

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS

Kansans Sail on the Tartar; Washingtons, on the Pennsylvania, and Nevadans on the Ohio.

ALL WILL START WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

Kansas and Washington Will Leave Over Four Hundred Men Behind. Most of Them Re-Enlisting—An Interesting Chat With Brig-Gen. Funston.

Manila, Sept. 2.—Of the troops about to return to the United States, the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania, and the Navada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week.

The Kansas Regiment.

Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return, and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and 30 men of the Kansas regiment were killed, and 19 officers and men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded.

The Washingtons.

Of the Washingtons, 875 men are embarking, while eight officers and 206 men will stay, most of those remaining enlisting in the new regiments being formed here.

One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded, and one died from disease. Twenty-four of the men were killed, 18 were wounded, and nine died.

Gen. Funston's Old Wound.

Gen. Frederick Funston and Mrs. Funston are with the general's regiment. Gen. Funston has undergone an operation, necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban army with Gen. Gomez.

In the course of an interview, Gen. Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war, but inasmuch as there is fighting, he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future, he said:

Solution of the Problem.

The only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active operations against them on a larger scale, in the autumn, we will scatter them into small bands, and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued, they will throw away or hide their arms and return to their pursuits of peace. A year hence small bodies of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with bandits, and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end of the fighting the highwaymen will be more numerous, because the members of Aguinaldo's army who have lived for years with guns in their hands, have acquired a taste for bush life, and would rather continue as highwaymen than return to work.

Cavalry Greatly Needed.

Cavalry is greatly needed here. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have none. One of their strong points is their ability to retreat rapidly. Cavalry could overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and could easily sweep largely off the country. When cavalry is once here, it should be given a chance to go ahead, and not be kept in towns for guard duty. Our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely, and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could easily break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs of Arizona."

FUNERAL OF COL. HAWKINS.

Remains of the Late Commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Laid to Rest with Honors.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 2.—The remains of Col. Alexander Leroy Hawkins, commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, who died on ship board while en route to San Francisco from Manila, were buried with military honors in the family lost in the Washington cemetery at Washington.

A provisional regiment, composed of three companies each of the Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth regiments, Pennsylvania guard, under command of Col. Wm. J. Glenn, headed the funeral cortège, followed by the Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Barnett, and members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry.

The ceremonies at the cemetery were in charge of Chaplain Hunter, of the Tenth.

YELLOW JACK AT NEW ORLEANS

One Death and Two New Cases Reported Yesterday—Mobile Promptly Quarantined.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 2.—Owing to one death by yellow fever in New Orleans and two other cases declared there, Mobile city authorities proclaimed, last night, a quarantine against persons, baggage and freight from New Orleans entering Mobile county. The night train from New Orleans, due at 12:10 a. m., will be prohibited from discharging New Orleans passengers here.

M'KINLEY'S PROCLAMATION.

Cuban Office Holders the Only Class Who Unqualifiedly Approve the President's Position.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The consensus of opinion in Havana regarding the census proclamation can now be ascertained with a reasonable degree of accuracy. When the proclamation was first made known all elements were apparently satisfied. Now the only ones who appear to give full approval are Cuban office holders. These say that the proclamation is the work of a master head and ought to satisfy everybody. Their outspoken approbation, if there were no other reason, would cause all elements to suspect the existence of something wrong somewhere.

What the Independents Want.

The independents, as the members of the party advocating independence are called, say that President McKinley should have made some declaration regarding absolute independence for Cuba. Those who favor an American protectorate consider that the proclamation does not offer adequate guarantees to property and the investor. The annexationists assert that the proclamation tells literally nothing respecting President McKinley's purpose and that no one is any wiser regarding the future of the island than before. They, however, believe that the administration is inclined to adopt the theory that it would be impossible immediately to turn over the reins of government to the Cubans without precipitating civil war.

Object on General Principles.

The malcontents—those who abuse everything, no matter what, that is done by the present administration—object to the proclamation on general principles. American officials believe that there is nothing to be worried about from any point of view.

Don't Care What Happens.

As to the foreign capitalists, their opinion is fairly represented by the president of an important railway who said yesterday:

"We do not care what happens. The United States has assumed Spain's responsibility in the island and even if a republic is established, its officials would of necessity obey Washington implicitly. It is this conviction that has led English capitalists and Germans to invest capital in the island. American capital—I do not see why—continues timid, despite the fact that the United States is pledged before the world to give the island some stable form of government, whether the realization be soon or late."

Cuban Autonomy.

Prominent members of the former autonomist party intend to form a club to promote Cuban autonomy under an American protectorate. Among the promoters of the movement are some of the principle men of the island. They claim to represent a very large number who have been completely ignored in the reconstruction of the insular government. Positions which, as they contend, they are eminently qualified to hold, owing to personal character and family connections, have been given to incompetents who have degraded the Cuban name not only in the eyes of the world, but among the Cubans themselves."

Gen. Lee Criticised.

La Patricia, commenting upon the assertion of Gen. Lee that it would be wise to keep the United States troops here to safeguard the interests of Americans and foreigners, says that he does not wish an American protectorate, but merely protection for the foreigner.

