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SANTO DOMINGO QUIET

WENCESLAO FIGUERO HAS BEEN INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT.

New Cabinet Announced—Heureaux's Assassins Hiding in the Mountains—Jiminez Near Quiebras.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 1.—Vice President Wenceslao Figuero, as a result of the assassination of President Heureaux July 26, has taken charge of the government of Santo Domingo as President and has formed a Cabinet as follows: Minister of the interior, F. D. Morales; war and marine, Tilo Palino; foreign affairs, E. Henriquez; finance, J. de J. Alvarez; justice, Sebastian Valverde; agriculture, T. Cordero Bido; posts and telegraph, Jaime R. Vidal; subsecretary of the interior, Braulio Alvarez; subsecretary of justice, Pedro T. Perez. The country is quiet and no fears of disturbances are entertained.

The latest story of the assassination of President Heureaux received here agrees with the previously published accounts in nearly all particulars. According to advices just at hand, President Heureaux was with the administrator of finances in Moca, when a beggar presented himself and requested a gratuity. The President went to the door of the house in answer to the appeal of the mendicant, but he had no sooner made his appearance than a shot was fired, wounding him. Despite his wound General Heureaux started towards the street, firing his revolver as he advanced. Six shots were fired, all taking effect in the President's body. His death was instantaneous. The assassins escaped and have not yet been found.

President Figuereo has issued a manifesto outlining his programme of government. It is expected that a general amnesty will be proclaimed.

The United States gunboat Machias arrived here from Porto Rico yesterday.

This place was visited during the afternoon of July 27 by a severe tornado, which blew at the rate of forty miles an hour. Three coasting vessels loaded with produce and anchored in the outer harbor were wrecked and about fifteen men perished. The damage done ashore was not of much importance.

Pursuing the Assassins.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 1.—The assassins of President Heureaux and their friends are in the mountainous district about twenty-five miles northward of Moca. Senor Don Cordero, late minister of the interior, has taken the field against them with 400 men.

The acting President, Wenceslao Figuereo, in view of the anxiety of the commercial classes over the depreciated paper currency, has promised to retire much of the issue and asks that the business men be patient.

It is suspected that Jiminez is in the neighborhood of Quiebras. News from Moca and Santiago indicate a calmer feeling today.

SENOR GRULLON SPEAKS.

He Says the Assassination Was the Signal for an Uprising.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Senor Adriano Grullon, of the firm of Huttlinger & Vivig, of New York, the representatives in the United States of the Santo Domingo revolutionists and formerly business partners of Senor Jiminez, the leader of the insurrection, to-night made public the following statement of the reasons for the recent assassination of President Heureaux:

"The assassination of President Heureaux was not an act of revenge for the murder of Caceres's father, but the signal for commencement of the uprising against the existing government there. Caceres is a cousin of General Horacio Vasquez, and was with him at the time of the shooting. General Vasquez is a member of one of the best families of Moca and was for some years a partner in the house of Cosmo & Batile, a firm well known there and former agents of the Clyde Steamship Company."

"Neither Mr. Caceres nor General Vasquez can be considered common assassins, as their motives were not personal, but patriotic. They attacked the President in broad daylight in an open space and not from an ambush of any kind nor even in the dark, althouugh their little party was outnumbered two to one by the President and his body guard.

"For fourteen years Heureaux has held power by a system of terrorizing. Citizens were sent to prison without the slightest process of law and more than three hundred were clandestinely shot without any trial whatever or without even being given a reason for their incarceration.

"There has been no legal election of any kind since 1889, and then in order to secure his retention in power Heureaux had to count more votes from the interior provinces than there were actual inhabitants, including men, women and children. As the result of this the opposition party, whose candidate was Moya, appealed to arms, but after a long struggle was defeated. Since that time very few reputable citizens have taken part in the elections, knowing them to be a farce.

"The constitution of Santo Domingo, in common with most South and Central American countries, provides that no one shall hold office for more than one term in succession, but this the late President overruled. There is no such thing as a free press in that country; no paper dares publish anything unless favorable to the existing regime. Even here in New York the Dominicans who are residents dare not give information regarding the politics of their country, fearing that their relatives and interests there would suffer.

