

THE LOCAL FEVER SITUATION.

It Has Undergone Little Change in New Orleans.

Only One Death Yesterday and Six New Cases.

Board of Health Accepts the Offer by the City of the Marine Hospital as a Place of Refuge, and Many Will be Sent There—Families Urged to Clean Up—No New Cases at Ocean Springs, but the Weather was Sultry.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The local fever situation has undergone little change since yesterday. At 6 o'clock to-night the record book in the Board of Health office showed a total of six new cases and one death. The official bulletin to be issued to-night, however, will show two deaths, that of the woman Stanta Grafiato, who died in the hospital last night, not having been included in the official bulletin, although reported in the Associated Press dispatches.

This is the record: Deaths—Joseph Gistany, an Italian 226 Urquhart street. New cases—John Dell, Rosalie Bacus, Irene Terrell, William Brandon, Norah Hines, Lena Green (colored). The first two cases are in the extreme upper portion of the city. One is in the fourth district; one is in the St. Claude-street houses, where the original six cases were reported, and one is in the Williams house, where two cases already existed. There are three cases under investigation, and the health authorities to-night view the situation with some complacency.

The report of Dr. Heston on the condition of the Italian quarter moved the board to prompt acceptance to-day of the offer of the city of the Marine Hospital as a refuge. Dr. Metz found as many as sixty people huddled together in the Italian quarter living in squalor and filth. In one of the rooms a goat was found sleeping nightly with the family who owned it. The woman Grafiato was taken from this quarter, and the board realized that unless something was done at once the block quarters in one of the schoolhouses in which the woman had lived, was likely soon to become a plague spot. It was, therefore, decided to thoroughly disinfect the entire square and to remove as soon as possible most of the families to the old Marine Hospital. The hundred squatters who now occupy the latter building will be given quarters in one of the schoolhouses in the vicinity and the Marine Hospital buildings will be permanently used as a refuge until the fever is stamped out for the families of the Italian quarter and those of the indigent sick throughout the city.

Surgeon Bloom had a conference with President Oliphant to-day relative to establishing a place to which indigent yellow fever patients might be removed. There are usually 700 or 800 patients in the Charity Hospital, and it is considered highly dangerous to have yellow fever patients in that institution. The board submitted an offer of the free use of the old smallpox detention camp, which is entirely disconnected from the smallpox hospital, and it seems likely the offer will be accepted and all yellow fever patients who for various reasons cannot be treated at home will be sent to Dr. Beard's place.

At a largely attended meeting of bankers, business men, ministers and representatives of labor organizations it was resolved to ask the Board of Health to consider the advisability of adopting next Tuesday as a general cleaning day. Acting Mayor Brittan and President Oliphant to-day replied to the suggestion, strongly deprecating it. They wrote that it would be inadvisable and inexpedient to determine upon a fixed day for cleaning purposes, as such a movement would cause an accumulation of filth which could not be removed at once and by the stirring up of miasma would further endanger the health of the city, instead of improving it.

It was further suggested that each individual inhabitant of the city proceed without delay to the cleaning of his own premises, and to the disinfecting of his water closets, alleys, yard, etc., and the destruction of all decaying matter by fire.

The detention camp at Fontainebleau was to-day being practically completed and is ready for the reception of guests.

A special train to-day went to Biloxi and Ocean Springs and from there carried about forty people to the camp. To-morrow the camp will be thrown open to all comers.

There were no new cases reported at Ocean Springs up to noon, but the weather is heavy and sultry, and one of the patients was not expected to live. She is Miss L. A. Atkins.

Charles Zeitler, son of prominent New Orleans people, was among those stricken yesterday at Ocean Springs, and his condition is not yet considered serious.

The work of the New Orleans sanitary forces continues unabated to-day, and the officers employed themselves in hunting up many old roomers, where people are closely crowded in filthy-ventilated homes, and where they live in filth. Many of these places were subjected to complete disinfection and cleaning. The weather to-day has been warm and threatening.

BUT SLIGHT INCREASE.

Only Four New Cases Are Reported at Vicksburg.

Dr. Giddings is expected at Ocean Springs to-night, as are also tents for the camp of refugees.