The Nuevo Pais, commenting upon the statement, remarks that a protectorate would be infinitely preferable to such an arrangement as Gen. Lee suggested.

Something to Lay to Heart.

Nuevo Pais says: "In spite of the fact that Santo Domingo has plenty of able men, the republic is in a state of chaos. Let Cubans lay this fact to heart. What Cubans can read the story of Venezuela after she attained independence without trembling at the thought of what Cuba would become if the American troops were withdrawn? Let us bear in mind our own history. Let us recall the fact that three mutually hostile Cuban parties began together to oppose Spain, and Gomez, seeing the discord among our people, declared that Cubans could not be free. Bearing these things in mind we believe that peace is possible and that property can be guarded in the island without American help."

To Buy a Newspaper Plant.

Quintin Banderas arrived yesterday afternoon from Santiago de Cuba. He says he has come to buy the plant for a newspaper at Santiago, to be called "The Cuban Banner," and also to talk over the political programme with the leaders of the Cuban national party of which he is the founder. He declined to offer an opinion regarding the governor general's refusal to pay on the supplementary lists of the Cuban troops, but his attorney remarked that such a refusal, if persisted in, would be attended with great circumstances, as men who had fought for 20 years in behalf of Cuba would not consent to be put off in that fashion.

Would-Be Lynchers in New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—Policeman Patrick O'Keefe, attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street station, was shot through the head and chest yesterday by Michael Farrelli, in Farrelli's saloon, a notorious dive on Second avenue. O'Keefe will die. Farrelli was placed under arrest after a long chase and a desperate fight in which he made further effort to do murder. A mob of several thousand persons gathered after the shooting and made a determined effort to lynch the Italian.

SHOCK THE WHOLE CITY.

Explosion, Followed by Fire, at the Republic Iron Works in Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIVE MEN WERE INSTANTLY KILLED.

Several Others Received Injuries Some of Which Will Prove Fatal; Fire Followed the Explosion, Adding to the Horrors of the Dreadful Disaster.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 2.—A boiler explosion at the Republic iron works on South Twenty-fourth street, shortly before daylight, killed five men and seriously injured seven. Fire which broke out following the explosion, added to the horror. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant was compelled to close down. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

The Killed.

David Matthews, heater; married. Thomas Beavena, heater; married. Wm. Thomas heater; married.

John Warminski, heater. Unknown man, crushed almost beyond recognition.

The Injured.

Malachi Donohue, 58 years of age, puddler; fatally burned.

Neil Donohue, his son, 28 years old; will die.

Frederick Herb, 48 years old; will die.

Stephen Macaski.

Henry Sanders.

Peter Schnitzer.

Unknown man, cut about head; left the hospital without giving his name.

Few Men Were Around.

The explosion occurred just as the night force was leaving and the day force was coming on duty, so that there were only a few men in the mill at the time. It occurred in the 14-inch department, and the concussion was terrific. Buildings were shaken a mile away, and dust filled the air for two or three blocks. It entered open windows and nearly suffocated persons who were aroused by the roar and the shock.

The Wreckage Took Fire.

Immediately following the explosion the wreckage took fire, and this added to the difficulties encountered in rescuing the burned and mutilated victims.

A fire alarm was quickly sounded, and in a short time the flames were under control, after which the firemen were employed in searching the ruins for the dead and injured.

Bodies Recovered.

The first two bodies taken out were identified as those of Beavens and Matthews.

The bodies were lying against the wrecked furnace. The men had been knocked down by flying bricks and were roasted to death by the heat from their own furnace.

The others were found soon after and sent to the morgue. The injured were removed to the South Side hospital, where they received prompt attention.

The Boiler's Flight.

When the boiler burst a section of it, weighing four tons, was blown through the roof and crashed into the side of the house of Gregory Sanders, on Wright's alley, about 200 yards distant. The building, which was of frame, was wrecked, but the occupants escaped with a bad fright. This flying portion of the boiler tore down the central supports of the roof which fell and partially burned some of those injured.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. The damage to the plant was heavy but the firm could not estimate it at this time.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed Outright and Five Others Mortally Injured—Building Totally Wrecked.

Manistee, Mich., Sept. 2.—The boiler in Chapman & Sargent's bowl factory at Copemish, 30 miles north of here, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing three men and fatally injuring four others. The dead are:

Charles Handy.

Perry Melafont.

George Estabrook.

The following were fatally injured:

Oliver Sanders, Robert Peterson,

Charles Taylor, Howard Ketcham.

George Rice was severely, but not fatally scalded. The building was totally wrecked, debris being scattered for 80 rods around. Water was immediately thrown on the ruins and fire prevented. Handy, who was the fireman, was found with his head blown completely off. The other men were working at the machines in the mill when the explosion occurred. All but three of them leave families. The loss to the factory will be \$5,000.

The Marblehead at San Diego.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 2.—The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived here at 2 p. m. yesterday.

