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The officers of the American navy and army justly complain that the smoking powder they are compelled to use clouds the work of the gunners and makes their aim less accurate. In view, however, of the dazing rapidity and deadly accuracy of the fire of American guns which sent Montejo's and Cervera's squadrons to the bottom of the sea the Spaniards have reason for supposing that the American navy must be hard to please in the matter of powder and accurate aim.

It is easier to sell a farm than it is to sell a piano.

SURGEON GENERAL STERNBERG

He Will Carefully Look After Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The medical service of Uncle Sam's army is brought prominently into public notice now that our soldiers are in the field. This is the branch that must look after the sick and wounded and it is of prime importance that the head of the department should be well fitted for the onerous duties that fall upon his shoulders. Surgeon General George M. Sternberg is 60 years old, but does not look his age. He served during the civil war as a surgeon and won great distinction. Since then he has been continuously serving with the army, both in Indian campaigns and yellow fever epidemics. He has studied the best methods for preventing yellow fever in different countries where it has been prevalent, has represented this country at international sanitary conferences and is a member of leading medical organizations here and abroad. He has published many works principally on the cause and cure of disease from climatic influences.

In accordance with Gen. Sternberg's plan for the caring of sick and wounded during the occupation of Cuba, every army division will be provided with tents for a field hospital for the divi-



SURGEON GENERAL STERNBERG.

sion; also with an ambulance corps, consisting of enlisted men of the hospital corps of the United States army, whose duty it will be to remove the wounded from the battlefield as promptly as possible. The hospital ship relief will go to any port which may be occupied by our troops, to serve as a floating hospital and also as an ambulance ship to bring the sick and wounded to the nearest port in the United States where hospital accommodations are available.

A large general hospital has been fitted up at Key West, as this will be the most convenient point of landing the sick and wounded of an army in Cuba. A hospital train consisting of tourist sleepers and a dining car, with medical officers and attendants and nurses, will be held in readiness to transport the sick and wounded from Tampa or any other convenient point in Florida, to the general hospitals located farther north. The first of these is at Fort McPherson, Ga., where accommodations have been provided for 500 sick, and upon short notice these hospital accommodations can be considerably extended. The barracks at Fort Thomas, Ky., have also been converted into a general hospital, and 600 or more men can be provided for at this point. The barracks at Fort Myer, Va., have also been taken for hospital purposes. Additional hospitals will be established as soon as the necessity for them arises.

Gen. Sternberg has laid down regulations for the soldiers to follow while in Cuba. They will receive the best of enlightened medical treatment and if fevers break out among them it will not be for want of vigilance on the part of the medical corps.

Yuma Convicts Need No Guard.

The anomalous spectacle of a large gang of penitentiary convicts working in the open with no officers or armed force to guard them is presented every day at Yuma, Ari. They are camped on the Colorado river, a little above Yuma, to be exact, and they are engaged in cutting wood for the territory. None of them escapes. None tries to escape. Why do they stay? Because each man guards the other. Each man is a "short-termer," none of them having more than a year yet to serve. All are allowed a rebate for the work they do. When a convict has cut two cords of wood he has earned a day's rebate on his term. But should one escape all lose rebates. Thus each man becomes his brother's keeper.—San Francisco Call.

RAGGED BUT BRAVE.

Cuba's Tattered Army Is Made Up of Heroic Men.

Probably there was never an army like the Cuban. It includes all ages and conditions of men and boys; some with bare feet and in rags—very scant tatters at that. There are few who look as if they had not been very hungry for a long time. If the spirit of freedom could have been crushed out of their souls as strength has been starved out of their bodies there would be no Cuban army to-day. But, with all their suffering and sacrifice, writes a correspondent at the front, here they are, physically inferior, but brave in spirit, eager and glad to fall in line, and hopeful as never before, for they feel that at last the decisive blow is to be struck for Cuba libre. There could hardly be anything more pathetic than these long lines of Cubans, ready to march to the front—dark-faced, white-haired old men, handsome, slender boys, with dark, wistful eyes—all quiet, serious, even sad—so unlike the American soldiers—vigorous and cheerful with a freedom of thought, expression and action that has never known repression.

