Herr Polack, a well-known engineer and electrician, has discovered, says the Vienna corespondent of the London Chronicle, a means of telegraphing 60,000 words per hour over a single wire.

While the Denver fire department was working to extinguish a fire at the Pintsch gas works, an explosion of gas occurred inside of the building, injuring eight men, all connected with the department.

The British house of commons has passed to a second reading the bill introduced by Chamberlain, empowering local authorities to advance money to enable occupiers to acquire ownership of small houses.

Mrs. Catherine Woods, aged 74 years, was burned to death at Sacramento, and a 4-year-old grandson was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The child dragged a lighted lamp from a table.

Walter Gray, aged 60, assistant bookkeeper in the subtreasury at St. Louis, was arrested for embezzling $700. He admitted having taken the money, to get medical attention for his crippled child, and intended later to repay it.

The Twenty-first United States infantry, the famous Indian fighting regiment of early days, and later very active participants in the Cuban campaign, have departed from San Francisco for the Philippines on the transport Hancock.

During election riots at Bilboa, Spain, 26 persons were wounded. Popular feeling runs high in Valencia and surrounding districts. There was a serious affair in the town of Portos, province of Tarragona, where the official candidate being beaten, the municipal officials fired guns at the crowd, injuring a number of persons.

S. W. Ginstead, a Humboldt, Nev., bank cashier, committed suicide. His accounts were $10,000 short.

Mrs. Ida Ewing, charged with having murdered her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lizzie Ewing, was acquitted by a Maryville, Mo., jury.

The schooner Mary Bidwell, that left St. Michaels, Alaska, in August last, for Alaska ports, has been heard from at Port Clarence, waiting to sail for the south.

Arrangements have been completed whereby President McKinley will push an electric button which will start work on the San Pedro breakwater.

Vice-President Hobart, who is sick at Washington, is holding the gain shown last week. He is able to partake of more hearty food, and sits up about half an hour daily.

The Americans plan to trap Aguinaldo by sending troops via the sea route to the north of him. Then he will be between two lines of Americans, and it may besult in his capture.

A verdict of $5,000 damages against T. J. Carson, a Kentucky racehorse breeder, in favor of W. F. Singleton, photographer, who was shot by Carsons, was returned at Lexington.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler, near Chippewa Falls, Wis., Lem Wilcox, John Brisnois and William Olson were killed and Engineer P. A. Briggs and four others were injured.

Naval orders posted at Washington announce the promotion to the rank of rear-admiral of Sampson, Schley and Farquahar, the latter commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard.

The Madrid official gazette contains a royal decree appointing the Duke de Arcos to be Spanish envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

The United States consul-general at Berlin, Frank Mason, has revised figures showing that in the last three months there was an increase of $4,307,034 in the exportation to the United States from Germany.

The 26th annual meeting of the national conference of charities and corrections will be held in Cincinnati May 17 to 23. Every state in the Union will be represented except perhaps Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

Minor News Items.

Five prisoners were taken from the jail at Carlisle, Ky., to be baptized at the Christian church.

Mrs. Miles, wife of the general, is a niece of Senator Sherman, between whom and her there has always existed the warmest sympathy.

The names of the United States transports Scandia and Arizona have been changed. The former is now the Warren and the latter the Hancock.

LATER NEWS.

Three young girls perished in the burning of an orphans' home at Berne, Ohio.

Cosimir, the Indian who murdered Philip Walker, has been captured at Kamloops.

Fire destroyed the department store of Ewer & Co., at Newcastle, Pa. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio state encampment of the G. A. R. in June.

The American Car & Foundry Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., increased the wages of its 2,000 employes 10 per cent.

At Sioux Falls, Judge Garland sentenced Bad Elk to be hanged June 16 for killing a policeman who tried to arrest him.

It has been decided by the German government to adopt the English Thornycroft system of water-tube boilers in all German men-of-war.

Reading railroad repair-shop mechanics and other employes will have their wages advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. Two thousand men will be affected.

