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Better Chance.

"Do you think," said the man who had bought a large tract of arid land, "that I shall be able to water this waste?"

"I dunno," replied the native. "It strikes me, though, that there's a heap better chance of your wasting the water."—Washington Star.

Valueless, Perhaps.

The St. Paul Judge who has fixed the value of a kiss at $25 certainly never lived in Missouri, or else the Minnesota article is vastly inferior to the Missouri article. No human judge can fix the value of a Missouri kiss.—St. Louis Republic.

STATISTICS AS TO DUELING.

Code Is Most Popular in Germany, with France Next.

More duels are fought in Germany than in any other country. Most of them are student duels, which culminate in nothing more serious than slashed cheeks or torn scalps, which look extremely ugly when healed and often cause much trouble to the sufferer while healing. Of all German university towns Jena and Gottingen are most devoted to the code. In Gottingen the number of duels averages one a day, year in and year out. Within the space of four-and-twenty consecutive hours, several years ago, twelve duels were fought in Gottingen. In Jena the record for one day in recent times is twenty-one. Fully 4,000 student duels are fought every year in the German empire. In addition to these there are the more serious duels between officers and civilians. Among Germans of mature years the annual number of duels is about 100.

Next to Germany France is most given to the dueling habit. She has every year hundreds of meetings "to satisfy honor"—that is, merely to give two men the opportunity to wipe out insults by crossing swords or firing pistols in such a way as to preclude the slightest chance of injury. In the duel statistics these meetings are not reckoned, as they are far less perilous than even the German student duels. Of the serious duels France can boast fully 1,000 per annum. The majority of these are among army officers. More than half of them result in wounds and nearly 20 per cent. in serious wounds.

Italy has had 2,750 duels in the last ten years. Some 2,400 of these meetings were fought with swords, 170 with pistols, ninety with rapiers, and one with revolvers. In 974 cases the insult originated in newspaper articles or in public letters and scores were purely literary quarrels. More than 700 principals were insulted by word of mouth. Political discussions led to 550 and religious discussions to twenty-nine meetings. Quarrels at the gaming table were responsible for 180.

A summary shows that as regards numbers the sequence of dueling countries is: Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Russia.—London Mail.

CERVERA'S CLOTHES.

Admiral Cervera was not particularly dignified as to his habiliments when he arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on the St. Paul. He wore a blue serge undress uniform, which was a great deal too long for him, as it had belonged to Lieutenant Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester, who found the admiral swimming about in Cuban waters in decided undress. A pajama served Cervera in lieu of a shirt, and his trousers were rolled up fully five inches. A funny little brown



derby hat added to the quaintness of his attire. But he didn't enjoy the joke.

HIS MISFITS.

"Now, boys, I have a few questions in fractions to ask," said a teacher; "suppose I have a piece of beefsteak and cut it into sixteen pieces, what would those pieces be called?" "Sixteenths," answered one boy, after meditating a moment. "Very good. And when the sixteenths were cut in half, what would they be?" There was silence in the class; but presently a little boy at the foot put up his hand. "Do you know, Johnny?" "Hash!" answered Johnny, confidently.—Current Literature.

PLEBES AT WEST POINT.

Embryo Warriors Are Made to Amuse the Yearlings at the Academy.

