

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

killing all the officers and blowing the Chinese to atoms so small that not one piece has been found. White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Koch was badly disfigured but lived long enough to be taken to the hospital in the patrol wagon where he died. Mrs. Hill was visiting a Mrs. Pride who lived across the way. She was killed in the falling debris of the house.

All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works are completely wrecked.

Four houses also are blown down and about 40 partially wrecked. Deputy Sheriff Fred Sheritt and Deputy Sheriff Ed White escaped but are painfully wounded.

Deputy Sheritt's story is to the effect that at 5 o'clock this morning the Chinese called to Deputy Sheriff White that he would surrender. White, Woodsum and Koch immediately proceeded to the door while the others followed. Just as the door was reached the sound as of a falling plank was heard and then the explosion occurred. The name of the Chinese was Goon Ng Chung. The man he murdered was Ham Si Sing. Coroners' wagons and a corps of deputies are searching through the surrounding fields for the remains. In some instances these had to be picked up with shovels. Fourteen freight cars were blown to splinters and several were burned.

Windows were blown in Oakland, Alameda and as far as Berkeley.

One of the most thrilling stories of the fatality is that told by Fred Sheritt of West Oakland, whose escape was simply marvelous. He said:

"With the other deputy sheriffs we kept as close to the powder house as we thought advisable, occasionally one of us would toward the door and assure the Chinese that we would not hurt him if he came out.

The fellow would invariably reply that he would blow up the place if we attempted to take him. Late last night he repeated his threat so often that the people around there believed he would do it and many of them moved out of their homes. It they had not done so they would now be dead for their homes are scattered over many acres. We hung around all night and just at daybreak Charley White sent a Chinese to tell the fellow to come out. He would not do so, but shortly after five o'clock he told us he would walk out and give us no more trouble.

"As soon as the fellow made his appearance at the door of the place Charley White and Koch walked towards him to make the arrest. Ed White and I followed them about eighty feet behind. They were almost at the door when Goon Ng Chung closed it with a bang.

"Less than a second later, I was being carried with a cloud of debris and earth swiftly over the ground. My face was cut and my clothes torn and I cannot understand how it happened that Ed White and myself were not killed, as some of those killed were farther away than we were.

"I have no doubt that as soon as the door was closed Goon fired his pistol into the powder.

"Five minutes after the explosion everything was on fire, including a train of box cars."

Sheritt and Ed White are complete nervous wrecks. They were carried over forty feet by the force of the explosion and thrown violently to the ground.

Lieut. Perkins, adjutant of the Eighth United States Infantry, has returned to Cheyenne, Wyo., on sick leave, and gives a thrilling account of the fight before Santiago de Cuba.

Washington, July 13.—The President has directed the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry; E. H. Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry and E. P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry, to the grade of brigadier-general, in recognition of their gallant and meritorious action in the operations about Santiago.

Manila, July 9, via Hongkong, July 13.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The insurgents on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German boat Irene, in Subic Bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter.

On entering Subic Bay, the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel.

The result of the fire of the American warship was that the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything. On returning to Manila, the Irene explained that "she interfered in the interest of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

Gov. Gen. Augusti has issued a proclamation, promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in reply, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

Washington, July 13.—The navy has received from Admiral Dewey this dispatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic bay ports except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7th the Raleigh and Concord went there; they took the island and about 300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the Boston to help Aguinaldo. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No troop vessels available.

"DEWEY."

St. Louis, July 12.—One person killed, two fatally injured and one other badly burned are the results of an explosion of gasoline at the residence of Mrs. Ida Schulte, at 3,221 north Twenty-first street, at noon today.

One of the children tried to fill a lighted stove tank with gasoline from a can. An explosion resulted which probably fatally scorched Mrs. Schulte. Her little three-year-old son, Ignatius, was burned to death and another son Edward, aged 15, is dying as the result of his burns. Mrs. Lizzie Miller, a neighbor, who rushed in to rescue the victims of the fire, was badly but not fatally burned.

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Washington, July 13.—The war department made the following statement concerning the condition of things in the hospitals near Santiago:

On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieut. Colonel Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the surgeon general that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of new cases have occurred. Everything is being done to check the disease. The disease is being treated by immune doctors and cared for by immune nurses.

Washington, July 14.—The adjutant

general received the following from Playa: Adjutant General, Washington: Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender on the basis of being returned to Spain.

This proposition embodies all of eastern Cuba from Accerradpores on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the fourth army corps.

Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 p.m. to definitely arrange the terms.

W. B. SHAFTER, Major General.

New York, July 14.—Santiago formally surrendered at 3 p.m.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 15.—Advices received from San Juan de Porto Rico show the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the port will be attacked by the Americans today. The terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the interior, and it is said the city and suburbs are practically deserted.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—The Hloga News published at Kobe, Japan, under date of June 20, just received here by the steamer Yamaguchi Maru, contains the news of the sinking of the Chinese torpedo boat Heeching at Port Arthur a few days before the paper was printed. It is stated that there were 118 men on board, not one of whom was saved. No details are given.

Washington, July 15.—The war department has posted a dispatch from Assistant Adjutant General Greenleaf, of Gen. Miles' staff, as follows:

Siboney, July 15.—Only twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported within the past 24 hours.

Type of disease mild. Camp site moved wherever practicable.

Have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Washington, July 16, 9:30 a. m.—The war department has posted the following bulletin:

"Before Santiago.—Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

SHAFTER."

The war department also posted the following:

Saya del Este, near Santiago, July 16.—The following letter has just been received:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 16.—To His Excellency, Commander-in-chief American forces:

"Excellent Sir—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so appraise you, and request that you designate hour and place where my representatives shall appear to confer with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of army, so as to note on the capitulations, also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for the great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge, as dutifully descended.

(Signed.) JOSE TORAL, Commanding General for the Army Corps.

"To General Shafter, Commanding American Forces."

Washington, July 16.—The war department has posted the following:

Playa, July 16, 1898.—Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington: Head-