The new sternwheel revenue cutter Nunivea had her trial trip at San Francisco. She is for use on the Yukon, and will be towed to St. Michaels by the Bear.

Gomez has determined to announce to the people of Cuba his support of an American protectorate until such time as stable, independent government may be formed.

Serious student riots have occurred at the university of Kieff, Russia, the rioters smashing windows with stones. Troops dispersed the mob and arrested 400 students.

The Major investigating committee of the Missouri state senate, which has been turning over the affairs of the state and municipal offices in St. Louis, has made a report in which it finds millions of dollars' worth of property in St. Louis has escaped taxation.

Speaker Reed has decided to become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, of New York. It is understood that Reed will resign his seat in congress and remove to New York. The statement has been made that Mr. Reed is guaranteed a yearly income of $50,000.

Mail advices from Australia give full particulars of the terrible hurricane which swept the northeast coast of Queensland early in March, and in which 14 white and about 400 colored men were drowned. Eighty luggers and six schooners were wrecked. The damage is estimated at £250,000.

A. M. Larue, a murderer, was taken from jail at Henderson, Tenn., and lynched by a mob.

Fourteen men were killed by a premature explosion in blasting operations on the railway from Bilboa to Santander, Spain.

Ed Hawthorne, charged with about 40 burglaries in various parts of the country, mostly in San Francisco, is under arrest in Denver.

James J. Hill is reported to have acquired control of the St. Paul & Duluth road, thus shortening his line from Duluth to the Twin cities.

At Moontown, Mo., Frank Yeager killed with an ax a man named Powell, shot Mrs. Yeager three times, and then cut his own throat. Yeager was jealous.

Governor Tanner has signed the bill appropriating $250,000 to pay the Illinois volunteers from the time they were mustered into the service of the United States.

Andrew Carnegie has promised to give $1,750,000 to cover the cost of the proposed addition to the art, science and literary departments of the Carnegie library at Pittsburg.

At Bedford, Ind., a stone quarry train was pushed over a 40-foot embankment by the helper. Charles Meinser, engineer, and D. J. Menough, were killed. Three men were hurt.

Five thousand Indians, dissatisfied with conditions in the reservation of the Indian territory, left in a body for Mexico to establish a union reservation on a large lot of land near Guadalajara.

In Chicago three people were smothered to death by smoke in a small two-story frame building. They had been drinking together, and it is thought one of them upset a kerosene lamp.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has signed the Farris insurance bill. This measure makes the anti-trust law apply to St Louis and Kansas City, and will practically destroy boards of fire underwriters in both cities.

While the king and queen of Italy were starting from Cagliari for Sassari to meet the British fleet, in the Gulf of Sassari, a balcony filled with girls from school collapsed. Fourteen of the children were injured and a man was killed.

San Francisco Baptists are making preparations for the receptions of 5,000 people next month to attend the annual meeting of the National Baptist Societies. The celebration this year is the golden jubilee, for it is 50 years since the work of the Baptists was begun on this coast. The meetings will open May 24, continuing to June 1.

Within six months Venezuela as the result of North American enterprise, will begin the manufacture of cotton.

Professor Walter F. Wilcox, of Cornell university, has been appointed chief statistician of the census bureau.

By means of the X rays a large snake has been found in the stomach of Mrs. Henry Young, at Oil City, Pa.

The New York court of appeals has decided that deposits in savings banks are not subject to taxation.

INCITED BY A GERMAN

Samoan Planter Led Mataafans to the Massacre.

ARRESTED BY BRITISH OFFICER

Handed Over to the Commander of the German Warship Falke on Promise That He Would Be Detained.

London, April 19.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, replying in the house of commons today to Michael Davitt, said the manager of the German plantation near Apia was arrsted by the senior British naval officer on sworn evidence that he was seen directing the natives who ambushed the naval landing parties. This action, Mr. Broderick added, was taken without the naval office having an opportunity of communicating with the home government. In conclusion, Mr. Broderick said:

"We are informed that he was handed over to the commander of the German warship Falke on the promise that he would be detained on board."

