

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

New York, Aug. 24.—A Herald dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says:

Customs Collector Donaldson is finding the duties of his office more extensive than he probably had an idea of, at first. He has had the difficult task of dealing with the entire ecclesiastical establishment of the province of Santiago.

The entire clergy from Archbishop Crespo down sent in the regular monthly "impress" for the payment of salaries.

The archbishop's salary originally was \$18,000, but has been reduced to \$12,000 owing, as stated in the "impress" to the bad condition of the treasury.

Mr. Donaldson was also presented claims from the professors of the institute schools, police and other bodies, all of whom were paid under the Spanish regime by the head of the customs department.

The claims were tabulated and submitted to Gen. Shafter who will ask for instructions from Washington.

Of two companies of the Second Immunes, returning from Guantanamo, many are sick from fever. Major Boetner, commanding, is very ill. Brig. Gen. Ewers has also returned.

London, Aug. 23.—The Associated Press learns that the Philippine junta in London received a dispatch from Manila yesterday announcing that matters there are rapidly quieting down, and that the friction between Aguinaldo and the Americans is disappearing.

According to the junta's advices, the insurgents for a time regarded Gen. Merritt and Gen. Anderson as martinetts, and feared they would adopt harsh methods like the Spaniards toward the Filipinos, but the insurgents from the first have had the greatest confidence in Admiral Dewey, whom they regard as a sort of father and the most important American at Manila.

The junta is satisfied that all friction will soon disappear and that there will be no trouble from the insurgents if the Americans decide to retain the Philippines.

According to a wealthy Filipino now in London, the Filipinos in London are all well-to-do people. Hitherto they have held aloof from the insurgents, but they now realize that their interests demand action, and they are about to form a committee to open negotiations with the junta here. They are all in favor of having the archipelago retained by the United States. So strong is their conviction of the desirability of this course, that they had contemplated approaching the British foreign office to invite Great Britain to intervene, and, in any event, to prevent the island being returned to the control of Spain. They desired, however, to await American action.

Washington Aug. 24.—Orders have been issued for themustering out of the following regiments:

First Vermont, First Maine, Fifty-second Iowa, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Maryland, Second New York, Second Nebraska, One hundred and fifty-seventh Indiana, all volunteer infantry; batteries A, B, C and D, Ohio light artillery, First Illinois volunteer cavalry; batteries A and B, Georgia light artillery, Twenty-eighth Indiana light battery and the New York and Pennsylvania cavalry troops now in Porto Rico. Other orders to muster out troops will be announced as soon as definite decisions are reached.

The Porto Rican cavalry mustered out are troops A and C of New York,

the Philadelphia troop, Sheridan troop and the governor's troop of Pennsylvania.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Spanish will be added to the list of studies taught in the Chicago schools if Dr. Benjamin Andrews, the new superintendent, has his way. Chicago's new educational chief also favors the annexation of the Philippines.

Dr. Andrews says that when Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines come under the control of this government, rich new fields for business enterprises will be opened to the young men of Chicago. For that reason he considers it fully as essential now to teach the Spanish language as German and French. "Since we are beginning to spread out," he said, "and take in new territory, some of our school boys may want to seek their fortunes, when they grow up, in these countries wrested from Spanish control, and it would be greatly to their advantage to understand the Spanish language."

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A hurricane in this city this afternoon did thousands of dollars worth of damage. The roofs of four factories were blown off. Three men employed at the power house of the Lake Side Railroad company were badly injured by the west wall of the building falling, and one of them, Electric Engineer Carl Dingen, may die. The street car services were delayed for a considerable length of time because of trees which fell on the rails and trolley wires. Part of the roof of the Assumption church was blown off and the statue of the Virgin Mary was blown off and lodged in the cellar.

Manila, Aug. 24.—The natives assert that the religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy.

Many Spaniards assert that they are eager to invest their fortunes in new enterprises, but that they fear ruin if the Americans withdraw. A few monopolists, fearing competition, are secretly intriguing against the new regime.

