THE FIGHT AT YAUCO.

GENERAL GARRETSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT MADE PUBLIC.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The War Department to-night made public the official report by Brigadier-General G. A. Garretson of the action on Yauco Road, in Porto Rico, on July 25, in which his brigade was engaged. The report is as follows:

The brigade landed at Guanica, on July 25, at about 11 to 12 a. m. During the afternoon of that day I made a reconnoissance with two of my staff officers and Major W. C. Hayes, of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, of the roads and trails leading out of the valley in which the camp was situated. This valley runs nearly north and south, and is about a mile wide. There are mountains on either side, about four hundred feet high. About three miles from the camp is a low range of hills, varying from fifty to one hundred feet high, running at right angles with the valley. Narrow alleys debouch to the northeast and west. Along the latter runs the road to Sabana Grande and St. German. Along the northeastern valley runs the road to Yauco.

As the enemy were reported at these places by the inhabitants of the valley the roads were carefully reconnoitred, and the body of the enemy was discovered at the Hacienda Santa Decidera of Antonio Mariana, at about 4 p. m. This hacienda is situated nearly in the centre of an oval plain about one mile by one and a half miles in diameter, surrounded for the most part by low hills, and separated by the hill above mentioned from the Valley of Guanica. The distance between the two plains mentioned, measured through the base of the mountain, is about 1,400 yards. The Yauco River runs through the Plain of Hacienda, the Valley of Guanica and through the narrow valley connecting them. This narrow valley, constituting a defile, was the scene of the early action. A banana field lies on the east side of the road, and the hill is covered with chaparral to the west. The small hill on which the house of Ventura Quinones is situated affords a view of the hacienda. Here and along the road outposts, consisting of one company of the 6th Illinois, were posted.

BEGINNING OF THE ACTION.

At about 6 p. m. a report was sent in from this outpost that the enemy in considerable numbers had been observed. I sent out two companies of the 6th Massachusetts as a reserve. During the night the enemy opened fire on the outposts, and their commander sent in a report, which arrived at camp at 2 a. m., July 26, that an attack on the outposts was expected at 3 a. m. I, with my staff and Major W. C. Hayes, 1st Ohio Cavalry, and five companies of the 6th Massachusetts, left camp for the outposts on the Yauco Road. The command arrived there shortly before daylight, at about 4:30 o'clock. From the reports of the outposts the enemy were supposed to be in the field to the right of the road to Yauco. Packs were thrown off and the command formed for attack. The company of the 6th Illinois remained on the hill on which the house of Ventura Quinones is situated, and protected our right flank. The remaining companies were collected, two as support and three as reserve. After advancing to within two hundred yards of the plain of the hacienda, Santa Decidera, the advance guard of our attacking force was discovered by the enemy, who opened fire from a position on the hill to the west. The north and east slopes of this hill intersect each other, forming a solid angle. It was along this angle that the enemy were posted. Their reserve, posted in a road leading from the hacienda to the east, also opened a strong fire. A body of the enemy moved against the company on our right, Company G, 6th Illinois, stationed on the hill of Ventura Quinones. This company had intrenched themselves during the night, and after repulsing the attacking force directed their fire against the enemy on the hill to the west.

The conformation of the ground was such that the fire of the enemy's reserve and party on the left was effective in the seemingly secure hollow in which our reserves were posted. The heavy volume of fire, the noise of shots striking the trees and on the ground, and the wounding of two men among the reserves caused a momentary confusion among the troops. They were quickly rallied and placed under cover. The fire of the advance party and supports was directed against the party of the enemy on the hill, and temporarily silenced their fire in that direction.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

Our advance guard of two companies, ignoring the enemy on the hill, then deployed mainly to the right of the road and were led with quick and accurate military judgment and great personal gallantry by Lieutenant Langhorne, of the 1st Cavalry, against the reserves of the enemy. The supports and one company of the reserves, under the direction of Captain L. G. Berry, charged against the party on the west of the hill, through the barbed-wire fence and chapparal. The reserves were deployed along the barbed-wire fence running at right angles to the road, conducted through the fence and brought up in the rear and to the left of the attacking party, conducted by Lieutenant B. Ames, of the 6th Massachusetts. The enemy were driven from the hill and retired to the valleys, disappearing behind the hacienda. The reserves of the enemy ceased firing and retired. It was supposed that they had retired to the hacienda, as this house was surrounded on the sides with loopholed walls. The troops on the hill were collected along the road. A reserve of three companies was established at the intersection of the road to Yauco. The two companies in advance, which were deployed, wheeled to the left and advanced through the cornfield on our right. The remainder of the command deployed and advanced to the hacienda, enveloping it on the left. It was then discovered that the enemy had retired from the hacienda in the direction of Yauco along cleverly concealed lines of retreat.