"During the war between the United States and Spain Heureaux showed his sympathy for Spain in many acts, and put every difficulty possible in the way of Americans and Cubans. His efforts on the side of Spain were so marked and of such assistance to that country that they resulted in the Queen of Spain recognizing them to the extent of a decoration which she sent to him. He used every effort to discredit the insurrectionists by proclaiming that Jiminez intended to sell the country to the Yankees, and that if this were done and they fell into the hands of the United States they would be treated like slaves. This naturally gained some credence among the ignorant people of the island, the number of which has steadily increased because of Heureaux's policy to discourage education of every sort. He deliberately closed the only high school in the island and drove away Eugenio Hostos, a renowned educator and the founder of the high school.

"Mr. Jiminez desires the most friendly relations with the United States, and there is not the slightest fear that the insurrectionists will interfere in any way with the property of foreigners on the island. Mr. Jiminez and General Gomez are warm personal friends. In fact, both reside in the same house in Havana.

"As Heureaux was an usurper, the Vice President is equally so, but bloodshed and insurrection would cease at once if the latter would announce that a legal public election would take place on Aug. 16, which is the independence day of the country.

"The entire country is aroused to the necessity of a change of government where life is secure, and it recognizes that the former Vice President and the present pretending President is but one of the accomplices of Heureaux, and as such has no confidence in him."

Will Be Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The State Department will not delay in recognizing the new government set up by Figuero in Santo Domingo, but as soon as United States Minister Powell notifies the department that the Vice President has assumed the presidency and is at the head of a de facto government the minister will be instructed to extend the formal recognition of the United States government. The Machias is due at Santo Domingo city to-day.

CUBAN RECONCENTRADOS

MISS CLARA BARTON TELLS WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THEM.

Fifty Thousand Children Orphaned as a Result of Weyler's Policy—Many Small Asylums.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—An article by Miss Clara Barton on the subject of the Cuban reconcentrados will be contained in the next number of the Independent. Miss Barton says that there are now in Cuba 50,000 destitute orphan children of reconcentrados who have in the last few years died of starvation and want. These children are scattered throughout nearly every city and town of sufficient size and importance to receive the driven-out country people. They are not children of low or doubtful origin; many are of the best Cuban families. The reconcentrados were largely the country people of property farmers and small planters. Miss Barton says:

"The Cubans are not responsible for the destitution of these children. When the starving reconcentrados were driven into the towns the residents divided food and clothing with them and then divided again and again, but there was a point at which they had to stop giving. Only for the Cuban rations distributed by our army it would be a sorry outlook for these helpless little ones. They range in number from thirty to seventy-five and even one hundred in the various towns, utterly homeless, and no one has the least personal interest in them or responsibility for them. The townspeople still do what they can, but their main dependence is begging from the passengers of every passing train.

"To one who knows only ordinary conditions of poverty and destitution the aspect of these children as found is often terrifying. It was a subject for both humane and medical study, and together the Red Cross surgeons and trained nurses thought out and wrought out a system which, simply followed out as now being pursued, we believe will in less than six months transform these thousands of hapless renegades into clean, wholesome, well-ordered children learning to work, to read and to forget the dreadful lives of pain, want and woe they went through.

"The system is this: Finding it impossible to take the time to attempt to follow the customary methods of making up large asylums in the great cities, as the conditions of these children meant life and death to themselves and to others, it was decided to gather them up just as they are, making smaller asylums of the plainest and simplest kind, interesting the authorities and the people of the city at all times in the movement, securing their full co-operation, providing for all wants and making it possible for the people of the towns to look after them as their own without continued care and oversight. The women regard the asylums as something quite their own. In nearly every large town a young ladies' club is formed, from which two go each day to assist and to teach the children. This practice commenced with the young ladies' club of Catalina, which body of twenty had held itself intact through all the terrible years of the war. These young ladies volunteered at once to help take care of the children, proffering their continuous daily service in the asylums."

MOURNERS INJURED.