Replying to a further question on Samoa, Mr. Broderick said authority had been given the British representative at Apia to join, if he deems it advisable, in a joint proclamation with the other consuls, calling upon the inhabitants to abstain from hostilities, pending the arrival of the Samoan commissioners. But, he added, her majesty's commanding officer would be bound to take measures for the protection of British lives and property should either be threatened by either of the rival factions.

Continuing, Mr. Broderick said the telegraphic reports received do not afford sufficient material from which to judge the cause of the recent hostilities, but so far as ascertainable the action of the United States and British naval commanders was caused by some aggression against British subjects or United States citizens, or their property, which they were bound to defend.

Answering a question regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mr. Broderick remarked:

"Communications regarding proposed modifications of the treaty have been exchanged between Washington and London, but no agreement has been reached. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to present the papers on the subject."

The first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, on being questioned respecting the subsidies to be paid to auxiliary cruisers, said notice had been given to terminate the agreements with the Cunard, White Star and Peninsular & Oriental steamship companies, in order to place the admirality in a position to review the conditions of the contracts and the selection of vessels subsidized. There was no intention, he added, of abandoning the subsidy policy.

EMMA NEVADA HISSED IN SPAIN.

Queen Regent Did the Right Thing by the Singer.

London, April 18.—The Paris corresdondent of the Daily Mail, recounting an interview with Madame Emma Nevada, the first American operatic singer who has visited Spain since the war, says:

"Madame Nevada's manager had arranged an operatic tour, but on the first night at Seville, though the house was bought up, the curtain rose on empty seats. The opera was "Lucia de Lammermoor." In the second act all the elite arrived, together, but turned their backs to the stage and talked ostentatiously until the end of the opera, when, on returning to acknowledge a burst of applause, Nevada was roundly hissed. At Madrid the queen regent was informed of the occurrence. Her majesty invited Nevada to a soiree at the palace, and presented to her a diamond and sapphire bracelet. Nevada arrived here in a state of the greatest indignation."

THE HONG KONG UPRISING.

British Drive the Chinese Back With Artillery Fire.

Hong Kong, April 19.—On the British lines at Taipohu Noon, several thousand Chinese attempted an artillery attack. Their long-range firing was ineffective. General Gascoigne made a sally with a battery, clearing the hills of rebel Mongolians with sharpnel, and followed it up with a supporting column of Indian infantry. The Chinese retreated far into the interior, firing houses and pillaging. The British had no losses, and the casualties of the Chinese are unknown, as they carried off their dead and wounded. Hong Kong is guarded by volunteers and a small detachment of English troops. The English forces may advance tomorrow.

Attempt to Kill the Ameer.

London, April 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: An Afghan has been arrested on Russian territory to which he had fled after making an attempt upon the life of the ameer of Afghanistan. The bullet missed the ameer and wounded an Afghan general standing near.

Warships Ordered to the Pacific.

Washington, April 19.—The cruiser Marblehead got orders today to accompany the Newark and join Admiral Kautz' squadron at Samoa. It is said also the Texas has orders to be in readiness to go to the Pacific station at a moment's notice, if the necessity arises. It is said all of this is not due to developments in the Samoan situation, but to a desire to strengthen the Pacific squadron, which now has to cover a great district.

REBELS TALK PEACE

Commission Will Be Appointed to Confer With Otis.

Manila, April 19.—A large commission of Filipinos is said to have been appointed to confer with General Otis to the end of securing peace, according to General Lagarda. The Americans, however, believe this commission, which will number a score or more of wealthy Filipinos, want to protect their property rather than end the war. The object of the rebel commissioners is said to be to secure as many rights of self-government as possible, demand that all the offices be reserved for Filipinos and Americans, and restore peace. One of Aguinaldo's late chiefs in Manila declares the rebel chief would now be glad to receive overtures, and would sign a peace treaty.

