

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, September 21. Lincoln Frost was nominated as the republican candidate for district judge of Lancaster county, to succeed Judge Charles L. Hall, deceased, yesterday afternoon. The nomination occurred after fifteen ballots had been taken and when the result was announced the many friends of the popular candidate bore him to the platform where he made a speech.

George Bogle, whose father lives at Holbrook, Furnas county, wandered away from Immanuel hospital, Omaha, where he has been receiving treatment, and has not been heard from. His relatives are endeavoring to gain some information as to his whereabouts.

The payment of claims of merchants for supplies furnished to Nebraska soldiers while in camp at Lincoln is being made by checks on the Merchants' National bank of Omaha. Governor Holcomb borrowed \$1,000 from that bank to pay the claims.

A rear end collision took place at Alda, eight miles west of Grand Island yesterday, the third section of Union Pacific freight No. 18 running into the second section. Engineer Roddy was severely injured. His leg was amputated. Six cars and a caboose are piled up. Roddy was caught between the engine and tender just as he was about to jump.

Thursday, September 22.

Governor Holcomb left last night for Washington, D. C., where he will give his personal attention with Colonel Stark to securing a prompt settlement of the claims of the state against the general government on account of the mobilization of troops in Nebraska for enlistment in the volunteer service. He will also urge on the president the advisability of returning the Third regiment to Nebraska to be mustered out of the government service. The governor is impelled to this action on account of the alarming increase in sickness in the regiment, the abnormal death rate, and at the request of many hundreds of the relatives and friends of the enlisted men. Letters from the regiment indicate that more than nine-tenths of the private soldiers are anxious to be mustered out, having enlisted for the war with Spain, and not for police duty in time of peace.

The police of Omaha are hunting a teamster named George Green, who for about a year has been camped in a grove near 29th and Maple streets and who is wanted to answer to a charge of criminal assault alleged to have been committed upon the person of eleven-year-old Emily McIntyre, who lives at Thirty-fourth and Sahler streets. Green called at the house and learned that the head of the house, Mr. McIntyre, was about to go away. He left himself, but returned a few minutes after McIntyre had departed. Emily was alone except for the presence of two younger sisters. Green grasped her by the hair and dragged her into a room apart from the other children, locked her in while he quieted the cries of the others by threats that he would cut their throats if they made an outcry, and then returned to his purpose, threatening his victim with death if she resisted. When her father returned she told of the occurrence, whereupon he started with a shotgun, but was unable to find Green. He then swore out a complaint against him. The fugitive is about twenty-five years old.

Friday, September 23.

The charges against C. H. Ellinwood of misappropriating Wesleyan university funds while chancellor, were sustained by the M. E. Conference at Fairbury and the defendant was deposed from the ministry and expelled from the Methodist Episcopal church.

A convocation of the state university yesterday, State Superintendent W. E. Jackson joining in the action, the following resolutions relative to the death of W. H. Skinner were adopted: "Resolved, That in the death of Wells Hawkes Skinner, A. B. is 1896, A. M. in 1898, from this university, the institution mourns the loss of one of the most beloved of its alumni; that the school men of the state will miss one of their most generous and able leaders; that the world of educational literature, already enriched by Mr. Skinner's contributions, will never know what further treasures it would have possessed from his pen; that the youth of the state loses one of their most beloved and inspiring teachers. Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Resolved, That we commend to all good citizens of Nebraska his example of usefulness, in which, like that of the Master of men he saved others, himself he could not save." Professor Skinner was superintendent of the Nebraska City schools.

Sunday evening Mrs. A. N. Hutchinson, who resides in the western part of Nebraska City, had a narrow escape from losing her life. In attempting to light a gasoline stove it exploded, throwing the burning oil all over her. With her husband's assistance the fire was extinguished, but not until she was badly burned about the face and hands. Mr. Hutchinson's left hand was badly burned. It is thought both will recover.

The Piccadilly club of Cincinnati, still forward to Admiral Dewey a loving cup in honor of his victory at Manila, Sept. 13, 1898.