Two Carriages Struck by a Traction Car and Nine People Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Two carriages filled with mourners in the funeral cortege of Mrs. Harry Smith was struck to-day by a Consolidated Traction car on Fifth avenue and nine persons were severely hurt. Those hurt the worst are: Rev. J. H. Fitzwilliams and two daughters; Dr. Fawcett, undertaker, and James Flannery and Driver James O'Brien. None of the injured are fatally hurt, but suffer from bad cuts and bruises. As the funeral procession was proceeding eastward the car was coming west at a good rate of speed. The first two carriages endeavored to get out of the track, but were impeded by a heavy truck blockade. The car struck the carriages broadside, demolishing them and throwing O'Brien a distance of thirty feet against a fence, where he lay unconscious until picked up. The other victims were thrown about in all directions.

Gift to Elks.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 1.—Mrs. E. B. Crocker has conveyed as a gift to the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks her mansion in this city, which, with the surrounding grounds, is valued at $50,000. The property is the old home of E. B. Crocker, brother of Charles Crocker. It is understood the gift is absolute and the only requirement is that the mansion and grounds shall be kept in good condition.

SPREAD OF THE FEVER

THREE CASES OF YELLOW JACK IN THE TOWN OF PHOEBUS.

Policeman Who Thought He Had Jaundice Found to Be Suffering from the Southern Pest.

ONE DEATH AT HAMPTON

AND THREE MORE OLD SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY THE DISEASE.

Reports Received by the Authorities at Washington—Soldiers to Be Moved to New Quarters.

HAMPTON, Va., Aug. 1.—The most important development of the day in the yellow fever situation was the discovery of three cases in the town of Phoebus, adjoining the Soldiers' Home. Policeman Joseph Mastin is one of the victims, and the most remarkable feature of his case is the fact that he believed he had yellow jaundice. While walking about the streets to-day he was seen by Surgeon White, of the Marine Hospital Service, stationed at Hampton, who at once pronounced the disease yellow fever. Dr. White ordered Policeman Mastin to return to his home, which was promptly quarantined. The other two victims are old soldiers, who were found in a saloon. They were sent to the hospital at the home. These are the only cases that have been reported at Phoebus, although many rumors regarding the outbreak there have been in circulation. The report that two negroes died there to-day is erroneous. Hampton this morning quarantined against Phoebus. Business there has been almost entirely suspended, and it is practically dead here. The leading hotels closed to-day, and merchants are discharging their clerks. Arrangements have been made for the steamer Hampton Roads to run to Norfolk and Newport News to bring provisions for this town and the Soldiers' Home.

Precautions at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 1. — Yellow fever appeared to-day at Phoebus, a little town almost adjoining Hampton. The scourge appeared among the negroes, and six cases and two deaths were reported.

There is no change in the local situation except that the fever authorities have redoubled their diligence to prevent the fever spreading to this city from Hampton or elsewhere. The mayor, chief of police and patrolmen are doing eighteen hours' duty daily, and special officers, inspectors and physicians are working day and night perfecting the quarantine against Hampton and neighboring points in the peninsula.

Mayor Johnston to-day received a dispatch from Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, placing Grant island at the disposal of this city and Portsmouth, and it will be used as a detention camp if necessary. Mayor Johnston called up Governor Tyler and asked him to urge upon Secretary of War Root to send all inmates of the home whose removal was regarded as prudent to some point North, to remain until the disease has been stamped out. The governor promised to give the suggestion immediate attention.

Fishermen and oyster tongers who have been operating in the vicinity of the infected districts are not allowed to come near the shore. Several were driven back to-day by the river and harbor patrol.

Dr. Lynch, a yellow fever expert, has been appointed assistant quarantine officer, and is giving close attention to trains and shipping. He has systematized matters and is doing effective work.

Situation at Newport.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 1.—The preliminary excitement over the existence of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home has been allayed to a great extent, notwithstanding the unfavorable report from Phoebus. Some people left the city to-day on account of the situation, but the exodus was nothing like that yesterday. The stopping of all coastwise, bay and river boats from landing here on account of quarantine regulations adopted by other cities at which these vessels touch, has materially impaired local shipping and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will to-morrow transfer to Richmond a number of the clerks employed by that company on account of small amount of freight being handled here. While the shipyard is handicapped to some extent the number of its employes who have left the city or who are quarantined at their homes in Hampton is not sufficient to seriously retard work at the plant.

AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Three New Cases and One Death Reported Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—"Three new cases of yellow fever in the soldiers' home at Hampton and one death" is the official report received to-night by Surgeon General Wyman from Dr. Wasdin, the yellow fever expert on duty at the institution. Added to Dr. Wasdin's figures sent to Dr. Wyman yesterday this makes, up to date, forty cases in all which have occurred at the home, of which eight have proved fatal. Surgeon White to-day telegraphed Dr. Wyman that in his opinion there was little doubt there had been some fever infection in the neighboring village of Phoebus, but the surgeon general said to-night that this dispatch had not been followed by any evidence of a positive case at that place. Should the fever develop there, however, no surprise will be felt, in view of the proximity of the place to the soldiers' home and the mixing of the inmates of the institution with the people of Phoebus. Its appearance at Phoebus, Dr. Wyman thinks, under these circumstances would be simply a coincidence.

The opinion was expressed to-night that the situation continues encouraging, inasmuch as the disease has been kept within its original bounds. None of the near-by towns other than Phoebus has reported the appearance of infection or suspicious cases. The people for miles around the home are very much alarmed, but are quiet. No restrictions have been placed on the departure of the several hundred visitors at Old Point Comfort, but Dr. Pettus, who has absolute charge of affairs there, will exercise careful supervision of those who may leave, so as to avoid danger of their communicating the disease. This will apply also to the soldiers now stationed on the government reservation there and who have been ordered to proceed to Battery Point, Del. Word reached the surgeon general today that arrangements had been made for the transportation of these men through the army quartermaster at Philadelphia. They will be taken by boat to Cape Charles and thence by train to their destination. Battery Point is an isolated place, and Dr. Wyman has no fear that the soldiers will carry any infection with them.

The surgeon general continues his precautions to prevent the spread of the disease and is dispatching additional help to the surgeons now on the ground. Dr. Wertenbaker will remain at Newport News for the present and will supervise matters along the line of the railroad between that city and Richmond. Hospital Steward Kolb, who is a yellow fever immune now at Norfolk, has been directed to report to Dr. White and render what service he may be called on to perform. Dr. White will remain in charge at Hampton, though he is not to visit the home, as his immunity from the disease is doubtful. Surgeon Fricks, now at the South Atlantic quarantine station, has been ordered to Norfolk, and Past Assistant Surgeon Stimpson, now at St. Louis, has been directed to report at Old Point. Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of mail matter sent by the inmates of the home to their friends.

Two suspect veterans, who have been at the Hampton home, have been detained by the local authorities in this city, but they appear to be all right and no alarm is felt over their presence in Washington.

The old soldier who is supposed to be responsible for the importation of the fever from Cuba to Hampton has not yet been apprehended, although several inmates of the home have been recognized and detained at various points. It is said by the marine hospital authorities that there is but little danger of the further spread of the disease by the soldier in question. He had not developed the fever himself when he left the home.

General Corbin transmitted to Dr. Wyman an order from General Miles to General Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, saying that hereafter no vessels should tie up at Fort Monroe wharf unless under the order of Surgeon Pettus, the marine hospital officer in charge of the quarantine there. The acting secretary of the treasury has transmitted a request to the secretary of war to notify the officer commanding at Fort Monroe that all quarantine measures for the enforcement of the treasury regulations there are in the hands of Surgeon Pettus.

It was stated at the office of the Marine Hospital Service to-day that there were not more than 200 or 300 people left at Old Point. Special trains will be run there at such intervals as may be necessary to remove the inhabitants, subject to such inspection and detention as may be deemed necessary at Richmond.

Surgeon General Van Reipen, of the navy, received word during the day that a guard of a dozen marines had been sent from the naval barracks at Norfolk to the naval hospital, located between Norfolk and Portsmouth, to see that persons might not land from craft coming up the Elizabeth river from the fever district.

Refugees at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—The last refugee train from the infected district reached here over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to-night, bringing 300 passengers from Old Point, Buck Roe Beach and other resorts. There is no alarm in Richmond, but rigid sanitation will be enforced.

AN ISLAND PARADISE

CAPT. W. H. ELLIOTT PAINTS A ROSY PICTURE OF PORTO RICO.

