

gustus St. Gaudens, Horace E. Seburger, Charles Dudley Warner.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was also conferred in absentia upon Lord Kelvin, Scottish naturalist and O to Struve, formerly director of the Observatory of Pulkowa, Russia.

Next came the principal event of the day, the address by the President of the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Hamilton J. Andrus, secretary of the Arlington Chemical works, located in Palisade avenue, Yonkers, was instantly killed this morning by a dynamite bomb, which the police think was placed there for the purpose of destroying life and property. There is a deep air of mystery about the entire affair and one particularly sensational rumor is afloat.

The body of the victim was frightfully mangled by the explosion and death must have come instantly. Andrus was a man of wealth and he lived in Yonkers in handsome style with his family. He left home in company with his son, Hirman, aged 20 years, a little before 8 o'clock this morning, and they went to the factory together. As was his custom, the young man opened the safe and got out the books, after which he went from the office to the factory. The office is a one-story structure and stands detached from the factory proper. The room used by Andrus in the office building was separated by a thin board partition from the part occupied by the clerks of the concern. It was a few minutes after 8 o'clock when the explosion occurred. It shook the factory building and was accompanied by the sound of crashing glass and a volume of smoke. A wild rush was made by the factory employees to the office. They were headed by young Andrus. He found the floor of that portion of the office building occupied by his father covered with glass, mortar and broken furniture. In one corner of the room he saw the bleeding and mangled body of his father, partly covered with the debris. It was in a terrible mangled condition. Imbedded in the flesh of the dead man were found several pieces of cast iron. Other pieces, corresponding to these, were found in the office. They were carefully placed together, and although all the pieces were not found there was enough of them to show that the bomb or machine that exploded was a piece of cast iron pipe, about six inches in length by one and one-half inches in diameter. Fastened to either end of this piece of pipe was a cap, which was screwed on. The odor and smoke indicated that the explosive was either dynamite or giant powder.

Information of a startling character was received by the police which may aid in the solution of the mystery. It was to the effect that the bomb was intended for John F. Andrus, brother of the dead man, several times a millionaire. John F. Andrus did not appear at the time of the chemical company this morning as was his custom.

On learning of the explosion and the death of his brother he hurried to the police station and communicated with the captain. To the captain he said that the explosion of the bomb might have been the work of anarchists and offered an explanation for his

belief. About three weeks ago, he said, he was walking along Wall street, New York, when he was accosted by a rather seedy-looking individual who took him by the arm and said:

"Mr. Andrus, you are a very wealthy man. You have too much money. I am one of a number of people who believe that you ought to distribute at least one-third of what you have among the poor. You will either do this or there will be a way found of compelling you to do it."

Andrus, according to his story, paid little attention to the man at the time.

Up to the present no arrests have been made.

The theory is that a bomb was placed in a box under Andrus's desk and that it was exploded when he went there. No one was in his office yesterday, so far as known, but the cleaner, and no one was supposed to have the keys to the building besides three reliable people, who apparently knew nothing about the explosion.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—The Empress Japan which has just arrived from the orient brings advices regarding the rebellion against the Spanish in the Philippines confirming the previous reports that the Spaniards will likely have another war as serious as that in Cuba on their hands.

Governor General Blanco realizes that with the present force he is unable to quell the revolt and consequently is awaiting the arrival of relief reinforcements before striking a decisive blow. Meanwhile the rebels are doing a great deal of damage to the property and murdering and robbing the inhabitants. The rebellion has spread to the provinces of Manila, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Tarlac, Lataguna, Cavite and Batangas.

An illustration of the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels is furnished by an attack on a large monastery in Cavite province, which they have since used as their headquarters.

This was one of the first places attacked. Maddened by the refusal of the padres to yield, the rebels on getting inside resorted to the most fiendish tortures in order to wreak their vengeance on the padres. Several of them were hanged to trees and roasted to death by burning kerosene oil. Others were put to death in an even more cruel manner, portions of their bodies being cut off by piecemeal. In the monastery the rebels were well supplied with rifles, ammunition and food and so far have succeeded in driving off the Spanish troops.

The report that the ship and arsenal at Cavite were in the hands of the rebels has since been denied. In Manila things are practically at a standstill. The prisons are crowded with prisoners and over 300 have been deported to the Carolines. By torture the Spaniards have wrung many secrets from the prisoners. A triangular mark cut in the arm is the badge of membership of the revolutionary society. The prison at Manila, which has earned for itself the title of the Black Hole of Manila, is an old fortress. The prisoners are thrown into a dungeon, entrance to which is gained by a hole in the roof. The only ventilation is through a barred opening underneath the platform floor and at high tide this means of ventilation is totally cut off.

Numerous accusations of cowardice have been made against the Spanish. In a brush with the rebels they placed native troops in the van and when these were dispersed the Spaniards fled. To show the stress to which the authorities are placed for men discharging of the steamers was suspended for some days because there were no soldiers available to perform the duties of customs officers. H. M. S. Pigmy was let Hong Kong for Manila to relieve the Reapole. Another ship will also be sent there shortly in response to the request of British subjects.

News that the British squadron is to be considerably strengthened has been learned with much satisfaction.

Further advices from Formosa say that the Japanese are pacifying that island by exterminating the natives. Men, women and children are bayoneted by Japanese troops while the whole country is overrun by banditti. In many districts there has been severe drought and in addition to other horrors famine stares the people in the face. A traveler who has just returned from a tour through the "camphor" district denies that the rebellion has been subdued though most of the villages were deserted and everywhere there was evidence of destruction caused by fire and sword.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The Barkentine The City of Papeete has arrived thirty-six days from Tahiti, after a fair passage. Among her passengers were Frank Cutler and J. Frank Goff of Salt Lake, two mormon missionaries.

The young men went to the Islands in 1892 and reopened the work of their Church in the Society Islands, Tuamotu and the Austral groups, where it had been practically dead owing to the banishment of Mormons by the French government. In the last four years thirteen missions have been opened to these three groups. Another passenger was Rev. Herbert Dexter of San Francisco, a Seventh-day Adventist missionary, who has been to the Society Islands a few months.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Details of a massacre in the Solomon Islands were brought up from the South sea by the Oceanic Steamship company's mail steamer Monowai, which arrived at this port from Australia, via the Sandwich Islands, today. The victims of the blood-thirsty savages were members of a party of Austrians which had been taken to the islands by the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. It was under the leadership of Henry Foullon Von Norbeck, an Austrian scientist, who has visited many groups of islands in the South seas and had numerous exciting experiences with the natives. While traveling with an armed guard over the mountains of the islands he was set upon by bushmen and slain, together with three others. During the desperate conflict which followed the assault many of the party were dangerously wounded. Those killed are:

Henry Baron Foullon Von Norbeck.

Midshipman Armand De Braufort.

Seaman Jacob Dukovic.

Seaman Gustav Chalanpka, and a native guide.

Eight of the party were wounded. The Albatross was commissioned by the Austrian government to make col-