THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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MOVING WITHIN TWO DAYS

That is What the Spaniards in Porto Rico Are Expected to be Doing.

Commissioners Agree to That—Stars and Stripes to be Raised Over San Juan—Abandonment of the Various Outposts will Follow in Due Season, Without Unnecessary Delay.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 16.—(Delayed in transmission.)—At their meeting today the Spanish evacuation commissioners agreed to begin the formal withdrawal of their forces within two days. They will evacuate Jayuya, San Sebastian and Aguadilla in the northwest of the island, withdrawing towards the capital. Under the armistice they could not withdraw their outposts without permission.

Detachments of the Eleventh infantry will occupy this territory and raise the American flag. The abandonment of the other outposts will follow. The Spanish commissioners understand perfectly that the evacuation of the islands must be in accordance with the terms of the protocol as soon as transports can be secured. Transports from the fever infected ports of Cuba cannot, they say, be used to convey uninfected troops from Porto Rico.

The troops from Cuba and Porto Rico are to be landed at different points in Spain. The Spanish authorities here cannot control the transports in this respect. They must await the pleasure of Madrid.

Our commissioners realize the force of this argument and they are willing to make reasonable concessions.

SAGASTA AT THE HELM

Will Have a Peace Commission Entirely to His Liking.

BUSINESS TO BE SETTLED QUICKLY.

Probable Personnel of the Commission—Duke de Veragua Wants Colonies' Remains Removed from Havana.

New York, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

Sagasta, having resigned his premiership, and as Romero Robledo says, dispersed (sic), at once proceeds to nominate his peace commission, whose instructions will be clear and decisive. Above all the commissioners will be instructed to close matters with Spain as soon and as utmost possible promptitude.

To certain names of the commission it is date are Montero Rios, the Spanish representative in Brussels, Senor Villa Urrutia, who was chosen because he is considered one of the rising statesmen of Spain, is a great friend of Sagasta and speaks English; Senor Olivo, Gen. Cerero, a general of rughtness, the most illustrious of the scientific military men of the country, who speaks English and possesses the cool nerve of the Savant; Senor Garnica, a magistrate well versed in matters of international law, a great friend of Romero Rios, and, most probably, Senor Gamboa, an old friend of Castellar, and a young and intelligent man who also speaks English.

There is still a dark horse of great importance. The betting is that Moret is the hoss.

Sagasta, at the council of ministers at the palace today, drew attention to the claim of the Duke of Veragua, as direct descendant, that the remains of Christopher Columbus be removed from Havana to Spain.

ANOTHER ARRANGEMENT.

Madrid, Sept. 16.—It is reported here that the Spanish peace commission will be composed of Senor Montero Rios, president of the Senate, Senor Villarrutia, Gen. Cerero, Senor Garnica and Senor Urzaiz. But, it is added, further changes are possible.

THANKS FROM SANTIAGO.

Gratitude of the Men Relieved in the Yellow Fever Hospital.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The following letter of thanks to those who have contributed to the relief of our sick in Cuba has been received by W. F. Fitzhugh, correspondent of the Associated Press, who a letter had received from Santiago:

United States Yellow Fever Hospital, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 29.—In behalf of the sick who have been and are now in the hospital I wish to thank the noble men, women, boys and girls of the United States who have contributed to the relief of our poor sick in Cuba. If those who have aided in this good work could see only one of the scenes of delight from the sick, the commissaries, or the sad smile of the convalescents, or the sad smile of Sunny Spain, the pain-furrowed brow of the sick when something is given with the words "Also this, I do for you good" or "Can this, I, was sent from home, I would repay the giver a hundred fold for all their trouble and expense. Our season's recording angel, with a pen divinely inspired, could record the tale, the suffering and sickness of our soldiers on this island. For six days in the hospital when they have received the much needed delicacies sent from America, have never failed to have us as though there were one in every new part of the gift, and when to step foot in such a place, to see the sick, look down the dear people at home.

(Signed) ORLAND DUCKER,
Surgeon in Charge.