As the object of the expedition was considered accomplished, and in obedience to instructions received from Major-General Miles, no further pursuit was undertaken. The battalion of recruits of the Regular Army under Captain Hubert reported for orders, having heard the firing, but they were not needed and were returned to camp.

The force of the enemy engaged in the battle consisted of Battalion 25 Patria of the Spanish Army and some volunteers, in all about 600 or 700 men.

The casualties on our side were four slightly wounded. After the occupation of Yauco the casualties of the enemy were found to have been one lieutenant and one cornet killed, eighteen seriously and thirty-two slightly wounded.

After the confusion resulting from the first unexpected fire the conduct of the troops was excellent. They were speedily rallied, and afterward obeyed orders given through my staff officers without hesitation.

The following officers of the command are respectfully commended for gallantry and coolness under fire: Major C. K. Darling, 6th Massachusetts Volunteers; Captain E. J. Gihon, 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, who was painfully wounded early in the action, and remained in command of his company until it reached camp; Captain L. G. Berry, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers (first lieutenant, 7th United States Artillery); Lieutenant G. T. Langhorne, 1st United States Cavalry (aid); Lieutenant G. H. Wright, 8th Ohio Volunteers; Major W. C. Hayes, 1st Ohio Cavalry, acting aid; and Major George W. Crile, brigade surgeon, and Major Frank Anthony, 6th Illinois Volunteers, who were present under fire with hospital attendants and rendered necessary aid to the wounded.

GEN. BROOKE REPORTS THREE DEATHS.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day:

Ponce, September 24, 1898.

Adjutant-General, Washington.

Deaths to-day, three—Private Clair N. Clair F. Coburn, Company E, 3d Illinois, typhoid; Corporal Charles P. Barnes, Company E, 16th Pennsylvania, gunshot wound, and Private James H. Conta, Company G, 4th Ohio, pulmonary tuberculosis. BROOKE, Major-General.

REDUCING THE NAVAL AUXILIARY FORCE.

FEW OF THE VESSELS NOW IN USE LIKELY TO BE RETAINED.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Special Board headed by Commodore Higginson, charged by the Navy Department with the inspection of the auxiliary vessels, with a view to reporting on the proper disposition of them, has just submitted its report to Acting Secretary Allen. The Board finds that nearly all the auxiliary vessels, serviceable as they were in the pressing emergency created by the war, are unfitted for regular naval use. They are in every case lacking in one or more features of construction regarded as absolutely essential in an effective naval vessel, the principal and most common defect being a lack of properly proportioned water-tight bulkheads, and another being the impossibility of properly protecting the exposed machinery. If the opinion of the Board prevails few will be retained in the naval service after the conclusion of peace.

SHELL STRUCK SILVER PUNCHBOWL.

BATTLE-SHIP INDIANA'S PRECIOUS MEMENTO OF THE SANTIAGO FIGHT.

Tiffany & Co. are at work on the silver punchbowl of the battle-ship Indiana, appropriately inscribing a dent made by a five-pound fragment of a Spanish shell in the battle of Santiago, and mounting the piece of steel on the bowl.

The battle-scarred memento, which is of solid sterling silver and a part of the service presented to the battle-ship by the State of Indiana, is in no way injured from the standpoint of utility, and will still hold its four gallons of punch. The dent made by the shell is on the rim and right where the seal of Indiana formed the centre of a rich portion of the decoration. In the minds of the battle-ship's officers the bowl is worth some thousand or more times its original value since its contact with the piece of shell. The following inscription will be placed upon the inside of the bowl, over the indented part, to be engraved or etched:

"Made by a fragment of a mortar shell fired from the Socapa Battery, Santiago de Cuba, which burst in the wardroom of the U. S. Battle-ship Indiana, midnight, July 4, 1898."