Says It Is the Most Beautiful and Fertile Country He Ever Saw—Awakening from Spanish Lethargy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. W. H. Elliott, of New Castle, director general of posts of Porto Rico, who has been in Washington several days consulting with First Assistant Postmaster General Heath relative to postal affairs in the island, left this afternoon for his home in Indiana. Captain Elliott will return to Porto Rico with his family about Sept. 1. He speaks most enthusiastically of this new possession of the United States. To a Journal correspondent he said: "The island physically is one of the most beautiful it has ever been my privilege to see. It is composed of ranges of mountains which run east and west, hiding beautiful valleys and picturesque canyons. The soil is fertile to the peaks of the mountain tops, but, under Spanish rule, I am told, agriculture has been sadly neglected. Under Spanish rule the only thing that was permitted in the way of cultivation was coffee, sugar and tobacco. The country will produce anything that grows, and fruits of all kinds thrive to a wonderful degree. The country is full of wild oranges that have a superior flavor, and the pears and the pine apples are all just a little better than anything I know of. Porto Rico, in my estimation, is destined to become the great fruit-supply country for the United States; all that is needed is cultivation, and the people are waking up to that every day.

"There are two classes of people on the island, one is Spaniards and the other Porto Ricans. The latter are mixed Spanish and Indian and Spanish and negro, but the former predominate, and are easily distinguished by their long, straight hair and aqueline features. The Porto Ricans are delighted with the change which puts them under American rule, and the Spaniards are submitting gracefully. There is one great trouble due to the protest of the Spaniards against the treatment we accord the Porto Ricans. They are regarded as free and independent, and the Spaniards do not like this, since they have been holding them for years in subjection and robbing them freely, but they are realizing now that they cannot treat the natives as slaves.

"I traveled all over the island, met all the alcaldes and the leading citizens, and everywhere met with the most generous hospitality. The island is suffering now from depressed commercial conditions. You see, the laws have not been changed, and they have always been a hardship. The establishment of provisional courts by the United States authorities have worked much good and are a decided innovation. The coffee planters have had a hard time this year. The coffee grown on the island has heretofore commanded an extra price in Europe, but Spain has entirely cut off this market by an exorbitant tariff. The sugar crop has been a considerable help on account of the good prices, and next year's crop will be a big one. You see business has been languishing for years under Spanish rule, but I can see evidences of a general awakening. Take the tobacco crop for illustration. The finest tobacco in the world is grown on the island, but Spain compelled all its producers to ship the half-cured leaves to Cuba, where the cigars were manufactured. No cigars were permitted to be manufactured in Porto Rico, and this is but another evidence of how the islanders were tyrannized."

Y. P. C. U. CONVENTION.

A United Presbyterian Association to Meet This Evening.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—The tenth anniversary convention of the Young People's Christian Union will begin its sessions in Duquesne Garden at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. Arrangements have been completed and the various subcommittees have their work well in hand. The work involved in arranging the details of the convention has been enormous, has consumed much time and been attended with much expense, but nothing has been allowed to interfere with the completeness of the arrangements and at no previous convention of the union have they been more perfect.

The Christian Union is the recognized young people's association of the United Presbyterian Church. It is under denominational control, and is the first denominational society to be organized. Rev. J. S. Moffatt, of Chester, S. C., president of the convention, will preside until the election of a successor, which will take place Thursday morning. The attendance at the convention will exceed that at any former convention. About 5,000 delegates are expected from a distance, and the number may greatly exceed that. Those coming from within a radius of fifty miles of the city will swell the attendance to enormous proportions. Quite a number of delegates have arrived already, but the rush will begin in the morning. Among the delegations that arrived to-night are those from Monmouth, Ill., Xenia, O., Richmond, Ind., New York, Yorkville, Pa., Reynoldton, Pa., Muncie and Indianapolis, Ind.

Christian Workers' Conference.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The general conference of Christian workers, the largest of the three conferences, which are held here every summer, was opened here this evening and will continue throughout until Aug. 21. Able ministers from England, who are already popular with the Northfield audiences, have been secured by Mr. Moody, including Rev. F. B. Mayer, of London; Rev. G. F. Campbell Morgan, who, except Mr. Moody, has been considered the most popular speaker at Northfield the last two years; Rev. S. A. Selwyn, of Bournemouth, England, and Rev. Dr. F. G. Cunningham, of Edinburgh. Among the American speakers will be A. P. Pierson, Rev. Dr. H. C. Mable, of Boston, and Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago. John Willis Baer, secretary of the Y. P. S. C. E., will conduct a Christian Endeavor conference, at which Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark and Rev. Mr. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will speak.

