REGENERATION OF CUBA

The Wonderful Work Which is Being Done in the Island.

HIGH PRAISE FROM A CUBAN.

La Patria Contrasts the Spanish and American Ways of Doing Things, and Says Our Work is Wonderful—Phenomena Developed Day by Day—How the Island's Condition is Being Bettered

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—La Patria, one of the best-edited papers in Havana, has come out with an editorial strongly indorsing the American administration. Its utterances are regarded as representing the best thought of the thinking element of the community.

La Patria contrasts the American method with that of the "obstinate Spanish" in dealing with even the simplest reforms. On this point it says:

"Formerly there was agitation among the people; oceans of ink and tons of paper were used, floods of oratory were poured and then everything ended at Madrid in the froth of Spanish promises. On the other hand, in these days of fruitful though silent work, we learn of the most radical reforms when they are published in the Official Gazette, without being preceded by a magnificent conglomeration of oratory and colored fire. An order of six lines, with a very short preamble, will represent some bold and beneficent measure. One might say that for us a thin sheet of paper separates the mediæval world from the nineteenth century, and oftentimes the writing is not indispensable to enable us to pass from darkness to light."

Senor Perfecto Lacoste, Mayor of Havana, with the approval of Major-General Ludlow, has issued a decree prohibiting the wearing of undershirts exposed—that is, uncovered by outer shirts or coats—in public places, doorways, windows or balconies, under penalty of imprisonment at hard labor in the discretion of the Court. It is a revival of a municipal ordinance of 1894, which has not been enforced. Another decree has been issued prohibiting smoking in streetcars and omnibuses.

The United States transport Burnside (formerly the Spanish steamer Rita) in distributing the $3,000,000 allotted by the United States Government for the payment of the Cuban troops will circumnavigate the island, the paymasters, under escort, going into the interior from the various ports where she touches.

Casa Blanca, the fishing village across the harbor, which was formerly a breeding place of disease, has been disinfected and whitewashed, and the Chinese have been removed from the village. Surgeon-Major John G. Davis reports that the place is now free from infection.

The secret police have discovered a criminal association, the object of which was to kidnap girls about twelve years old and send them to Mexico. Several girls were rescued and the kidnappers arrested.

An asylum for the orphans of reconcentrados has been established at Matanzas under the protection and at the instigation of General Wilson, the military commander of that province. It will shelter all the destitute children in Matanzas. General Wilson is highly praised for his action in this matter.

The Cienfuegos papers praise the work there of the American authorities, saying that the streets are kept clean, the poor are protected and shipping and general trade are the best in many years.

PHILADELPHIA'S BAD WATER.

Commission of Experts to Report on the Best Way of Improving It.

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—Since January 1 this city has had an epidemic of typhoid fever. Since that date there have been nearly 6000 cases of the disease and about 1000 deaths. The epidemic is said to be due to the polluted water of the Schuylkill River, from which the city obtains its supply. The Councils have passed a bill authorizing the appointment of three expert engineers to investigate and report as to the best method of improving the quality of the water, and in accordance with the provisions of the measure, Mayor Ashbridge appointed Rudolph Hering, of New York; Samuel Gray, of Providence, R. I., and Joseph M. Wilson, of this city, to make the expert investigation and report. They are required to make a preliminary report in not more than sixty days and a final report in not more than three months. An appropriation of $25,000 was made to pay for their expenses and compensation.

AMERICAN STATUES IN FRANCE.

Monuments to Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau Are Planned.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The good feeling in this country toward France is shown in three distinct projects for erecting statues in France during the Paris Exposition. The latest of there is to erect a statue of Rochambeau in the French village of his birth. The plan has originated in Philadelphia, where $1000 will be contributed; another $1000 will be raised in the country at large, and another $1000 in France. Secretary Hay views the project with much favor.

Another statue project is in charge of prominent women, representing the women of America, who propose to erect an equestrian statue of Washington in one of the public reservations of Paris. Mrs. Justice Field is at the head of the committee and $15,000 is in hand. The French Ambassador has notified the Paris authorities and has suggested to the Prefect of the Seine and the President of the municipality that a suitable public reservation be set aside for the scheme.

A statue of Lafayette also is to be erected at Paris through the efforts of United States Commissioner Peck.

WIND WRAPS STEEPLE IN WIRE.

Quarter of a Mile of Kansas Fence Blown Three Miles.

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special). — Tornadoes swept Coldwater, Lexington and Ashland a few days ago. In Coldwater a dozen houses were wrecked. Joseph Bowers, a cattleman, was killed and half a dozen people injured.

A terrific windstorm in Ellis County picked up a stretch of wire fence a quarter of a mile long, carried it three miles, and wrapped it securely around the steeple of the Mungor Catholic Church.