SOUVENIR OF SANTIAGO NAVAL BATTLE.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The most beautiful of all the souvenirs of the great naval battle of July 3, off Santiago, reached the Navy Department today from Captain Converse, commanding the Montgomery at Guantanamo. It is a bronze bust of Christopher Columbus, taken from the flagship Cristobal Colon, which lies below the surface of the ocean twenty miles from Santiago. The Navy Department has offered to place in charge of the Smithsonian Museum, until proper disposition can be made of them, all the relics recovered from the wrecks except the captured flags, which must go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, so this bust will be sent to make a nucleus for what probably will prove to be one of the most interesting collections in the museum.

ALGER AT ANNISTON AND ATLANTA.

HE AND HIS PARTY VISIT CAMP SHIPP AND THE FORT M'PHERSON HOSPITAL.

Anniston, Ala., Sept. 24.—Secretary Alger, Surgeon-General Sternberg and Quartermaster-General Ludington were to-day shown Camp Shipp and the Army stationed here by General Royal T. Frank, in charge of the camp. The stay of the party in Anniston was short, but the time was well improved.

General Frank gave a review of the troops, after which the hospitals were inspected. There are few sick men here, and General Frank was complimented on the healthfulness of the camp. The party went from here on a special train at 10 o'clock to Atlanta.

Atlanta, Sept. 24.—The Secretary of War and party reached Atlanta at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Secretary Alger was met at the station by Brigadier-General Pennington, commander of the Department of the Gulf; Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Hall, Colonel John Simpson and other Army officials, Colonel R. J. Lowry, president of the Lowry Banking Company, and a citizens' committee, composed of Mayor Collier and members of the City Council, escorted the Secretary and party to Colonel Lowry's tally-ho, which bore them to the Capital City Club, where luncheon was served. After luncheon Colonel Lowry drove the party to Fort McPherson, where Secretary Alger inspected the hospital.

RETIREMENT OF REGULAR OFFICERS.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOLDS THAT THEIR VOLUNTEER COMMISSIONS WILL NOT BE AFFECTED.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the retirement of officers of the Regular Army who have been promoted in the volunteer service does not affect their volunteer commissions. The matter was submitted to him in the case of Major-General Graham, of the volunteers, who is a brigadier-general in the Regular Army, and whose retirement for age as a Regular will occur on September 28. It is held that these officers have separate commissions, and that the volunteer service commission will hold after an officer is placed on the retired list as a Regular Army officer under the age limit. This decision will also apply to General Coppinger, who will retire for age next month. In mustering out volunteer line and staff officers the decision is that the President can discharge any volunteer officer who may or may not be retired, and in case he has not reached retirement age he will go back to his original rank in the Regular Army, or, if retired, he will go out of service.

SANITARY CONDITIONS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

SURGEON MARTIN RETRACTS HIS CHARGES REFLECTING ON THE PURITY OF THE WATER.

Washington, Sept. 24.—In his capacity as chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission General H. V. Boynton has furnished to the War Department a copy of a retraction made by Major John C. Martin, chief surgeon of the First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, of certain statements reflecting on the purity of the drinking water in the Park. The surgeon in his testimony before the Sanger Board of Inquiry attributed the large percentage of typhoid fever in Camp Thomas to polluted surface wells and to the contamination of Chickamauga Creek above the uptake to the pipe system. General Boynton says that Colonel Martin made these statements to him in public, coupled with the statement that the military authorities were trying to suppress such information, and that the chief surgeon's reports were not true. General Boynton had the surgeon promptly summoned before headquarters, where, after admitting that he must make his assertions good or retract them, he wrote:

Chickamauga Park, July 16, 1898.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Thomas and Department of the Gulf.

Sir: I desire and do retract each and every word then and statement made by me to General Boynton during a private conversation held in the Read House Hotel, in Chattanooga, Ga., on the evening of July 4, 1898, believing it best for myself and for the interests of the public service.

JOHN C. MARTIN, Major and Surgeon.

General Boynton has also made a report to the Adjutant-General, at Camp Thomas, giving certain observations in answer to the published report of the Sanger Board criticising the fitness of Chickamauga Park as a camp site. He expresses regret that various favorable opinions of regimental officers testifying to the healthfulness of the Park and the wholesomeness of its water supply were not referred to in the report of the Board, which did not also allude to the only analysis of the water it possessed, one pronouncing it to be pure, made by the chemist of the Philadelphia Board of Health. On the other hand, General Boynton says, by authority of the Secretary of War the Park Board had every spring used by the troops analyzed, and all were shown to be pure.