Money for a New Gymnasium.

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 1.—The money for the new gymnasium at the Phillips-Andover Academy, $50,000, has been raised. C. D. Borden, of New York, class of 1860, gave $20,000.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

YAQUIS ON THE WARPATH

SEVERAL PEOPLE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED NEAR ORTIZ.

Inhabitants of Towns In and Near the Yaqui Valley Terror Stricken—Mexicans to Blame.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Ortiz, Mex., says: Any doubt that the Yaquis are on the warpath in earnest was dispelled to-day when news reached here that several Americans had been killed in pueblos or towns in the Yaqui river valley, east and southeast of this station. The courier who came in with the news of the slaughter declares that he saw a desperate fight at a point forty miles southeast of Ortiz and that he has positive evidence that J. F. Remley, a merchant of Hermosilo, and E. Miller, a photographer, in his employ, were among the killed. Remley was one of the best known Americans in Sonora. The inhabitants of the towns in and near the Yaqui valley are in a state of terror. General Torres, commander of the first military zone, which includes Sonora, Sinaloa and lower California, who was in the field with the Twelfth regiment, is reported among the slain. No information is obtainable as yet of the number of fighting Indians under arms, but if the outbreak is of the proportions of the war ended in 1897, the number may be placed at between three and four thousand. This outbreak is a surprise to the state and army officials. It is impossible to secure accurate figures as to the total number killed to date, but the estimate at fifty on each side is not considered excessive.

Worried by Mexicans.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—W. W. Marshall a business man of this city, who is well acquainted with the Yaqui river valley in Mexico, has just returned from that region. He says the Indians live on land granted them by the Mexican government at the close of the ten years' war in 1897. These lands, he states, are constantly being encroached on by Mexicans, and this, in connection with the excitement aroused by vigorous dancing which was going on, when he left there, had led to the outbreak. There are five military posts in the lower valley which were garrisoned by about 1,500 troops when Mr. Marshall was there two weeks ago. Quite a number of Americans live in two of these towns, but Mr. Marshall does not think they will be harmed, as the Indians are very friendly to Americans. Fully 2,500 Indians are on the warpath, and as they are splendid fighters and well armed, Mr. Marshall says the present Meixcan force in their country is no match for them. Reinforcements are on the way there, however.

DEWEY BELITTLED.

Protest by a Boston Alderman Against Entertaining the Hero.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Board of Aldermen to-day passed an order requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sum sufficient for extending the hospitality of the city of Boston to Admiral Dewey. Alderman Michael Brick, Democrat, forcibly opposed the measure. He said, in explaining his position: "I do not think that we should throw ourselves into a state of adulation of a hero because he has won a battle. It hardly strikes me that the admiral is to be put in the same category with Grant, Sherman and other great military heroes. I do not, however, wish to discredit him in the least, but I do protest against making him a second Boulanger in America."

Dewey Incorrectly Quoted.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily News and the Standard this morning print Vienna dispatches saying that "people who had intercourse with Admiral Dewey are convinced of the incorrectness of the interview recently printed in New York papers, in which the admiral was made to say: 'Our next war will be with Germany.' They say that Admiral Dewey not only said nothing pointing to strained relations between the United States and Germany, but even denied that Captain Coghlan's words could possibly have been based on anything which he (Dewey) had said, as Captain Coghlan had never been in his company. On the other hand Admiral Dewey does not conceal the displeasure he feels over the arrogant conduct of the Germans in Manila."

The Olympia Sails for Naples.

TRIESTE, Aug. 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia started for Naples at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR A COALING STATION.

United States Reported to Have Purchased a Chilean Island.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: "According to advices from Magellan straits the American minister at Santiago, Chile, has purchased various islands of the Wellington archipelago with the object of establishing coaling stations."

