

NEARLY 1,000 DEAD

Awful Destruction by the Great West Indian Storm.

AMERICA SENDS AID.

Thousands Rendered Homeless and in Danger of Starvation.

Ponce Is Wholly Destroyed and Other Porto Rican Towns Suffer Great Loss—Five Hundred Bodies Recovered—Fears that a Plague Will Follow the Doom that Has Devastated the Country—The War Department Takes Prompt Measures to Relieve the Distress.

Nearly 1,000 lives and millions of dollars' worth of property are now known to have been destroyed by the hurricane in Porto Rico and the adjoining islands of the West Indies. Over 500 bodies have been recovered. Gen. Davis telegraphs that 100,000 people are destitute, and the full extent of the fatalities is not known. Not since 1876 has a storm of such fearful violence visited these islands. The War Department took prompt measures of relief in the matter of food for the stricken inhabitants of Porto Rico.

The track of the hurricane lay a little farther north than that of the storm which damaged Barbadoes and Martinique last year. The hurricane seems to have escaped entirely, but Dominica and Guadalupe, a little farther north, suffered severely. From these islands westward and slightly northward the hurricane swept with terrific force. The small British Islands of Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's, and Antigua report a total of ninety-six fatalities, of which over three-fourths were in Montserrat. Guadalupe lost over a hundred by death in the storm. Coming up toward Porto Rico the wind destroyed most of the houses and churches in the Danish Islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, with thirty deaths reported from St. Croix. It is practically certain that when the smaller and less accessible islands in this Leeward group are heard from the total death list will be greatly increased.

The storm struck Porto Rico squarely on the southeast coast, doing its worst at Humacao and at Ponce, though at San Juan, on the north, much property was destroyed and several deaths resulted. The city and the port of Ponce are reported as total wrecks, with a loss of life estimated in the hundreds, and a damage of half a million to property. The fatalities here seem to have been caused chiefly by drowning in the river flood that accompanied the storm. As all interior communications have been cut off it is impossible to tell how much more damage has been done throughout the thickly populated eastern end of Porto Rico.

After wrecking the southern coast of this island the hurricane continued its westward and slightly northward course, devastating the northern coast of San Domingo and finally passing out upon the Atlantic with modified force at Cape Haytien. Along the whole track of the storm there now exists much suffering and starvation. A large amount of local shipping has been swept upon the shore and totally destroyed. When one remembers that only a trifle over a year ago Gen. Miles and his expedition were endeavoring to Ponce the thought gives cause of thankfulness that those crowded transports were not caught in such a storm.

The terrific nature of the West Indian hurricane has been famous for centuries. This is one of the things we have annexed in Porto Rico, and one of the things we cannot reform. But the signal service can be extended and made so efficacious in the Caribbean that the whole region will be thoroughly prepared for every such storm, so far as preparation is possible. The weather bureau does not appear to have done much in the present case. The Government should take steps to equip the West India weather service as completely as possible for this work. These hurricanes can be predicted many hours beforehand, as is done at the Manila observatory, and their direction can be determined at the start. Though the whirling motion of the air is incredibly swift, the progressive advance of the storm is comparatively slow, and with improved cable communication between the islands the whole archipelago can easily be warned of what to expect.

The only other palliative that the American regime can offer to Porto Rico regarding this scourge is by extending aid and succor to the homeless victims. Gen. Davis, commanding in Porto Rico, telegraphed asking for food, clothing and money to help the unfortunate inhabitants get on their feet again, and the President endorsed the appeal.