It was at Guantanamo that a naval officer said to me: "When we came down here we were not enthusiastic over the fighting qualities of the Cubans. But we really knew nothing about them, or the actual conditions



CUBAN IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.

under which they have struggled for three years. These conditions could not be described; a man must see for himself to realize what they are. I do not believe the Anglo-Saxon would have held out against such odds. Washington's army at one time, perhaps, endured something like equal hardships. These Cuban men and boys have lived on what they could pick up, with no pay, no clothes, their families hiding in the woods, living on roots, like half-starved animals. But with all—they fight bravely. We find them honest and grateful. Even in the ranks there are finely educated men. Their rough life has given them something of the bandit appearance. But they are gentlemen."

SPANISH SOLDIERS' FUN.

Don Is Said to Be Witty and Full of Animal Spirits.

The Spanish soldier is not as mercurial as the French, but he is witty and full of animal spirits. He needs both as well as the dash of fatalism which



ON BOARD THE JOTA.

comes with his Moorish blood, for many leave Spain, but few return. The illustration, reproduced from the London Graphic, shows a typical scene on board the Jota, a ship carrying re-enforcements to Manila.

Origin of Goldfish.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were originally found in a large lake near Mount Tsiensing, and were brought to Europe in the seventeenth century. The first in France came as a present to Mme. De Pompadour.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY.



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

He Committed Suicide After Having Been Arrested for Forging Evidence Against Captain Dreyfus.

HAVOC IN SAVANNAH.

Storm Causes Half a Million Dollars Damage.

NO LIVES WERE LOST.

Probably One Hundred Buildings Were Wholly or Partially Unroofed, and as Many More Were Otherwise Damaged—Roof Torn From Savannah Theatre and Turned Into a Lake.

A special from Savannah, Ga., says: While there was no loss of life from the storm which swept Savannah, the damage to property will foot up close to $50,000.

The storm began early on Tuesday night and raged with increasing violence until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was at its height between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. When daylight came the streets were impassable from debris.

Probably 100 buildings were wholly or partially unroofed, and as many more were otherwise damaged. The roof was torn from half of the Savannah Theatre, and the auditorium of that building was transformed into a lake.

The First Baptist Church is among the most heavily damaged buildings. The entire western half of the roof was lifted from the walls and carried into the street below. The handsome organ was filled with water, and the rich fresco ing was ruined.

St. John's Episcopal, the First and Independent Presbyterian and Lutheran Church of the Ascension were also damaged.

Stores Ruined.

In the business part of the city dozens of stores were unroofed and windows were blown in and the interior flooded. There was no telegraph communication until late in the evening.

In the harbor and at quarantine at Tybee, the damage to shipping is heavy. The British bark Breamer, from Demerara, was blown on a jetty during the night, and is heavily damaged. The Italian bark Maria Raffo broke her anchorage and drifted into a marsh, where she is lying. The Norwegian bark Noe broke from her anchorage at quarantine and went ashore on Daufuskie Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River. Her crew of 12 men was rescued by the tug McCauley. She is a total wreck.

Between 15 and 20 launches in the river and at the Savannah Yacht Club anchorage at Thunderbolt, and as many more small sloops and schooners doing a coasting trade with the islands, were sunk or lost. The barks Alpha and Doretta dragged their anchors and went ashore, and are heavily damaged. The steamer Eulala broke her moorings at Wilmington Island, about ten miles from Savannah, and sank. Mrs. J. E. Lucas, wife of the owner, was on board, and was rescued with difficulty by the captain and a deckhand. She was taken to the top of the cheelhouse and thrown in shore, and was caught as she struck the water, and was carried safely to land. The revenue steamer Tybee, in command of George Maher, went to the assistance of the stranded vessels in the harbor before daylight, and rendered valuable aid in saving property.

At Tybee Island the hotels and cottages were badly damaged. The North Carolina troops passed a terrible night there. All the railroads suffered severely by washouts. The rice and cotton crops have been severely damaged. It will be impossible, however, to estimate the losses for several days. The storm covered a comparatively small territory. It extended into the interior not more than 30 miles, and hardly that distance north and south. It is believed to have been severe at sea, and fears are felt for vessels off the coast.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER.

President Dole, of Hawaii, Delivers the Islands to the United States.