Mrs. Minnie King of Kearney was arrested at C. and Island yesterday on a telegram received from the sheriff of Dawson county. The latter official states that the charge is adultery with William Fredericks of Kearney, who is alleged to have assisted Mrs. King in deserting her husband and to have lived with her at Lexington for over a week. It is claimed that Mr. King is principally after the child, but the effort of the sheriff to take the child back with him proved futile, as the woman's attorney has placed the child in the care of its aunt. Mrs. King denies the charges. King is charged with being a cross and sullen farmer forty-five years old, while the wife is just twenty-one. The marriage took place about three years ago.

Saturday, September 24.

During a game of baseball at Goldsboro, Pa., Charles Long was killed by being hit with a pitched ball.

Some sneak thieves entered the house of Lee Frederick at Tobias yesterday afternoon while the family was absent and stole \$18 in cash and a certificate of deposit for \$50. The following night the chicken house at the rear of Upton & Clark's store was entered by this same class of individuals and a number of fowls taken. No clue to the thieves.

The most important murder case ever tried in Sioux county is now close. It is the first murder case for five years, and owing to the prominence of the parties the case attracted widespread attention over the county, and in fact all over Northwest Nebraska, where the parties are well and favorably known. On the 19th of last January the defendant was married to Miss Edith Davenport, a minister's daughter, and on the evening of the marriage there congregated a party for the purpose of celebrating the young couple. Shortly afterwards there was a shot fired through the window, killing one of the serenaders instantly. The defendant claims when he fired the shot that he thought some one was breaking into the house, and that the window was broken in before he fired the fatal shot. The jury after being out a short time acquitted the defendant of the charge of murder.

Sunday, September 25.

Intelligence has been received at Omaha that both Grover Cleveland and ex-President Harrison have declared their inability to respond to the invitation to attend the exposition on Presidents' day.

Considerable excitement was caused in Juniata by a reported murder just west of town on the B. & M. track by supposed tramps. They were heard quarrelling just about dark and two revolver shots were heard, followed by the words, "Take that," and the screams of a supposed dying man. Some half a hundred men went out and searched with lanterns, but could not find anybody.

Monday, September 26.

The old settlers have changed the date of their trip to Omaha because of failure to secure a reduction in rates. Instead of making the trip on September 30 it will probably be made October 12.

Private John Keene Gregg, son of A. D. Gregg, died at his home 1311 T street, Lincoln, of malignant typhoid resulting from his life in camp at Chickamauga. Mr. Gregg was a member of company D, second regiment, and was home on a furlough.

Corporal Thomas D. Lunn of company K, Second Nebraska volunteers, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fred W. Sharp, 612 North Fourteenth street, Lincoln. He had been sick about two weeks since the return of his regiment from Chickamauga and died after a siege with typhoid fever.

The ceremony of unveiling a monument erected to the memory of Edward Wallace Mason, of the Woodmen of the World, occurred at Park View cemetery, Hastings, in the presence of the aged parents and sisters of the deceased, and a considerable assemblage of friends and members of the local camp.

Tuesday, September 27.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rand gathered at their home in Wahoo, making arrangements to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the old peoples' marriage. Some of the little grandchildren were in the room and one of them found a loaded revolver and fired it. The charge passed through one child's finger and lodged in another's shoulder. A physician was called, but has not been able to locate the ball. The wound is very painful, but not considered very dangerous.

Col. John P. Bratt of the First Nebraska volunteers has filed an official report containing an account of the engagement with the Spanish forces at Manila, August 2. He has filed a detailed report of the regiment's trip from Honolulu to Manila. A copy of the report of the engagement reached Adjutant-General Barry yesterday. The document gives the names of companies that were under fire, and the losses in the engagement. Lieutenant Naracong of the David City company is especially commended. Colonel Bratt was in command of the entrenchments when the engagement occurred. His report indicates that he was in command of a brigade at the time.