If the new fourth classmen, or "plebs," as they are most frequently called, who entered the military academy at West Point a short time ago, think that on account of the war with Spain they will not be hazed, their hopes are bound to be rudely shattered. For weeks the yearlings have been preparing a warm reception for them. War or no war, the time-honored custom of double stepping and choo-chooing "plebs" will be faithfully observed. A cavalry recruit might just as well hope to escape a blanket tossing as the new "plebe" to miss the setting up exercises, which Grant, Sherman and Sheridan tried in vain to dodge. The "plebe" who has successfully passed the entrance examinations first reports to the adjutant, and, after registering, is sent to the assembly room, where cadet officers are on hand to give him a warm reception. "Knock!" is the advice given by the tired looking orderly who showed him the way, and the new recruit is left to his own thoughts. The response to his timid tap is like the roar of the reveille gun. "Come in!" echoes from basement to roof. The tone is like the lion's roar. It strikes terror deep down in the heart of the new soldier, who instinctively recoils, and for the first time wishes himself at home. The door opens with a dozen cadets who regard him with absolute indifference. Nobody questions the new arrival, and he is forced to introduce himself. It is then only his troubles begin. He finds that in addressing or answering upper classmen he must invariably use the word "sir." He also discovers that all questions, however senseless or ridiculous, must be answered. Here are a few samples: "Where are you from, Mr. Dumbjohn " "Chicago." "Say sir, Chicago, sir." "How do you know you are from Chicago, Mr. Dumbjohn?" "I don't know, sir." "Well, you are a stupid product, Mr. Dumbjohn. Do you know anything?" "Yes, sir." "What do you know, sir?" It is usually at this point that Mr. Dumbjohn wilts and admits he knows nothing. Then a corporal takes the new arrival in charge and his lot thenceforward for at least a year is not a happy one. In camp the "plebe" guard is usually tackled by ghosts on dark, stormy nights and tossed into Fort Clinton's moat. The new fourth classmen are drilled continuously. Whether walking through the company streets, or "off duty" on the plains, the "plebe" must be always at attention. In his tent work will be found for him by the "yearlings." Cleaning guns, making lemonade and doing general police work leaves little time for homesickness. Sitting on a bayonet or chewing the side of a cot or double stepping by the hour are some of the things a "plebe" must do to amuse upper classmen. A new amusement was invented last summer by a "yearling" who has since been discharged. He named it the "Sammy" race. Two "plebes" are blindfolded, and each is furnished with a jug of molasses and a spoon. The command "Feed" is then given and one "plebe" tries to feed the other with the molasses. By the time half the stuff is exhausted nearly all the wasps and hornets in camp are settled on the "plebes'" uniforms, drinking in the surplus sugar deposited there. The recruits are then released, and no time is lost in trying to doff the sweetened blouses. He is a fortunate "plebe" who manages to escape from this exercise without at least a half dozen wasp stings. When a "plebe" is ordered to laugh he usually "fins out," palms of his hands to the front, and, with his back against a tree, smiles pleasantly for an hour. This is regarded as great amusement by the upper classmen. Fistic combats may now be looked for between the "plebes" and "yearlings."—New York Press.

National Flags Growing Fewer.

Of thirty-five flags shown in a flags of all nations supplement to a London weekly in 1858, barely 40 years ago, eleven have disappeared, among them those of the East India Company, of the Ionian islands, Tuscany, Naples and the States of the Church, of the Russian-American Company and of Sardinia.

A Home-Thrust.

"You women are much like Spaniards, after all."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, when you aim you never hit anything."



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

American and Spanish Members of the Commission now at Havana Preparing Plans for the Evacuation of Cuba.

SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Official Account of the Santiago Campaign.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Gen. Shafter States That on June 30 He Reconnoitered the Country About Santiago and Made His Plan of Attack—Conditions Which Induced Him to Give Battle Without Delay.

General Shafter's report of the campaign which terminated in the fall of Santiago has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkation, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago.

The expedition sailed on June 14 with 815 officers and 16,072 men. General Shafter briefly covers the trip and landing and his first meeting with General Garcia, adding: "During the interview General Garcia offered the services of his troops, comprising about 4,000 men in the vicinity of Asseraderos and about 500 under General Castillo at the little town of Cujababo, a few miles east of Daiquiri. I accepted his offer, impressing it upon him that I could exercise no military control over him except such as he would concede, and as long as he served under me I would furnish him rations and ammunition."

Shafter's Plan of Campaign.

After conferring with Admiral Sampson and General Garcia the plan of campaign was outlined by General Shafter. The disembarkation was to commence on the 22d at Daiquiri, with feints by the Cubans on Cabanas and by the navy at various shore points in order to mislead the enemy as to the place of landing.

"These movements," General Shafter says, "committed me to approaching Santiago from the east over a narrow road, at first in some places not better than a trail, running from Daiquiri through Siboney and Sevilla, and making attack from that quarter. This, in my judgment, was the only feasible plan, and subsequent information and results confirmed my judgment."

Of the early operations and the skirmish in which the Rough Riders participated, the report says:

"General Young's brigade passed beyond Lawton on the night of the 23d-24th, thus taking the advance, and on the morning of the latter date became engaged with a Spanish force intrenched in a strong position at La Guasima, a point on the Santiago road, about three miles from Siboney. General Young's force consisted of one squadron of the First Cavalry, one of the Tenth Cavalry and two of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, in all 964 officers and men. The enemy made an obstinate resistance, but were driven from the field with considerable loss. Our own loss was one officer and fifteen men killed, six officers and forty-six men wounded. The reported losses of the Spaniards were nine killed and twenty-seven wounded.