A Washington special says: The following letter was posted at the State Department:

"Executive Chamber, Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 12, 1898.—The Hon. Harold M. Sewall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America—Mr. Minister: A treaty of political union having been made and the cession formally consented to by the Republic of Hawaii having been accepted by the United States of America, I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you, representing the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

"SANFORD B. DOLE."

EXPOSITION'S BIG SUCCESS.

Flattering Results Thus Far of Omaha's Big Show.

An Omaha special says: The success of the Transmississippi Exposition is meeting the highest expectations of stockholders and managers. The total attendance last week was 115,840, or over twelve thousand increase over the week previous.

Secretary Wakefield has issued vouchers for the redemption of more than one-half of the warrants issued to the exposition creditors in June. This is good proof that the finances are on a safe basis. When the warrants were issued Secretary Wakefield assured the contractors and others who were asked to carry them that the process of redemption would be begun by September 1.

WILL DIVIDE SAMOA.

Malietoa's Reported Death May Cause Trouble.

WE WILL GET PAGO-PAGO

The Islands Would Serve As a Good Naval Station—Present Government is Unsatisfactory to All Concerned—Costs More to Run Than Any Government of Its Size in the World.

A Washington special says: The State Department has not been officially advised of the reported death of King Malietoa of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the Department.

It is the general impression that the death of the king will result in the overthrow of the government of the islands, maintained, as it is, by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Official reports to the State Department show that this government is the most expensive and unsatisfactory of any in the world, having regard to the population of the Samoan group. In the capital city, Apia, there is maintained a tripartite government at vast proportionate expense, and the reports show that 32-rate payers are obliged to bear the entire cost.

For some years back the existing arrangement for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three Governments, yet it has been continued for the reason that nothing better could be suggested that would be acceptable to the three nations.

Now there are indications that at least one of the parties is coming around to what was a favorite plan of settlement of the State Department, viz: a disruption of the present government and an absolute division of the islands of the group between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The principal object of our Government has been to retain possession of a coaling or a full naval station in the islands so as to afford a base for naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to insure an open port for our merchant steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia.

The United States now holds title to some ground for a coaling station at Pago Pago, on the Island of Tutwila. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but is more than large enough to support a naval station, so that it has been the plan of the State Department to acquire it as a whole in the event of a dissolution of the tripartite agreement.

Basing the division on the existing interests of the three nations, Germany, holding the largest interest, would take the island second in size, possessing the capital, Apia, and Great Britain would receive the largest of the group, but the second in commercial importance.

It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Hay when he assumes the office of Secretary of State will be the consideration of some plan to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the King.

The administration of government is being supervised by the three consuls, L. W. Osborne, representing the United States; T. B. Cusack-Smith, representing England, and F. Rose, representing Germany, with the chief justice, William Chambers, acting as president of the supervisory committee, an arrangement that will continue in force until the successor of the deceased king has been chosen.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Dr. Ernest M. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist party in the German Reichstag, is expected to attend the German Catholic Convention to be held in Milwaukee, August 30.

Mrs. Lowes is sexton of the town of Lowes, England, and though quite an old woman, until recently she dug all the graves in the parish churchyard.

Milher, the famous French comedian, who died a short time ago, ranked in France on much the same eminence as J. L. Toole in England. He excelled in the presentment of old men of the bourgeois type.

Midshipman Morres, of the Vizcaya, mourns the loss of a collection of nearly 25,000 postage stamps, including many rare European varieties, which were destroyed in the Spanish ship.

Sergt. F. T. Okawara, one of the heroes of the war between China and Japan, lives in Denver. He was wounded twice in one of the battles near Port Arthur, and for conspicuous bravery on that occasion was pensioned by his government.

From London comes the word that Lord Herbert Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, is paying devoted attention to Miss May Goelet at Homburg.

Count Valdemar de Bassoff, a scion of one of Russia's noble families, is on his way to St. Michaels, having embarked on a steamer at San Francisco a few days ago.

Johansen, the young Norwegian who accompanied Dr. Nansen on his adventurous sledge expedition from the Fram toward the Pole, has decided to lecture in this country.