General Boynton does not agree with the Board's report as to the garbage being "generally burned," but shows that there was great laxity in this matter, which continued up to the time the troops guilty of this neglect left the camp. The Park force of laborers is still gathering and burning garbage left by the troops.

General Boynton says further that in the camps of the 9th Pennsylvania, 12th New-York, 5th Pennsylvania and 12th Minnesota regiments of General Sanger's division the sinks were bad, and so near the tents in some cases that swarms of flies went back and forth from the tents to the kitchens, and in one case to the officers' mess. The distance from the kitchens of the 8th New-York to the sinks of the men was thirty steps on one flank and fifty at the centre of the camp, and the sinks were in disgusting condition. The unsanitary conditions are sufficient to account for disease without condemning the water supply.

NINE NEW BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

OFFICERS PROMOTED FOR SERVICE AT SANTIAGO AND IN PORTO RICO.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The President has appointed the following officers to be brigadier-generals of volunteers for service in the Santiago campaign:

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES D. VIELE, 1st United States Cavalry.

Colonel WILLIAM M. WHORRY, 16th United States Infantry.

Colonel JOHN H. PAGE 3d United States Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. CARPENTER, 7th United States Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. PATTERSON, 22d United States Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. DAGGETT, 25th United States Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. HUMPHREY, Quartermaster's Department.

Colonel J. F. WESTON, Subsistence Department.

To be brigadier-general of volunteers for services in Porto Rico:

Colonel WILLIS G. HULINGS, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

It is expected that most of these officers will soon be mustered out of the volunteer service, though of course not necessarily out of their present Regular Army places and grades.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The President to-day announced the following appointments:

To be collector of customs for the district of Providence, R. I.—ELLERY H. WILSON, of Rhode Island.

To be collector of customs for the district of Wiscasset, Me.—DANIEL H. MOODY, of Maine.

To be superintendent of the mint at Carson, Nev.—ROSWELL K. COLORD, of Nevada.

To be captain of the Navy—Commander CHARLES H. DAVIS.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The gunboat Petrel sailed to-day from Hong-Kong fr Manila. The Stranger was placed out of commission to-day.

DISPOSITION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Washington, Sept. 24.—In answer to many inquiries as to when the Navy Department may be expected finally t dispose of the prize money earned by sailors in the war, Judge Advocate-General Lemly said to-day that the Department is waiting only for the certification of the facts from the prize courts, and until they are at hand it is powerless to proceed with the distribution. The Department of Justice has been asked to supply this information from the records of the prize courts.

THE PANTHER WENT AGROUND.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 24.—The United States transport ship Panther ran ashore on Marvin's Island at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon, while attempting to leave the harbor on her way to New-York. A rainstorm prevailed at the time, and the northeast gale made navigation in the harbor difficult, as the tide was low. The vessel floated at 2:20 o'clock without injury and proceeded.

A GIFT FOR COLONEL SINCLAIR.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PRESENTS A TOKEN TO THE COMMANDER OF FORT SLOCUM.

Colonel William Sinclair, 7th Artillery, United States Army, post commander at Fort Slocum, has been the recipient of a graceful testimonial from the officers of the 22d Infantry, New-York Volunteers. During the garrison service of the regiment this summer the headquarters have been at Fort Slocum, and the courtesies and attentions of the commander of the post have made the sojourn of the staff so agreeable there that the officers presented to Colonel Sinclair a handsome gold Tiffany watch as a token of their esteem and appreciation. The watch is one of the new Tiffany models of extra-flat watches, 18-carat gold. On the inside of the case appears the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO
COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
by the officers of the 22d Infantry, U. S. V.,
stationed at Fort Slocum.
September 22, 1898.

Colonel Bartlett, of the 22d, made the presentation speech. He said:

Within the last few years I have had the pleasure on several occasions of presenting some token of appreciation, but I know of no other instance in my lifetime, in my public career or private life, in which it has been my good fortune to discharge this function when the gentleman who was to receive the expression of appreciation was so worthy and meritorious.

We came not here to-night, sir, to extol your public or military career. We know too well that you, sir, in the dark days when the Republic was in mortal danger, had already won that star which should now glitter upon your shoulder. We know that in your lifetime of service, some thirty-three years since the close of that memorable struggle, fourfold you have won that star.