No German Reciprocity Yet.

The outlook for a reciprocity treaty with Germany is regarded in Washington as having been greatly prejudiced by the action of the committee of the Reichstag in summarily disposing of the Meat Inspection bill. It was hoped that this measure would pave the way for successful negotiations for a trade treaty by eliminating the ill-feeling growing out of the meat embargo. It has not been officially stated that the reciprocity negotiations will be suspended, but it is taken for granted that they will be allowed to remain in abeyance until the German National Legislature shall take favorable action on the Meat bill.

Loss of Cattle in Transit to England.

In the House of Commons in London Mr. Walter Long, President of the Board of Trade, announced that 1012 head of cattle had been lost in 1898 in transit from the United States and Canada out of a total of 478,895 head, as compared with a loss of 5271 out of 94,640 in transit from Argentina. The total number lost in transit from the United States and Canada in the first three months of 1899 was 750 out of a total of 78,594.

Connecticut Well Water Fatal.

It has been ascertained that impure well water in Bloomfield, Conn., has been the cause of the death of three children named McNaughton. Two horses have also died from drinking the water.

GUNBOATS SHELL REBELS.

Towns of Sesmoan and Guagua Invested by Our Sailors.

Body of Filipinos Run Up to San Fernando by Train, Tear Up Rails and Escape.

MANILA (By Cable).—The army's gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under command of Captain Grant, which started up the San Fernando River for Guagua to establish there a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, have returned, Major-General MacArthur having failed to connect with the expedition. The gunboats found rebels intrenched at Sesmoan and Guagua, on the water-fronts of the towns. The vessels steamed past the works, shelling the occupants and driving them out. Landing parties from the boats entered both towns, capturing at Sesmoan a Spanish captain in uniform, who was ostensibly a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and also a native officer. Arriving at Guagua the town and a small gunboat were found to be burning, and the natives were evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment.

At Sesmoan the landing party captured a number of Filipino flags and a quantity of arms, chiefly bolos and bows and arrows, besides a lot of band instruments, which the men played as they marched back to the boats.

The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick Monday. A railway train, with an engine at each end, was run almost to the American outposts and in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the train, tore up several lengths of the railway track, boarded the train again, and the train steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

The Nebraska regiment is asking for a temporary relief from duty. Only 375 men of this regiment are left at the front.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST INQUIRY.

Senior Officers Found Guilty of Disobeying Orders at Santiago.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—The findings of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the Santiago campaign, have been approved by Governor Roosevelt. The Governor scores the three senior officers of the command, Colonel Wallace A. Downs, Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton H. Smith and Major John H. Whittle, and pays a high tribute to all the other officers and enlisted men.

The court finds that Colonel Downs failed to obey distinct orders issued by General Kent; that Lieutenant-Colonel Smith failed to make any effort to get the regiment forward into the fight; that Major Whittle did not go with the battalion he commanded, but stayed in the rear; that Captain Austin refused to move forward at General Kent's command; that senior field officers of the regiment could not be found with the men while the latter were under fire; that many men of the regiment joined regulars marching past and thus helped in the assault on the enemy; that some of the companies were led into the fight by their officers, despite the lack of orders from regimental officers, and that enlisted men pleaded to get into the fight, but declared their officers would not lead them.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith is ordered before a board to inquire into his fitness for service in the National Guard.

DEMANDS OF PORTO RICANS.

A Memorial to the President Protesting Against Military Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Senors J. Julio Henna and Manuel Zeno Gandia, Commissioners from Porto Rico to the United States, have presented a second memorial to the President, reiterating the prayers of their first petition. They ask the following concessions:

First—The cessation of military government and the establishment of civil rule in the island.

Second—The establishment of absolute free trade between Porto Rico and the United States.

Third—The reduction of American troops and the enlistment of Porto Ricans.

Fourth—The right of American citizenship in the island.

On the subject of military control the Commissioners make the point that "the subject of reforming the Porto Rican system does not properly belong to the army officers, who now control Porto Rico, or the War Department, but to the Porto Ricans themselves."

PRESIDENT ON A VACATION.

Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley He Goes to Hot Springs, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President and Mrs McKinley have left this city for a short vacation at Hot Springs. The party included, also, George B. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary to the President; Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, and Mr. Barnes, of the White House clerical force.

The President's health is good, but he feels the need of rest and recreation, and hence all official business during his absence will be attended to as far as possible at the White House. While at the Springs the party will stay at the Homestead, where Secretary and Mrs. Gage are spending a vacation.

Bridge Falls With a Train.

