

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 21.—Capt. C. A. Worden of Company F, Seventh infantry, died today at Fort Logan of the effects of exposure in the campaign at Santiago. He was 52 years of age and was born at Syracuse, N. Y. He had been with the Seventh infantry 30 years. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 20.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The repatriation of the Spanish soldiers began today. Four hundred, of whom 200 were sick and 200 belonged to the engineer corps, sailed for Spain on board the French steamer Chateau Lafitte. One thousand infantry belonging to the Austrian battalion, will sail tomorrow on board the steamer San Francisco.

The water front was crowded with thousands of people when the Spanish engineers marched down to the music of the Spanish quickstep to the wharf, where they were received by Capt. Gen. Macias and Gen. Ortega. The captain general did not make a speech but he shook hands with the officers and men. There was no demonstration by the people.

Some Spanish field pieces are already on board the San Francisco, but a question has arisen in the commission concerning the disposition of some of the guns and it was not settled when this dispatch was filed. The captain general today gave notice to the Spanish troops to retire from Abonito, Baranquillas and Barros, on Sunday, and from Humacao, Guamaní and Cayey on Monday.

Our troops will move up and occupy these towns as soon as they are evacuated, and the Spanish troops in position will enter the city in order to be ready to embark on the arrival of the transports here.

The residents of Porto Rico and some of the Americans here are alarmed because of the Spanish ships returning from Cuba stop at this port. They believe this is dangerous as it may introduce yellow fever, as some of the sick men on the City of Cadiz were too ill to proceed and were brought ashore. Our commissioners will protest if there is a repetition of this.

The volunteers have all been disbanded and the Spanish soldiers are engaged in dismantling the armament of the barracks and boxing the guns and ammunition.

They are rejoicing over the prospect of an early return to their homes.

Rear Admiral Schley has refused to purchase the coal stored here, and it may be purchased for the use of the United States army.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sep. 21.—A letter from New York conveys the intelligence that Kessler & Co., the New York bankers who are now attempting to secure control of the water company plant here, have also undertaken to finance the extension of the Salt Lake railroad from Milford to Los Angeles. In an interview had in New York a representative of the firm confirmed the statement.

The local representative of the firm, Mr. Woltman, refused today to be interviewed but stated that he had secured a great deal of information regarding this section for his firm.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sep. 21.—A section of the floor at the American Biscuit Co. factory fell in today, injuring three employees, Harry Matthews, Walter Bulmore and Al Pasternack. Matthews' injuries are fatal and the others are in a precarious condition.

Pittsburg, Sep. 21.—Five men were injured at the new government dam at Neville Island, near Carapopolis, Pa., by the breaking of a large travelling crane.

Two of the men are in a critical condition. Their names are:

M. Ryan, Montour Junction.
Noah Stanley, Evansville, Ind.
John Young, Evansville, Ind.
Martin Becks, Wellsburg, W. Va.
William White, Pittsburg.

Young and Stanley are injured internally and are not expected to recover. The accident was caused by the breaking of a steel guy line of the crane, which precipitated a large derrick, sixty feet above the crane, to the ground. In the descent the derrick bore away the supports of the crane, which crashed down upon the workmen. A huge block of stone which was being raised when the guy line broke, fell a distance of 45 feet among a group of workmen but the men ran and all but five escaped injury.

Toledo, O., Sept. 21.—The dust explosion in the great elevator of the Union Elevator and Transportation company at 8:25 o'clock last evening resulted in the death of most of the employees in the structure, and a money loss exceeding a half million dollars. There were 450,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats in store and the entire force was at work shipping an order for eighty thousand bushels of oats by rail at the time of the disaster.

The explosion was heard all over the city and resembled the distant firing of heavy artillery. The roof of the structure was thrown a hundred feet into the air and fell a mass of wreckage. The sides of the building were all thrown outward, leaving the huge grain bins standing without covering. Every part of the wreck was instantly a mass of flames and the conflagration was seen miles away before the fire department could reach the scene.