Aguinaldo is said to have moved his headquarters to Tarland, far to the northward. At Calumpit the forces of the Americans have been largely augmented.

Recall of Lawton.

New York, April 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: When shown a dispatch announcing the recall of General Lawton, Brigadier-General Schwan, acting adjutant-general, said it was in accordance with the understanding at the war department as to the purpose of General Lawton's campaign.

"General Otis sent this expedition to Southern Luzon," he continued, "for the purpose of destroying any insurgent forces that might be found there, to make a careful reconnoissance of the territory and to spread broadcast the recent proclamation of the Philippine commission, setting forth the purposes of this government with respect to the islands. I expect he will clear all the prisoners he has taken, and they will be sent to their homes. By this action it is hoped he will prove to the Filipinos that the Americans are not as barbarous as the insurgents pretend we are and that we propose to treat the Filipinos humanely."

"Why is General Lawton needed at Manila?"

"General Otis has not communicated his plans to the department, the matter being left entirely to his discretion. The insurgent leader has established his headquarters at San Fernado, to the northwest of Malolos, and I suppose General Otis contemplates a movement against that city. General Lawton had only 1,500 men under his command, and it was of course impossible for him to divide his force by stationing detachments in every village captured. His command will be useful, however, in assisting in the advance on Malolos, or in reinforcing the line about the city of Manila. It is possible that when the lake rises, General Otis will resume the campaign in the southern part of the island."

GERMAN KING IN CHINA.

Report of Prince Henry's Ambition Not Credited.

Washington, April 18.—Official German circles here are not a little amused at the latest Chinese news, which ascribes to Emperor William the intention to make his brother Henry a German king on Chinese soil. The statement is characterized as a wild and baseless invention, and the same, it is announced on the highest authority, can be said of the alleged interview published by the Paris Soir and cabled to some American newspapers, quoting the first secretary of the German embassy in Paris as saying that the Americans must take the responsibility for all that has happened in Samoa and that they, intoxicated by their victories over the Spaniards, consider themselves a military nation of the first rank.

The Alaska Boundary.

Toronto, Ont., April 18.—An Ottawa dispatch to the Globe says: The government has had under discussion the suggestion of the Washington authorities of a tentative settlement of the Southern Alaska boundary question, and an order in council has been passed agreeing in the main to the United States suggestion for the adoption of a modus vivendi, but stipulating in terms the determination of the government of Canada to consent to no such arrangement unless it is agreed by the United States that there shall be taken speedily steps to have the boundary settled finally.

The Deaf Hear.

Mobile, Ala., April 18.—Reese Hutchinson, a young electrician graduate of Auburn college, Alabama, is exhibiting here his apparatus for making the deaf hear. He augments vibration and enables deaf mutes to hear words spoken in ordinary tones. The apparatus is the size of a pocket-book, and is connected by wires with an audiphone, which is held at the ear. Two totally deaf men were experimented with. They stood 50 feet from the piano and marked the time of the music, laughing with delight over the novel experience.

In the Maw of the Trust.

Denver, April 18.—The Globe smelter has been turned over to the new combine, the American Smelting & Refining Company. Intimation has been given to the workmen that their wages will be reduced provided the new eight-hour law is observed. The Omaha & Grant smelter will be transferred to the trust May 1, and the Argo will follow.

Great Whiskey Trust.

Chicago, April 18.—A special to the Daily News from Louisville, Ky., says: The most gigantic liquor combination ever engineered—an amalgamation of whiskey and distillery interests with a united capital of $3,000,000—will be practically completed in all but the smallest details tomorrow in Chicago, when the men now controlling the Kentucky distilleries and warehouse companies finish arrangements for the purchase and absorption of nearly every distillery in the United States.

CAPTURED BY REBELS

Party From the Yorktown in the Hands of the Enemy.

FIFTEEN ARE TAKEN PRISONERS

Were Engaged in Rescuing the Spanish Force at Baler and Were Ambushed by Insurgents.