By the collapse of a bridge a short distance from Saunders, Wis., on the Great Northern Railway, one life was lost and one man received mortal injuries. The collapse occurred while a heavy freight train was on the bridge, which, with the train, fell 100 feet. Thomas Quinn, of St. Paul, the engineer, was crushed under his engine and killed. Harry Miller, of West Superior, the fireman, had a leg crushed and received internal injuries.

A Battle in the Soudan.

The Foreign Office in London has received news that Colonel Evatt attacked Chief Kabarega on the east bank of the Nile and completely defeated him. Three hundred of the enemy were killed, and Kabarega himself, who was severely wounded, and King Mwanga were taken prisoners. Colonel Evatt's losses were two Uganda soldiers killed and twenty wounded.

California Mineral Production.

According to the report of the State Mining Bureau, the total mineral production of California for 1898 is valued at $27,280,070. The gold product is placed at $15,906,478.

To Vaccinate Everybody in Iowa.

The State Board of Health, of Iowa, has adopted resolutions ordering the local boards to have every person in the State vaccinated at once. In case the persons are not able to afford the expense the local health boards will pay it.

French Demand on China.

M. Pinchon, the French Minister at Pekin, China, has demanded of the Tsung-li-Yamen the granting of mining concessions in the province of Szechuan and the payment of an indemnity for the imprisonment of a French missionary.

Sweetheart Killed, Girl a Suicide.

Mary Vlach, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a farmer residing near Beemer, N. M., committed suicide while despondent over the death of her soldier sweetheart, George Hoar, who fell before Caloocan. The girl left a letter to her parents, saying she could not bear her grief longer and preferred death.

Rough Riders to Meet in Chicago.

Postmaster Charles U. Gordon, who is Chairman of the General Committee of the Chicago Autumn Festival, announces that Colonel Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders will have a reunion in Chicago in October.

AMERICA AT THE HAGUE.

Will Work With England For International Arbitration.

WILL NOT ACCEPT DISARMAMENT

American and British Delegates to the Czar's Peace Congress Have Similar Instructions—Will Stand Together For International Arbitration—Hope to Lessen the Horrors of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The United States and Great Britain will stand together in the advocacy of the adoption of a scheme for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, which will be presented to the Peace Conference at its meeting at The Hague. The American delegates, headed by Ambassador White, are equipped with a fairly well digested plan for the execution of this long-cherished project, while the British delegates are prepared with a plan which is almost identical with the American project.

The details cannot be procured for publication in advance of the presentation of the project to the conference. It is known, however, that there are essential differences between the plan under consideration and that embodied in the treaty drafted by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, which failed of action in the Senate when submitted for ratification. The differences are rather in the methods provided for securing an impartial adjudication than in the principles involved.

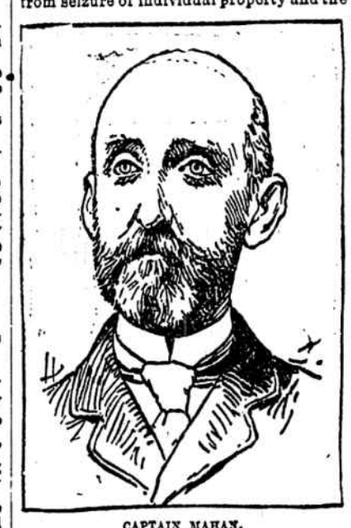
It cannot be said that the American delegates go to the conference with any strong expectations that their own scheme for securing the adjustment of disputes by arbitration, or, indeed, any project of the kind, will secure the adhesion of the entire conference, or even a majority of the delegates. But they are content to plant the seed and make a beginning, which it is hoped by the President and Secretary Hay will have substantial results in the end.

The American delegates go committed to this arbitration project much more strongly than to anything else likely to figure before the conference. Regarding disarmament, their instructions are to tell the conference that the present armament of the United States, and any within the possibilities of the future, are so far below the present minimum armaments with which any of the great powers of Europe are likely to be content that there is really no reason why the United States should be called into the agreement.

Other points upon which the delegates have been instructed are the exemption from seizure of individual property and the extension of the Red Cross rules to warlike operations at sea. As to the former, the President expressed himself very strongly in his last message to Congress, and the delegates go charged to give practical effect to these views. As to the Red Cross extension, both the United States and Spain during the recent war voluntarily agreed to apply the Red Cross rules at sea.

Another point in the instructions relates to the amelioration of the horrors of war, and with this, too, the American delegates are deeply concerned. It was because of the President's interest in this subject, as much as for any other reason, that the two technical experts, Captain Mahan and Captain Crozier, were included in the American delegation, and the State Department hopes that something in this direction will be accomplished at the approaching conference.

MEETING PLACE OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.
(The palace is Queen Wilhelmina's "House in the Woods" at The Hague.)



CAPTAIN MAHAN.
(United States naval expert, who is a delegate to the Peace Conference.)