Capt. D. C. Woodrow, of the United States Navy, has in his possession the flag floated by the Virginius on her ill-fated filibustering trip to Santiago in 1873. It was taken from the vessel by the Captain himself December 26, 1873, just before the ship sank while being brought back to the United States.

WILL CLEAR DREYFUS.

France Demands Justice for Devil's Island Victim.

HENRY'S SUICIDE URGED.

It Is Said That the Army Chiefs Persuaded Him to Put Himself Out of the Way—General Boisdeffre Believed to Be Deeply Involved—Esterhazy Still Free, But In Danger.

A cablegram from Paris says: Col. Paty du Clam, one of the most important witnesses against Dreyfus, and a champion of the honor of the French Army, is threatened with arrest in complicity in the Henry forgery.

Esterhazy is still free, but news of his arrest is expected at any moment.

Captain Dreyfus will be brought back from Devil's Island. He will be given a new trial.

There can be no more secrecy now. The trial must be in open court. There can be no delay. Justice must be done at once.

Within three months, perhaps in less time, Captain Dreyfus may be restored to his rank in the French Army, vindicated. Events have gone this far already.

France is conscience-striken—in a mood to take sudden, impetuous action. Nothing but the whole truth, no matter how many are involved, will satisfy the public.

The confession of Col. Henry that he forged the letter against Dreyfus and his suicide a few hours afterward, committed, it is now believed by many, to save himself from making other disclosures, has caused greater consternation and a deeper feeling of shame—of national disgrace—than that which followed the De Lesseps scandal.

It is freely asserted that Col. Henry was but a tool, and that he wrote the letter in obedience to orders from General Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French Army, who has resigned.

The scandal is spreading fast. A former War Minister, it is already declared, will be deeply involved when the facts come out.

The revelations already made have filled Frenchmen with suspicions that dare go almost any limit. They do not know where to turn—whom to trust.

Colonel Henry was chief of the Intelligence Department. If any officer in France, not even excluding the judgeships, required a man of honor, this did. The Intelligence Department gathers secret information. There is no resort from its reports. The army of France stood for its integrity, and behind the army France itself.

Now comes the shocking confession that this department resorted to a criminal's trick of forgery to maintain an act of great injustice. It is the army forging, France forging.

Only such a confession as this, the confession of forgery to maintain Dreyfus' conviction, could have caused such a revulsion of feeling regarding Dreyfus.

Those who spoke bitterly of Dreyfus as a traitor to his country, now say that he should be given a new trial, and that he is probably innocent.

Minister Cavaignac, according to good authority, has already decided to grant a revision of the Dreyfus sentence, but if there be any vacillation or delay in making such an announcement to the public the Ministry will fall.

The indignation all over France is such that a new trial for Dreyfus will not satisfy the public. The first trial and conviction of Dreyfus must be thoroughly investigated. Those who were responsible for the wrong must pay the penalty.

A taint will rest upon the army until the real traitor is found. The thought that the man who really sold the secrets of the French fortifications to Germany is free, a respected officer in the army, perhaps, drives Frenchmen frantic. Everything must be cleared up now.

The developments of the case, which have followed each other swiftly and dramatically, have shaken France like an earthquake. The temper of the public feeling is such that an entirely new trial must be accorded the man who is being slowly killed on the pestilent Isle of the Devil.

There, in his own cage, watched like a wild animal every minute of the day and night by armed guards ready to shoot at a moment's notice, the heart of Captain Dreyfus would burn with the fire of new hope could he but hear the news—that Henry had confessed and then done self murder—Henry, the man who welded the evidence against him so strongly as to preclude further trial; Henry, officer high in the trust of the army and the people, who had virtually swung to forever the doors of his island prison; Henry, the bitter and malignant enemy of all favorable to Dreyfus, the friend and defender of Esterhazy, the soldier without honor—the forger!

Henry's body lies stark on a cot in the military prison at Fort Valeria, a terrible gash in the throat where a razor had let his life out. He was found lying in a pool of blood in his cell and died soon after the doctor reached him.

The way out of the world was made easy to him. Apparently he was not searched when taken to the prison, for it is said on good authority that he carried the razor in his satchel.

