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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Western railroads have been enjoined from excluding Pueblo steel from Pacific coast points.

The transport Panama, which was reported lost with 300 lives, has arrived safely in Havana.

Germany's exports for the first nine months of the fiscal year showed an increase of 58,659,000 marks over 1897.

The newly organized French cabinet announces that it will support the court of cassation in the revision of the Dreyfus case.

Several companies of native troops in the Visayas islands rebelled. They were pursued and several were killed. The rebellion is ended.

In a speech delivered at Worcester, Mass., Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, expressed himself strongly opposed to the policy of expansion.

Russia has declined to support Franco in the Fashoda affair, fearing that a reopening of the Egyptian question would interfere with her tremendous task in China.

Action has been taken by the administration looking to the maintenance of the status quo with respect to the concession of the Maritime Canal Company for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

M. Fontaine, of Minneapolis, who has just returned from the Stikoon route, says he has discovered rich diggings on an unexplored creek on the Hootalinga river. He shows a quantity of coarse gold as evidence.

The war between England and France has been averted. A general and satisfactory arrangement is said to have been effected in relation to the disputed Fashoda question. An official note has been issued on the subject in which the British government announces that the situation is ameliorating.

The navy department has practically decided to abandon wrecking operations under existing contracts on the coasts of Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, near Santiago, which have become enormously expensive to the government. A Swedish company has applied for permission to raise the sunken vessels.

The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave on or about November 23, and will comprise a brigade under Brigadier-General Carpenter. The brigade will be taken from the Seventh army corps. The brigade will be sent to Neuviatas, Puerto Principe.

The business portion of Divide, Colo., has been wiped out by fire.

A large fire at Sydney, Australia, which destroyed 20 large mills and caused a heavy loss of property.

The Sixth Virginia regiment, composed of negroes, has mutinied, and refuse to serve under white officers.

Frightened settlers are flocking in droves out of the ISO county in Eastern Oregon, fearing more Indian outbreaks.

The transport Peru has arrived in San Francisco with 15 sick soldiers from Manila. Fifteen hundred sick men are reported among the troops in the Philippines.

Seven Californians lost their lives in a disaster in the north. The party wandered from the trail while en route to the Atlin gold fields, and unwittingly walking into quicksands in a swamp. All were engulfed.

The monthly circulation statement of the controller of the currency shows that the total amount of national bank notes in circulation October 31, 1898, was \$280,544,281, an increase for the month of \$4,189,381, and an increase for the year of \$9,499,016.

The annual report of the general superintendent of the railway mail service shows that at the close of the year there were 8,974 clerks employed, and that with the closed shops and express pouch service the grand total of miles traveled in the service was 295,605,948.

General Leonard Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, authorizes the statement that there has not been a case of yellow fever in Santiago city during the last 60 days, and that the ordinary sickness during the same 60 days has been 90 per cent less than was usual at this season of the year.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on October 31, 1898, the debt, less net cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,110,000,000, an increase for the month of \$45,487,717. The increase is accounted for by the issue during the month of about \$36,000,000 of the new 3 per cent bonds, and a decrease of about \$7,998,000 in the cash on hand.

Minor News Items.
Students of Dartmouth college have unanimously voted to abolish hazing.

James A. Davis, who died in Dorchester county, Md., steered the first steamer that crossed Lake Erie.

John Hays, the discoverer of Lake Superior's copper wealth, has just celebrated his 84th birthday in Cleveland.

At an auction sale at Morris Park, N. J., the great race horse and sire, Meddler, was sold to William C. Whitney for \$40,000.

LATER NEWS.

David A. Wells, the famous economist, died at Norwich, Conn.

Half the population of Ghibara, Cuba, is said to be suffering from smallpox.

Major General Ousat Manila reports 12 deaths among the troops since his last report.

Chinese laundries of New York have formed a trust, and process have been raised.

General Wade will have entire charge of the government of Cuba, both civil and military.

The Omaha exposition proved a financial success, and subscribers will be paid back in full.