We came here some months ago, unknown to you, and we know and appreciate full well what the word "volunteer" means to an officer in the Regular service. Too often the volunteers demonstrate that they are but "wild barbarians at play." Sir, you met us in no such spirit. You held out the hand of friendship, and in the many weeks of ours life at this post you have shown unvarying kindness and untiring courtesy to the officers and men of this command. It is for that reason, sir, that to-night we have come to testify in a small way our appreciation of your kindness to us.

Colonel Sinclair responded:

I am not given much to speaking, but I am thankful for all of your kind remarks. I received you here just the same as I would receive any stranger, and I received you as soldiers, and you must remember that I have been connected with the volunteer service, too. I appreciate the volunteers, you know, just as well as anybody else. I know that, in the beginning, it is necessary for instruction, and volunteers come together and they remain, just the same as those people that we gather in here every day, and we send them off, but they never make soldiers unless they are instructed. It takes time to make soldiers; it takes experience in the field and in camp, and in garrison, too. But the camp and the field marches are the best places to make them. I thank you all for your kind words, and regret that I am not able to make a speech.

TO EXAMINE PORTO RICAN AFFAIRS.

DR. H. K. CARROLL OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., TO GO AS A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 24 (Special).—Dr. H. K. Carroll, of Westervelt-ave., received from President McKinley the appointment of Commissioner to Porto Rico to investigate the civil administration of the island and report to the Government. He will visit all parts of the island, gaining information regarding criminal laws, patent laws, education, currency, etc., and will then recommend to the Government the laws that are needed for the future government of the new possession. The secretary of the Commissioner will be another Plainfield man, Charles E. Buell of Craig Place. They will be accompanied by Alfred Solomon, of New-York, who was born in Porto Rico, but was educated in an English college and is well qualified to act as interpreter. They will sail on the transport Chester on October 5. It is said that at a later date they may be sent to the Philippines.

AN OSAGE WEDDING.

THE MARRIAGE OF PAUL RED EAGLE AND IDA STRIKE-AX SHOWS THE INTERESTING CUSTOMS OF THE TRIBE.

From The St. Louis Star.

Paul Red Eagle and Ida Strike-Ax, two popular Osage Indian society young people, were married at Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage Nation, with all the dignity, pomp and glory surrounding their position in the tribe. Both are full-blood Indians, well educated, but retrogressive, as are all the Osages who have attended English schools and are then allowed to return to their reservation.

Red Eagle for a number of years went to school at Gray Horse Indian Mission, while the bride attended the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian School. When Red Eagle graduated he returned to Pawhuska and settled down. He was offered a place in the Indian Office, which he accepted. One day pretty Ida Strike-Ax, daughter of a sub-chief, returned from the East all aglow with red ribbon and up-to-date ideas in her Indian head. She was the belle of Pawhuska, the little Indian village, and youths of both rich and poor flocked to her feet.

But Red Eagle had set his eagle eye upon her, and he determined to win. Red Eagle was a Government employe, which, to the Indian, signifies superior intelligence, and Indian Government employes are czars among the tribal members. Red Eagle knew this, and he intended using his influence in getting the pretty Indian squaw. It had become of late the custom among the better educated Osages to ask the girl for her hand in marriage, and then arrange for her purchase with her father. For Osage girls are bought and sold just like cows or horses. This is a custom that prevails in many Indian tribes. But Red Eagle, as before said, counted on his superior place to carry him through with the old man, hence he did not ask for the consent of the girl. Meantime she was setting a swift pace among the Indians as to what society was among the effete Easterners, and winning praise and the hearts of the Osage bucks. Many were there who gladly became her slaves.

Two months ago Red Eagle decided that the time had come. He went to Chief Strike-Ax and offered him twenty ponies for his daughter. The old Indian knew a good thing when he saw it, and refused. Red Eagle offered thirty, and was still refused. After much dickering forty ponies were given for the Osage squaw of fascinating appearance. The deal was made and the girl was to belong to the Indian Government employe as soon as he raised the forty ponies. This he did last week, and the day of the wedding was set. It was to be celebrated in true aboriginal style, hence all the Indians of the country surrounding must be present.

Six young men appeared at 4 o'clock, disrobed, and ready to race for the bride's pony, while six squaws, scantily clad, appeared and were to race for the bride's robe, which she was to discard after the marriage. They all lined up two hundred and fifty yards from the Strike-Ax wigwam, where dwelt the bride-to-be. A short distance away was temporarily erected a wigwam for the groom.