He can tell no more now. It is said that the Government asked him point blank to commit suicide, saying it was the best way to save his tarnished reputation and avoid the terrible scandal which must follow his confession, and which would tarnish the honor of the French Army. Ultimately Henry did as persuaded, and now many secrets will be dead with him in his grave.

MERRITT STARTS FOR PARIS.

Gen. Green Also Starts from Manila for United States.

The United States transport China, according to a despatch from Hongkong to the London Daily Mail, has arrived there with General Merritt and Gen. Green, the former enroute for Paris to attend the proceedings of the Hispano-American Peace Commission, and the latter enroute for Washington.

AMERICANS IN CHINA.

Capital May Be Used to Work Railway Concessions.

Yunk Wing, an American citizen, who holds a concession from the Tsung Li Yamen for the Sien Tsin, Chin Kiang Railway, says he has secured an offer from an influential American firm of capitalists sufficient to work his concession.

The Germans are willing to join in the work if the line passes through Shanghai.

Lieutenant Morgan Drowned.

Lieut. H. S. Morgan, of the United States engineer corps, in charge of the fortification work on Tybee Island, Ga., and Henry Smith, a rigger, were drowned in Calabogus sound in an effort to rescue the crew of the Norwegian bark Noe, which went ashore and was lost on Daufauskie Beach.

Congressional Nominations.

Kansas—Fifth District, W. D. Vincent (Populist), indorsed by Democrats.

Missouri—Ninth District, R. L. Shackelford (Republican).——District, A. W. Brewter (Republican).

Oklahoma—J. R. Keaton (Democrat), indorsed by Independent Republicans.

Minnesota—First District, Milo White (Democrat).

Killed by a Low Bridge.

Privates Hiley and J. F. Kittrick, of Company M, First Missouri Volunteers, both of St. Louis, who had been in Chattanooga without leave, got on top of a passenger train for Chickamauga Park. They were struck by a low bridge. Hiley was instantly killed, and Kittrick is missing.

JOY TURNED TO GRIEF.

Horrible Disaster Terminates a Pleasure Party.

A Ware, Mass., special says: Five persons were killed and five seriously wounded at Whiting's Crossing, on the Boston and Maine railroad, by a collision between a train and a wagon containing a pleasure party of eleven persons.

The first intimation of the horrible affair was brought by the train due here at 6.30 o'clock, which had the victims on board. The bodies of the dead were left in the baggage car of the train awaiting the medical examiner and the wounded were taken to the town hall, where the surgeons worked over them.

The pleasure party was made up of the Whiting family and some of their immediate friends, of Bondville, and they were going from their home in Bondville to Forest Lake in a covered wagon drawn by four horses. On one side of the crossing there is quite a steep hill running right down to the tracks. As the wagon came over the crest of the hill and started down toward the railroad track the flag boy at the foot of the hill was seen to come out of his station to flag an approaching train.

The momentum of the vehicle on the steep grade was so great that it went by the flag boy and out upon the tracks just as the Northampton and Ware accommodation train from Ware came along. The engine struck the wagon about in the middle, tossing the occupants on all sides, killing the horses and demolishing the vehicle. The train was stopped. Five bodies were picked up in a terribly mangled condition, one, that of the boy, being decapitated. The latter was the substitute crossing tender, the regular flagman having been called away and put the boy on to flag this train.

George Whiting, Jr., the most seriously hurt of the injured, is not expected to live. Mrs. Houghton had both legs broken and is internally hurt. The others are badly cut and bruised.

ARMY'S LONG LIST OF DEAD.

Almost 2,000 Volunteers Have Succumbed to Disease.

The Chicago Tribune prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of disease in camps during the war with Spain.

The Tribune gives the following statistics of dead in each camp, giving in every instance a full list of names and the nature of the disease. The list by camps is as follows:

Camp Thomas, 352; Santiago, 341; San Francisco, 78; Camp Alger, 75; Camp Wikoff, 63; Jacksonville, 50; Tampa, 58; Miami, 26; Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade, and other minor camps, in private hospitals, at home, &c., 115; State camps, 36; transports and hospital ships, 90; total, 1,284.

Deaths are attributed to the following causes: Typhoid fever, 515; yellow fever, 84; dysentery, 63; meningitis, 47; malaria, 87; pneumonia, 61; cause reported as fever, 106; miscellaneous ailments or diagnoses not reported, 327.

