

ADRIAN'S TALE

SAYS GENERAL BLANCO TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

FRENZIED BY CERVERA'S FATE

HE WAS SUBDUED AND DISARMED AFTER A STRUGGLE.

Refugee Who Brought This Story Declares Also That People Are Drooping Dead in Havana From Starvation—Many Ready to Revolt.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 13.—According to advice from Havana received here to-day, Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago harbor, Mr. Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival.

When the true story of the defeat came out it was discredited until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gayeties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crepe and other black draperies. Blanco was in the palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost frenzied.

He was closeted with his staff and General Arolas, of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days. When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant, and where many are starving daily.

This and other valuable information was brought by Jose Pauline Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the governor general. He says he is a loyal Cuban, and escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his cause, as every male in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into the Spanish service. He obtained a fisherman's permit to go outside Moro, and at 6 o'clock Monday morning put off in a small boat. The United States gunboat Bancroft was stationed six miles out and he rowed to her, the Coljimar batteries east of Havana firing two shots at him when he was observed passing beyond the prescribed limits. The Bancroft transferred him to another vessel, and he was brought here, where the local junta will care for him. The sailors of two American ships made up a liberal money subscription for him, and gave him some new clothing.

Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, because nearly all the food is seized for the troops. Of those there are about 70,000 in the city, consisting of volunteers, mobilized troops, militia and regulars. Their rations are largely rice and beans, without even bacon, jerked beef, Blanco says, sells for 30 cents a pound; bread, of poor quality, 50 cents; lard, 50 cents; cornmeal, 25 cents; rice, 25 cents. Shark food is eagerly sought, and the day before Blanco left the city one shark caught in Havana harbor sold for \$150.

The recontractors who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get away with a meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, Blanco says, to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards, starvation is rapidly supplanting their loyalty and large numbers of men are banding themselves together awaiting the first American attack on Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provision stores are empty and the only articles on the Havana shelves are about a thousand barrels of cement, wet and useless. Only liquor is to be had cheaply. Work on the defenses continues with tireless vigor.

Two lines of cables bearing torpedoes have been strung across the harbor from the city side to Moro castle, and the same has been done in the Bay of Mariel, where it is reported that the people are ready to revolt. The Spanish fleet is now in the harbor, and the gunboats Con Venado, Marquise de la Ensenada, Nueva and Pana, Filipinas and Nunez Pinson, several of which are unit for service. The American fleet consisted of the cruiser Alfonso XII, and used for shore batteries, and the cruiser has been converted into a hospital ship. There are also in the harbor a number of smaller warships of the American fleet, including the Fliecha, Aguila, Magallanes and two others. All of these vessels, except the Alfonso XII, are always ready to move on short notice. The merchant steamers Jose, Adela and Maria Herrera are also in the harbor.

BOMBARDMENT OF LAS TUNAS

According to the Havana Papers It Was a Very Interesting Engagement.

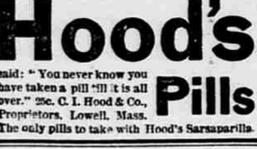
(Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, July 13.—The following are Spanish accounts of recent events in Cuba: About 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 10, the American fleet commenced an attack on the city of Santiago de Cuba by way of the heights of San Juan and Jueno. The city opened a fire of musketry and artillery, which continued for one hour. The American sent two shots at the city, causing fire at 7 p. m. It was without advantage to the Americans, who did not gain ground, while the Spanish forces maintained their positions.

On July 5 an American ship lowered a boat having on board an officer and some men at Carapiche, Isle of Pines, and captured the schooner Gallite, loaded with cedar, hew, pigs, wax and fowls. The schooner crew took refuge on shore and opened fire on the boat. It is believed the officer in charge was wounded. The ship fired two shots.

The local newspapers publish long articles giving details of the bombardment of Las Tunas, province of Santa Clara. They seem to confirm the report that an effort was made to land an American expedition at Tayabacoa, on the south coast of that province. The Spaniards say the Amer-

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man



say: "You never know you have taken a pill 'till it's all over." See C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

icans were obliged to re-embark, owing to the stubborn resistance made by the local fort, which is said to have been garrisoned by only sixty men. An American warship is said to have fired two hundred shots at the fort. The expedition, it was seen, was finally landed at Punta Diamante, on the northeast coast, the neighborhood being thick with lagoons and swamps, and the only outlet closed by a fort.