Shortly Miss Strike-Ax, clad in dazzling robes of red and blue, appeared from the folds of her father's wigwam mounted on a little pony. Behind her came her mother on foot. When they had advanced within one hundred and fifty yards of the runners the two women halted. The pony was turned loose and the six bucks started after it. Ed Chouteau, who can trace his lineage to the St. Louis Chouteaus, it is said, won the pony. The bride, in the mean time, was being hastily undressed by her mother. The gay robes and dainty lingerie were thrown to the winds, and very soon the bride stood there clothed in a smile and nightrobe. Paul Red Eagle, blushing, happy and robust, then came running from his tent, threw his blanket around the unclad bride and carried her away to his wigwam.

The three hundred Osage braves and squaws who had witnessed the ceremony from their tepee clapped their hands in delight, while the six squaws who were to run for the bride's robes came running after them. The wedding feast was then spread, and the menu consisted principally of boiled dog, canned dog, and fried dog, with dog soup on the side.

The bride and groom now appeared and dined heartily from the same plate. For several hours the Osage Indians continued to dine heartily at the expense of the happy groom, and then all retired, vowing they had had a pleasant time.

MORALS IN ALL ACCIDENTS.

From The Tacoma Ledger.

Hartville, Wright County, Mo., produces once a week "The Wright County Progress," a paper edited, published and owned by W. H. Musick, who is making it his mission to inculcate the lessons to be drawn from the daily sacrifice of life by the ignorant or careless use of explosives, combustibles or inflammables.

The following extracts, taken from Mr. Musick's latest edition of his paper, illustrate his method:

"Junction City, Kan., July 16.—At 7 o'clock this morning, twenty miles east, E. J. Alenn's farmhouse was destroyed by fire. Three small children, the oldest six years old, were burned to death. Two older ones escaped, but were too badly burned to recover. The husband had gone out to his work and the mother had gone out for a short time, leaving the children asleep. She is prostrated with grief.

"We want to teach the children, who will be the parents of the future, that there is no duty, religious or otherwise, which can excuse parents who leave small children alone; that the act itself is criminal and disgraceful."

"Lawrence, Kan., July 16.—A gasoline explosion caused the death of Emma Madden here yesterday afternoon. She was cleaning a carpet when the gasoline which she was using became ignited. The girl made a desperate effort to extinguish the flames, but only succeeded after being terribly burned. She died in a few hours.

"A little special training might have saved this girl. Within the next twelve months a hundred or more of our children will go out of this joyous life in a tempest of unutterable agony—by fire. Instruction would save some of them—who can say how many?"

"Charleston, Ill., July 12.—This morning, while a group of girls were sitting around a table, the five-year-old son of Nelson Reynolds came in, and, pointing a target rifle at them, pulled the trigger. The bullet hit Clara, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mike Murphy, in the forehead, killing her instantly.

"The unprecedented accidental death list this month is already traceable to the war excitement. Men talk war and forget the explosives with which they are working. Women talk war and forget the children, who are naturally explosive and play at war continually with anything they can lay their hands on."

J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
of No. 232 Fifth Avenue,

Offer a few sidebar top Buggies made by J. B. Brewster & Co. at the uniform price of $275 each to close them out. These Buggies comprise the balance of the stock purchased unfinished from the assignee of James B. Brewster & Co., and recently completed in our own works. A critical examination will convince buyers conversant with their merits that they are in all respects identical with the wagons that formerly sold for $475. We have also placed on exhibition our new wood wheel pneumatic wagon with ball-bearing axles, and several other styles of desirable vehicles for fall and winter driving.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant JOHN S. MURDOCK, 25th Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieutenant BRIANT H. WELLS, 18th Infantry, will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Colonel ASA B. CAREY, assistant paymaster-general, United States Army, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., October 1, 1898, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon JAMES CARROLL, United States Army, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

Major JOHN M. G. WOODBURY, chief surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New-York, for duty.

Major ROYCE D. FRY, brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty.

First Lieutenant GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed to Alliance, Ohio, and temporarily relieve Captain WILLIAM W. GIBSON, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

First Lieutenant JOSEPH D. LEITCH and First Lieutenant HUNTER B. NELSON, of the 24th United States Infantry, will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and join their regiment.