Troops at Manila expect to see further fighting, as they think the insurgents will make trouble.

A fire in the Southern Pacific railroad shops at Sacramento caused damage to the extent of \$200,000.

One entire block of buildings in Pitkin, Colo., was destroyed by fire, believed to be incendiary. The loss is \$100,000.

Philip Brogan, ex., a wealthy sheep man of Antelope, Or., was stabbed and killed by an employe in a dispute over wages.

Antonio Sinchi, a 15-year-old Italian bootblack, was brutally murdered, after a nameless crime had been committed, in Portland, Or.

The army investigation commission has finished its sessions in this country and will soon go to Santiago and probably, though not certainly, to Porto Rico.

The news that the United States now demands the whole of the Philippine islands has created much interest in Berlin. The German newspapers comment unfavorably upon it.

The transport City of Puebla has sailed from San Francisco for Manila, with the last of the California heavy artillery, the Nevada troop of cavalry, and a small detachment of recruits for the Twenty-third infantry.

A cry for relief again comes from Cuba. Conditions in Havana, it is said, have become intolerable, and severe criticism of America is heard on every hand. While the commissioners are waiting, crime, poverty, misery and death increase.

The feature of President McKinley's forthcoming message to congress will be an appeal for immediate legislative action looking to the construction of the Nicaraguan waterway. Delay beyond next session will jeopardize chances for American control in the future.

The latest telegrams respecting the riots in the neighborhood of Chungking, China, state it is a movement against the missionaries on the part of a marauding band led by one Yu Man Tao. The French church, hospital and school, and also the American Methodist church at Hong Chau, about 50 miles from Chungking, have been destroyed.

General Pittburgh Lee's mother died at Richmond, Va.

A proclamation has been issued bringing Santa Cruz and other islands under the British Solomon islands protectorate.

At Friday's session of the Paris peace commission the Spaniards rejected the Americans' proposals, and refused to give up the Philippines.

Later reports from the conflagration at Hankow, China, say that 10,000 houses were destroyed and 1,000 people killed and burned to death.

Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report, shows that the treasury was stronger at the close than at the opening of the fiscal year.

Senator Redfield Proctor in an address at Montpelier, Vt., declared that there should be divided sovereignty and that the United States should retain the entire Philippine archipelago.

The work of removing the bodies of all government soldiers buried in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila will begin in a few weeks. The expense of the undertaking will be borne entirely by the government.

Major Helburn's recital before the war investigating commission, while in session at Cincinnati, disclosed a terrible state of affairs at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, due to ignorance and neglect. The sick soldiers were treated like dogs.

The board of control of the Joint Traffic Association has decided to dissolve the organization. This action was taken because of the recent decision by the supreme court that the efforts of the association to control railroad rates was illegal.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Oil City (Pa.) boiler works, two men were killed, two fatally injured and a dozen more slightly hurt. The killed are Richard McCloskey and John Praxley. The fatally injured are E. J. Giddens and Denis McMahon.

A recent discovery of bituminous coal in the Klondike region was made in American territory about 100 miles below Forty-Mile. A tunnel has been dug into the hillside a distance of 45 feet, and there the vein is six feet in thickness. The coal is said to be of superior quality.

American pulp making machinery is gaining considerable headway in Scandinavia.

George Wilson Phillips, aged 79, who invented most of the machinery which was used in the first match factory in the country, died at his home in Springfield, Mass.

Trouble at Fort Worth, Tex., between whites and blacks over politics culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for sheriff, was shot and killed.

MARIA TERESA LOST

Went Down During a Gale in the Bahamas.

ALL HANDS ON BOARD SAVED

The Strain Opened Leaks Which Could Not Be Stopped—Ship Now Lies Three Miles Deep.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 8.—The tug Merritt put into Charleston this morning, and reported the loss of the cruiser Maria Teresa off San Salvador, the Bahamas, November 8, in the midst of a furious storm.