The board has a report from Biloxi, showing that the cases to date besides six suspicious cases now on hand. No deaths are reported.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Its System of Inspection Pretty Thoroughly Organized. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Complete advices were received to-day by Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service of the movements of his officials in the yellow fever district and of the measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. It is expected that soon three detention camps will be in operation—that at Fontainebleau—Mission, near Edwards, Jackson, Miss., and another at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. Dr. Wyman thinks that the system of inspection is now pretty thoroughly organized.

Surgeon White at Camp Fontainebleau reports that he has admitted during the past six days thirteen persons, and to-day forty-two persons, and some are expected from Mobile to-morrow. Four Scranton people were to-day discharged from the camp. The Tennessee State Board of Health has ordered quarantine (which includes all persons and baggage) against the entire State of Mississippi.

CAMP OF REFUGE.

One to be Established at Jackson by the Authorities.

JACKSON (Miss), Sept. 19.—Dr. S. H. Giddings of the Marine Hospital Service arrived here to-day on his way to Edwards to establish a camp of refuge. He has with him 300 tents and mattresses.

Dr. J. S. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, will arrive here to-morrow to confer with Dr. Giddings with a view to establishing a base of supplies, etc.

ELEVEN NEW CASES.

Mobile Gets a Light Shower and a Cool Wind.

MOBILE (Ala.), Sept. 19.—The official bulletin for the last twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day shows eleven new cases of yellow fever, as follows: J. W. Carlisle, J. J. Bourne, David Myrton, George Mayfield, Lettie Jackson, E. S. Shannenberg and wife, Frank Collier, Wm. Harpin, Eugene Rencher, Miss Altman.

The total cases to date are 29; total deaths, 3.

There was a small shower about 2 o'clock, accompanied by a cool wind that was most refreshing after the intense sultriness of the past two weeks.

AT OCEAN SPRINGS.

No New Cases Reported and the Sick Doing Well. OCEAN SPRINGS (Miss), Sept. 19.—Dr. Knapp writes Dr. Dunham from Scranton, reporting three new cases of mild fever, no deaths and all the cases doing well.

Surgeon Murray went out to Fontainebleau detention camp to-day. Forty-three persons entered camp; seven went to Ocean Springs. No new cases have been reported and the sick are all doing well. A refreshing shower fell to-day.

Two Cases in Cairo.

CAIRO (Ill.), Sept. 19.—Dr. Gutierrez, the yellow fever expert who arrived here from Mobile at noon to-day, has pronounced the two suspicious cases at the Marine Hospital to be yellow fever in a mild form.

Owing to the prompt measures taken there is no danger of its spreading. The hospital building is well guarded. To-night Dr. Egan issued an order adjoining every railroad entering the State from the south, instructing quarantine against the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Board of Health Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The daily official bulletin of the State Board of Health says:

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. Sunday there were six cases of yellow fever; one suspicious case under investigation and three deaths. Total cases of yellow fever to date, 40; deaths, 6. The majority of cases under treatment are reported as doing well. The three deaths include the one reported last night, making only two, while on the other hand, two cases may be found since the above report was issued.

Fear Disappearing.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Sept. 19.—The fear which was at first felt in Atlanta that there might be cases of yellow fever develop among the negroes has entirely disappeared. Fever refugees than usual came to-day.

DEFIES THE COURT.

Says the Supreme Court Has No Taxing Powers. TOPEKA (Kan.), Sept. 19.—The little city of Erie, in Neosho County, in return to an alternative writ of mandamus filed in the Supreme Court, suggests that the Supreme Court of Kansas ought to mind its own business.

Several years ago David Wilson secured a judgment against the town of \$5,000. He was never able to collect it, and when he died C. J. Phelps, an administrator, endeavored to collect the amount. Instead, City Attorney C. A. Cox has replied to the Supreme Court, alleging that the city has already levied all the taxes allowed by law; that it has scarcely enough to pay its regular expenses, and closes with this remarkable statement:

"That the court from which said writ of mandate is issued has no taxing powers conferred upon it by law, and can impart none to said defendants, as Mayor and Councilmen of said City of Erie, and has no jurisdiction to coerce the levy of taxes specified in the mandate."