Captain ALBERT GILBERT, Jr., assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Major JACOB M. LONGNECKER, additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Captain J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS, 6th Cavalry, is extended one month.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant JOSEPH C. BYRON, 8th Cavalry, aide-de-camp, is extended two months.

Captain IRVINE MATHER, 24 Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Leave of absence up to and including October 14, 1898, is granted Chaplain BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, Jr., 8th United States Volunteer Infantry.

Chaplain BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, Jr., 8th United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon STEPHEN M. GONZALEZ, United States Army, will proceed to New-York City, to take first transport for Ponce, Porto Rico, and, upon arrival there, will report to the commanding general, United States troops at that place, for duty.

Captain WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New-York City for duty.

Major GEORGE A. SMITH, brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant STEPHEN M. KOCHERSPERGER, 2d Cavalry, is extended two months.

The assignment to duty, September 16, 1898, of Brigadier-General WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, United States Volunteers, as chief mustering officer for the State of New-York, with station in New-York City, and of the following officers as his assistants, at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Major CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, 7th United States Infantry, at New-York City; Captain ELBRIDGE R. HILLS, 5th United States Artillery; Captain WILLIAM LASSITER, 16th United States Infantry, at New-York City; Captain JAMES E. BRETT, 24th United States Infantry, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and First Lieutenant JOHN J. O'CONNELL, 21st United States Infantry, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The assignment to duty, September 17, 1898, of Colonel LUTHER R. HARE, 1st Texas Volunteer Cavalry (captain, 7th Cavalry), as chief mustering officer for the State of Texas, with station in Austin, Tex., and of the following officers as his assistants at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Colonel CHARLES S. RICHE, 1st United States Volunteer Infantry (captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army), at Galveston, Tex.; Major BEAUMONT B. BUCK, 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry (first lieutenant, 10th United States Infantry), at Dallas, Tex.; Captain ROBERT H. PATTERSON, 1st United States Artillery, at San Antonio, Tex., and First Lieutenant CLOUGH OVERTON, 1st United States Cavalry, at Galveston, Tex.

The following officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Captain CARLOS H. HANKS, 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Captain JOHN KELLY, 1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieutenant WILLIAM P. JACKSON, 23 Infantry, aide-de-camp.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Captain HARRIS L. ROBERTS, 19th Infantry.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Captain CARROLL MERCER, commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Major JOHN B. GUTHRIE, 15th Infantry, will report to Colonel CHARLES C. BYRNE, assistant surgeon-general, president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, New-York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major JAMES MILLER, 20th Infantry, and Captain BENJAMIN C. ELY, assistant surgeon, are detailed as members of the Examining Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and First Lieutenant ULYSSES G. WORRILOW, 20th Infantry, is detailed as recorder thereof, vice Major JOSEPH B. GIRARD, surgeon; Major CAMILLO C. C. CARR, 5th Cavalry, and First Lieutenant WILLIAM P. FLYNN, 5th Cavalry, recorder, who are hereby relieved.

Acting Surgeon BAEN STIRETT, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., for duty.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major WILLIAM WILLIAMS, commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Captain WILLIAM W. STATHAM, commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Captain WILLIAM STANTON, 6th United States Cavalry, will report to Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES D. VIELE, 1st Cavalry, president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon ROBERT F. JONES, United States Army, will proceed to New-York City, take transport sailing from that place on Wednesday, September 21, 1898, for Ponce, Porto Rico, and, upon arrival at that place, will report to the commanding general of the United States troops stationed there for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon FRANCIS E. HOLLIDAY, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place for duty.

Captain JOHN A. BALDWIN, 9th United States Infantry, will proceed to Madison Barracks New-York, and join his regiment.

Leave of absence, to include October 20, 1898, is granted Second Lieutenant RICHARD R. WOODFORD, 8th Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieutenant RICHARD R. WOODFORD, 8th Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Captain JOSEPH T. CLARKE, assistant surgeon, United States Army, will report to the commanding officer, Madison Barracks, New-York, for duty at that post.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE W. GOETHALS, chief engineer, United States Volunteers (captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army), will proceed to and take station at West Point, N. Y.

Captain JOHN S. KULP, assistant surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty.