The cruiser left Chaimanera, Cuba, on the morning of October 30 in tow for New York. She had already passed Cape May and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm overtook her, and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened rents in the hull which had been patched to enable her to make the journey, and she began to fill rapidly. The Merritt took off Lieutenant-Commander Harris and crew from the sinking ship and she soon went down. The Merritt brought the officers and men here. No lives were lost.

This afternoon the survivors came ashore. They lost all their clothing and personal effects.

The Teresa sank 30 miles off Walling Island at midnight Tuesday. She met the storm Tuesday morning and began to strain. Parts of the hull thought to be safe became weakened, rivets broke and water made rapidly in the hold. The boilers began to give way and finally the water extinguished the fires in the engine-room. The pumps would not work. The whole vessel showed signs of collapse and the men stood stripped awaiting orders to quit the ship. The Vulcan was towing the Teresa when the Merritt, rescued 114 of the crew, made up of volunteers from the Cincinnati, Newark and Vulcan. Ropes were cut and she then rapidly filled.

The Merritt then headed for Charleston with the rescued. The crew left this afternoon for Norfolk.

Opinion as the Navy Department.

Washington, Nov. 8.—No orders were issued by the navy department up to the close of office hours as to the disposition of Lieutenant-Commander Harris and his crew, and Captain Crow-ning, of the bureau of navigation, said no orders would be formulated tonight. It is the opinion of the navy department that the government has lost, besides the value of the ship herself, only the amount of the per diem of \$800 per day through the sinking of the vessel, because the contract appears to have required the delivery by the wrecking company of the vessel at the navy yard at Norfolk. According to the contract, salvage was to consist of such further compensation over or above the per diem and stipulated expense as might be awarded by a board appointed for that purpose, consisting of a representative of each party and a third party, their survey to be made after the vessel's delivery at Norfolk. The first thing in order now is a court of inquiry; in fact, the department has no option in the case of the loss of a vessel under such conditions. This court is required to fix the responsibility for the loss.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Seven Men Killed Through an Engineer's Carelessness.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 8.—Seven men were killed and three fatally injured at the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Coal Company, at West Pittston, today. The accident was due to the alleged carelessness of Engineer David Price, who, acting in disobedience of positive orders, caused three cars to run in to the top of the shaft. These cars, loaded and weighing 11 tons, fell down the 850-foot shaft and crashed with frightful force upon a carriage carrying 10 men. Seven were almost instantly killed. They are: Michael Smith, Andrew Tinko, Michael Podembanny, Michael Branski, Joseph E. Culock, Michael Wasloke, Joseph Andrews.

The accident occurred as the men were going to work, and being sent down the shaft in parties of 10. Price, in charge of the little donkey engine, was shifting loaded cars from the new red shaft some distance away.

This track approached the head of Exeter shaft, and at a distance of 90 feet from it curved gently to the right and around the shaft to a breaker. At a point where this track commenced to curve was a switch and 20 feet of track leading to the head of the shaft, which was used for storing crippled cars. Close to the head of the shaft it was closed by a head block.

The train was going at good speed, when, instead of curving around the shaft, the cars dashed into the switch, which was open, struck the head block, dashed through it, and three of them toppled down the shaft. About 20 feet from the bottom they struck the carriage with awful force, completely wrecking it. The mass of wreckage fell to the foot of the shaft, choking it, and when, after hard work, the men were extricated, seven were dead and three fatally hurt.

A Murderous Boatwain.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—There was a serious row, almost resulting in a murder on the British ship Pelous, in port here, today. Boatwain Charles Wilson came aboard under the influence of liquor. He ordered three men to wash down the decks, which work they had just done. A quarrel ensued, during which John Mcintosh and Michael Scott were slashed several times with a large cleaver by Wilson. Mcintosh has a very slight chance to recover.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Supreme Court Room in National Capitol Wrecked.

Washington, Nov. 8.—An explosion and fire at 5:12 this afternoon wrecked the supreme-court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol. The damage is enormous. The entire central-eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement, practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls, just east of the point where the explosion occurred, were bulged out nearly two inches, and locked doors were forced open from their hinges quite 150 feet from the scene of it. Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it.