Destroyed by Fire.

NICHOLASVILLE (Ky.), Sept. 19.—With the exception of the store of Joplin & Co., the entire business portion of the town of Wilmore, six miles south, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Twelve buildings were burned. Total loss estimated at over \$50,000. Insurance about half.

IMPROVING THE WHITE PASS.

Sylvester Scovel Has Furnished Dynamite and Tools.

Says At Least 2,000 Men Will Get Through to the Yukon.

It is Doubtful, However, if Many of Them Will Get to Dawson City This Winter—He Estimates That 2,500 Men Have Already Gone In, But With Very Little Provisions—What Has Been Done to the Trail.

SEATTLE, Sept. 19.—The most conspicuous figure of the grand confusion at Skagway and the White Pass is without doubt Sylvester Scovel, the famous correspondent of the New York "World," who is organizing the necessary tools and dynamite to put the trail in passable condition at considerable expense, enabling many to get through to the gold fields this fall. Mr. Scovel is now in the city, having arrived yesterday on the steamer Esosie, on a flying trip to communicate with the "World." Mr. Scovel brings the news, which will come with comforting assurance to thousands of people who have friends on the pass, that at least 2,000 men with complete outfits will get through to the Yukon River, though he believes that only a small fraction of this number will reach Dawson City before winter.

From the best information he could obtain, gathered from all sources, he believes that 2,500 men have gotten over the Chilkoot Pass, and have gone on down to the mines. These men, however, have with few exceptions gone through with little or no supplies, the average amount taken by each man being not over 500 or 600 pounds, not more than enough to get him to the scene of the great gold fields, where provisions are not to be had.

"When you ask me what condition the White Trail is in," said Mr. Scovel, "I tell you the trail has been used by the thousands of men who have been climbing over the mountains from Skagway to the pass. Instead of using the pass the men have scrambled up along the sides of the mountains, 350 feet above the pass. The reason they have done this is that the pass itself is full of boulders, even in its present shape being impassable. The Canadian builders have no money for dynamite. To get away from these boulders the miners have, throughout the entire length of the pass, gone up above the boulders on the side of the hill, and made their trail. The mountains are steep and the trail in its present location can never be made into a good one."

"Instead of walking along the Skagway River bank, where there is an easy grade, though of course greatly obstructed by boulders and in places entirely blocked by precipitous points which jut out into the river, they have gone off to the side in their great haste to get through in a hurry. The trail crosses and recrosses the river, and makes long detours which would be unnecessary by the use of a little dynamite. The sum of \$5,000 would make a fine pack trail to the summit, and \$2,600 more would complete the trail to Lake Bennett. Not more than \$15,000 would be required to build a good wagon road the entire distance."

"A man with two horses and an outfit weighing 2,000 pounds could by the use of the trail thus improved, take in his outfit in five trips at the outside, and the expenditure of less than eighteen days' time. The possibility of making this trail a good one has been told me from four different engineers, a high standing, sent up into that country by different railway companies whose names I am not at liberty to state. A railroad could be built on the same route, but of course what is wanted is an immediate outlet for the people there and on the way. A trail that can be made in a hurry, and which is absolutely needed, for men are not going to pack on their backs."

"The men who have gone to the Skagway Pass with determination and grit have succeeded in getting over it with their outfits, while those devoid of those qualities have given it up in despair. It is from the latter class that you have heard so much of the terrible hardships of the trail—tenderfeet who were either unaccustomed to work or afraid of it."

"When I arrived at Skagway and had been over the route and had secured a thorough knowledge of the conditions surrounding it, I saw that the confusion would continue to increase until the men would organize and make a united effort to fix up the trail. But none of the men were willing to put up the money necessary to buy dynamite and tools. They did not know each other, and were suspicious and distrustful. Every man wanted to push on, but was unwilling to do anything to help others. I doubt if even in the Greek retreat from Larissa was there such a desire to get ahead of others. But the trail was deep in mud and blocked, and there was no head nor authority. In this dilemma, recognizing the need of immediate action, in behalf of the New York 'World,' I provided ample explosives and tools, being sure that with means in their hands, the Americans on the trail would pull out of the mud. This they did. When the news arrived that the 'World' had provided the necessary dynamite and tools the men organized and went to work, 800 of them. Three points of rock which jutted out into the river and which necessitated long and laborious detours were blasted out, saving from two and a half to three miles of travel, making a passage on the route for hundreds of men and horses."