"The engagement had an inspiring effect upon our men, and doubtless correspondingly depressed the enemy, as it was now plainly demonstrated to them that they had a foe to meet who would advance upon them under a heavy fire delivered from entrenchments."

The report continues: "It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption.

Made His Plan of Attack.

On June 30, I reconnoitered the country about Santiago and made my plan of attack. From a high hill from which the city was in plain view I could see the San Juan hill and the country about El Caney. The roads were very poor, and indeed little better than bridle paths until the San Juan River and El Caney were reached."

General Shafter explained at a meeting of generals his plan of battle, as follows:

"Lawton's division, assisted by Capron's Light Battery, was ordered to move out during the afternoon toward El Caney, to begin the attack there early the next morning. After carrying El Caney, Lawton was to move by the Caney road toward Santiago and take possession on the right of the line. Wheeler's division of unmounted cavalry and Kent's division of infantry was directed on the Santiago road, the head of the column resting near El Pozo, toward which heights Grimes' battery moved on the afternoon of the 30th with orders to take possession early the next morning, and at the proper time prepare the way for the advance of Wheeler and Kent on San Juan hill. The attack at that point was to be delayed until Lawton's guns were heard at El Caney, and his infantry fire showed he had become well engaged.

"The preparations were far from what I desired them to be, but we were in a sickly climate; our supplies had to be brought forward by a narrow wagon road which the rains might at any time render impassable; fear was entertained that storm might drive the vessels containing our stores to sea, thus separating us from our base of supplies, and lastly, it was reported that General Pando, with 8,000 reinforcements for the enemy, was en route from Manzanillo, and might be expected in a few days. Under these conditions I determined to give battle without delay.

The Battle of July 1.

"Early on the morning of July 1 Lawton was in a position around El Caney, Chaffee's brigade on the right, across the Guantanamo road, Miles' brigade in the centre and Ludlow's on the left. The duty of cutting off the enemy's retreat along the Santiago road was assigned to the latter brigade. The artillery opened on the town at 6.15 A. M. The battle here soon became general and was hotly contested. The enemy's position was naturally strong, and was rendered more so by blockhouses, a stone fort and intrenchments cut in solid rock and the loopholing of a solidly built stone church. The opposition offered by the enemy was greater than had been anticipated, and prevented Lawton from joining the right of the main line during the day, as had been intended.

"After the battle had continued for some time Bates' brigade of two regiments reached my headquarters from Siboney. I directed him to move near El Caney to give assistance if necessary.

"After the battle of El Caney was well opened and the sound of the small arm fire caused us to believe that Lawton was driving the enemy before him, I directed Grimes' battery to open fire from the heights of El Pozo on the San Juan blockhouse, which could be seen situated in the enemy's intrenchments extending along the crest of San Juan hill. This fire was effective and the enemy could be seen running away from the vicinity of the blockhouse. The artillery fire from El Pozo was soon returned by the enemy's artillery. They evidently had the range of this hill, and their first shells killed and wounded several men.

Sumner's Calvary Division.

"At this time the calvary division under General Sumner, which was lying concealed in the general vicinity of El Pozo House was ordered forward, with directions to cross the San Juan river and deploy to the right on the Santiago side, while Kent's division was to follow closely to the rear and deploy to the left.

"These troops moved forward in compliance with orders, but the road was so narrow as to render it impracticable to retain the columns of fours formation at all points, while the undergrowth on either side was so dense as to preclude the possibility of deploying skirmishers. It naturally resulted that the progress made was slow, and the long-range rifles of the enemy's infantry killed and wounded a number of our men while marching along this road and before there was any opportunity to return this fire. At this time Generals Kent and Sumner were ordered to push forward with all possible haste and place their troops in position to engage the enemy.

"A few hundred yards before reaching the San Juan the roads forks, a fact that was discovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Derby, of my staff, who had approached well to the front in a war balloon. This information he furnished to the troops resulted in Sumner moving on the left-hand road, while Kent was enabled to utilize the road to the right.

"General Wheeler, the permanent commander of the cavalry division, who had been ill, came forward during the morning, and later returned to duty and rendered most gallant and efficient service during the remainder of the day.