The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundations, and was heard several squares from the capitol. It occurred in a small room tightly inclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean basement, immediately below the main entrance to the old capitol building. In this room was a 500-light gas meter, which was fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked, and the gas pouring from the main caught fire. The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with the record-room of the supreme court, the office of the marshal of the court and the supreme court library.

Before the flames could be subdued, the priceless documents in the record-room had been almost totally destroyed, and serious damage had been done to the marshal's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity.

The library of the supreme court, located immediately beneath the supreme court room, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water, practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contained about 30,000 volumes and was used not only by the justices of the supreme court but by members of congress and lawyers practicing before the supreme court.

The most serious damages, in the opinion of the justices of the supreme court, is to the records stored in the sub-basement. These include all of the records of cases and opinions rendered by the fathers of the judiciary of the government. Apparently the documents in this room are either totally destroyed or so badly damaged by fire and water as to be useless.

UNDER A FALLEN ROOF.

Collapse of a Theatre Building to Detroit—Fifteen Workmen Killed.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8.—The new five-story Wodehouse theatre building is tonight in a hopeless state of collapse, and 15 or more lives have been sacrificed by an appalling accident which occurred there this afternoon.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, while some 35 men were at work in various parts of the half-finished theater, portions of the structure, the roof fell in without a second's warning. Nearly every workman was carried down into the theater pit. The top gallery was crushed down upon the lower gallery, forming a sort of fatal billiard, down which slid broken steel girders, planks, timbers, brick and a great quantity of cement from the roof, and carrying along a struggling company of men into the pit below, very few of whom escaped injury. The front wall of the building remained practically intact, but the east side wall bulged out and buckled threateningly.

Notwithstanding the latter danger, the work of rescuing the injured and taking out the dead was rushed, and good progress made until 5:15, when the upper portion of the east wall fell, a shower of bricks striking around the crowd of laborers, officers and newspaper men, extinguishing the temporary electric lights and causing a stampede for the street. Fortunately none of those who were struck by the second downfall was seriously injured, although several were precipitated into the basement through the steel hoist, over which only a few loose planks were laid. Mayor Maybury and other city officials, who were on the scene, thereupon decided not to further imperil life in order to save dead bodies, and the work was suspended until tomorrow.

When the crash occurred two bodies were visible in the debris, but they were abandoned for the present. The dead are:

August Sallach, George W. White, Theodore Mertens, Martin Shafter, Cornelius McAron, James Megerichko, August Jannschowski, John Gresselko. Two other bodies had been discovered in the debris at the time of the second crash.

The missing are: Peter Connors, Jacob Lewen, Frank Wolf, ——— Bette and O. Mullin.

Twelve callen workmen were seriously injured. It is feared that Edward Eshler and J. W. Wilson will die.

The disaster is supposed to have been due to the use of faulty iron beams in constructing the supports for the very heavy roof.

The Utes Were Obedient.

Denver, Nov. 8.—Games Warden Swan returned from the western part of the state, and says there are no Utes there. The troops had no difficulty in persuading the Utes to leave, as they had already killed all the game they wanted.

Tacoma, Nov. 8.—Olof Alberg, an employe of the Blauhaus salmon cannery, was scalded late yesterday afternoon by escaping steam, caused by carelessness.

FLAT REFUSAL GIVEN

Spain Will Not Sell the Philippines.

SAYS WE HAVE NO CLAIM

Accuses the United States of Acting in Bad Faith—Not Sanctioned by the Protocol.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Spanish commissioners in the course of a two-hour session of the peace conference today, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "pacifist" expenditures there.

This negative action was expected. The Spanish commissioners had also a number of positive declarations which filled some 37 typewritten sheets. In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippine islands, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient. M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid, the presentment alleged, cable message, clearly stating forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection. This dispatch to M. Cambon, as the Spaniards claimed, embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago.

It was further held today by Senator Elos and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol, and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

With all this for a groundwork, the Spaniards made their first positive move against the Americans, and it constituted their counter proposition. They charged upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public money belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila, and they formally demand the return of these moneys in the sum of nearly \$1,000,000.