On July 1, it is further asserted, an American expedition made an attempt to land at Punta Cay, which was obliged to retreat, leaving a Cuban man killed on the field. Some documents fell into the hands of the Spaniards, it is added, and from it was learned that the man killed was Juan Garcia, a brother of the leader of the expedition, Inspector General General Emilio Nunez. This is believed to be the second division of the expedition which attempted to land at the San Juan river, between Casalico and Cienfuegos.

The members of the expedition immediately cut the telephone line, compelling the Spaniards to use rocket signals in order to communicate with the front, until the telephone line was repaired. Meanwhile, the American auxiliary batteries were ground in the shoal water off Punta Cay. After a great deal of work on the part of the gunboat, breaking the tow lines at least seven times, it was found to be impossible to float the ship. The gunboat, therefore, was obliged to be towed to the shore, where it was again grounded, and the American cruiser was floated off with the rising tide.

It is impossible to describe the terrible bombardment of Las Tunas. The American monitor moved up within a thousand yards of the fort and Spanish battery. The monitor was decked out with an American flag flying and with an officer at every available point on the deck, "from stern to poop, with a battle flag in each hand." The gunboat, therefore, was obliged to hide the monitor and opened a fierce fire, sending not less than 2,000 shells. Meanwhile, the Spanish battery opened its fire vigorously. The Spanish general Estreut, with his staff, seemed everywhere in the most dangerous places, giving orders with great deliberation and apparent unconcern.

On Sunday, July 3, the American monitor advanced again, accompanied by a gunboat and an American auxiliary cruiser. The people of the village disappeared into the country, after burning the wharf so as to prevent the invaders from making a landing, and they had intended to fire. The Spanish batteries opened first, directing their fire against the monitor. The American boats answered and destroyed a number of houses, but fortunately the only ones of these which were of considerable value belonged to the citizens, formerly residents of the village.

The local papers of Havana publish long editorials extolling Spanish heroism at the siege of Gerona, Saragossa, Bilbao and Havana, and exciting the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people, urging them to imitate the glorious achievements of their ancestors. The Union Constitutional says concerning the siege of Santiago de Cuba that that city has not been taken, although there are 30,000 Americans against 5,000 Spaniards. The Americans have not advanced their position perceptibly, nor have they dared to come forth to fight the Spanish heroes who successfully resisted their first attack.

WHENCE SPAIN WAS NAMED.

A Bit of History From the Muddy Past—Why the Romans Called It Spain.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in the course of a recent and erudite article, states that no one knows whence came the name of Spain. All we do know, the Pall Mall Gazette writes, is that the name of the Romans set foot in it they called it so. Naturally, the Romans did not go about christening countries. They called the country Spain for the excellent reason that it was supposed to be the home of the Phoenicians, and they called it so because that portion of it on which they first set foot was called Ispah. To medieval writers the earliest name of the country was Ispah, and they called it so because of the Phoenicians, and they called it so because of the Phoenicians. From them the name Ispah came. The Phoenicians were a Semitic people, and they called the country Ispah because it was the home of the Phoenicians, and they called it so because of the Phoenicians.

It was a lively procession that hurried to the barn. As the girl held the trap and the pet poodle lay dead and tore around as though it had a fit, "Put this bag over it, we're not here to amuse the rat. Ho, still, now, till I get this twine string around his tail. Then we'll see what he's made of." The girl grabbed the rat, and she was off. She took the rat to the kitchen, and she put it in a basket. She took the rat to the kitchen, and she put it in a basket. She took the rat to the kitchen, and she put it in a basket.

A Rib Roast.

From Life. "Pa, what do they make them talkin' about?" "The first one was made out of a rib, my son."

"You pucker up your lips so then that I thought you were going to kiss me." "You're just a little bit of a pucker."

"Well, for heaven's sake, wail away!" "You'll fit in your system."—Troy Times.

TIRE OF WAITING

ITALY TO COLLECT A CLAIM FROM COLOMBIA BY FORCE.

WARSHIPS SENT TO CARTAGENA

COLOMBIA OWES AN ITALIAN CITIZEN \$250,000.