Washington, April 20.—The navy department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

"Manila, April 20.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Yorktown visited Baler, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish force, consisting of 80 soldiers, three officers and two priests who were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles * * * by natives. Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, while making * * * ambushed, were fired upon and captured. Their fate is unknown, as the insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: Officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate Edward J. Nygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vanboit, Seaman W. H. Rynder and O. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. G. A. Venville, A. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen S. Brisolese, O. D. McDonald, Landsman L. P. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey. DEWEY."

The dispatch caused much excitement in naval circles as soon as its contents became known. It was received late in the day, and considerable delay was occasioned by the blindness of some of the cipher words. It was impossible to completely decipher it, and the asterisks indicate the unintelligible words.

The capture of the Yorktown's men was discussed with much feeling. The misfortune was felt with added keenness, as the navy has prided itself thus far on immunity from reverses. The admiral's dispatch was the first knowledge the department had that the Yorktown had gone on the special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy towards the Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, leads to the belief that Spain will have no further grounds for questioning the good faith with which the Americans are seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Although the dispatch gave no indication that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men lost their lives, yet great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surrounding their fate while in the hands of an uncivilized enemy. This is the first capture of any Americans, military or naval, so that it is unknown how the insurgents will treat our men. If civilized methods were pursued an exchange can be quickly effected, as General Otis has a large number of Filipino prisoners, but the insurgents have been averse thus far to exchanging Spanish prisoners, and this raises a question as to what they will do with the Yorktown's men.

MINISTER TO PERSIA.

Ex-Governor Lord Will Succeed Arthur S. Hardy.

Washington, April 20.—The following important diplomatic changes have been announced as the result of the cabinet meeting today:

W. W. Rockhill, now minister to Greece, has resigned the post. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, now minister to Persia, has been promoted to succeed Rockhill.

William P. Lord, ex-governor of Oregon, has been appointed minister to Persia.

John N. Irwin, of Iowa, formerly governor of Idaho, has been appointed to Portugal, to succeed Lawrence Townsend, transferred to Belgium, vice Bellamy Storer, who goes to Madrid.

Ex-Governor William P. Lord, of Oregon, is a lawyer who was quite prominent in state politics. Five years ago he was elected governor, being the first Republican governor of the state in eight years. He served four years, but was not a candidate for re-election.

The rank of minister to Persia is third in the diplomatic list, the first being ambassador, and the second envoy extraordinary. The salary attached to the office is $5,000 a year, and there are no perquisites, though the government allows the pay to go on for a period of 90 days previous to reaching Teheran, the capital.

Shafter Thinks Lawton Knows.

Chicago, April 20.—General Shafter passed through Chicago today, en route to his brother's home in Sycamore, Ill. Discussing the Philippine war, he said: "If General Lawton states that 100,000 men are needed in the Philippines in order to effectually bring the natives to terms, I should say that undoubtedly an army of such proportions is required. We of the army have supreme confidence in Lawton's judgment and it is his practice to underestimate rather than exaggerate when passing upon existing conditions."

A Fatal Accident.

Sacramento, Cal., April 19.—Mrs. Catherine Woods, aged 74 years, was burned to death at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Christian Miller, and a 4-year-old son of the latter so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. Woods and the child were alone in the house, and the supposition is that the child dragged a lighted lamp from the table, and that the oil which escaped ignited and spread the flames to the clothing both of itself and grandmother.

GIVEN GREAT POWER.

Instructions to the Samoan Commissioners Have Been Completed.