Supt. Parks, with his three children, was in the office at the time of the catastrophe. He was blown through a window and found twenty feet away frightfully burned and with his clothing torn off. His daughter, Grace, was seated at her father's desk, aiding him in some clerical work. She was blown through the door, her clothing aflame. She rose and ran a short distance when she fell and rolled down a twenty-foot embankment on to the Lake Shore track. She was picked up, her clothing all burned off except her shoes, and medical aid was summoned. She died late in the evening.

The Ohio Central road, whose tracks ran near the building, lost a depot building and a number of cars, making a total of about \$50,000.

The elevator was owned by the Backus family, and was operated by Paddock, Hodge & Co. The total loss, including that of the Ohio Central, is \$610,000, of which \$200,000 is on the building and \$410,000 on grain. The building was insured for \$136,000 and the grain for \$285,000.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Press says: "The following general order, issued by Gen. Gomez, with respect to the attitude of the Cuban army in regard to the evacuation by the Spanish forces of the towns and villages, and the subjugation of the army to the military authority of the American commanders, has reached the Cuban junta:

"The time having arrived when the Spanish forces are to evacuate the towns and villages, and the population being no longer subjected to their authority, which is now to be delegated

to the Americans, through the medium of the revolutionary party, as our allies may deem advisable, I believe it proper that I should publish the following:

"The former orders of the council of the provisional government of Cuba with regard to the attitude of our forces upon entering conquered territory in time of war will be strictly observed in the occupation of towns and villages evacuated by the enemy. The rights of property shall be respected and persons shall be unmolested in the performance of their duties and in obedience to the laws. Without distinction as to the race or color, the flag of Cuba will protect all citizens alike, as well as their properties. In assisting in the control of towns and villages evacuated and in the negotiations which may be necessary, no terms shall be imposed by our army with the idea of humiliation, but at the same time the honor of our arms and the dignity of our cause shall always be preserved. The American forces will have full authority and it will be the duty of the Cuban forces to assist and aid them in the proceedings. All malefactors or enemies of the public order will be punished according to the laws of common justice.

"The flag of the republic of Cuba will always be respected, but it must be understood that the American forces will be in authority and have the enforcement of all laws and orders, which the army of liberation will be called upon to obey. The alliance of our forces with those of the Americans has placed a new phase upon the conduct of negotiation which will lead to the evacuation of all Spanish forces from all towns, cities and villages in Cuba and in all instances the Americans will have authority over the Cubans. At the same time it is understood that this superiority is not for the purpose of subjecting the Cuban forces to any other orders than those governed by the rules of war and in accordance with our alliance.

"Our army is in no way humiliated, but is rather honored by such an alliance, and will co-operate in every way with the American forces to expedite the evacuation of the forces of the enemy. To the end that Cuba may be quickly rid of her erstwhile enemy, all chiefs of divisions will see that they place themselves in communication with the commanders of the American forces when the proper time arrives, and will station their forces according to the assignments designated by the American commanders."

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Fires broke out in the boiler room of the tug Ira O. Smith, while the tug was in the vicinity of the Lakeview Club and but for the presence of mind of Captain James Crawford he and his crew might have perished in the explosion which followed. The tug was burned almost to the water's edge, and sunk in 20 feet of water near the outer breakwater at the entrance of the harbor. The escape of Captain Crawford and the two men who composed the crew was effected just in time as a few minutes after they abandoned the vessel, the six inch steam pipe exploded and the boat was soon a mass of flames.

The tug was run head-on against the pier at full speed and when she struck the crew leaped for the pier, all reaching it in safety.

The tug was worth \$12,000 and is a total loss.

Memel, Prussia, Sept. 23.—Heavy storms are prevailing in the Baltic Sea and 120 fishermen have been drowned between Polangen and Libaue, seaport towns of the province of Courland, Russia.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24.—A savage fire broke out in the heart of the Woodward avenue business district at 12:30 today in the four-story building occu-