Percy W. Smith Dead.

GUTHRIE (Ok.), Sept. 19.—Percy W. Smith is dead of heart disease, having died while sitting on his front porch and when in apparent good health. He was the County Clerk of Woods County, and served as Private Secretary to Governor Renfrew during the latter's administration.

WILL NOT NEED PRESENT REPAIRS.

The Bulging of the Indiana's Bottom Only Slight.

Caused by Inequality of Support by the Keel Blocks.

British Officers Say It is a Common Occurrence With Modern Ships—Neither the Speed nor Efficiency of the Ship Impaired in the Slightest Degree, Nor Has the Big Gun Sustained Any Injury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt in answer to recently published reports that the battleship Indiana was injured while in the Halifax drydock has made public the following report received from Captain Henry Taylor, commanding the vessel, made shortly after the docking: "I respectfully report that the Indiana got under way yesterday morning at 6:15 and proceeded up the harbor to the Halifax graving dock and entered the slip at noon. I ordered an inspection of the double bottom in order to determine the strain as the blocks took the weight. The dock was dry and no evidence of strain was discovered. At 5:15 it was observed that some buckling had occurred in the double bottoms under the forward thirteen-inch turret and adjacent thereto. The additional shoring which was being placed in position was placed forward, and the double bottoms watched closely to discover if this buckling increased. Careful measurement was made for this purpose under the direction of Naval Constructor Bowles and continued during the night. No increase being discovered, I decided, after consultation with Mr. Bowles, that it was not necessary to let water in to float the ship.

"The principal reason assigned for the strain is the fact that some of the keel blocks are upon rock foundation and others are not, thus causing a slight inequality of support. Mr. Bowles informs me that he does not anticipate any present repairs being necessary on account of the buckling. The buckling is confined to the floor space adjacent to the vertical keel. The maximum of twelve occurs at frame 29, decreasing forward to frame 22, where it ceases, and aft of frame 23, where it ceases again, three of the frames abaft of frame 23 showing very slight defects."

In connection with the report Mr. Roosevelt states that the slight buckling of the Indiana's bottom was of no consequence, as was indicated by the fact that the ship took her place in the squadron immediately after leaving dock and maneuvered as satisfactorily as could be desired.

Mr. Roosevelt has just received this letter from an officer: "I have just been on board the Indiana and asked about the reports that she was damaged at Halifax. When the Columbia was docked about Hampton and a cry was raised, British naval officers not only laughed at it, but thought her Captain badly treated because of the inquiry made and called what happened to the Columbia a common occurrence with them. And they said to me: 'When you have had the experience of docking more modern vessels, you will find the same condition of affairs. As for the Indiana, no strain of any kind is observed and neither the speed nor efficiency of the ship has been affected in the slightest degree. In the same way about the great gun. I find that what has happened is merely what the Bureau of Ordnance has been anticipating—a slight hitting due to the character and quantity of explosive used and the gun has not been injured in the slightest degree.'"

THE NIAGARA ARRIVES.

She Was Not Injured by Running Ashore on the Shoals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Ward line steamer Niagara from South Side Cuban ports, arrived to-day after being ashore in Santiago harbor for over sixty-eight hours. The Niagara left this port August 20th last on her usual trip to the ports of Nassau, Bahamas and on September 9th, on entering the harbor of Santiago she grounded on Colorado Shoals. The Cuban pilot was in charge at the time of the accident.

An attempt was made to back off the shoals, but without success. The vessel remained in an easy position on a muddy and sandy bar for nearly three days. Meanwhile all her cargo was discharged in lighters, also her entire supply of coal and the water in her boilers. Finally, on September 12th, the British steamer Mameluke and a powerful tugboat succeeded in hauling the vessel off the shoals. Captain Crocker and Chief Officer Hethaway made a careful examination of the steamer, and found her uninjured.