"After crossing the stream the cavalry moved to the right with a view of connecting with Lawton's left when he could come up and with their left resting near the Santiago road.

Formed in Front of San Juan Hill.

"In the meantime Kent's Division, with the exception of two regiments of Hawkins' Brigade, being thus uncovered, moved rapidly to the front from the forks previously mentioned in the road, utilizing both trails, but more especially the one to the left, and crossing the creek formed for attack in the front of San Juan hill. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. While personally superintending this movement its gallant commander, Colonel Wikoff, was killed. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who five minutes later also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

"While the formation just described was taking place General Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry was ordered to follow Wickhoff's Brigade, while the Twenty-first was sent on the right hand road to support the First Brigade under General Hawkins.

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire and advancing a short distance both divisions found in their front a wide bottom, in which had been placed a barbed wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions being heavily. In this assault Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenants Smith and Shipp were killed, and Colonel Carroll, Lieutenants Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded.

Credit Due to General Hawkins.

"Great credit is due to Brigadier-General H. S. Hawkins, who placing himself between his regiments, urged them on by voice and bugle calls to the attack so brilliantly executed.

"In this fierce encounter words fail to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and their heroic men, for, while the generals indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was after all, the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan hill and drove the enemy from his trenches and block-houses, thus gaining a position which sealed the fate of Santiago.

"I am greatly indebted to General Wheeler, who, as previously stated, returned from the sick list to duty during the afternoon. His carefulness and aggressiveness made itself felt on every part of the battlefield, and the information he furnished to me at various stages of the battle proved to be most useful.

"My own health was impaired by overexertion in the sun and intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating as actively in the battle as I desired, but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield extending from El Caney on the right to the left of our lines on San Juan hill.

General Shafter follows in detail the movements of the troops and the intrenching done during the night. He says:

"General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, attacked Aguadores, as ordered, but was unable to accomplish more than to detain the Spaniards in that vicinity.

"On the night of July 1, I ordered General Duffield, at Siboney, to send forward the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, both of which had just arrived from the United States. These regiments reached the front the next morning.

Our Troops Held Their Ground.

"All day on the 2d the battle raged with more or less fury, but such of our troops as were in position at daylight held their ground, and Lawton gained a strong and commanding position on the right.

"About 10 P. M. the enemy made a vigorous assault to break through my lines, but he was repulsed at all points.

"On the morning of the 3d the battle was renewed, but the enemy seemed to have expended his energy in the assault of the previous night, and the firing along the lines was desultory until stopped by my sending the following letter within the Spanish lines."

General Shafter then gives the dispatches passing between himself and General Toral, already published. He proceeds:

"I was of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender if given a little time, and I thought this result would be hastened if the men of their army could be made to understand they would be well treated as prisoners of war. Accordingly, upon this presumption, I determined to return all the wounded Spanish officers at El Caney who were able to bear transportation and who were willing to give their paroles not to serve against the forces of the United States until regularly exchanged. This offer was made and accepted. These officers, as well as several of the wounded Spanish privates, 27 in all, were sent to their lines under the escort of some of our mounted cavalry.

The Siege Which Followed.

"The cessation of firing about noon on the 3d practically terminated the battle of Santiago. All that occurred after this time may properly be treated under the head of the siege which followed. After deducting the detachments retained at Siboney and Daiquiri to render those depots safe from attack, organizations held to protect our flanks, others acting as escorts and guards to light batteries, the members of the hospital corps, guards left in charge of blanket rolls, which the intense heat caused the men to cast aside before entering battle, ordnance, etc., it is doubtful if we had more than 12,000 men on the firing line on July 1, when the battle was fiercest and when the important and strong positions of El Caney and San Juan were captured.

"Our losses in these battles were 22 officers and 208 men killed and 81 officers and 1,203 men wounded; missing, 79. The missing, with few exceptions, reported later."

Navy Should Not Enter the Harbor.

"On the same date I informed Admiral Sampson that if he would force his way into the harbor the city would surrender without any further sacrifice of life. Commodore Watson replied that Admiral Sampson was temporarily absent, but that in his (Watson's) opinion the navy should not enter the harbor.

"The strength of the enemy's position was such that I did not care to assault it if it could be avoided. An examination of the enemy's works, made after the surrender, fully justifies the wisdom of the course adopted. The intrenchments could only have been carried with great loss of life."