The assignment to duty, September 17, 1898, of Lieutenant-Colonel ERASMUS M. WEAVER, Jr., 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Massachusetts, with station in Boston, and of the following officers as the assistants, at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: First Lieutenant CLINT C. HEARN, 7th United States Artillery, at South Framingham, Mass.; First Lieutenant OLIVER ED. WARDE, 11th United States Infantry, at South Framingham, Mass.

The assignment to duty September 17, 1898, of Lieutenant-Colonel FRANK DE L. CARRINGTON, 8th California Volunteer Infantry, as chief mustering officer for the States of Oregon and Washington, with station in Portland, Ore., and of the following officers as his assistants, at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Captain HENRY F. KENDALL, 8th United States Cavalry, at Portland, Ore.; Captain FRANK TAYLOR, 14th United States Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the War Department, Brigadier-General WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, United States Volunteers, as chief mustering officer for the State of New-York, with station in New-York City, and of the following officers as his assistants, at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Major CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, 7th United States Infantry, at New-York City; Captain ELBRIDGE R. HILLS, 5th United States Artillery; Captain WILLIAM LASSITER, 16th United States Infantry, at New-York City; Captain JAMES E. BRETT, 24th United States Infantry, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and First Lieutenant JOHN J. O'CONNELL, 21st United States Infantry, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, are ordered:

Major SOLOMON W. ROESSLER will proceed to Portland, Me.

Captain JOHN MILLIS will proceed to Willets Point, New-York, for duty.

Captain JAMES C. SANFORD will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa.

Major WILLIAM W. HARTS, engineer officer, United States Volunteers, will report to the chief of engineers, United States Army, for duty.

Second Lieutenant JOHN Q. TILSON, 6th Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Post Chaplain RUTER W. SPRINGER, United States Army, is extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for two months, from September 7, 1898, is granted Major WILLIAM J. WAKEMAN, brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers.

NAVY.

Commander R. E. IMPY has been relieved of the command of the Sterling by Lieutenant-Commander J. R. SELFRIDGE.

Commander C. J. TRAIN, from command of the Prairie to the Puritan.

Captain P. ROGERS, from command of the Puritan to the Navy Department as president of the Inspection Board.

SHAFTER GOES TO CAMP.

General Shafter left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning in time to take the 8:30 o'clock train at Long Island City for Montauk Point.

SICK AT THEIR HOMES.

SOLDIERS STILL BEING REMOVED TO THE HOSPITALS.

ROUGH RIDERS WHO ARE AT ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, AND CANNOT START FOR HOME BECAUSE THEY CANNOT GET THE PAY DUE THEM—A NUMBER OF MEN TO BE DISCHARGED TO-MORROW.

The number of sick soldiers taken from their homes to the Brooklyn hospitals increases every day. Seven serious typhoid and malarial fever cases were brought to the different institutions yesterday. Of this number four members of the 14th Regiment are under treatment in St. Peter's Hospital, two at St. Mary's, and one at the Seney Hospital. One of the patients, Private Ivan Ahlberg, of Company G, 14th Regiment, is critically ill with typhoid fever in St. Mary's Hospital. The sick soldier has been ill at his home, No. 387 Atlantic-ave., with the fever ever since he returned to this city with his regiment. His condition became dangerous on Friday night, and, on the advice of a physician, he was removed to the hospital.

There is a sad story attached to the illness of Harry T. Chapin, the other sick soldier taken to St. Mary's yesterday. Chapin is a musician in Company C, 2d Massachusetts. He had been ill nearly all of the time his regiment had been in the service. Soon after he received his discharge he returned to his home, and with good care recovered from his long suffering. He came to this city last Sunday evening to visit an old friend, W. R. Fish, of No. 493A Quincy-st. The next day he was taken ill. His condition became more serious toward evening, and Dr. Gordon was sent for. The doctor treated Chapin for a couple of days, when he found that his patient had had a relapse, and advised his removal to a hospital. A hurry call was sent to St. Mary's.

Private Charles Pfister, of Company A, 14th Regiment, who was taken to the Seney Hospital yesterday afternoon, is suffering from malarial fever. He has been ill at his home, No. 359 Sixteenth-st., for the last week.

The Rough Riders who were discharged from St. Mary's Hospital a week ago, and who are unable to leave the institution because of the Government's failure to pay them, are disconsolate. Nearly all of the men have three months' pay due them, and until they get this money they will be unable to return to their homes. Some of the troopers have families who are dependent upon them. In addition to this,