Wallace's shows were at Columbus recently and the would-be surething men are short in sums ranging from \$3 and \$10 to \$100. The games which the suckers went against were of the rankest kind.

Floyd, a young son of James Higgins with other boys, was making cigarettes from corn silks at Nebraska City. In some manner his clothing caught fire and he was badly burned about the upper portion of his body. He had a very narrow escape from losing his life.

INVESTIGATORS MEET

M'KINLEY READS A STATEMENT TO COMMISSION.

Promises From the President That the Probing of the War Department Shall Be Made as Thorough as Possible—The Examination May Be Public.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the recent conflict with Spain held its initial meeting in the office of President McKinley at the White House to-day. There were eight members present, and it was announced that the services of a ninth man were counted upon, though his name was not made public. The eight who were present were: Major General Granville M. Dodge of Iowa, Colonel J. A. Sexton of Illinois, Captain E. P. Howell of Georgia, Major General J. M. Wilson, chief engineers of the United States army, Charles Denby of Indiana, late minister to China, ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont, ex-Governor James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania and Major General H. McD. McCook of the army (retired). The appearance of Governor Beaver as a member of the commission was a surprise, as his selection was not known until he appeared at the White house at the beginning of the session. The commission spent an hour and a half with the President and then proceeded to the room assigned it at the war department for the purpose of organizing and beginning work.

The proceedings with the President consisted in the main of a general exchange of views as to the scope of the commission's investigation, in which the President participated quite freely. He told the members that the organization of the commission had been undertaken at the request of Secretary Alger and read a letter from the secretary in which the request was made. The President had put his own views in writing, and read them before proceeding to a verbal discussion. In this statement he said that complaints had been directed especially at the surgeon general, the quartermaster general and the commissary general's departments of the army, and he suggested that the conduct of these departments should receive special consideration at the hands of the commission. To this specific request he added that it was his desire that the entire military organization should, if it appeared necessary, be made the subject of inquiry, saying that he wished the commission to go to the bottom of the subject in all cases and proceed with its work without fear or favor.

"If," he said, "in the informal discussion that occurred, 'the commission should have difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses or in obtaining access to papers thought to be essential to the prosecution of its labors, I hope the matter will be brought to my attention, when I will do all in my power to overcome the difficulty. I want the commission to have a clear field and I will do all that it is possible for me to do to see that it has.'"

The suggestion was also made to the commission that the first effort should be to secure general information in regard to the organization of the army and the time in which the work was performed. The President offered the name of Major Mills of the army for the position of secretary of the commission. Secretary Alger's request as made in the letter read by the President was for a complete inquiry into the conduct of the war, especially on the lines of the charges published in the newspapers. He said these charges had assumed such magnitude that he did not feel satisfied to have the Department rest under them, and that he desired an investigation by men eminent in military and civil life.

Dr. Phineas S. Conner of Cincinnati was announced as the ninth member of the commission. He was selected because of his eminence as a physician.

After the close of the conference at the White house the President expressed his satisfaction with the personnel of the commission, adding that he believed their investigation would be thorough and their report fair and impartial.

The commission organized by electing Granville M. Dodge chairman and Richard Weightman secretary. Major Mills of the inspector general's office to be military recorder. The commission adjourned about 1:30 o'clock to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday.

The session was devoted to method of procedure. It was said that probably the investigation so far as examination of witnesses would be open, but other proceedings would be in executive session.

Chile-Argentina Trouble.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 26.—An agreement was signed yesterday between the representatives of Chile and Argentina by which the boundary south of latitude 50.52.45 is submitted to arbitration. Negotiations are still progressing in regard to the boundary north of 24.53.45, and as Chile insists that this also be arbitrated, while Argentina declines to submit the whole to arbitration, the danger is not yet past.