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED.

British Ship Wrecked on Kangaroo Island—Only Four Escape Death.

ADELAIDE, South Australia (By Cable).—It is learned that the British ship Loch Sloy, from the Clyde January 5 for this port and Melbourne, was wrecked on Kangaroo Island on April 24. One passenger and three of the crew safely reached the shore, and five passengers and twenty-five of the crew were drowned.

Viceroy Friendly With the Ameer.

There is a constant interchange of friendly letters between Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, and the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the relations between the Indian Government and the ruler of Afghanistan were never more cordial than at present.

Hail Destroys Georgia Truck Farms.

A terrific hailstorm passed over Jefferson County, Ga., a few days ago. The hail was three inches deep at Wadley, and some of the stones weighed over three ounces. Fruit and vegetable crops are totally destroyed.

The Queen's New Yacht Launched.

The Duchess of York, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, a few days ago visited the Pembroke docks at Pembroke, England, where she presided at the launching of the Queen's new yacht, Victoria and Albert. This vessel has occupied two years in building, and promises to be the finest example of decorative treatment yet achieved.

A Veteran Drowns Himself at Erie.

George Thorp, sixty years old, a veteran of the Third Heavy Artillery, tied a twenty-pound stone to his neck and jumped into the lake at Erie, Penn. He was a native of Philadelphia. No cause is known for the act.

MOROCCO PAID AT ONCE.

America's Claims Settled on the Chicago's Arrival at Tangier.

The State Department Informed of the Compliance of the Sultan With the Demands of the United States.

TANGIER (By Cable).—The object of the visit here of the United States cruiser Chicago has been accomplished. The Sultan has given assurances that the claims of Americans against Morocco will be satisfied, and the Chicago has sailed to the eastward.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The visit of the flagship Chicago to Tangier, Morocco, has resulted in the prompt payment of claims for indemnity made by the United States in behalf of American citizens whose business had been interfered with. A telegram received at the State Department from the United States Consul-General at Tangier contained the gratifying information that the claims had been paid.

The Chicago arrived at Tangier from Gibraltar. When she was on her way from the Azores to Gibraltar a despatch was sent to Rear-Admiral Howison at the latter place directing him to proceed to Tangier without delay to back up any demands that might be made by the Consul-General. The Chicago is now on her voyage to the East by the Mediterranean-Suez route.

For a great many years the Morocco officials have caused much annoyance to American merchants at Tangier. Every attempt to introduce American goods into the country has been met with petty persecution which usually resulted in preventing the Americans from selling their wares. In some cases American agents have been imprisoned. The Morocco authorities were also fond of interfering with the native interpreters and servants of the United States Consulate. These persons are exempted by treaty from interference by the Sultan's officers, but the treaty was violated frequently.

On other occasions United States warships have been sent to Tangier to collect claims for indemnity, and in each case the object lesson in American power has been successful. The amount of the claims in the latest instance is small.

FOUR DEATHS AT A SHOOTING.

Two Brothers on One Side and Father and Son on the Other Kill One Another.

MERIDIAN, Miss. (Special).—Dr. J. H. Murfee and Howard Murfee, father and son, and Charles B. Clarke and Walter Clarke, two brothers, all four of whom are well known citizens of Okolona, Miss., are dead as the result of a dispute and a difficulty over the collection of a bill. Dr. Murfee went to the law office of Charles B. Clarke to settle an account, when a dispute arose about the correctness of the bill, which led to a quarrel and a fight. Clarke drew a knife and cut Dr. Murfee's throat, severing the jugular vein.

Dr. Murfee fell dead and his son, Howard Murfee, who came up, drew his revolver and shot Clarke through the heart, killing him instantly. Walter Clarke, a younger brother of Charles B. Clarke, heard the shooting, rushed to the scene and then followed a duel to the death between young Murfee and young Clarke.

Both men emptied their pistols, and after the smoke cleared away Murfee and Clarke were found dead, each with three bullet holes through their bodies. Dr. Murfee was one of the best known physicians of this region and the two Clarke brothers ranked at the head of the bar in Chickasaw County.

AMERICANS IN A BULLFIGHT.

Ran a Benefit Show at Durango and Had Some Narrow Escapes.

MONTEREY, Mex. (Special).—The first bullfight that ever occurred in Mexico in which all of the performers were Americans took place a few days ago in Durango. The exhibition was given to raise money for municipal improvements. The participants, all business men of the city, were D. M. Shaw, William Fischer, E. S. Shaw, Percy Sharpe, T. W. Tisdale, Roy Kessell, J. W. Dobbins, H. L. Benson, Carlos Chapman, W. W. McVea and D. W. Barnes.