On these same premises the United States was alleged to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila, in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol.

A further charge was that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila the United States had prevented Spain from repelling the insurrection, and thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

Today's Spanish presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt on the ground that it was not sanctioned in the protocol, and demanded an adherence to this, as a precedence to the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cession of which the Spanish commissioners, arguments and demands, the Spanish presentment invokes Spain's record in the correspondence by mail and telegraph, though it is not known officially whether the Spaniards produced the message said to have been sent from Madrid to M. Cambon at the time the protocol was signed, in which, it was affirmed today, Spain reserved her Philippine sovereignty.

The presentment was read by Interpreter Fergussen, being rendered from the Spanish in which it was written, into English.

At the close of the reading, the Americans said they wished to have the Spanish statement rendered into written English for more careful consideration, and an adjournment was taken to Tuesday.

Pledged Their Follies.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—A remarkable petition has been filed in the district court of Lancaster county by Charles F. David W. and George K. Brown, to seek to have receivers of the defunct Lincoln Savings bank re-instated from selling to the highest bidder insurance policies aggregating \$150,000 on the lives of the Browns, pledged to secure a loan.

The novel claim is advanced that by thus disposing of the policies the lives of the plaintiffs are placed in jeopardy. The policies may be paid only at the death of the assured, hence the claim is made that by transferring them a dual inducement is offered to make away with the parties insured. Judge Holmes has assigned the case for hearing at the term of court which meets this month.

Disappointed in Love.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.—E. N. Heinrich, son of a wealthy Watertown, N. Y., jeweler, committed suicide last night by drinking acid. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause.

Sighted & Derelict.

Fort Townsend, Wash., Nov. 7.—Captain John Hahn, of the Canadian schooner Victoria, reports that, September 29, he passed within 10 yards of a derelict. The craft had turned turtle, and appeared to be a vessel of about 100 tons. The derelict was in latitude 51 deg. 5 min. north, longitude 128 deg. 33 min. west, and in the direct track of vessels coming from Behring sea. The derelict is thought to be the British sailing schooner Pioneer, which is considerably overdue.

ON A BURNING SHIP.

Disaster Overtook an Atlantic Coast Steamer—Five Passengers Perished.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 7.—A disaster at sea, fortunately with a small loss of life, five persons in all, was made known today by the landing here of survivors who escaped from the burning steamer Croatan, of the Clyde line, bound from New York for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C. The disaster occurred November 1, about 18 miles north of Cape Charles, and about 200 miles from New York, from which port the steamer sailed October 31, with a general cargo and eight passengers. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, she burned hull of the big freighter sank beneath the waves. Of the 37 persons who were on board, 22 have survived. These passengers were landed at this port this afternoon by the schooner Alice E. Clark, of Portland, Me., which was in the vicinity of the Croatan at the time she was burning. The Croatan's list of drowned is as follows:

Second Assistant Engineer Jeremiah McCarty, of Nova Scotia; leaves a widow in New York. Steward James Curtis, of Jersey City; Mrs. James Curtis, wife of the steward; Frank ——— an officer; Jennie Willard, colored, Wilmington, N. C.

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FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Eighteen Men Precipitated Into the Des Chutes River.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 7.—A crew of eight men and a traction engine fell through a county bridge across the Des Chutes river, near the Waddell settlement, yesterday afternoon. They fell about 15 feet. Three of the men were seriously injured. The bridge had been undergoing repairs. The contractor had finished his work on it only a few moments before the accident. The notices for the county command had not been removed, and the county command had not accepted the bridge. The engine and crew were about two-thirds of the way across when the bridge fell, and the machine and crew were precipitated into the river. The engine is the property of Thompson & Dutcher, who talk of bringing suit against the county if they are not reimbursed for the damage done their machine and the cost of repairing it, which will be considerable. The names of the injured men are Dutcher, Ben Gibson and Piper.