GEN. SHAFTER EXPLAINS

Was Misquoted in His Recent Michigan Speech.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—General W. R. Shafter, who arrived last night from Michigan, said in an interview: "My remarks about the volunteers in a speech at Constantine have been misquoted. I was speaking at a reunion of the Nineteenth regiment. I went to the front with it thirty-five years ago. It happened that some Michigan volunteers got mixed up in the Santiago fight. I merely said that they had not been intended for active fighting that day. They had been sent off toward Agudorres to make a feint. They got into a cut and a shell was sent into them, killing and wounding some. They had no business in the cut and regulars would not have been caught there. The volunteers were all right at Santiago, handclapped as they were. They had black powder rifles, for one thing, and they had not learned what comes only from the longest drilling and what constitutes the ideal soldier—that is, to stand with other men without knowing it."

"It has been said that there were 20,000 Krag-Jorgensens in the arsenal during the Santiago campaign that were never issued," said a reporter. "Well, I am not the head of the ordnance department, but the increase in the number of companies raised the regular army by 25,000 men and these had to get Krag-Jorgensens immediately, as they were expected to do the bulk of the fighting. How many of the small stock of Krags were left after the 35,000 men were equipped, I cannot say."

"No one who has not seen it can know the effectiveness of smokeless powder guns. Our batteries had black powder; the Spaniards smokeless. One day, the 10th or 11th of July, I was standing in the trenches trying to make out with my glasses the location of a Spanish battery. Our battery was several hundred yards to our left. We could hear the shells leave the Spanish guns and pass over us. We tried to locate the guns by following the sound, but it was impossible. Later we found that it was more than a mile away, behind a fringe of bushes just thick enough to hide the movements of the men. It astonished me and other veterans who saw the work of smokeless powder."

The "scandals of the camps" struck General Shafter as the natural product of inexperience among the soldiers.

"There has been gross carelessness on the part of new men in sanitary matters," he said. "You can't make them understand the necessity of care. They resent being deprived by their officers for not picking up cigar stumps, fruit peelings and doing such apparently trivial things. In the Civil war we often started out with 1,000 men and in six months lost 500 of them through sickness."

"What has befallen the men who relieved me at Santiago? They had no such conflict with inclement weather as we had. They have had plenty of food and complete tentage, but they have 1,300 sick out of 6,000. So I don't think we did so badly."

As to his coming to New York to take charge of the Department of the East, General Shafter said: "I don't know where I will go finally. I have expressed a wish to go to the Pacific coast, where I expect to live when I am retired, but before going I should not object to taking the Department of the East for several months, till General Merritt's return. My wife is from Vermont and I hail from Michigan and a stay of a short time in New York would give me the chance to meet many persons I have long wished to see and whom I may never again have occasion to meet."

"What do I think of the territorial expansion? Well, I do not think my views are of much importance, but they are very brief—hold on to all we get. We had to work hard to get it; let's keep it. We are rising into the position of a leader among nations and we must accept the responsibilities that come with that leadership."

General Shafter said he would go at once to Montauk Point to take command there.

EUROPE MUST PAY.

When We Need Money She Must Furnish It—Trade Balance in Our Favor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Europe will have to consider possible American needs for money much more anxiously in the future. Doubtless there has been for many years a feeling that the new continent could be put off with promises. But the control of this country over money markets in the Old World is coming to be that of a master."

"This country is not drawing on Europe as largely to pay for breadstuffs as it did a year ago, and wheat exports for the week, flour included, have been 3,263,201 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 3,077,869 bushels last year, and 543,417 from Pacific ports, against 1,004,893 last year, making for the three weeks 10,203,941 bushels from both coasts, flour included, against 15,569,129 bushels last year. Prices have risen sharply about 4 cents for the week, and the exports of corn, though not as large as last year, have been heavy in comparison."

John Sherman Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Ex-Secretary Sherman has so far recovered from his illness that his physician, Dr. Frank Hyatt, has left the city for a few days. On his advice Mr. Sherman has abandoned his speechmaking plans in Ohio.

Curzon Made a Baron.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—It is officially announced that George N. Curzon, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

The French Cabinet Doubles in Favor of Revision.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday, all the ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a retrial of ex-Captain Dreyfus and the documents in the case will be sent to the court of appeal.