The bulls were from the wildest mountain herds of that State and the amateurs had a hard time in evading the thrusts of the long, sharp horns of the animals. A performer was caught on the horns of one of the bulls and carried around the arena several times. He escaped with only a few bruises. The others also had narrow escapes. The attendance was the largest ever seen at a bullfight in Durango.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

Brigadier-General Davis Succeeds Major-General Henry.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By Cable).—Brigadier-General George W. Davis, the successor of Major-General Guy V. Henry as Military Governor of Porto Rico, arrived on board the United States transport McPherson. He was welcomed by the insular secretaries and officials of Porto Rico and San Juan.

Major-General Henry has sailed for the United States. There was a big demonstration in General Henry's honor.

Quiet Reigns in Samoa.

Everything is quiet in Samoa. Operations have been suspended pending the arrival of the Commissioners from San Francisco. After the cessation of hostilities a detachment of British soldiers visited the battlefield of Vailima, where they recovered an American machine gun that had been captured by the rebels.

Major Overman Killed by a Fall.

Major L. C. Overman, U. S. A., retired, was instantly killed by falling from a staging on which he was at work at his summer home at Nantucket, Mass. Mrs. Overman is in Brooklyn.

Victory For Rhodes and Jameson.

The suit of the trooper Adye against Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson for damages for injuries received in the Transvaal raid was tried in London a few days ago. Captain Coventry, who took part in the raid, testified that the troopers were informed of the nature of the expedition after they had proceeded a mile. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Rios Called Back to Spain.

Lieutenant-General Polavieja, Minister of War, at Madrid, has cabled to General Rios, Spain's principal military officer in the Philippines, an authorization to return to Spain whenever it is convenient.

THE ARMY BEEF REPORT.

Some of General Miles's Allegations Found to Be True.

PRESIDENT APPROVES FINDINGS.

Canned Beef Undesirable For Use on Transports—Charge of Use of Chemicals Not Sustained—General Miles Censured—Sharp Criticism of Eagan—Recommendation of No Further Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The report of the Army Beef Court of Inquiry, appointed to investigate General Miles's charges regarding the food supply of the army in the war with Spain, is approved by the President in the following indorsement:

"The findings of the Court of Inquiry are approved. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The court finds that General Miles's allegations that the refrigerated beef was embalmed, or was unfit for issue to troops, were not sustained, and that he had not sufficient justification for these charges. With regard to the canned roast beef the court sustains so much of the allegations of the Major-General commanding as relate to its unsuitability for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long-continued use as a field ration. None of the other charges as to canned beef are sustained. The court finds that certain individuals failed to perform their full duty, but the opinion is expressed that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the end of discipline and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken. The court spares neither the Major-General commanding nor the Commissary-General in the criticism. It holds that both officials committed error. It finds that General Miles committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, that some of it was supplied under the pretence of experiment, that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the Secretary of War, to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied.

Attention is called by the court to the fact that but little testimony was submitted by General Miles in support of his contention that the refrigerated beef had been treated with preservatives. It remarks that his failure to draw special attention to the report of Major Daly until his testimony before the War Investigating Commission is not explained, although one, if not two, of his staff officers knew of the beef which Major Daly said was positively "hurtful to health." The report refers to General Miles's suspicion regarding the refrigerated beef while at Ponce, and declares that it was his bounden duty instantly to take the most effective measure within control to ascertain the actual fact and to correct the wrong, if any should be found.

As to the character of the refrigerated beef the report says that its use on shore after the troops had secured convenient harbors and landing facilities was wise and desirable. It was the meat of commerce, and was received by the troops at first with great satisfaction. The arrangements for issuing it and transporting it to the camps were neither adequate nor efficient. As a consequence a considerable portion of the beef became tainted before it reached the regimental camps, and was either rejected altogether or trimmed down before being cooked. "It does not appear," says the report, "that the troops were insufficiently fed as a consequence of such rejections. The court holds that the refrigerated beef is a suitable ration for troops when it can be issued to them in good condition. It would not have been prudent to have made the expeditions to Santiago and Porto Rico without the refrigerated beef and until the availability of native beef had been established. There was no better food than refrigerated beef that was practicable, and no reliance should have been placed on the cattle in Cuba and Porto Rico as a certain means of subsistence."

As to the canned roast beef it is the opinion of the court that it was fresh, was not of old date, was the meat of commerce, and inspected by the Government inspectors as provided by law. Some injury was doubtless caused by rough handling in transportation, or was due to exposure to the climatic influences of the tropics. The court holds, however, that it was not suitable as a travel ration on transports, considering the absence of cooking facilities and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables and condiments. For use on shore as a field ration it is suitable for issue two days in ten, but not for two days in succession. With respect to its being a necessary article for use on the expeditions to Cuba and Porto Rico the court believes that it would not have been imprudent to have left it behind. In this connection the court finds that the allegations of General Miles, so far as they relate to the unsuitability of the canned fresh beef for food as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long-continued use as a field ration, are sustained.