Considering Military Rates.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 2.—After a session lasting for two days, the Trans-missouri committee of the Western Passenger association concluded its sessions yesterday. The principal matter under discussion was the question of military rates. Trans-missouri roads are vitally interested in this. The movement of the several new regiments now being formed will naturally affect them, as the soldiers must be transported over their roads to the Pacific coast preparatory to embarking for Manila.

"We charge that the trusts of the country own this administration, and that their title to it was acquired by purchase, and until Mr. Hanna is dethroned we insist that the trusts will continue as now to be in possession of their property so acquired. That the trusts can be controlled by the states en masse and not by the general

DEMOCRATIC DECLARATION.

Made by Hon. William T. Mooney, Temporary Chairman at the Ohio State Convention.

In his address to the Ohio democratic state convention at Zanesville, August 30, Hon. William T. Mooney, temporary chairman, in the course of his remarks said:

"There will be to-day no contest as to the platform declarations which our party shall make. There is no difference of opinion. The democratic party of Ohio stands squarely upon every plank of the Chicago platform of 1896. We believe it then and we believe it now.

"The people who sent us here do not believe in a double standard of democracy. In 1896 the test was: 'Are you loyal to the platform?' and that is the Ohio test to-day.

"The party in Ohio is too thoroughly honest, too completely convinced, too desperately in earnest, to desire to be understood. The reaffirmation of the national platform does not eliminate and does not fail to both recognize and emphasize that we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent or assistance of any nation on earth.

"We believe that the demonetization of silver in this country in 1873 was accomplished by fraud and crime; that the action was taken without any demand from or the consent of the people of the United States, and we decline to believe that blessings have flowed or will flow from legislation so procured and so enacted.

"The leaders of the republican party are committed to a bank currency. Not being able to go into partnership with Europe on the silver question, and recognizing their inability to cope with the question themselves, the republicans have resolved to appoint a receiver for the money question, and their selection for a receiver, not inappropriately, to be the banks of the country. All honest men, however, may be amazed at the effrontery of a party which one moment contends that this government is unable to sustain an American financial policy and the next moment asserts that the American banks can be relied upon to formulate and carry out a safe and proper financial policy.

"The sum total of a people's offending is that they desire to be free. It will be the duty of the democratic party to be brave enough to expose the pretense, to tear the mask from the covered face of fraud and greed and avarice, and proclaim that the recognition of such a war for such purposes is un-American and must be brought to a close.

"We proclaim that there shall be beneath our flag no slaves, no subjects, no colonists, who cannot be citizens, and, lest we be late, we proclaim it now. Commercial empire must not be placed before principle; the doctrine, the recognition of which made us a great, free people, must not be ignored, departed from or limited, and we profess our lasting adherence to the doctrine that all men are created free and equal.

"We affirm that the war in the Philippines, as at present conducted, is one of criminal aggression, and we find no difference in the situation the administration occupies than the one occupied by Spain in the Philippines before the surrender. Whatever rights we have were acquired by purchase from Spain; our right is no higher.

"We declare that while no proclamation has been made, the fact is that this administration intends to hold the islands as a dependency; that the prosecution of the war is a part of a political scheme and the government of those islands is to be used as a manner of payment for political services. The civil service is not intended to apply.

"The importance of the campaign this year must not be underestimated. This is the year beginning the triumph of 1896 for democracy's cause and the democratic candidate; the issues are made up of the people's interests, and the present administration's inefficiencies and blunders. The questions involved are the hope of the people for the future, the possibility of their prosperity, the maintenance of their liberty, the existence of the fundamental principles upon which this government is founded. The name of the candidate for the presidency next year appears in the resolutions of every convention held by the democracy this year in the state of Ohio.

"True to the people, devoted to their interests, gifted with wisdom to discern the right, and possessed of eloquence and courage to declare and defend it, the exponent of every principle declared to be democratic, the uncompromising fond to fill at variance with the people's best interest, the unquestioned leader of a reunited democracy, his name trembles upon his lips and trust and confidence in his honesty and capacity abide in your hearts; an ideal candidate, stronger in defeat than his opponent in victory, he is demanded by the democracy of Ohio and the democracy of the country as our standard-bearer in 1900—William Jennings Bryan. Under the banner of the democracy we enlist with him as our leader, and this year's work will make an appropriate and fitting beginning for next year, when at that great tribunal of the people's will—the ballot-box—the error of 1896 will be corrected and the ill-considered and unjust judgment then rendered will be reversed."

McKinley's Optimism.

Mr. McKinley cannot afford to be otherwise than optimistic. It is his war. He embarked the country in it without consulting either congress or the people. The acquisition of the Philippines was his idea. He insisted through his docile agents and brokers in Paris upon the surrender of the Philippines by Spain as the condition upon which he would agree to make peace with the latter country, although nothing of the kind was stipulated or even hinted at in the protocol. Rather than miss what he must have thought at the time was a fine bargain he agreed to pay Spain \$20,000,000 for her title, such as it was, and to take the chance of licking the Filipinos into submission. How many millions in addition to the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain have since been expended in the vain effort to protect the Spanish title by war and bloodshed the American people do not know.

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