Of the regular army, 290 are dead; Massachusetts is second, with 130; Illinois third, with 100; Michigan fourth, with 91, and New York fifth, with 85.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

It is interesting to read occasionally what others say of us. In concluding a series of articles in the Iron and Coal Trade Review, of London, Franklin Hilton, M. Inst., C. E., says: "Labor efficiency and economy is the basis for all their achievements. At such works as the Homestead and Duquesne Works of the Carnegie Company, at the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and at many other establishments which I visited it was the enormous amount of work being done in relation to the small number of hands employed that struck one as the leading feature of the concern. No one who knew anything of steel manufacturing could fail to recognize that in the leading works of labor cost had been got down to a very low figure, despite the fact the average wages paid to the common workmen varied from 3 shillings to 9 shillings per day. One could see, from first to last, that the men were in earnest about their work, and although, as a rule, there appeared to be no hurry or fuss, it seemed as if there was not an idle moment or anybody. As an example of how the American workman labors, I need only recall the fact at the Lorain Works they have made 600 tons of ingots in twelve hours, with only sixty men in the Bessemer shop, including all labor. Many of the appliances used in American practice differ radically from our own."

The seventy-seventh quarterly meeting of the Forfarshire and Perthshire Co-operative Conference Association was held in the Victoria Hall, Coupar Angus, Scotland, and there was on attendance of sixty delegates

American Federation of Labor principles —(1) Compulsory education. (2) District legislation, through the initiative and referendum. (3) A legal work day of not more than eight hours. (4) Sanitary inspection of workshops, mine and home. (5) Liability of employers for injury to health, body, or life. (9) The abolition of the contract system in all public work. (7) The abolition of the sweating system. (8) The municipal ownership of street cars, water works, gas and electrical plants for public distribution of light, heat and power. (9) The nationalization of the telegraph, telephone, railroads, and mines. (10) The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use only. (11) Repeal all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the Federal and State laws of the United States. (12) The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

TO TRY CERVERA'S CAPTAINS.

They Will Be Court-Martialed in Spain—Situation in Ladrones.

A Madrid special says: Commandante Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the cortes on his return to Spain. It is definitely stated, however, that he, as well as the other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a court-martial before anything else is done. As soon as the commandante arrives the government will ask the Cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a deputy and this authorization is necessary.

A semi-official denial is made of the statement that Admiral Cervera has written a letter, published in the American press, praising the American navy. His authorship of the letter is repudiated.

El Liberal and El Imparcial think it will be impossible to maintain the suspension of constitutional rights and to continue the press censorship after the Cortes has assembled.

The troops at Burgos, 130 miles north of Madrid, are all in readiness, in case of necessity, to begin operations in case of an outbreak in the Basque provinces, Navarre and Logrono.

Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrones is extremely critical.

EXPLODED WHILE BLASTING.

Seven Dead and Fatally Injured—All the Men Hurt and Killed Had Families.

A Special from Bloomington, Ind., says: A horrible accident occurred at Stinesville, in which four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion and many others seriously injured.

The dead are John W. Williams, John Grubb, Buck Wampler, Edward Watts.

The fatally injured: Ben Fyffe, Milton Hyke, Willie Liford.

The injured were brought to Stinesville. The men killed and injured all had families. Hyke lost an arm and leg, and will die. The men were blasting rock when the accident occured.

BLOW TO MAHDISM.

Defiantly the Brave Dervishes Fight and Die.

BATTLE OF AMDURMAN.

General Kitchener, the Sirdar, Enters Omdurman With the Khalifa's Black Standard, Captured in Battle—The Losses of the Anglo-Egyptian Army About Two Hundred.

OMDURMAN, ON THE NILE, (by Camel Post to Nasri, Sixty Miles Northward.)—Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa Abdullah's black standard, captured in battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at the head of his Anglo-Egyptian army, after routing the Dervishes and dealing a death-blow to Mahdism.

Roughly estimated, the Anglo-Egyptian losses were 200. Thousands of the Dervishes were killed or wounded.

On Thursday night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agaizo, eight miles from Omdurman. The Dervishes were three miles distant.