The Commissary-General is criticised for having purchased such large quantities of this article, considering the little use that had been made of it in the regular army, the probability that the volunteers were entirely ignorant of it, and that its use as a part of the field ration had never been sanctioned by the President or Secretary of War. Regarding this, the court says: "The court can but characterize the action of the Commissary-General as unwarranted and reckless, in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities of a food that was practically untried and unknown, and the court so finds. The court also finds that there is no ground for any imputation of any other actuating motive on the part of the Commissary-General than the earnest desire to procure the best possible food for the troops. The court pronounces this act of the Commissary-General of Subsistence a colossal error, for which there is no palliation."

One of the most important findings of the court is contained in the concluding paragraph of the report, which recommends that no further proceedings be taken, the best interests of the service, in the opinion of the court, being best subserved by such a course.

The report is signed by General James F. Wade, President of the Court, and by Colonel George B. Davis, the Recorder. The only comment by President McKinley is his approval of their findings, quoted above. Attached to the report is an order by the Secretary of War dissolving the court.

Spanish Soldiers Sail From Manila.

The Spanish steamer Cataluna has sailed from Manila for Spain, carrying Spanish troops.

Murdered Her Mother.

Mrs. Augusta Styles, wife of a machinist living in Chicago, shot and killed her aged mother, Mrs. Catherine Schultz, a few days ago, because Mrs. Shultz had disclosed to her granddaughter, Belle Styles, some events of her early life which she did not desire the child to know. Mrs. Styles was arrested.

Navy Paymaster-General.

President McKinley has decided to appoint Albert S. Kenny, now General Storekeeper of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as Paymaster-General of the Navy, to succeed Edwin Stewart, retired.

The Labor World.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor meets in St. Paul June 12 and continues in session four days.

Ten thousand textile workers went on strike at Brunn, Austria, to enforce their demand for a ten-hour day.

The composing-room of the De Vinne press, New York City, lost in the printers' strike of 1887, has been unionized.

There are 541 divisions attached to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and they cover every State and Territory of the nation.

The painters of Omaha, Neb., have succeeded in having their scale of wages signed by all but one shop. A substantial increase in wages was secured.

IDAHO OFFICIALS JAILED.

Sheriff Charged With Aiding and Abetting the Wardner Rioters.

Mine Owners Forbidden by Officials to Employ Members of the Shoshone County Union.

WARDNER, Idaho (Special).—James D Young, Sheriff of Shoshone County, was arrested upon an order of State Auditor Sinclair, who is acting as the personal representative of Governer Steunenberg.

The arrest was made by United States troops, and the Sheriff is now confined in a barn with 300 other prisoners, charged with aiding and abetting a riot. Proceedings will be commenced immediately by Attorney-General Hayes to remove him from office. In the meantime, Coroner France will act as Sheriff.

After the Sheriff had been placed in custody the Attorney-General asked for the resignation of County Commissioner William Boyle. Boyle asked for time in which to consider the matter, but this was refused and a squad of troops placed him under arrest.

SPOKANE, Wash. (Special).—Mine owners of Shoshone County, Idaho, that propose to operate during the reign of martial law may do so only on condition that they do not employ members of the Coeur d'Alene Miners' Union. This is the rule as laid down by General Merriam and Attorney-General Hayes of Idaho. At a meeting of the mine owners in this city, Mr. Hayes presented this mandate. The owners cheerfully promised to obey.

"We are going to clear up the Coeur d'Alenes," said Attorney-General Hayes, prior to his departure for Boise. "I have seen some of the mine owners, and they have been informed by the proper authorities that they cannot employ any one connected with a criminal organization in the county. The Miners' Union in Shoshone County contains many desperadoes and criminals, who have, under the protection of the union, perpetrated crimes and outrages. Twice has it been necessary, because of these men and their organization, to put the county under martial law. We want to stop that sort of thing.

"We have undertaken as large a job of criminal prosecution as ever commenced in the history of the country. Trying between 700 and 800 men is a task of enormous magnitude. We propose to push the prosecution vigorously, however. I am obliged to go back to Boise for a few days on official business, but will be back in about a week, and expect to spend the entire summer in the Coeur d'Alenes. Prisoners will be tried in both the State and Federal courts. Murder and arson are some of the charges the State will bring against those men, and we hope to inflict the extreme penalty."

RUSH INTO THE UTE STRIP.

Over 1000 Persons Lay Stakes and Start to Form Towns.