AN INVITING FIELD.

Inspector Brunner's Report on Yellow Fever in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In his weekly report to the Marine Hospital Service, Sanitary Inspector Brunner at Havana says that for the week ending September 9th there were 326 deaths, of which 15 were from yellow fever, 29 from enteric or perniciosa fever, 34 from dysentery and 55 from enteritis.

The Inspector says the decline in deaths from yellow fever is only apparent, many deaths from that disease having been placed under the head of enteritis and enteric fever. At the same time there are not as many cases of yellow fever in the military hospital as there were two months ago, the soldiers who are sick being cared for in the hospitals elsewhere. For two weeks, according to their mortality reports no deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the city proper. This condition, he says, does not exist. The enormous death rate from enteritis and

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dysentery, the Inspector says, is a lack of nutritious food, and the deaths from these diseases have not reached as high a water mark. Unless the laws are so amended as to admit certain import food products, nobody but the favored few will be able to obtain nutritious food. Even at the present time, all fresh meats command prices above the reach of the lower classes, while breadstuffs are proportionately high. I have not had sufficient time to push an investigation of the number of cases of beri-beri among the Chinamen here. It is certain that no city can show a more inviting presence to epidemic disease than the City of Havana.

A CABINET CRISIS.

Fears That it May Result in Revoked's Excommunication.

MALDRE, Sept. 19.—Fears are expressed in well informed circles that a Cabinet crisis may result from the controversy of the Bishop of Majorca, Mallorca Islands, who in defiance of the order of the Archbishop, has persisted in his excommunication of Signor J. Reverted, the Spanish Minister of Finance, for taking possession of the church in his diocese.

Several influential prelates approve the course of the Bishop. Their attitude, which is absolutely opposed to that of all the members of the Cabinet, who have appealed to the Pope against the decree, through the papal nuncio, has raised a complicated issue between the ecclesiastical and political authorities.

POOR MARKET FOR YARNS.

Important Strike Among Lancashire Weavers Likely to Occur.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19.—The market for yarns is poor and much overstocked. The outlook is somewhat more promising. There is a fair business with China and with South America. The Levant and India continue to make inquiries, but thus far business with those sections has not been large. The more encouraging crop reports from India, South America and the Levant arouse strong hopes of a better trade at an early date.

The home trade is still interfered with by the large numbers of idle hands, who affect the retail trade unfavorably. An important strike among the weavers of Lancashire is likely to occur soon, as the men are determined to resist the proposed reduction of wages. Advances from the continent show that there is no improvement in either the French or German markets. Manufacturers will be compelled to reduce the price 10 per cent.

WORTH LOOKING AFTER.

The United States Can Build Up a Big Trade With China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The United States Consul at Amoy, China, says in a recent dispatch to the State Department that "the Chinese prefer American cotton fabrics, spinnings, flour, oils, canned goods and meats, and even buy them at higher prices than other importations can be had for."

He says: "There is more amicable feeling existing between the natives and foreigners at Amoy and in the surrounding country than probably exists at any other port in China."

He thinks the rapid increase of trade between the United States and this part of China should command the attention of American merchants and of the United States Government.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Signed by the Embassadors of the Powers and Tewfik Pasha.

ATHENS, Sept. 19.—The conditions of the peace signed yesterday between the Embassadors of the Powers on behalf of Greece and Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, at Tophaner, are universally pronounced by the Greek press to be exceedingly onerous. The organs of M. Delyannis, former Premier, who commands an actual majority in the Boule, violently attack M. Vall and the Cabinet, denouncing them as the real cause of the present misfortunes.

The anti-Delyannis press abuses M. Delyannis as "the evil genius of Greece."

Earthquake in Turkestan.