A special to the Herald from Washington says: "The Navy Department has long desired a coaling station on the west coast of Chile, and it is thought not improbable that our minister to Chile may be conducting negotiations with a view to securing a coaling station in that locality, but action by Congress will be necessary before it can be acquired. Welling Island is in longitude 49 degrees south, very near the coast of Chile. It is 138 miles long and thirty-five miles wide."

POISONED HER CHILDREN.

Mother Kills Her Little Girls and Takes Morphine Herself.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Mary Stevenson, of 206 Clinton street, this afternoon poisoned her two children, Emma, aged three, and Ella, aged six, with morphine and took a dose of the drug herself. Both of the girls are dead and the mother is at Harper Hospital with very small chances of surviving. Mrs. Stevenson was in straitened circumstances, and despondency over this is supposed to have been her reason for killing her babies and attempting suicide. Her husband, who is a pattern maker, left her some time ago and went to Chicago to work. Since his absence she has been unsuccessfully trying to get work and living meanwhile at an uncle's.

Later—At 12:15 to-night Mrs. Stevenson died at Harper Hospital, despite the efforts of physicians to overcome the effects of the morphine.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN WILLS.

Col. Ingersoll Thought the Law Should Settle Estates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A man who is closely connected with the late Robert G. Ingersoll's family says that no will of Colonel Ingersoll has been found and that nobody who knew the colonel thought there was one. "The colonel did not believe in wills," he said. "All who knew him well have heard him say so frequently. His theory was that a man's estate should be settled and distributed by the machinery of the law constructed for that purpose."

"Do you know whether he ever expressed any wishes about the disposition of his estate?"

"No; it is very improbable that he did. I don't think he ever thought much about that subject. He considered the law fair and was willing to trust it."

As to what Colonel Ingersoll left, the man said he did not believe anybody knew yet. He thought it extremely unlikely that the family had made any investigations.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Friend, a word with you! If you are troubled with any skin diseases or other cutaneous irritation, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Do likewise if your complexion is pimpled, blotched or sallow. You won't regret it. Sold by druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker dye, black or brown, 50c.

STOP YOUR HAIR

From falling, clear the scalp and hair of crusts and scales, allay itching and irritation, and destroy hair eaters by warm shampoos with

Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin and scalp purifying and beautifying soap in the world as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath and nursery.

For Golf Rash heat rash, inflammations, irritations, chafings, undue or offensive perspiration, and other sanative uses, nothing so cooling, soothing, purifying and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP. For the Hands, soak them on retiring in hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP, dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA OINTMENT. Wear old gloves with finger tips cut off during the night.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP 25 cents; CUTICURA OINTMENT 50 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Hair," free.

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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Northern Assurance Company

On the 30th Day of June, 1899.

It is located at the Monadnock Block, Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

G. H. LERMIT, Manager. Office, Western Department.

The amount of its capital is	$15,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	1,000,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons		$92,336.86
Real estate unincumbered		115,000.00
Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of various per centages, as per schedule filed, market value		2,152,996.57
Debts otherwise secured		16,355.00
Debts for premiums		170,861.81
Total assets		$2,518,097.82
LIABILITIES.		
Amount owing and not due, to banks or other creditors		$19,382.41
Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due	$25,480.27	
Losses unadjusted	86,924.40	
	$112,404.67	
Less reinsurance	5,921.86—	106,673.81
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks		921,984.32
Total liabilities		$1,048,320.54

The greatest amount in any one risk, $25,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1899, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 29th day of July, 1899. [SEAL.] W. H. HART, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Spring Garden Insurance Company

On the 30th Day of June, 1899.

It is located at 431 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES ROBERTS, President. CLARENA E. PORTER, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is	$400,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	400,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons		$40,172.08
Real estate unincumbered		276,800.00
Stocks and bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value		929,377.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance		139,400.00
Debts otherwise secured		5,044.42
Debts for premiums		125,710.22
All other securities		64,600.00
Total assets		$1,581,103.72
LIABILITIES.		
Losses adjusted and not due		$1,069.46
Losses unadjusted		30,995.66
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof		9,159.00
All other claims against the company		69,175.48
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks		899,063.11
Total liabilities		$1,029,462.65

The greatest amount in any one risk, $15,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1899, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 31st day of July, 1899. W. H. HART, Auditor of State.

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