DURANGO, Col. (Special).—The famous Ute Reservation was thrown open by the President's proclamation, which forever removed the barriers that for more than twenty years have barred out enterprising homeseekers. The start was made from many different points. Among the most important of these were Arboles, Lumberton, Ignacio and immediately north of the agency. In fact, the whole border was marked by impatient applicants. It is estimated that 1000 landseekers formed in the rush.

The rush for homesteads was much greater than was expected. It had been thought that the majority would depend on filing claims at the Land Office here rather than subject themselves to the hardships incidental to actual location. On the contrary, the greater number apparently preferred to sit around and wait just over the boundary line until the long-expected moment arrived and then quickly get over and stake locations rather than hazard their chances at the Land Office.

Quite a surprise was sprung when "Buffalo" Jones suddenly appeared near Ignacio with 300 followers from Guthrie, Oklahoma, and was met by Dr. E. D. Allen, who was prominent in the opening of the famous Cherokee Strip. The latter has been in and around Durango with some United States marshals and half-breed Cherokees for the past week. He started to join forces with "Buffalo" Jones with the determination of starting and booming a town site, their objective point being near Ignacio.

The newly incorporated Ute Town Company, comprised of Denver and Boulder men, located a town site forty miles south of here. It is to be called Tabor.

The railroad companies have their representatives on the ground and will select the most promising sections and immediately begin extensions to those points. Serious conflicts are expected between those who filed claims at the Land Office and those who staked the same claims.

ESCAPED UP A CHIMNEY.

How Five Small Men Fled From the Toledo Jail.

TOLEDO, Ohio (Special).—As the result of a daring jail delivery from the County Jail five Federal prisoners—William Miller, George Jones and William White, the Leipsic Postoffice robbers, and Thomas Burnes and Fred Williams—are at large.

The men climbed up the brick chimney at the rear end of the jail. A sixth man, Cox, was noticed by a young colored lad, George Hightower, who held him there with a revolver and summoned help.

Cox said that during the night one of the men secured a key, went to the cells and took out the smaller men. The smallest man went in the chimney first, carrying a rope made of sheets and a bar, with which he knocked off the bars at the top of the chimney. He then put one bar across the top and tied the rope of sheets to it and slid down on the roof. He was quickly followed by the others.

TORNADOES SWEEP OKLAHOMA.

Some Lives Lost and Property Destroyed in Various Parts of the Territory.

PERRY, Oklahoma (Special).—A tornado struck Chickasha a few days ago, wrecked sixteen residences and seriously injured fourteen persons.

At Medford, on the Rock Island, three small tornadoes appeared in less than twenty minutes. Several houses were blown down, and many narrow escapes occurred. Near Okarche a tornado destroyed the home of John Teufel. At Tongawa great damage was done by a tornado.

The family of J. H. Ware took refuge in a storm cave, which became so heavy from the constant rain that it fell in, killing three members of the family.

Sale of an Asbestos Mine.

The famous asbestos mine at Sall Mountain, in White County, Ga., has been sold for $200,000 to a firm of mining engineers of London. Two hundred thousand dollars is the largest amount paid for a mine in the State of Georgia, not excepting that of some of the gold mines in the northern part of the State.

Condition of Spring Wheat.

Early seeded spring wheat is coming up to good stands and with vigorous plant over the southern portion of the spring wheat region.

Yosemite Off For Guam.

The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite has started from the navy yard in Brooklyn on her long voyage to the island of Guam, which has become a possession of the United States through the war with Spain. The most distinguished man aboard is Captain Richard P. Leary, who is to combine the double title of commander of the Eastern Division of the Asiatic fleet and Governor of Guam.

Burglars Rob a Postoffice.

The safe in the Postoffice at Leesburg, N. J., was blown open by burglars, who secured $300 in money and several hundred dollars' worth of stamps and postal cards.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The contract for distributing Government seeds this year has been let by the Agricultural Department to Charles Parker, of Santa Clara, Cal., for $64,900. All the seeds must be delivered here by December 1, and the distribution begins next January.

Lieutenant-Commander Gottlieb Blocklinger has been detached from the command of the cruiser Charleston and ordered to proceed home to be placed on waiting orders. He will be succeeded by Commander Pigman, now at Norfolk.

Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith has been notified by the Director of Posts in Cuba that the city Postoffice in Havana, which has been located for about 150 years in the same building, was finally moved to new quarters at the foot of O'Reilly street.

By direction of the President the fortifications of Tybee Island, Georgia, and the military reservation at that point will hereafter be known as Fort Screven in honor of James Screven, Colonel and Brigadier-General of Georgia militia during the war of the Revolution, who was killed in action at Medway Church, November 24, 1778.