In accordance therewith the Secretary of War sent out an appeal to the Mayors of cities for help for the destitute. The Secretary also took steps for immediate relief by ordering the distribution of rations to the sufferers by the army in Porto Rico. The Secretary instructed the commissary department to load the transport McPherson at New York with 600,000 pounds each of rice and beans and have it proceed to Porto Rico at once.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Joseph Marshall, Mobile, Ala., shot and killed Marvin Green.
Armour & Co.'s fertilizer house, Chicago, was damaged \$11,000 by fire.
Ida Michelson, the Louisville girl who took a dose of Paris green in Chicago, is dead.
Four men held up a conductor on a crowded trolley car in New York and robbed him of \$6.
Mrs. Orilla Althouse of Youngstown, Ohio, was held up by a thief on the streets of Akron and relieved of \$50.
Twenty-eight young girls from Ireland landed in New York to become sisters of charity. Most of them went to Texas.
Announced that the tailors have won their strike in New York. Operators get \$18, basters \$15 and finishers \$10 a week.

THE GREAT DREYFUS TRIAL AT RENNES.



THE ACCUSED, THE PLACE WHERE THE COURT-MARTIAL IS SITTING AND SOME OF THE PROMINENT WITNESSES.

- 1—Captain Dreyfus.
- 2—M. Hanotaux.
- 3—M. Cavaignac.

- 4—Colonel Picquart.
- 5—Casimir-Perier.
- 6—General Zurlinden.
- 7—General Mercier.

- 8—General Boledefre.
- 9—General Choiné.
- 10—General Billot.

FIGHT AT SAN FERNANDO.

Ten Americans Killed and Seventeen Wounded in the Battle.

Ten American soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded in a battle north of San Fernando at daybreak Wednesday morning. The troops, under Gen. MacArthur, numbered 4,000. Shortly after daybreak the advance out of San Fernando to the north was begun. Five miles out they encountered the Filipinos, whose force numbered 6,000. A fierce battle, lasting about five hours, ensued. Finally the enemy was routed and retreated, leaving many dead and wounded. The Filipinos resisted the American advance desperately, and there was heavy firing on both sides.

It having been suspected for some time that insurgents were entering the city of Manila under the guise of peaceful Filipinos, the provost marshal began an investigation, and soon discovered that rebels had entered the city and were actively plotting to instigate riots. At midnight Tuesday night the headquarters of the enemy was located in a cigar factory at Binondo. A company of the Sixth Infantry under Capt. Ames proceeded to Binondo and surrounded the building.

The factory was then raided, and forty-three of the insurgents were captured, including a number of officers. Several other insurgents were in the building, but they escaped through the roof to adjacent buildings.

In the appeal to the powers for "Filipino independence" Aguinaldo uses the old argument that the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands had been conquered from Spain before the treaty of Paris, and, therefore, Spain was not in a position to cede the territory of the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured, with their arms, fighting against the Filipinos, "is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost."

form a series of allegorical subjects: Patriotism, which will be figured as the call to arms; War, which will represent the fight; The Return, picturing the homecoming of the victors, and Peace, where the volunteer soldiers will be shown taking up again their civil occupations. The keystone of the arch will be surmounted on either side by a great eagle, above whose wings will appear the motto of greeting of the city to the welcome hero. Over the apex of the arch a quadriga of sea horses will draw a ship, at its prow Victory with wings upraised.

GREAT ANTI-TRUST MEETING.

St. Louis to Entertain Governors and Attorney Generals.
Mayor Ziegenhein of St. Louis announces that ample arrangements will be made for the anti-trust meeting of Governors and Attorney Generals, to be held in that city Sept. 20. A suitable hall will be provided and every convenience placed at the disposal of the guests. This meeting was called some time ago by Gov. Sayers of Texas. He extended a general invitation to all the Governors and Attorney Generals in the United States to be present. Replies have been received from many of them, indicating that they will attend, and it is believed now that more than three-fourths of the States will be represented.

JULY FIRES COST \$11,426,000.

Total Losses in the United States and Canada Figured Up.
The New York Journal of Commerce announces that the fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of July, as compiled from its daily records, aggregates \$11,426,000. The paper's aggregate of losses for the first seven months of 1897, 1898 and 1899 are, respectively, \$64,596,750, \$67,166,850 and \$77,426,150. During July there were 204 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each.

IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

A Magnificent Arch to Be Built in New York.

When Dewey reaches New York in October he will find among the many decorations in his honor a triumphal arch and colonnade at Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. It will require the work of twenty or thirty sculptors for several weeks to complete the work and enough have volunteered to make certain the erection of the arch. They will work gratis. Were they to charge at the professional rate, the arch would cost \$200,000; as it is only the material will have to be paid for—which means \$10,000. The material will be "staff," like the peristyle at the Chicago World's Fair. The arch is to be on the general lines of the Arch of Titus, but having in effect four piers instead of two, the long piers being pierced through the sides. At one end of the colonnade subsidiary sculptural groups representing the army and the navy are to be placed, and at the other end similar groups representative of the East and West Indies. These, emphasizing the colonnade, will only enhance the effect of the arch itself, at which the main sculptural adornment will be focused or concentrated. The enrichment of the arch is to symbolize America's power as a maritime nation and New York's importance as the country's commercial center.

The four piers, which will be formed by the piercing of the great piers, are to



TRIUMPHAL ARCH TO BE ERECTED IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

NATIVES DRIVEN OUT OF A CITY.

San Fernando Cleared of All Persons Except Property Owners.

Word has been received by the War Department that Gen. MacArthur, at San Fernando, has issued orders excluding from that town all persons who do not own property. Several hundred natives were affected by this order. Great excitement accompanied its carrying out. The guards formed a line extending across the village and under rigid surveillance the natives were forced to march out. The natives were allowed to take what they could carry. With unremitting vigilance the work was carried on till all were gone.

Most of those expelled were Macabebes. They have always been thought friendly to the Americans. Gen. MacArthur finally came to the conclusion, however, that expulsion was necessary, owing to their insincerity. They were suspected of a plot to massacre the garrison. This is the inauguration of a new policy in the Philippines.

By Oct. 22 there should be nearly 50,000 men at Manila or on the way there. All are expected to reach the islands before the beginning of the dry season. Gen. Miles has suggested to the War Department that recruits should be especially adept with small arms, and acting on his advice the department has given special orders for target practice.

A report from Manila notifies the department of the arrest of Captain Otis of the Washington regiment. Gen. Lawton ordered the arrest. The charges are slowness and reluctance in obeying orders to fire through the marsh under fire at Calamba.

ARREST OF FAITH HEALERS.

Zion Followers Held Responsible for a Woman's Death.

Dr. Witt C. Holmes, an elder of Dr. Dowie's Zion in Chicago, and Mrs. Henrietta Bratz, also connected with the same institution, were arrested and driven to the county jail in a patrol wagon Tuesday afternoon to answer for the death of Mrs. Annette Flanders of 1008 Indiana avenue, who died July 28 while treated by members of the Zion organizations.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict holding the pair responsible for the death of Mrs. Flanders in having prayed for, instead of furnishing medicine, to the dying woman. It was late in the night before members of the organization could secure a judge who would give them bail, and it was 11:30 o'clock when Judge Waterman consented to do so.

It would appear that San Domingo is the real thing.

It was not ties of affection that effected the railroad trust.

When they talk of his resignation, Oom Paul winks—the other eye.

Report from Guatemala says there is no revolution there. How dull!

The Chicago baseball club has no difficulty in being beaten any old time.

A veritable Monte Cristo seems the avenging angel of the Dreyfus case.

It really seems incongruous that there should be all this heat over the Alaskan matter.

A Boston man has sued for a divorce because his wife sold kisses at \$100 apiece at a charity fair. Strange it did not overwhelm him to think what he had been getting gratis.

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THE TERRIER MADE FRIENDS.

He Could Not Bear the Haughty Unconcern of His Neighbors.