That Sum Was Awarded to Him by President Cleveland, Serving as Arbitrator—United States Is Seeking to Avert Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The state department has notified that the Italian government has determined to adopt force in securing the payment by the republic of Colombia of the arbitration award made by President Cleveland in favor of Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen, amounting to \$250,000. The award was made in 1885, and has been the subject of long and fruitless negotiations with the Colombian minister at Rome, and has notified Admiral Candiani to proceed with the Italian squadron to Cartagena, Colombia, and there adopt forcible means to collect the amount. The Italian government, under Admiral Candiani, left La Guayra on Monday for Cartagena in order to seize the custom house there. The information reaching the state department is that the Italian squadron will arrive at Cartagena on the 15th, to-morrow, and that it consists of four warships.

In view of the serious possibilities involved in the case, the United States government has sought to avert the effect of the Italian government's intention to use force by the request of the Colombian authorities that the good offices of the United States be exercised, word was sent to our charge d'affaires at Rome to make inquiry into the status of the case. There appears to be no disposition of the case by the government to interfere in such steps as Italy may take for the execution of the award, as we are precluded from contesting an award made by this government. At the same time, it is hoped that Italy may be disposed to accept satisfactory terms. The South American republic to permit her to pay the award without suffering the indignity of a seizure of her chief commercial port.

As Italy's purpose is confined to the collection of the award, and has no territorial purposes in view, it is said that the Monroe doctrine has no application to the case, but that it is governed by the rules which applied to the British seizure of Corinto, when the British squadron occupied the custom house until a claim of \$5,000 was settled.

The Cerruti case grows out of the political agitation in Colombia in 1855. At that time Cerruti was at the head of a large company doing business in the state of Cauca, Colombia, and he was arrested and imprisoned by one of the political factions, his personal property taken from him, and his business interests wiped out. The case was first submitted to Spain for arbitration, but the award was not satisfactory to either party. Later the Italian government and that of Colombia agreed, by protocol, on February 6, 1855, to submit the entire question to the president of the United States.

President Cleveland accepted the duty and, after a lengthy consideration of the subject, rendered his award on March 2, 1857, two days before the expiration of his last term. After disallowing the claims for personal damages resulting from arrest and imprisonment, President Cleveland's award for loss of individual property was as follows:

"I award sixty thousand pounds sterling (\$200,000), of which sum ten thousand pounds (\$50,000), having been already paid, the government of the republic of Colombia will, in addition, pay to the government of Italy, for the use of Senor Ernesto Cerruti, ten thousand pounds sterling (\$50,000) thereof within sixty days from the date hereof, and the remaining forty thousand pounds (\$200,000) within one year from the date hereof, with interest from date at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, until paid, both payments to be made in gold, payable in London, England, with exchange from Bogota at the time of payment."

Colombia declined to pay the amounts awarded on the ground that the president's decision was not binding, and that certain questions open to doubt. It was finally arranged that both governments should refer the case to the president of the United States, and the president should refer the case to the arbiters, who were to be chosen by the two governments. The arbiters were to be chosen by the two governments, and the president was to be the final arbiter.

Cartagena is a city of 25,000 inhabitants on the north coast of Colombia, where the American fleet is now stationed. It has a large harbor, and is the principal port of exports of Colombia passing through there. Colombia has no navy, its only marine force being a small force of coast guards. They would be insignificant against the four warships of Italy. It is expected, therefore, that the Italian fleet will be able to move through the friendly, but in no way imperative, representations of the American government, and that the Italian government will take possession of Cartagena's custom house within the next few hours.

Monster Black Snake.

Mr. Rogers, a farmer of Great Bend township, Pa., while working in his field on Saturday, was surprised to find a black snake, which came at him with open mouth, and its head elevated above the ground about four feet. The snake was about seven feet in length, with a diameter of three inches at the largest part. An extraordinary fact about the creature was the presence of two well formed legs, with feet as distinct as those of a lizard. The snake was found to be a species of a bright pink or flesh color, without black spots, and was found to be a species of a bright pink or flesh color, without black spots, and was found to be a species of a bright pink or flesh color, without black spots.

A Southern Mother-Patriot.