Admiral Farragut's famous old flagship, the Hartford, has been assigned to the training service. She has just been extensively overhauled at Mare Island. The Mohican has also been assigned to the same service, as well as the Monongahela, on the Atlantic Coast. The Annapolis will make a summer's cruise with the cadets.

The case against Dr. Wesley Reid Davis, of New York City, in which he was charged with passing a worthless check for $50 on Fred R. Parks, ticket agent at the Pennsylvania depot, was nolle prossed, and the charges were dismissed.

The retirement from active service of Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General of the Navy, was marked by the presentation to him of a handsome silver vase, the gift of the officers, clerks and other employes of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of which he was in charge.

Domestic.

In a little cottage over 100 years old, in Union, N. J., a few days ago Mr. and Mrs. William H. Johnson, aged respectively ninety-five and eighty-five years, celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their marriage. Grand and great-grandchildren gathered at the house and aided in the celebration. A daughter by Mr. Johnson's first wife, seventy-three years of age, was present.

Governor Sayers, of Texas, has signed the bill granting a new city charter for Dallas. It will not be in force until ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature, which will be about June 1. The new charter gives the city rigid control of the corporations enjoying municipal franchise privileges.

Mrs. Jack Haley's home at Bowling Green, Ky., was burned to the ground a few days ago by a gang of men unmasked. They told Mrs. Haley that if any of them was unknown to her they would give his name. In all there were about twenty-five in the crowd. The house belonged to Mrs. Ben Runner, and the men had her permission to burn the house.

In the breach of promise suit of Miss Ross Crane against P. J. Riley, a junk dealer, at Lowell, Mass., the jury gave to the plaintiff a verdict of $8000. The plaintiff sued for $25,000.

John T. Hendrin, who was arrested on the charge of solicitation to commit bribery while acting as a juror in Philadelphia, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Judge Audenried. Hendrin went to the defendant in the case in which he had been sworn as a juror and offered a favorable verdict for a money consideration.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Morrison was shot dead by "Ike" Bird at Mount Victory, Ohio, whom he was trying to arrest. After the murder Bird sent a bullet through his own heart, expiring instantly.

Superintendent J. J. Stranahan, of the Government Fish Hatchery at Put-in-Bay, has forwarded a report to Toledo, Ohio, of a tidal wave which took place there. The water rose fully twenty inches, and after it receded fishing boats were left high and dry on the beach.

There was a run on the Chelsea Savings Bank, at Boston, a few days ago. A case of mistaken identity, cause by the fact that the name of the President of the bank was similar to that of a merchant who failed, brought it about. The bank will refuse to accept some of the deposits withdrawn.

Hugh Cavanagh, twenty-one years old, was killed almost instantly by a pitched ball during a game of baseball at Montclair, N. J. Cavanagh was a father, and lived with his parents. Smeldt was arrested, but later he was released.

An explosion occurred in the nitroglycerine house of the California Powder Works at Pinole, Cal., and two men were blown to pieces, Arthur Graves and L. G. Wilkins. Graves was a young Englisman whose parents are prominent in Bedford, England. Wilkins was from Council Bluffs. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Jeremiah Kelleher, of Syracuse, N. Y., was found in a woods near Knox, Ind. He had divested himself of his clothing and was demented. The police believe that he was robbed and thrown from a train, his condition being the result of foul play.

Charles Ennis, a policeman, shot and killed himself while in a saloon in Chicago. No cause for the suicide could be learned except that he had sometimes appeared to be discouraged over family matters, his wife being hopelessly ill.

The Legislature of Texas has finally passed the bill making it a felony for any official agent or employee of a railroad company in Texas to discriminate in rates by giving rebates to shippers. The bill was recommended by Governor Sayers.

Thomas McGrath, who was one of the volunteers in the war with Spain, killed Jennie Coyle and then shot himself in New York City. He was jealous of her and attacked her in the hallway as she was returning from work. He will recover.

The $20,000 Georgia monument to the dead heroes who fell at Chickamauga was unveiled a few days ago. Thousands of Georgia ex-soldiers were present. Governor Candler delivered an eloquent speech. Ex-Congressman J. C. G. Black delivered an oration.

The Court of Criminal Appeals at Austin, Texas, affirmed the death sentence of the Rev. George E. Morrison, who murdered his wife a few months ago at Pan Handle City, Tex., by strychnine poison. This is one of the most remarkable murder cases in the history of Texas.

George K. Van Horn, the murderer of Mrs. Josephine Wescott, was hanged in one of the corridors of the Lackawanna County Jail at Scranton, Penn. Mrs. Wescott was killed at her home in Scranton August 28, 1896.

An examination of the books of J. E. Wiscoskie, ex-City Treasurer of Argentine, Kan., shows an apparent shortage of between $20,000 and $25,000. Wiscoskie has disappeared.

The battleship Iowa has been ordered to