Around "an apple-headed and jolly young Boston terrier, which was in the pen next to three fine Manchester terriers of the gentle sex," the New York Sun weaves this romance of a recent dog show:

To the Boston show was a happy time, but the Manchesters had colds and were sad. They passed their time cuddled up together and shivering in their cloth coats. They regarded the attempts of the Boston to sniff up an acquaintance through the wirework netting with perfect indifference, and his coaxing barks were treated with curt contempt.

On the last afternoon of the show the owner took the Boston terrier out for a walk and permitted the dog to play about the restaurant while he had lunch. Unperceived by the owner, when the time came to return to the show-pen, the Boston jumped on a chair and took a fine turkey leg from the plate.

Bearing the bone proudly, the dog stuck close to the owner until the pen was regained, when, instead of waiting to be lifted to his place, the terrier jumped into the pen of the Manchester terriers. They were, as usual, huddled together in a corner.

The Boston pushed in and left the bone among the three; then with a glad bark he jumped to the ground and into his own place. The bone acted like a tonic on the sick Manchesters. They tore off the shreds of meat with the greatest animation, while the Boston watched them at work and barked loudly.

Now the exhibitor of the Manchester terriers strolled up. At sight of the bone he acted as though some person were trying to poison his dogs, and while the bystanders maintained a discreet silence, he seized the bone and threw it behind the farthest benches. But not one of the dogs cared. The Manchesters had eaten their fill and were lively for the first time, while the Boston was thoroughly happy. Whenever he wagged a tail there were three tails wagged to answer him in the next pen.

A Born Kicker.

Fate, with wonted levity, had thrown the sour and taciturn man into the company of the talkative citizen in the railway car.

"That was quite an interesting game of foot-ball, wasn't it?" said the latter, as he shoved a newspaper into the inside pocket of his fur-trimmed overcoat.

"I never read about foot-ball," was the solemn reply. "How true it is," he added almost tearfully, "that this world is but a fleeting show."

"Of course. That's one way of looking at it. I've felt that way about it myself. But let me ask you something. Are you putting in your money and hustling around to make this world any better?"

"What's the use?"
"Well, you'll excuse me for questioning you. But you referred to the world as a fleeting show. I'm a theatrical manager, and I'm interested in anything in the show line. Now, I notice that you ain't in any hurry to get out of this world, are you?"

"No, I can't truly say that I am. The instinct of self-destruction—"

"That's all right. You didn't pay anything to get into this fleeting show, did you?"

"Certainly not."
"There you are. There's the old, old story right in a nutshell. I never in my life saw a deadhead who wasn't a kicker."—Columbian.

Once Chief of the Hurons.

Among the valuable paintings and engravings mentioned in the London papers as having been sold lately in that city at auction at Sotheby's was the engraving of a portrait of the great actor, Edmund Kean, as an Indian chief. This is explained as follows: When Kean was acting in Quebec in 1826 four Huron chiefs witnessed his performance of Sir Giles Overreach. Kean gave each of them a silver cup as a souvenir. They in return, to show their gratitude, begged him to honor them by becoming a member of their tribe.

He assented with avidity, and under the nom de guerre of Alenataide was chosen as a chief of the Canadian aborigines. Dressed as one of the tribe he had his portrait painted by F. Meyer in 1827, and an engraving from that painting, presented by Kean himself to his friend Halpin, was the one included in the sale.

Another lot at the same sale comprised a miniature portrait of Mrs. Kean, with a lock of her hair and also a lock of her husband's hair. There was likewise sold an autograph letter, in which Mrs. Kean complains to her husband of her treatment.

Names Known of Old.

The instruments now known as the telephone and microphone are of comparatively recent invention, but the origin of the names dates back many years. In 1827 Wheatstone gave the name of microphone to an apparatus invented by him, to render weak sounds audible, and in 1845 a steam whistle or trumpet giving roaring signals in foggy weather was called telephone by Captain John Taylor, while Sudre used the same name in 1854 for a system of musical telephony.

Nansen a Money Maker.