Washington, April 20.—The instructions to the Samoan commissioners have been completed. They are alike in all essential respects. They were summed up today by one of the high commissioners substantially as follows:

The commission is given complete authority to carry on a provisional government for Samoa. In doing this the instructions carefully prescribe the preservation of order and the security of life and property as a first requisite. It is provided that the duties of all officials heretofore exercising authority in Samoa, either by the treaty of Berlin or in the service of their government, shall be suspended in order that the high commission shall have complete authority over the affairs of the islands. The commission is required to make reports upon a variety of things, including the recent collisions and causes leading up to them; also upon the administration of the islands; the rights of the several claimants to the kingship, and as to what changes are desirable in the methods provided by the treaty of Berlin. The instructions call for unanimity in all action. The action of the commission, when unanimous, is to be conclusive without referendum, except when it suspends a provision of the treaty of Berlin. In that case, also, a provision of the treaty of Berlin may be suspended by unanimous agreement of members, but the suspension is ad referendum, and is not binding until the three governments approve or disapprove it. The instructions are broad enough to include the present troubles, so that these acute phases, as well as the general government of Samoa, will be adjusted.

Secretary Hay entertained the Samoan high commission at luncheon at his residence today. It was the first time the members of the commission had come together, and, while the gathering was quite informal and social, mainly for the purpose of getting acquainted, yet it afforded an opportunity for discussing the Samoan topic in its general phases. The commission will be off on its mission tomorrow.

YUKON BREAKING UP.

Party of Four Washingtonians Broke Through the Ice and Drowned.

Victoria, April 20.—Men just arrived from the Klondike say that the Yukon is already breaking up and is flooded from Marsh lake up. One party of four, headed by Stuart, of Snohomish, went through the ice near White Horse rapids April 2, and were drowned with their dogs. While the Litkie party, now here, was crossing Summit lake last Saturday, John Deland went through the ice and was only rescued with difficulty. Grave anxiety is expressed for those on the trail now.

A tangle in titles is reported from Atlin, where many Americans located claims last year, only to be ousted by the passage of the anti-alien law of this spring. During the winter claim-jumping by the wholesale has been progressing, and there are now three or four disputants for every claim on Spruce and Pine creeks. Some of the Americans are taking British partners to hold their properties.

ELEVEN FISHERMEN LOST.

Nantucket Schooner Wrecked With Fearful Results.

Nantucket, Mass., April 20.—The fishing schooner Eliza, of Beverly, Captain Hopkins, which sailed from Hyannis yesterday evening for the fishing grounds, struck on Rose and Crown shoals during the night, and 11 of the crew of 14 men were lost. The three survivors reached Siasconset in the schooner's dory today. They report the schooner a total loss. Following are the names of the lost crew:

Captain Martin Hopkins, Seth Hopkins, Oscar Hopkins, Lorenzo Smith, cook, John Smith, Herbert Smith, Kinsman Smith, Moses Bethel, John Mathewson, James Mathewson.

Will Fight the Trusts.

St. Louis, April 20.—M. C. Wetmore, who was forced to sell his shares in the Liggett-Myers Tobacco Company by the trust, today called together 3,000 employes of the company and made a farewell address, in which he said he dedicated his fortune and life to fight trusts. The men cheered him to the echo, and all pressed forward to shake hands with him. Wetmore wired W. J. Bryan that he would aid him in any way he could in his anti-trust fight.

Japan Will Try to Secure a Slice.

San Francisco, April 20.—Among the arrivals on the Coptic were Prince Konoye, president of the Japanese chamber of peers, who is on his way around the world on a trip of inspection and investigation.

Prince Konoye says the Japanese are determined to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire, if possible, but in case that there should be partition there should fall to Japan a good share of the country, so that it might be opened under Japanese auspices.

The relations of his country with Russia were, he said, quite satisfactory.

Disastrous Conflagration.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., April 20.—Fire destroyed 150 houses at La Pointe Apeter, Island of Guadaloupe, last night.

Bridge Accident.

New York, April 19.—The temporary superstructure of the big Willis-avenue bridge, now being built over the Harlem river, collapsed this afternoon, killing four men and seriously injuring five, one of whom may die.

San Francisco, April 20.—A Honolulu report says that Germany has completed arrangements to purchase the island of Kusaie, in the Carolines. It has the finest harbor in the group, and can accommodate 60 vessels.

THE HOME COMING

Volunteers Will Soon Begin to Leave Manila.