Joseph McCarragher, engineer on the steamer City of Olympia, which was built by a joint stock company of business men of this city, and sent to Alaska for prospecting purposes last summer, has returned on a short business trip. The steamer is in winter quarters at Skagway. The crew have been secured a wood contract at Skagway which will keep them employed till spring.

FASHODA INCIDENT CLOSED.

France Announces the Withdrawal of Marchand's Expedition.

Paris, Nov. 7.—A semi-official note issued this evening says the government has resolved not to retain the Marchand mission at Fashoda, adding that this decision was arrived at by the cabinet after an exhaustive examination of the question.

London, Nov. 7.—The most reliable information from Paris confirms the earlier reports that M. Depuy, the premier, has decided to wash his hands of Fashoda and to recall Major Marchand, for whose mission he is not responsible. This decision is, to some extent, due to a desire to allow nothing to interfere with the success of the expedition of 1900.

ENGLAND'S WAR PREPARATION.

Said in Berlin to Be Connected With the Philippine Question.

London, Nov. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States government is working in agreement with England. The rumors were revived that the United States intends ceding to England some of the islands or granting coaling stations there."

New Consumption Cure.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Dr. J. B. Murphy's new treatment for consumptives has apparently worked its first cure. The patients are William B. Purcell and J. C. Edwards, who have been undergoing the treatment for a little over three months. The treatment is that which excited wide interest when presented in a paper read by Dr. Murphy before the American Medical Association at Denver this summer.

Fatal Miner's Blast.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 7.—A short time ago the Union Colliery Company imported hundreds of Japs to work in the coal mines. Early this morning a riot broke out among them, which resulted in one having his head smashed to pieces and another's abdomen being badly lacerated. Latest reports say the injured cannot possibly recover.

Cleared for Action.

Well-Hal-Wel, Nov. 7.—All the British warships here are now fully coaled. Their woodwork has been removed, and they are completely prepared for emergencies.

Two Fatal Accidents.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Yesterday Otto Anderson was blown up by dynamite near here. He was employed in a railroad. A blast exploded prematurely. Today John Olson, in another railroad camp, met death by a tamping-rod passing through his head. It was propelled by a premature blast.

Spain Will Permit Her Soldiers who have served three years to remain in Cuba, but they will receive but a small portion of their salary.

MOVEMENT TO CUBA

The First Brigade Will Start About November 23.

GEN. CARPENTER IN COMMAND

Neuviatas and Puerto Principe Will Be First Cities Occupied—Equipped and Rationed for 60 Days.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave on or about November 23, and will comprise a brigade under Brigadier-General Carpenter. The brigade will be taken from the Seventh army corps. The brigade will be sent to Neuviatas, Puerto Principe.

The order looks to the occupation of two points to begin with, namely, Neuviatas and Puerto Principe, but the occupation will be extended as rapidly as the Spanish evacuation proceeds.

The order directs the movement to begin at once, but according to the calculations of the department, it will scarcely be possible to make the first landing before November 23.

The headquarters of the new corps which has been created for the purpose of beginning the occupation of Cuba, at Neuviatas, under command of General L. H. Carpenter. The order follows:

"Headquarters of six troops of Eighth United States cavalry, and Third Georgia volunteers, will be at Neuviatas. Six troops of Eighth United States cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry at Puerto Principe. Regiment will be prepared to embark at once and subsistence department will arrange for necessary rations. Command will be equipped and rationed for 60 days.

Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter is assigned to the command of these troops, with headquarters at Neuviatas. Cavalry brigade composed of Seventh and Eighth cavalry is discontinued. The Seventh is assigned to First army corps, and the Eighth to Second army corps. The Fifteenth infantry is detached from the Fourth army corps, and an infantry brigade created, composed of the Third Georgia volunteers and Fifteenth infantry, and designated as the Second brigade, Third division, Second corps."

The order sending the Second brigade, Third division, Second corps, to Athens, Ga., has been revoked.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

Its Constitution Modeled After That of the United States.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A complete transformation of the geography of Central America occurred November 1 by the birth of a new republic, the United States of Central America