Fridtjof Nansen's sharp eye for the money side of his ventures has won him the nickname of "Finanzen Nansen" in Norway. He has bought a number of farms in the Numedal, near the Telemarken, in the Christiania district, which he is making into a large estate, and has purchased a summer hotel for his manor house.

President McKinley has bought the Canton, Ohio, house in which he and Mrs. McKinley began housekeeping twenty-eight years ago. The homestead passed out of Mr. McKinley's possession in 1892 or thereabouts, and such time as he occupied the house since was as a tenant. Now he has purchased it of the holder, Mrs. Harter, for \$14,000. The property became famous as the "little wooden house on the hill" from the hun-



THE MCKINLEY HOMESTEAD.

dreds of delegations of visitors received there in the 1896 campaign. It was from the porch of this house that the speeches of that campaign were delivered by Mr. McKinley. President and Mrs. McKinley have many sacred associations with this house. In it they not only set up a home, but in it their children were born and died.

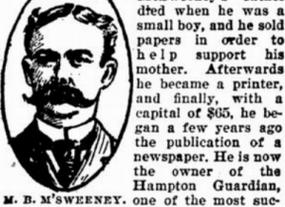
One hundred years ago the first savings bank was established in England. In 1861, at the suggestion of Mr. Charles W. Sikes, a savings bank was made a part of the postal department of Great Britain. Postal savings banks have since been formed by most of the European countries and their establishment in this country has been urged by a number of Postmaster Generals.

In the United Kingdom the number of c. w. SIKES, of depositors in the postal banks is 6,862,000, and the total amount of money on deposit is \$526,000,000. In the number of depositors at postal banks Italy stands second, with 3,000,000, though the total amount of deposits is only \$89,000,000. Of savings banks other than those connected with the postal department Great Britain has 239, with 1,527,000 depositors and total deposits of \$235,830,000. In France there are 6,630,000 depositors, \$45 banks and total deposits of \$652,800,000. In Russia there are 861 savings banks outside of the postal department, 1,870,000 depositors, and deposits of \$198,000,000. In the United States there are 979 savings banks, with 5,385,000 depositors and deposits amounting to \$2,065,000,000.

Years ago Miles B. McSweeney was a newsboy selling papers on the streets of Charleston, S. C. Now he is Governor of the same State. Mr. McSweeney's father died when he was a small boy, and he sold papers in order to help support his mother. Afterwards he became a printer, and finally, with a capital of \$95, he began a few years ago the publication of a newspaper. He is now the owner of the Hampton Guardian, M. B. McSWEENEY, one of the most successful papers of the State. In 1898 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State on the ticket of which William H. Ellerbe was the head. Mr. Ellerbe's recent death leaves the chair of the chief executive to be occupied by the former newsboy.

The people of South Amherst, Mass., are aroused at the atrocious murder of Edith Morrell, who fell a victim to the bullet of a Comanche Indian named Eugene Tokabpauer, who worked on her father's farm. The Indian fell in love with the girl, who was only 17 years old and pretty. Although the redskin was educated at the Carlisle school and had more or less polish, he was still an Indian. Edith would have nothing to do with him. On that account he murdered her with a revolver in the cellar, where she had gone to get some butter.

EDITH MORRELL.



The Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffmann, D. D., dean of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, is undoubtedly the richest clergyman in the United States, if not in the world. He is one of the two heirs of the great Hoffmann estate, valued at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The seminary of which he is the head is the most important training school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the country. Dean Hoffmann, when rector of a fashionable church in Philadelphia, started the first workingman's club ever organized in America.

Near Dayton, Ohio, a horse strayed out on the Miami river bridge and fell between the ties. Michael Myers discovered the beast. Securing a lantern, he stopped the limited train within less than a bridge span of the horse.

Postal clerks are being furnished badges to be worn as an indication of authority instead of the heavy caps which they are now compelled to wear.

Burton Mehl, 15, and Montana Postlewaite, 18, Parkersburg, W. Va., quarreled. Postlewaite is dead.



The Comic Side of The News

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