General Shafter gave the varying efforts toward securing a surrender and his reopening the engagement on the 10th, when the truce ended. On the 11th the surrender was again demanded. "By this date the sickness in the army was increasing very rapidly, as a result of exposure in the trenches to the intense heat of the sun and the heavy rains. Moreover, the dews in Cuba are almost equal to rains. The weakness of the troops was becoming so apparent I was anxious to bring the siege to an end, but, in common with most of the officers of the army, I did not think an assault would be justifiable, especially as the enemy seemed to be acting in good faith in their preliminary proposition to surrender."

"On July 12 I informed the Spanish commander that Major-General Miles, commander-in-chief of the American army, had just arrived in my camp and requested him to grant him a personal interview on the following day. He replied he would be pleased to meet us. The interview took place on the 13th, and I informed him his surrender only could be considered, and that as he was without hope of escape he had no right to continue the fight."

General Shafter then gives the details of the final surrender, his entry to the city and the raising of the American flag. In closing he says:

"The supply of quartermaster and commissary stores during the campaign were abundant, and notwithstanding the difficulties in landing and transporting the rations, the troops on the firing line were at all times supplied with its coarser components, namely, bread, meat, sugar and coffee. There was no lack of transportation, for at no time up to the surrender could all the wagons I had be used.

"In reference to the sick and wounded, I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers, without exception, worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns.

"The discipline of the command was superb, and I wish to invite attention to the fact that not an officer was brought to trial by court martial, and, as far as I know, no enlisted men. This speaks volumes for an army of this size and in a campaign of such duration.

"In conclusion I desire to express to the members of my staff my thanks for their efficient performance of all the duties required of them, and the good judgment and energy displayed on all occasions when demanded.

WINNIE DAVIS DEAD.

The Daughter of the Confederacy Passes Away.

BEEN ILL FOUR WEEKS

Her Last Days Passed at Narragansett Pier, Where She and Her Mother Had Spent the Summers for Some Years Since the Death of Jefferson Davis, Her Father.

A despatch from Narragansett Pier, R. I., says: Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon at the Rockingham Hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the pier's social season. She had been ill for several weeks, and a fortnight ago her ailment was diagnosed as malarial gastritis.

At times her condition became very serious, so that consultations of physicians were deemed necessary, but frequent rallies gave renewed hope that she would ultimately recover. During the past week especially was her condition considered favorable and it was thought her removal from the hotel would be possible in a few days, as the hotel had closed for the season, leaving the patient and attendants practically alone in the house.

However, a relapse in Miss Davis' condition was noticed, and throughout Saturday night she lost strength, perceptibly. Sunday morning the physicians said that the end was not far off, and at noon death came to end the suffering, which at times had been intense. Mrs. Davis had watched unremittingly at her daughter's bedside, and she is now bowed with sorrow.

The physicians of Mrs. Davis report she is holding up with great calmness in her affliction, and no fears are at present entertained of her health yielding to the strain.

The Career of Miss Davis.

Miss Davis' last illness was directly due to overwork, which brought on nervous prostration. Although she was rather frail, strong hopes was entertained of her recovery.

The "Daughter of the Confederacy" had been hard at work on her literary efforts. The family of the dead President of the Confederate States of America was in poor circumstances, and Miss Davis had to put her shoulder to the wheel to help her mother. The success of her novel "The Veiled Doctor," induced her immediately to undertake another, and this with her work for the magazines, proved too much for her strength.

Miss Davis was truly a child of the Confederacy. She took a part as an infant in the retreat from Richmond; she shared as a baby her father's imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, and was the only one of the Davis children that Jefferson Davis saw during the trying times at the close of the war.

Varina Anne Jefferson Davis was her full name, and she was born in the Executive Mansion of the Confederacy at Richmond, Va., June, 1864. A few months after her birth her parents were forced to flee, and even at that tender age showed herself a soldier's daughter, not even raising her infant voice in protest as she was jolted along the rough roads in an army ambulance for hundreds of miles.

Mrs. Davis and Winnie joined the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy at Fortress Monroe, Winnie being privileged because of her age, while the older children were in Canada with their grandmother. Little Winnie played all day long in the prison with seeming contentment, and was never so happy as when in her father's cell.