This hospital has been established at Santiago, about two miles from the city. The report stated states that conditions have greatly improved during August, but there is still much need of delicacies, such as can only be had through the kindly contributions from the states. Yellow fever has been less a scourge than had been expected, the death rate being held down to 12 per cent, but the epidemic has proved deadly enough owing to the impossibility of obtaining the light nourishment so necessary in the treatment of the disease.

Welcoming Returning Volunteers.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Columbus (Ohio) Buckeyes today in welcoming home the Seventeenth Infantry. The regiment arrived on a special over the Big Four at 4 o'clock at 11 a.m., and was met by a committee of 100 citizens who served hot lunch, coffee, etc.

Ambulances were provided for ten men who were unable to sit up, while many were removed direct to the barracks in carriages. A procession was formed, the regiment being headed by the police and fire department, and escorted by the Buckeye troop K of P., Spanish Cincinnati battalion K. of P., the mayor, city officials and board of trade. At the state capitol (Governor Bushnell and the state officials extended a welcome. The 400 recruits at the barracks were drawn up at present. The public schools were dismissed and the children gathered in groups and waved flags as the boys of 51 Cincy marched past. Major Roberts did a graceful act in relinquishing his command to Major O'Hara during the demonstration, although the ranking major Roberts was not in Cuba, O'Hara having been in command after the wounding of Lieut. Colonel Hasbrouck.

Lynch Ordinance Suspended.

Dublin, Sept. 16.—Until Ireland, which was established by the late Chas. Stewart Parnell in 1881 as the organ of the land leagues, has ceased publication, Liberty is but here the issue of the revision of the nationalist party.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Constitution Delegates from Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua Cannot Agree.

Bank Move Declared Illegal—Cotton Growing Revives—Sending all Silver Out of the Country.

Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The constitution forming delegates from Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, in their attempt to formulate a compact acceptable to these three states, have separated into distinct groups on the question of the article authorizing the government organized to select and dispose of all import duties. The delegates from Salvador declare that the imports and exports of their country exceed those of Honduras and Nicaragua combined, although Salvador has less than one-fourth the area of either of the other states, and consequently, that the basis of taxation will, under the proposed article, have to be borne by Salvador, which unequal mode of taxation she declines to assume. One of the delegates from Honduras proposes that it be ordained that each state contribute the proper proportion of the necessary expenses of the federation. A majority have of the prominent members of the constitutional convention from Salvador have resigned.

The judge of the civil court has decided that the London Bank of Central America, which is in the judicial standing in Nicaragua; that in that the organization chartered by the government of Nicaragua as the Bank of Nicaragua had no authority to change its name to the London Bank of Central America, limited, and its headquarters from Managua to London, England.

Cotton growing has revived again in the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, the low price offered for the excellent quality of cotton, said to equal Mobile, grown in this country, has caused many cotton planters in the southern part of the United States emigrated to Nicaragua, Brazil and other Central and South American countries and engaged in the work of planting cotton, producing seed, which they claim, is the best cotton fiber. The planters who came to Nicaragua, however, abandoned their plantations after a few years of hard work, because of the difficulties which they encountered, especially in regard to inferior transportation facilities. There were no direct roads or railroads there; there is but one railroad now and the rates for freight from interior to the coast of exports were high.

During the past two months the government of Nicaragua has been exporting all the silver it required for coinage, duties, taxes, etc., or could obtain by exchanging it for paper bills for silver in eastern Nicaragua, and paying out its paper money, which silver has been at a premium and increased in price in eastern as well as in western Nicaragua. In the lower section of the country the premium is 15 per cent or more. It is therefore considered as an early day only provided a paper currency can be exported as the circulating medium in Nicaragua. The silver is from the New York, Mobile and other cities in Nicaragua to purchase coffee, plantains and cocoanuts will, it is asserted, be quickly exported and sold as a base for needed foreign exchange.

Ordered the Polonaise.

Bend, Oregon, Sept. 16.—It is reported here that a high official of the palace in Berlin has made a confession that he ordered the code of the royal household to poison food intended for the Prince of Orange and Princess Louise, both of whom became seriously ill on Sunday last.

The official further confessed that the potential plot was instigated by a former inspector attached to the Hohenzollern castle, who was, moreover, a favorite, but who is now in disgrace.