TASHKAENT (Turkestan, Asiatic Russia), Sept. 19.—A severe earthquake shock occurred last night, and the disturbance was felt through the whole of Turkestan. Several monuments of antiquity were damaged here, and at Samarkand and Ur-Tube. The region of the Turkestan earthquake is filled with monuments of antiquity. Samarkand is regarded with great veneration by the inhabitants of Central Asia. The city possesses the tomb of the "Lame Timur" (vulgarized in Tamerlane), the renowned Oriental conqueror, who was born in 1336 at Kesh, "The Green City," about fifty miles south of Samarkand. Under this celebrated warrior and administrator, who carried his victorious arms on one side from the Volga and the Tigris to the Persian Gulf, and on the other from the Ganges to the Hellespont, it became the capital of one of the largest empires ever known, and the center of Asiatic learning and commerce.

Its beauties were lauded by the poets of Asia. At the height of the city's prosperity it contained no fewer than forty colleges, of which three only remain perfect. But it still has, though everywhere noticeable, here and there, a few decayed, many of the edifices associated with its former glory.

Earthquake in Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 19.—The cantons of Glaris and Grisons were visited to-day by severe earthquake shocks, accompanied by heavy rumbling. The disturbance was so distinct that it was everywhere noticeable, here and there, a few decayed, many of the edifices associated with its former glory.

Price of Food Rising in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The price of all kinds of food is rising steadily, owing to the growing depreciation of silver and of paper currency.

VARIOUS COLUMNS ARE ADVANCING.

They Have Met With No Serious Opposition Yet.

Difficulties of Transportation Are Imminent.

General Jeffreys Reattacks the Village of Damotoga and Drives Out the Enemy—Brilliant Deed of an Afrida Sergeant Saves Captain Ryder's Company—The Queen Sends a Message.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.—Advices from the front show that the various columns are advancing against the Mahomouk from Panjora and Shacakar. As yet they have met with no serious opposition, but the difficulties of transportation in a mountainous and almost pathless country are immense. Another formidable obstacle in the way of rapid movement is the lack of water.

The brigade of General Jeffreys has not joined in the advance. Yesterday it left Camp Anayet with sixteen companies of infantry and four guns in order to reattack the enemy at the village of Damotoga. The enemy made a desperate resistance, but was driven out. The British demolished their covers and captured four hundred mule loads of supplies. As soon as the troops began to retire from the village the enemy reappeared in force. The retirement, however, was effected with great precision, the native troops behaving splendidly. Two Sikhs were killed and six wounded.

It is now known that the enemy's loss during the fight on Thursday last between the Momuds and the second brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood in the valley north of Anayet was very heavy. The tribes engaged did not press the brigade during the retirement, but fresh tribesmen appeared, dashed up the hill under a heavy fire with a supply of cartridges. He arrived just in the nick of time, as the swordsmen of the enemy were already among the Sikhs who were absolutely unable after the heavy climb and hard fighting to continue a successful struggle. Lieutenant Watson was three times wounded while gallantly leading a handful of Buffs, who routed a large body of the enemy, that was trying to storm the village on which General Jeffreys, with his guns, had taken position after missing his main body in the gloom Thursday night.

The Queen has sent the following dispatch with reference to the reverse near Camp Anayet: "I am deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave officers and men. I earnestly desire to be informed as to the condition of all the wounded. The conduct of the troops was most admirable."

MOHAMMADS HAVE SUBMITTED.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 19.—The lower Mohommads south of here have submitted and have agreed to pay a heavy fine and to surrender their arms.

THE USUAL WAY.

British Statesmen's Idea of Conducting Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The officials of the State Department are not disposed to comment on the fur sealing correspondence given out by the British foreign office, and summarized in the London "Times," further than to say that it shows the object sought by the Government of the United States for the past three years has been attained by the agreement of Great Britain to participate in the convention to be held in October.

The British Government has seen fit to limit its part in the conference to an ascertainment of the facts in dispute as to seal life. It was precisely this result which was contemplated by Secretary Gresham when they proposed the creation of a commission of scientists to ascertain whether, under the operation of existing regulations the seals were or were not on the road to extermination. If such a commission should report in favor of the contention of the United States, this Government did not doubt that Great Britain would consent to such modification of the regulations as would save the seals from extermination. The continued refusal of the British Government to consent to such commission and a conference led to the transmission to Ambassador Hay of