The minister of justice, M. Sarrien, was directed by the cabinet to lay before the court of appeals the petition of Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner of Devil's Island, for a revision of her husband's case. The court, therefore, will decide the legal question whether the first trial of Captain Dreyfus was vitiated by the forgery committed by the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who was a witness before the court-martial and who confessed to having forged a document in the case.

The minister of justice announced that he has given instructions that proceedings are to be taken immediately against anyone attacking the army.

The crowds of people outside the ministry of the interior, where the cabinet council was held, loudly cheered the ministers and there were shouts of "Vive Brisson!" "Vive la revision!"

BROOKE HAS 2,500 SICK.

A Small Percentage of the Cases Are Considered Serious.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following cable has been received at the war department:

"POKOK, Sept. 25.—Adjutant General, Washington: Cable regarding sickness and want of rations received. That there are sick is a fact. A small proportion are bad cases. The last report gives a total of sick of 2,500. Four hundred typhoid and 493 malarial fever, 247 diarrhoea. Other diseases, 1,314. Percentage, 23."

"Think return of regiments now here would not be advisable, as others coming would have to go through same acclimating conditions. Would advise that certain sick be sent home whose recovery would doubtless be quickened. If regiments are sent to take the place of those now here, special attention should be given to selecting those under good discipline and having full quota of officers. By this means, men may be controlled and sanitary precautions enforced in the small detachments which necessarily must be made.—Brooke, Major General."

IDENTIFIED AS BANK ROBBERS.

Cashier of Iowa Savings Institution Recognizes His Cash.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 27.—The three men, Morgan, McAleer and Ryan, arrested by the police as suspected train robbers, have been identified as safe crackers, who robbed the Boona Valley bank at Hastings, Iowa, September 21. Cashier Burt French and Sheriff W. C. Tubbs arrived here last night and completed the identification. The officers recovered \$907.75 of the \$1,600 stolen. It was identified by the bank officers. McAleer's right name is Manning. His home is Armourdale, Kan. Ryan and Morgan are ex-convicts. Both men were sent up for this city for robbery, Ryan under the name of Moore and Morgan as McDonald.

BUFFALO GOES, TOO.

Another Addition Made to the Pacific Squadron—Dewey to Have Backing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The navy department has decided to send the cruiser Buffalo, now at New York, to the Pacific station. She will probably go to Honolulu, and in the event that she is needed to reinforce Dewey's fleet, she can receive orders at that place by dispatch boat. The department is considering the advisability of attaching the engineering repair ship Vulcan, which did such excellent work in Cuban waters, to the squadron. Admiral Dewey is in need of such a ship. With the Vulcan at Manila, it will be unnecessary to send the ships to Hong Kong for repairs.

COLONEL BRYAN IS ILL.

Has Malarial Fever and Must Stay in Washington for Some Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, was unable to leave Washington yesterday for Jacksonville. "I have a touch of malaria," he said, "and my physician told me that I would have to remain here for two or three days."

Colonel Bryan expressed the reluctance with which he had admitted his illness. While he is disposed to look upon his illness as trifling, it is not at all improbable that he will have to remain in Washington longer than he has been calculating on to enable the fever to run its course.

Loot the Tomb of the Mahdi.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent says: "It is reported that Major MacDonald has reached Lado, where was located the mahdi's tomb, and that the body was destroyed. An enthusiast, it is said, secured the mahdi's head, and is sending it to the Royal college of surgeons in London."

Tragedy at Holsington.

HOISINGTON, Kan., Sept. 27.—Last evening Lew Kelley and L. E. Baker had an altercation brought about by an alleged insult to Mrs. Kelley by Baker. The result was a running fight, in which Kelley pounded Baker over the head with a revolver. When in front of the Holsington State bank, B. F. Ruggles, an old and respected citizen of the town, interfered and tried to stop the fight. The revolver in the hands of Kelley was discharged and Ruggles was shot and instantly killed. It is claimed that the shooting was accidental.