FIRST WILL START ABOUT MAY 5

Administration Decides Not to Call Out a Provisional Army—Otis Has Troops Enough.

Washington, April 21.—The Second Oregon volunteers will be the second regiment to leave the Philippines when the mustering out begins. The first regiment to leave will be the First California; then the Oregon regiment, and then others in this order, according to the present plans of the war department: Utah artillery, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Idaho, First Wyoming, First Montana, First South Dakota, First Washington, and Twentieth Kansas. The volunteers will come home in the order in which they went to Manila.

Fourteen thousand regulars will be sent to reinforce General Otis as soon as the necessary marine transportation can be provided. The first regiment will be the Seventh artillery. It will be sent at once to San Francisco, to await an available trans-Pacific steamer. Thirteen heavy batteries of the regiment will be equipped as infantry, according to the present plans, although one may be used as light artillery. It is not expected the bulk of reinforcements will reach Manila until the end of the rainy season, just begun, but will closely follow the departure from the Philippines of the volunteers.

The latter number barely 12,000 greatly debilitated soldiers, and the determination to send 14,000 able-bodied regulars to take their places is calculated to show the rebels that the United States is terribly in earnest.

The army in the Philippines may be increased to 35,000 men, whether the rebels abandon the field or not. If Aguinaldo gives up his hopeless fight as a result of the negotiations now in progress, 35,000 men is deemed enough to garrison the forts in the outlying islands and establish lawful government. If the insurrection continues in Luzon, 35,000 American troops will be required there for the campaign, and the remaining 5,000 will garrison the chief places that have been opened for foreign trade.

Movement Begins May 5.

Washington, April 21.—General Otis has cabled the war department as follows:

"Manila, April 21.—The embarkation of the volunteers on their return to the United States will begin about May 5. They will render willing service until return transports are available. The embarkation will continue through June and July. OTIS."

A conference held at the White House today between the president, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant-General Corbin, resulted in confirmation of the original decision of the administration to refrain at present from availing itself of the authorization conferred by congress to organize a volunteer army of 35,000 soldiers in addition to the present regular army.

General Otis' latest dispatch, descriptive of the conditions in the Philippines, was carefully considered and it was concluded to accept his estimate of the military needs of the case, so, as he has already indicated that his present army is sufficient for the purposes he has in view, the decision is tantamount to a resolve to avoid recourse to the additional volunteers.

SHOT AS A SPY.

Narrow Escape of an American From Nicaragua Soldiers.

New Orleans, April 21.—Dr. A. J. Chapman, of Courtland, Miss., twice reported dead, has arrived on the steamship Franklin from Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Chapman, who was a surgeon in the insurgent army, tells a thrilling story of his escape from President Zelaya's forces. He was captured February 24 near Ramara, while in the company of Stephen Powers, an English subject and also a member of the revolutionary army. A court-martial followed the capture, the men being tried as spies. They were condemned to be shot.

A strange feature of the affair is that the sentence was actually carried out. Stephen Powers fell dead at the first fire, but Chapman was merely wounded in the left arm. He fell to the ground, however, and thinking they had killed him, the soldiers walked off. Chapman finally made his way to Bluefields.

Jack Martin, American gunner of the San Jacinto, who was captured by Zelaya's soldiers, has been tried and convicted. Sentence had not been finally pronounced when Chapman left. Martin will undoubtedly be shot.

Street Railway Trust.

Trenton, N. J., April 21.—The American Railway Company, with a capital of $25,000,000, was incorporated here today. The company is empowered to build, construct and operate electric and other railways. The incorporators are Frank R. Hansell, George F. Martin and W. R. Edell, of Camden.

Recalling Porto Rico Troops.

New York, April 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Instructions were sent to General Henry directing him to send to the United States the Seventeenth infantry regiment, which has seen the greatest length of service on the island, and the two light batteries of the Seventh artillery. This will leave as the American garrison only the Nineteenth infantry, Fifth cavalry, three batteries of the Fifth artillery, and the Fourth company of the volunteer signal corps.