THE DEVASTATION WAS FRIGHTFUL.

Three Hundred People Were Killed and Twenty Thousand Injured and Rendered Homeless.

Hurricane of Sunday the Worst Experienced During This Century—Swept Along the Chain of West Indies, with Wind and Flood and Waves—Great Loss of Property.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—The hurricane of Sunday was undoubtedly the worst visitation of the kind experienced by the West Indies during the century. Two hurricanes swept along the island chain, from Barbados westward to St. Vincent, and thence northwest to St. Kitts, where it was last heard from. Barbados suffered mostly from rain, which destroyed the crops and roads, as it did at St. Lucia and other islands, while the center of the storm swept over St. Vincent and Guadalupe.

Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed and 20,000 were injured and rendered homeless.

Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of the provisions, all are starving. The island has been completely gutted by the wind and floods from the mountains, in addition to the waves along the coast. There has been great loss to shipping along the track of the cyclone.

Relief funds are being raised in response to an appeal of the governor of St. Vincent, where all description of food and clothing and other necessaries were lost in the general destruction.

The demand for building material is unlimited.

No details of the work of the hurricane have been received from Guadalupe.

OPENING UP OF CHINA.

First Concession Ever Granted to a Foreign Syndicate.

T IS GIVEN TO AN ENGLISH COMPANY.

Allows the Right to Work Coal, Iron and Petroleum Deposits, and to Operate Railways—Changes that Result.

New York, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Consul James W. Ragsdale, at Tien Tsin, China, reports the first concession ever granted by the imperial Chinese government to a foreign syndicate, by the terms of which foreigners have the right to open and work mines, construct and operate railways entirely free from Chinese control other than the payment of a royalty and conformity with the general laws of the empire, as applicable to foreigners.

On May 31st there were signed, in the presence of the ministers of the Tsung Li Yamen articles of agreement which ceded to the Peking syndicate, limited, of London, the sole right to open and work the coal and iron deposits of Central and Southern China and the petroleum deposits of the Shensi province, also the right to construct and operate all necessary railways to make trunk lines and navigable waters for exporting the mining products. The agreement was signed by orders issued in an imperial edict, stamped with the seal of the Tsung li yamen as a visible sign of imperial sanction and authority, and the whole proceeding was in accordance with resolved by the British and Italian ministers to China.

The signing of this contract marks the most important epoch in the industrial policy of China. The concession has been absolutely forbidden to foreigners, for commercial purposes, to own real estate in the interior of China, open and operate mines and railways, or to construct railways. There have been many other so-called railway concessions granted in China but none of them is worth the paper it is written on. Of the railway concessions, only one—the Belgian syndicate for the Peking-Hankow railway—has passed beyond the preliminary state, and in none is the syndicate more than the financial agent of the Chinese. The railway situation has no value in the management and not too much security for their money. As a matter of fact up to date neither the Belgian syndicate nor any other has furnished one cent of money.

Following is a synopsis of the agreement between the Peking syndicate and the Chinese government. The right to open and work coal and iron deposits in certain named districts of Shansi and the sole right to all petroleum, the rights to hold for sixty years is granted.

Private lands are to be purchased and the government undertakes to see that it is not to be sold at a price not exceeding double the present land tax.

All matters of administration, exploration, management of employes and finances shall be controlled by the board of directors of the Peking syndicate. Each mine is to have foreign managers and one Chinese to act as foreign deputies with native. All advances are to be kept by foreign methods, but audited annually by a native of China. All salaries are to be paid by the Peking syndicate and all receipts and payments shall be controlled by foreigners.

All Acts done to private property in prospecting is to be paid for compulsory or voluntary abitrex are not to be disturbed.

The Chinese government is to reserve a fifth per cent of the profits of the annual cost of extracting coal, iron or other material. The syndicate is to receive six per cent interest on the capital of the company and these per cent shall be set aside as a sinking fund for the payment of the capital. Of the balance net profit the Chinese government is to receive 25 per cent, and the syndicate receive 75 per cent. Drivers one or two mines worked with foreign capital shall pay the five per cent producers' tax.