From the Jacksonville Times-Center. "Return with your shield or upon it," said the Spartan mother. "I would not exchange my dead husband for any other woman's living one," said the Roman matron widowed in the defense of her country. But, not less touching and exalted is the following incident of the present time. As the Florida troops were leaving for Tampa a mother said: "My son, you need not take a Yankee boy to lead you in the charge; never fear, where another can be found to go. Show them you are made of the same stuff as your old father; that the Southern blood of the new generation is as true as his. They tried in years that are gone. Hold this little flag to your heart, and remember it when you pray and when you fight. God bless you and good-bye."—Nations that have such mothers win battles and make history.

INDIAN TERRITORY BILLS.

A Great Number Were Passed by Congress During the Session Just Ended.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—(Special.) The second session of the 53rd congress, while not very partial in its passage of bills that subsequently became laws, carrying legislation in the interest of Kansas and Missouri, passed several bills of interest to the Indian Territory. Most of them were bills granting rights of way to various railway companies through different parts of the territory. Leaving the Indian appropriation bill out of consideration, the most important bill passed was the Curtis bill, for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory. The following summary of the bills passed and which received the signature of the president, will be of interest.

An act to make available \$15,000 heretofore appropriated for the expense of operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex. An act to authorize the construction of the railway of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company through the Indian Territory. By the terms of this act the railroad company is granted an extension of three years for the construction of the railway of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company through the Indian Territory. This bill was one of the first receiving the president's signature, being approved February 14, 1888.

An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Denison, Donham & New Orleans Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway. An act to amend an act authorizing the Kansas and Northern Railway Company to construct a railway through the Indian Territory. This bill gives the company an additional year for the completion of the road.

A bill to authorize the Nebraska, Kansas & Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory. A bill extending the right of commutation to certain homestead settlers on lands in Oklahoma, and to amend the provisions of the act to ratify the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma.

A bill to amend the act granting to the American and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory. The amendment provides that the least feasible route for the line shall be built by the company each year, and makes provision for the construction of the line in sections, and for fences and bridges.

A bill extending until June 1, 1890, the time for the commencement of the construction of the wagon and motor bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo. An act granting additional powers to railroad companies operating lines in the Indian Territory, and to amend the laws for any company operating a line of road, and to amend the laws for the Indian Territory, to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the railroad and other property, and to amend the laws for the use or lease of the railroad and other property.

A bill to authorize the construction of a railway from the city of Santa Fe, N. M., to the city of Albuquerque, N. M., by the Santa Fe, N. M., & Gulf Railway Company. Construction of the line is authorized, and is completed within three years from June 15, 1888.

An act making Sabine Pass, Tex., a subport of entry and delivery. This bill was the cause of a bitter fight between two railroad companies, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company and the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. The bill was introduced by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and was passed by the house on March 2, 1887.

An act to authorize the Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and to amend the laws for the Indian Territory, to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the railroad and other property, and to amend the laws for the use or lease of the railroad and other property.

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Thousands Bought Yesterday And Thousands Will Buy Again To-day From This Gigantic \$15,000 Stock of Wreckage Groceries.

Every case, box and barrel of this immense purchase that we open is a surprise because of its wholesomeness and cleanly condition. It is not only one of the largest stocks of Wreckage Groceries that we have ever had, but it is by all odds the brightest. It was formerly a part of the stock of Dow & Snel Co., Wholesale Grocers, of Toledo, Ohio. When their warehouses burned they had a stock inventories \$300,000 and the insurance firms took the wreckage and sold it at auction. Three days previous to the auction our buyers went on for the purpose of examining the stock and fixing the prices they would be willing to pay for the various lots, and when the sale began they knew exactly what they were bidding on and how much they could pay for it. They knew the good lots from the bad and they made no bids on goods that they thought we could not guarantee to be satisfactory to those who purchased them of us. And we guarantee every article sold to be satisfactory—if your purchase doesn't suit bring or send it back and we will return your money. Not many grocermen give such a guarantee as that when selling from their regular stocks. Experienced and careful buying makes it possible for us to not only sell the goods at ridiculously little prices, but to guarantee them to be right. You will find the following goods in this sale at astonishingly low prices.

Two carloads of Canned Vegetables and Fruits; 1 carload of Soap, Soaps and Washing Powders; 1 carload of Canned Salmon, Sardines and Meats; 1 carload Syrups; 1 carload of Woodenware, and several carloads of Teas, Coffee, Pickles, Farinaceous Foods, Condensed Milk, Baking Powders, Chocolates and Coconuts, Mustard, Shredded Coconut, Catsup, Sauces, Dressing, Chow Chow, Olives, Preserves, Jellies, Potted Meats, Lye, Toilet Soaps, Blacking, Bluing, Lamp Chimneys and Other Sundries carried by a large wholesale grocery house.