Newspapers published in both the English and Spanish languages have already appeared.

The United States transports Rio Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived today the former bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteers, recruits for the Utah light artillery, and a detachment of the signal corps, and the latter the First Montana volunteers and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 25.—Twelve persons were more or less seriously injured in a collision on the Flint and Pere Marquette railway here.

The collision was between the Almont train and train No. 609 of the Saginaw division. The former was loaded with circus excursionists. Four cars of the Almont train were overturned and almost telescoped. The engine of the other train was derailed.

When the trains came together a frightful panic ensued the two hundred or more passengers in the overturned cars screaming and struggling to extricate themselves. In the excitement many women were trampled under foot and innumerable slight injuries inflicted.

New York, Aug. 25.—A special to the Herald from Hongkong says: A serious insurrection has broken out at Nadoa, in the interior of Hainan Island. The American missionaries and native converts have sought refuge in safe territory.

On August 14th the rebels fought the soldiers, who used the American Presbyterian property as defenses and re-

pelled the attack. Nadoa is ninety miles from Haiseu, one of the richest valleys in the island. Unless the revolt is speedily suppressed, the insurgents will probably be reinforced by refugees from Kwangsi, where the officials are coping with the recent rebellion. Should it not be suppressed, there is an opportunity for French interference. The French are using vigorous measures to protect the native Christians near Kwang Chow Wan and are extending their influence in southern China, which at present is very disturbed.

Eugene, Ore., Aug. 25.—The explosion of the boiler of a threshing machine today killed one man and seriously injured five others. The boiler was an old one and the steam gauge was out of order. The accident took place on the farm of J. Kirk, fifteen miles west of here.

London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that 30 miners were drowned by the flooding of the Kasimir coal mines at Nience, near Schnowitz, Silesia, three days ago.

New York, Aug. 25.—The Thingvalla line steamer Norge, which arrived today, reports that she sunk the French fishing schooner La Coquette of Bayonne, France, on Saturday last, on the Grand Banks. The captain and eight seamen were saved. Sixteen went down with the vessel.

The Norge sailed from Stettin Aug. 3rd. The weather was generally fine to the banks of Newfoundland, when it became foggy with patches of clear weather. Saturday, Aug. 20, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the weather was foggy but not so thick that the vessel's speed was reduced. Captain Knudson said he could see about three cable lengths ahead. The wind was fairly brisk from the west-southwest, when a vessel suddenly loomed up from the north with sails full and stood directly across the bows of the steamer. The bells were rung to stop and back at full speed, but too late to check the steamer's headway. The stranger, a fishing schooner, fell across the bow and with a crash was forced over and sunk. Three men sprung aboard of the Norge. The passengers of the Norge, most of whom were about the decks, rushed about in alarm at the shock, but were soon quieted when they learned that the steamer was uninjured. A boat was lowered and six men and a dog were picked up. The vessel sank almost immediately and in sinking carried with her sixteen of her crew.

Captain Knudson said as a steam vessel the Norge was obliged to keep out of the way of all sailing craft, but this was a time when a sailing vessel could do more to help herself than a steamer.

The latter was going ahead at full speed, but there was not time in the judgment of the captain to reduce speed. The fisherman was an active vessel, had a good breeze and was under good steerage way, but made no attempt to avoid the collision, keeping on with sails full until squarely under the bow. The large hull of the Norge, Captain Knudson said, should have been visible for a long distance.

New York, Aug. 26.—A copyright special from Manila to the New York Journal, says: There has been a very serious clash at Cavite between the United States soldiers and the insurgents, the riot resulting in the killing of one soldier and the serious wounding of another.

George Hudson, a member of the Utah battery, got into a dispute with a native shopkeeper. Fearing trouble he fired his revolver in the air to attract the attention of some of his fellow soldiers. A great crowd of na-