The Chinese government is not to be held responsible for losses.

All imported machinery and material shall pay one and one half per cent, the regular maritime customs dues, but no like taxes. Mining rights extended from a seaport to a regular export duty.

At the expiration of sixty years all machinery at plant, buildings, mines, railways, etc., revert gratis to the Chinese government.

The syndicate shall establish a school of civil engineering and mining school for twenty Chinese students. Chinese may buy stores in the company. The imperial Chinese government has reserved $250,000 worth of shares, for which it pays in cash the par value.

When Chinese own 75 per cent of any mine they may redeem the remainder from the syndicate and operate the mine. Private mines now in operation may continue to work or sell out to the syndicate. The syndicate has the right to build all necessary roads and bridges, open or improve canals or rivers and construct all railways to connect with mines and trunk railways or navigable waters.

In case China goes to war the syndicate will obey the orders of the Chinese government proclaiming and to the country.

The Peking syndicate is composed of a few men who control immense capital and who have obtained the most valuable concessions China could make. The syndicate work has been in progress for over two years. The concession will be worked by the Anglo-Chinese syndicate with a capital of $5,000,000.

The success of this enterprise is due to the fact that English capitalists are willing to spend money on the chance of getting a concession, and that after securing the concession in China they simply allowed him to manage affairs and kept him supplied with money. Thus the great A. Lincoln has shown wonderful tact in dealing with Chinese officials, informed to secure the concession and securing all available means to success and untiring perseverance.

STRIKERS ARE ARRESTED.

Forty-two Taken into Custody for Riot, Assault and Battery, Etc.

Among Them is the Vice President of the Miners' Union and a Brass Band.

Monongahela City, Pa., Sept. 16.—Sheriff Kennedy and a posse of six deputies arrested Vice President Dodd and forty-one strikers today on charges of riot, inciting riots and assault and battery. Among the prisoners were the members of the New England band which have been furnishing music for the strikers and on their marched to the station to take the train for Washington, the band played Marching Through Georgia.

A large crowd witnessed the arrest and there was great excitement, but no disorder. The situation here is quiet. A few men went to work this morning at the Carlsberg mine but there was no disorder. The sheriff said he has decided not to furnish bail for the prisoners.

THE MRS. BOTKIN CASE.

Governor Rudd Averse to Allowing the Accused to be Taken to Delaware.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The proceedings in the Botkin extradition case were resumed today before Governor Rudd, the question of the status of the extradition papers when it came to a vital question of law was first presented, the attorneys on both sides pleading with additional evidence, and extracts from court decisions to support their respective cases.

Governor Rudd rather indignantly questioned the right of the Delaware authorities to send such papers to this state when the laws of Delaware require absolute proof of the guilt of an accused person before that state would permit of extradition by another state. He made the positive declaration that he would not grant extradition upon the showing made to the Delaware authorities, unless the papers in the case were absolutely perfect, which property he deemed were possessed by the paper now before him.

Attorney Wheaton, for the defense, began a long dissertation on the definition of the word "fugitive" as applied to law. He stated that Mrs. Botkin was not a fugitive from the state of Delaware for the reason that she had never been in that state, and because the poisoned candies had been sent from California were to reason why this client should be taken to Delaware for trial even though the people of the crime had taken place in that state. The hearing will be continued.

Troops Returned from Porto Rico.

New York, Sept. 16.—The United States transport Alamo, with troops from Porto Rico, arrived, proceeded from Quarantine to a Pennsylvania railroad pier in Jersey City today. Among those were soldiers belonging to the regiment of volunteers in their homes in the district of Columbia, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Company A, engineers battalion of engineers from the First Illinois volunteers was among the troops debarked from the Alamo. This company was the first to land in Porto Rico, going on shore at Guanica on July 25, and was the only Illinois command that saw service both in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Private A. L. Chamberlain and W. F. Kauffman were left in hospitals in Florida, the first named at Tampa and the other at Key West. Seven men promoted (the company) home on hospital ships. The District of Columbia soldiers are in prime physical condition and are delighted at the prospect of reaching Washington.

WILL KEEP CAPTURED GUNS.