Corner Sixth and Main Streets.

BOYS, GIRLS AND THEORIES.

Not So Much the Gender as the Quality, Says This Writer.

From Collier's Weekly. Schenck's theory on the composition of children has the advantage of presenting certain charms and of suggesting several others. No sugar, he says, and no girls. The idea would have fascinated Schopenhauer. Could he have foreseen it he would have rearranged his scheme for the extinction of humanity. Schopenhauer did not like girls. They are long of hair, he said, and short of thought. There is, he added, but one disagreeable woman in all the world, yet how curious it is that every man secures her as wife. This is very vicious of course. Even otherwise, it would be difficult to get along without the ladies. Besides, when they are pretty they put bouquets in one's thoughts. There is the point. Dr. Schenck's theory is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. If sugar makes girls, how many bouquets does it take to make a ready? Dr. Schenck neglects to say that the omission is regrettable. Self-respecting parents are attracted by the appearance of their offspring. Nice-looking children are nice to have around the house. When they cease to be children they become, as a fond father once remarked, disagreeable acquaintances with a claim on you. It is not so much the gender as the quality, says the writer. The ability to predetermine the quality of one's offspring is a very nice thing more. If imperialism presupposes an empire, empire presupposes an aristocracy. The aristocracy is the aristocracy of the world, in woman and intellect in man. As a consequence, what we need to know is not how to supply the first with good looks and the second with brains, but how to secure the nobility. After that the deluge.

HUMORS OF THE BAR.

Incidents That Sometimes Enliven the Serious Practice of Law.

Among many good stories of queer or funny happenings in law courts Law Notes gives these:

An Irishman swearing the peace against his three sons thus concluded his affidavit: "And this deponent further saith that the only one of his children who showed any respect for the law was his son, John, for he never struck him when he was down." A judge, of San Francisco, objects most strongly to verbosity in the courtroom. One day he was sitting on the bench, and a lawyer who had stopped very nearly an overflow of words which was emanating from a certain legal light, who was expounding a perfectly plain case at a wearisome length, and with no idea of historical force, said to the judge: "Concluding his argument."

NUMBER OF FATAL SHOTS.

It Requires Five Hundred Bullets to Kill One Man, If Figures of the Past Are to Be Trusted.

It is, perhaps, little consolation to men who are going into battle to know that every 500 bullets which they must face before they are killed will result in death. The fact, however, is eloquent of an immense waste of ammunition and want of care or skill in firing. Of the 80,000 bullets fired by the Russians during the Crimean war, 48,822 were found to be defective, and were discarded for the purpose of destruction, leaving 31,178 good ones. This is a very small percentage of the total number of bullets fired. The British in the same war were more fortunate in their aim. Of 15,000,000 bullets fired, 2,000,000 were found to be defective, and were discarded for the purpose of destruction, leaving 13,000,000 good ones. This is a very small percentage of the total number of bullets fired.

Moving a Church.

From the London Telegraph. An extraordinary feat in church relocations was witnessed in London. Hidden away in the quiet recesses of Great Ormond street, was the site of a building which in reality is one of the most beautiful Roman Catholic churches in the city. It was built by the late Sir George Bowyer, once a well known member of parliament and a member of the House of Commons. The church was built in 1850, and was one of the most beautiful in the city. It was built by the late Sir George Bowyer, once a well known member of parliament and a member of the House of Commons. The church was built in 1850, and was one of the most beautiful in the city.

BUGLER LOSES NERVE.

JAMES CURRAN'S BROTHER AND COUSIN KILLED AT SANTIAGO.

The Bugler of Company D of the Third Feels He Will Be Killed in Cuba, but Leaves the Colonel's Tent Whistling.