The next five years of her life were spent in England, and then she was brought to Memphis. There she showed a taste for literature even at the early age of 6, and read good books under the direction of her father, who was proud of her precocity. When it was found that the climate did not agree with her, she was sent to Germany and France for her education.

First she acquired the German language, and then French. Music and drawing were studied, and, although she has followed neither as a profession, her proficiency has been sufficient to delight her friends with the singing of a song to her own accompaniment or the gift of a painting. Her studious habits of her early youth were retained through life, but, although while at Narragansett Pier during the summer she devoted much time to reading, she spared time for horseback riding and cycling.

New Orleans was the scene of Miss Davis' social debut. She was queen of the carnival, and shared with her father the honors of the occasion. It was when she accompanied her father to Atlanta after the carnival that she was baptized as "The Daughter of the Confederacy." General Gordon introduced her by that name at a reception in her father's honor, and thus she has since been known throughout the South. She had scores of badges presented her by regimental and brigade organizations, and she attended all of the reunions that she could.

Miss Davis did her first literary work in New Orleans, writing a pamphlet for the New Orleans Women's Press Club, which passed through three editions. She then turned her attention to magazine work, in which she was successful. Her novel, "The Veiled Doctor," was well received, and she was at work upon another at the time of her death.

Her father's death was a great blow; so keen that her life was despaired of, but she recovered, and since then she and her mother had been inseparable. She had winning ways that gained her much popularity. All who knew her loved her, and she had hosts of friends.

To Retain Philippines.

The London Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says a long conference was held between Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Peace Commission, which resulted in the decision that the Peace Commission shall strenuously defend the retention of the Philippine Islands by Spain.



MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent number of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore, when horses were the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted for being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

President McKinley, having been asked by Joseph Garczyuski, of Ripon, Wis., to stand as godfather to a seventh son, has acceded to the request with the careful proviso, however, that nothing further is implied than the use of his name.

Sank With Eighteen Passengers.

E. B. Wisher, who has just arrived at Seattle, Wash., from St. Michaels, Alaska, brings confirmation of the report of the loss of the steamer Jessie at the mouth of the Kuskowill River in July, with eighteen lives. The news was brought to St. Michaels by a trader named Ling, who said that only one Indian survived. The bodies of Captain Murphy and Rev. Walsh had been washed ashore. The passengers of the Jesse were known as the Columbia Exploration Company. Rev. Walsh had been taken aboard to pilot the party up the Kuskowill. The Jesse had to tow the barge Minerva, which was washed ashore.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

So far Helen Gould has contributed $127,000 to the country's cause.

A statue of the German reformer, Johannese Gross, who called himself Monterus, has just been unveiled in Kronstadt, Transylvania.

Count Shigenobu Okuma, Japan's new Premier, is described as a strong party man. His son and heir spent seven years in this country, graduating from Princeton in 1878.

"Mr. Gladstone was true to his record up to the last," says the New York Hearld. "Even his will is an oration of 2,000 words."

WRECKED IN MID-OCEAN.

The Norwegian Ship America Goes Down in a Hurricane.

A Boston special says: The Norwegian ship America, Captain Dahl, from Quebec for Greenock, Scotland, with a large cargo of lumber, was wrecked in mid-ocean by a hurricane on September 4, her crew of eighteen men being rescued by the British steamer Marengo, and landed here. The America was abandoned as a derelict in latitude 48.51 north, longitude 34.22 west. The America was a full-rigged ship, 1,359 tons net register, and was twenty-nine years old. Her home port was Christiania, Norway.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The congressional commission in Hawaii has made a tour of the islands and received courtesies from ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

Foreseeing the failure of the Czar's peace proposals, Russian politicians and newspaper men are representing that an immediate conference was never contemplated.

Stephane Mallarme, French essayist and poet, is dead.

A dispatch has been received in London from Sir Claude McDonald, British minister at Pekin, confirming the report that Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from the Chinese foreign office.

SENATOR KYLE STRICKEN.

The South Dakotan Suffers a Stroke of Paralysis.

A Cleveland, Ohio, special says: Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, was stricken with paralysis at the Forest City House. His entire right side was paralyzed, and he was rendered speechless. A few moments later he became unconscious.

Three Killed and Two Hurt.

A Wichita, Kan., special says: Three persons were killed outright and several others badly injured here when a Rock Island passenger train struck a carry-all at the Douglass avenue crossing. In the carryall were thirteen persons.

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