Mauser Rifles Taken at Santiago Not to be Sent to Spain.

Five Thousand Sent to Springfield for Repair—May be Sold as Souvenirs of the War.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The war department has directed that the Mauser rifles, about five thousand in number, which were brought to New York, having been captured from the Spanish troops in Cuba, be turned over to the ordnance department. The latter in turn ordered them shipped to the armory at Springfield, Mass. They will be thoroughly overhauled and if possible placed in order, either for the use of our own troops or for sale, if it is found both represented that as souvenirs of the war these weapons possibly would, if offered at public sale, realize a price more than sufficient to compass an equal number of new Krag-Jorgensens, and thus avoid the difficulty of having two kinds of ammunition in the army.

The Aurania All Right.

Queenstown, Sept. 16.—The Cunard line steamer Aurania from New York Sept. 8 for Liverpool, which was reported off the south coast of Ireland disabled and in tow, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. The capt. of the Aurania reports that the crankshaft broke at 9.30 p. m. September 13th. At 5.15 o'clock on the following evening when the steamer was 10 miles west of Fastnet, the British steamer Marion, Captain Webster, from Montreal for London, sighted the Aurania and took her in tow.

All on board the Aurania are well. The sea was calm during her passage and no unusual incidents with the exception of the breaking of the shaft are to be recorded. The Aurania will coal here for the sake of a port which will too her to Liverpool. All the passengers will be landed at this port.

As the Aurania, in tow of the British steamer Marion, was entering the harbor on her arrival here this morning, the steamer Okonomo, which she had passed between the two steamers and several the low line, the broken hawser became entangled in the propeller of the Marion. The Marion was since been endeavoring to clear the tangle. The Aurania was towed to an anchorage by a tug.

SENATOR SEWELL'S VIEWS.

Plan to Keep in the Army Men Who Wish to Remain—Opposed to Retaining the Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Senator Sewell of New Jersey, stopped in Washington on his way to Hot Springs, Va., where he will spend a month. He visited the war and navy departments, the latter with relation to the question of the distribution of troops, and the navy department, with relation to the assignment of contracts for the construction of the new war vessels. Some time ago Senator Sewell suggested to the President and Adjutant General Corbin the advisability of transferring individual soldiers who desired to leave the service from regiments to be mustered out, to regiments that will be retained, taking the place of men who desire to leave regiments which for some good reason should be discharged. No general plan of this sort has been adopted, but a few men have taken advantage of it. The general impression in Washington is that it would be highly desirable that men having mustered out, should send application where their places can be filled by others who desire to enlist, the number not to obviously exceed one.

Senator Sewell, in speaking of the proposed plan, said that he had not yet known that he earnestly opposed the retention of the Philippines on the ground that they would be an almost endless source of annoyance. The retention of these islands, he said, would involve the maintenance of a large standing army and a large navy, and the character of the population was such that we would have constant difficulty in trying to govern them. He said that we had trouble enough with the few negroes in our midst, and that the people of this country and that we could judge from that the difficulty we would find in governing ten million people of a savage race, a comparatively small portion of whom are civilized.

"As one of the question is unsettled," he said, "it may be truthfully be said that the war is not over in the sense of being relieved from annoyance and irritation and the necessity of retaining the army on a war basis. We will have to maintain control of them by military force and endure all the annoyance, expense and delay of the occupation of hostile territory."

North Atlantic squadron Reorganized.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Secretary Long this afternoon issued an order reorganizing the North Atlantic squadron. The fleet is released from a force of about two vessels to 22, the remainder being detached ready for disposition in the future.

The four vessels of the Morgan line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, with the auxiliary cruisers Badger and Panther are ordered to be laid up in reserve at Longue Island.

The fleet, as reorganized will consist of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Amphitrite, Puritan, Minneapolis, Terror, Cincinnati, Montgomery, Newark, San Francisco, Detroit, Marblehead, Mayflower, New Orleans, Bancroft, Marietta, Topeka, Castine, Machrias, Wilmington, Machias, Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee, Dixie, Hist, Potomac, Scorpion, Alvarado.