At dawn Friday the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the Dervishes advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses and copper and brass drums resounded through the serried ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old-time ardor.

Battle Line of Gen. Kitchener.

General Kitchener's infantry formed outside of the camp. On the left were the First Battalion Northumberland Fusileers, the Second Battalion Lancashire Fusileers and the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, with a Maxim battery armed by the Royal Irish Fusileers.

In the centre were the First Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, the First Battalion Cameron Highlanders and the First Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment with Maxim guns worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery under Major Williams.

On the right were the Soudanese brigades commanded by General Maxwell and General Macdonald. The Egyptian brigade held the reserves and both flanks were supported by Maxim-Nordenfeidt batteries.

Attacked by the Dervishes.

At 7.20 A. M. the enemy crowded the ridges above the Anglo-Egyptian camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. General Kitchener's artilery opened fire at 7.40, which was answered by the Dervish riflemen.

Their attack developed on General Kitchener's left; and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing the flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all the Anglo-Egyptian line frustrated the attempt. The Dervishes halted and swept toward the Anglo-Egyptian centre, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack.

A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the Dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of General Kitchener's fighting line, while the mounted Emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

MORE GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Large Quantity of Precious Metal Reaches Seattle.

A Seattle, Wash., special says: The steamer Progresso arrived from St. Michaels with 300 passengers and a large amount of gold dust, the property of a few persons. Purser Griffith claims that he carried $200,000 in his safe. Of this amount J. O. Ekert had $50,000.

A quartette consisting of C. W. Morgan, L. Sichler, J. A. Snow and George T. Snow, had an equal amount. J. D. Rach had $28,000. Captain Eagler and the crew of the wrecked bark Guardian were also passengers.

Peace Jubilee For Chicago.

The general committee for the National Peace Jubilee has selected October 18 and 19 as the dates for holding the proposed celebration in Chicago of the return of peace. It was also agreed that the chief features of the parade shall be an open air reception to President McKinley and other guests of honor, and the returned soldiers, at which Grand Army Veterans and ex-Confederates shall march together as a guard of honor to the President, all the provisional regiments of the city being invited as escorts for the returned volunteers.

83 Organizations to Be Released.

A Washington special says: A statement prepared at the War Department shows that 83 organizations in the volunteer army have received orders looking to their being mustered out of the service. This number includes fifty-three regiments and a number of minor organizations, such as batteries of artillery, independent companies of cavalry, etc., and probably represents almost one-third of the approximately 200,000 men called for by the President in the two proclamations issued by him.

Maximum Gold Reserve.

A Washington special says: The gold reserve in the United States treasury reached the highest point in its history Friday, with a total reserve of $219,320,372. The high previous amount was $218,000,000, which was recorded in March, 1888. The reserve was established in 1879 with $116,000,000. It first reached $200,000,000 in October, 1887, when the figures were $2,000,000 above that mark. The lowest point reached was $44,000,000 in January, 1895. In June, 1897, there was $140,000,000, and one year later the amount was $167,000,000.

Southern Cotton Crops.

The Alabama State commissioner of agriculture has made public the condition of the cotton crop in that State. He puts it at .74 as against 1.12 per cent. July 31.

Atlanta, Ga.—Commissioner of Agriculture Nesbit estimates that the cotton crop of Georgia will be from 10 to 20 per cent. less than it was last year. The estimate is based on the conditions at the present time, which are the result of too much rain.

Cruiser Sinks a Schooner.

The British cruiser Cleopatra, belonging to the training squadron, has arrived at Copenhagen with the crew of the Norwegian schooner Livelig, which she reports having sunk in collision near Haven Island. The Cleopatra put eighteen blue jackets on board the schooner, in an effort to save that vessel, but she foundered so suddenly that six of the blue jackets were drowned.

THE FILIPPINOS ACTIVE.

Their Reported Capture of Several Islands and Treasure.

Manila, (Special.)—Several shiploads of insurgent troops have invaded the southern islands, with the view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of the peace conditions. General Rios, the Spanish commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Romblon and Palawan, where they found treasures to the amount of $42,000.

Delegates from the Hong Kong insurgent Junta are to have an interview with United States Consul Williams, and it is thought this may possibly result in a settlement of the insurgent question.

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