CHINA'S EMPEROR NEEDS HELP

Calls His Aunt, the Empress Dowager, to His Assistance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Chinese minister, M. Wu Ting Fang, received a cable dispatch to-day from the Chinese foreign office at Peking giving the text of the edict issued by the Emperor yesterday, in which, owing to the critical condition of Chinese affairs, he calls back to power the empress dowager, and commits to her hands the direction of the vast affairs of the empire. The edict, freely translated from the cipher cable, is as follows:

"Now that China is disturbed and there is need that all business shall be well done, we, the emperor, agitated from morning to night for the welfare of all affairs and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the empress dowager had twice given instructions to the emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the empire, have begged the empress dowager to give to the emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction. The dowager empress has been pleased to accede to the request. Therefore it is to be the good fortune of the whole empire that this auspicious event is brought about."

FRANCE IN THE SOUDAN.

The Prince of Orleans Also Enters the Discussion.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Prince Henri d'Orleans flings himself into the Sudan breach this morning. The prince says: "We have just received, almost simultaneously, the news of the taking of Khartoum by the English and of the arrival of Captain Marchand at Fashoda. The second piece of news destroyed the importance of the first. While two years ago the march of Marchand was known in England and seemed to be regarded as of little importance, at a line stroke the face of affairs in the valley of the Nile is changed. The English are confronted with an accomplished fact. It is necessary that it should remain so. The question is about to be transferred from the burning grounds of Africa to a ground, not less burning, diplomacy."

Prince Henri maintains that under such circumstances France, which has undertaken no engagements respecting the Sudan and which arrived first on the Nile, with Marchand, has incontestable rights superior to those of England.

PRIESTS DIVIDE THE NATION.

Aguinaldo's Followers Split by the Schemes of the Spanish.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Manila says: "The schemes of the Spanish clerical party have divided the Filipinos almost beyond the hope of reconciliation."

"On Sunday, when the archbishop of Manila went to Gaco to administer the rite of confirmation, a party of rebels attempted to kidnap the prelate. The success of the plot was only prevented by the interference of the American soldiers, who are stationed there. The purpose of the kidnapers was to take the archbishop to Malolos, where Aguinaldo is holding four Spanish priests as prisoners. "Seven Filipinos were detected yesterday at Santa Ana with money received from some Spanish priests. They were arrested on a direct order from Aguinaldo, despite the protest of Pio Pilar, the commander-in-chief of the district. They will be shot to-morrow."

TO BE REGARDED AS CHECKS.

Bank Depositors' Receipts for Money Drawn Must Pay Stamp Tax.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The commissioner of internal revenue has rendered a decision in which he holds that a depositor's receipt is subject to a stamp tax as a bank check. The commissioner says: "The war revenue act imposes a tax upon bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit or orders for the payment of any sum of money, and thereby intends to include all legitimate ways in which money can be withdrawn from a commercial bank. The use of a receipt, while in terms not forbidden, is presumptively so, and any attempt to use a receipt in lieu of a check is a manifest attempt to evade the tax, which can only be prevented by taxing the receipt as a check."

May Trade Possessions.

BEHLIN, Sept. 24.—The Zanzibar correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung records the prevalent belief existing there that England will cede Zanzibar to Germany in return for German concessions regarding Delagoa bay.

Alger at Camp Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Secretary Alger and Surgeon General Sternberg, accompanied by Brigadier General Hoynton, spent the day in a critical inspection of the hospitals over which there has been so much controversy.

Alger at Camp Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Speaking of the conduct of the soldiers during the battle, General Green, who returned from Manila yesterday, said the volunteers fought and acted like regulars and that he was proud of them. After the first of the onslaught they were as cool as could be and prepared for anything. The fire of the Americans was particularly lively at all times.

GREEN PRAISES VOLUNTEERS.

At Manila the Citizen Soldiers Fought Like Regulars.

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