Battle-Scarred Regiment Returns.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The Fourth U. S. infantry, Maj. Stephen Baker commanding, arrived in Chicago today over the Illinois Central. The regiment was breakfasted at a fashionable downtown restaurant, and departed immediately for Fort Sheridan, where it was located before Santiago and left. The ranks of the regulars have been sadly depleted since their departure for Cuba, only 400 men and officers being returning. In the battle of El Caney, this regiment alone lost 2 officers and 10 men and since then many have died from fever.

Overdose of Morphine.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—B. Villmoare, a reputed millionaire of Austin, Tex., is dying at the city hospital from the effects of an overdose of morphine. For two weeks Mr. Villmoare has been sleeping at the Lindell hotel, under the care of physicians. This forenoon, means were found among friends his room, and an investigation resulted in finding Mr. Villmoare suffering from the effects of a dose of morphine.

It later transpired that Villmoare took the morphine with suicidal intent, but what motive he had for doing so is not apparent. He is 42 years of age and has a wife and child in Austin, Tex.

He is hovering between life and death, and cannot recover.

MET THE HURRICANE.

Ship Aton Was In It—Many Vessels Believed to Have Been Lost.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The hurricane which swept the Windward Islands on Saturday last was encountered on Sunday morning by the Norwegian steamship Aton, Captain Forstad, the master of the Aton, states that there were tremendous indications before the storm struck and he was therefore not unprepared to meet it, but it was nevertheless the most severe he ever had to survive in 20 years of seafaring experience.

The storm sprang up from the southeast quite suddenly about 8 o'clock in the morning, when there was an interchange of a dead calm lasting for six hours. It was at that the hurricane received with renewed vigor.

Capt. Forstad believes that many vessels foundered and will never be heard from.

KILLED BY A MAUSER.

Supposed Unloaded Weapon Discharged While Being Handled.

New York, Sept. 16.—A Spanish rifle, which Mr. Hickey did not know was loaded, went off while he was carrying it from the transport Saratoga, at the Brooklyn dock, and the man was killed. The Saratoga sailed into two days ago with the arms surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago and El Caney. On board were 1300 Mauser rifles and 200 tons of ammunition. Almost one of the men engaged in unloading the cargo, had some of the rifles in his arms, when he stumbled and one of them was fired off. The bullet took a great hole in the man's right side. The rifles were not supposed to be loaded, and how the one that killed Hickey came to have a cartridge in it is a mystery.

REBEL AGAINST AGUINALDO

New Insurgent Leader Heads 15,000 Men, and is Marching Against the Philippines Chief.

General Otis Reports That the Americans Need no Reinforcements, and He is Getting Along all Right—Insurgents are Excited, but are Amenable to Reason.

New York, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

The insurgents changed their plans last night and instead of evacuating all the suburbs of the city, as Gen. Otis ordered, they moved from Sampaloc to Santa Ana, where they appear to be concentrating in strong force. It is reported, although it has not been confirmed, that Aguinaldo has ordered that this place be held at any cost. It is more likely a move on the part of Rio Pilar to embarrass the Dictator. The former rebel chief, Isabelo Artacho, who was condemned to death by Aguinaldo for treachery in May, and was reprieved and escaped, is leading 15,000 men against Aguinaldo. Artacho is backed by priests.

A Jesuit priest has been shot for persuading rebels to desert Aguinaldo's cause.

At the meeting of rebel leaders in Malolos, the majority will vote for autonomy under American protection.

Cholera cases are breaking out in the province under Spanish rule. Aguinaldo demands 10 per cent of freight receipts of steamers trading with the rebel provinces. All Spaniards in the northern provinces are now prisoners. The rebels seized stores and cash of the tobacco estates belonging to the Compania Tabacalera, in Cagayan province, and also those of Cuyan, in Camarines province. The stores are enormous.

The rebel steamer Bulacan has been sunk by a Spanish gunboat at Marivelas.

Aguinaldo denies the shipment of arms from Japan. The arms were probably shipped by the priests for Artacho.

GEN. OTIS REPORTS.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The following dispatches were received today from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Sept. 16.—Adjutant General, Washington: In my opinion, hired men cannot enlisted, no further force is required. Insurgent leaders are in an exalted frame of mind. The insurgent forces are amenable to reason, and hope to make an approved reputation before the civilized world.

"OTIS, Commanding."

"Manila, Sept. 16.—Adjutant General: Telegraphed the situation briefly yesterday. The insurgents have needed no my demand and are evacuating the entire city of Manila, except a small force in some outlying district. No difficulty is anticipated and no concessions were made to them. They express a strong desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the United States government, in all particulars. They expected a congress Thursday, at Malolos, twenty miles north of this city, to frame a plan of government.

"Manila is very quiet. The military government is being performed satisfactorily, and a large force is patrolling and cleaning the city. The health of the command is satisfactory. Trade and commerce are active. Treasury receipts since August 14 are $50,000, Mexican current money. The Philippine's monetary experience will aggregate at least $100,000 gold. Insurgents being required to subscribe to Spanish government, it is believed that the receipts will exceed the expenses. Tariffs and duties have been imposed, as directed by the President on July 31. Trade is expanded to meet the need of money, so as a good basis it would always double former Spanish duties. The United States law are applied for the admission of Chinese and coloured sales of licenses for lotteries and other gambling opposed to public morals are discontinued.

"OTIS, Commanding."

WASHINGTON FEELS EASY.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Manila dispatches stating that Aguinaldo has abandoned all of the Filipinos at Manila gives no apprehension to the war department officials, as they feel satisfied that the opportunity for a crisis was passed, when Aguinaldo removed his forces from the suburbs of Manila, so long as the American forces in and around Manila are left unreinforced there is no disposition to restrict Aguinaldo in holding meetings of his followers outside of the immediate field of American operations.

REVISION IS COMING

All But the French Minister of War Will Favor It.

HE WILL RESIGN FROM THE CABINET.

Ministerial Crisis and Further Resignations Expected to Follow in Order Soon.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The newspapers here say the minister of justice, M. Barrias, has completed the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case, and that he will communicate to the ministers at the cabinet council to be held today his conclusions as to the matter in a commission composed in addition to a revision of the proceedings. The general opinion is that the cabinet will adopt the proposal for a revision of the case unanimously, with the exception of the minister for war, Gen. Zurlinden, who yesterday informed the minister of justice that he intends to resign if a revision take place. He does not agree with his colleagues.

M. Figuro, Malin and Raphell, say they believe that in case Gen. Zurlinden resigns, M. Brisson, the premier, is expected to take the portfolio of minister of war and give the portfolio of minister of justice to M. Valder.

According to the Gaulois, the result of the decision of the minister of justice will be a change of all the paper claims other ministers will also resign.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CONFERENCE.

That for Illinois is Being Held at the State Capital.

Springfield, Ills., Sept. 16.—The semi-annual conference of the Church of Latter-day Saints of Illinois is in session here. Elders Joseph Smith and McCarty of Richmond, Utah, and M. J. Ballard of Logan, Utah, presidents of northern and southern Illinois conferences, presiding. President Louis A. Kelsey of Murray, Utah, of the mission of northern states, will address the conference tomorrow. Mrs. J. J. Cardon, Logan, Utah, is the only women present. The Church has 1500 members in Illinois. At the Elders are from Utah, Texas, Idaho and Nevada.

Camp Wikoff in a Storm.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 16.—A severe rainstorm set in here last night and continued into morning. The camp authorities had been warned of the approach of the storm and were prepared for it. Every tent had been straightened and the storm did no damage to the camp. There were 60 sick in the general hospital today. On account of the storm no sick patients were taken from the camp in the city.

Two hundred and fifty men of the Twenty-second infantry, under command of Col. Van Horn, departed for Fort Crook, Omaha, Neb. Five hundred of the Twelfth, under Col. H. H. Humphrey, hope to get away this afternoon for Huntsville, Ala.

There were two deaths reported today, the victims being Frederick Hoim and Walter Norris, company B, Sixteenth infantry, dysentery.

General Shafter said today that he would remain here until all the troops had departed and would personally see to their getting away. Gen. Grenty, of the signal service, left on the morning train, as his work here is finished.