(Special Correspondence of the Journal.) CAMP ALGER, VA., July 10.—A few days ago Bugler James Curran, of Company D, Third regiment, noticed the name of William Curran among the list of the killed in Battery A, Second artillery, in the siege of Santiago. The same list contained the name of W. F. Underwood, Seventy-first New York Infantry. One was Bugler Curran's brother and the other his cousin. After drawing his pay yesterday afternoon, Curran, like many of the other soldiers often do, asked Colonel Wagar when he thought the regiment would be ordered out. The colonel did not know. "I think this will be the last pay day I ever see," remarked the bugler, a musician fellow who served through the last Indian war, and who has since been a bugler of Battery F, Fourth artillery, stationed at Fort Riley. "What makes you think that, Jimmie?" asked the colonel, surprised that for an instant a bugler's usual happy-go-lucky spirits on the war were so much interrupted. "Well, sir, I think we will be right in it before another pay day and my brother and cousin have already been killed. I have had such a wild career and barely escaped with my life so many times that I think I am a goner if we get mixed up with those bloomin' Spaniards."

Don't Experiment.

Come to a reliable house when in need of any musical instrument. We have a 35 years' honorable career behind all our transactions.

Car Hoffman.

1012-1014 Walnut St. Kansas City's Leading Music House.

slipped and cut off the large toe of his left foot, and nearly severed two more. The following principles in Company B have been promoted to corporals: Richard E. Doyle, Co. B, 11th U. S. Cavalry; W. F. Doyle, Co. B, 11th U. S. Cavalry; and M. H. Rhodes, Corporal Sherman has been promoted to sergeant. Mrs. F. E. Bates, mother of Lieutenant Bates, Company H, and Mrs. C. G. Dayton, mother of Captain Dayton, are visiting in camp. Colonel Wagar will leave to-night for Atlantic City, to spend a few days in the north, unless the cutting of the cable cutting at Cienfuegos. Lieutenant Safford is a cousin of Sergeant Creel, Third Missouri. He and his sister spent the afternoon at headquarters and Lieutenant Gifford most delightfully entertained the officers in the present war with Spain. His mother, Mrs. J. W. Curran, recently returned from Cuban waters, and was under the impression that she had seen her son. "You're married, aren't you, Jimmie?" asked the colonel.

Honors for Third's Band.

Last night Major General Graham, in command of the Second army corps, sent a request through the lieutenant colonel of the Third Missouri, who is acting provost marshal of the corps, for the excellent band of the Third Missouri to be present at his headquarters Monday evening for a serenade. In this way the Third regiment of the corps, for the excellent band of the Third Missouri to be present at his headquarters Monday evening for a serenade. In this way the Third regiment of the corps, for the excellent band of the Third Missouri to be present at his headquarters Monday evening for a serenade.

New Lightweight Uniforms.

The best uniforms of the new style adopted by the war department for use by the troops in the tropics have been completed and are now on exhibition in the window of a manufacturing clothing of New York. The uniforms are made of a light material, being made and will be delivered to the army within ten days and they will contain a great many improvements. The uniforms are made of a light material, being made and will be delivered to the army within ten days and they will contain a great many improvements.

Third's Ordnance Inspected.

Lieutenant Colonel Cook, of the First Rhode Island, has thoroughly inspected the ordnance of the Third Missouri. A number of guns were condemned for minor faults and new ones will be supplied in their place. Sergeant Tobin, Company H, has been recommended by Captain Stewart for promotion to second lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Lieberman, who will enter the medical department of the Sixth Missouri volunteers.

Private Ingram, Company L, is now in the division hospital as the result of a serious accident yesterday morning. Ingram was a member of a fatigue party and was chopping wood, when the ax

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Car Hoffman.

1012-1014 Walnut St. Kansas City's Leading Music House.

slipped and cut off the large toe of his left foot, and nearly severed two more. The following principles in Company B have been promoted to corporals: Richard E. Doyle, Co. B, 11th U. S. Cavalry; W. F. Doyle, Co. B, 11th U. S. Cavalry; and M. H. Rhodes, Corporal Sherman has been promoted to sergeant. Mrs. F. E. Bates, mother of Lieutenant Bates, Company H, and Mrs. C. G. Dayton, mother of Captain Dayton, are visiting in camp. Colonel Wagar will leave to-night for Atlantic City, to spend a few days in the north, unless the cutting of the cable cutting at Cienfuegos. Lieutenant Safford is a cousin of Sergeant Creel, Third Missouri. He and his sister spent the afternoon at headquarters and Lieutenant Gifford most delightfully entertained the officers in the present war with Spain. His mother, Mrs. J. W. Curran, recently returned from Cuban waters, and was under the impression that she had seen her son. "You're married, aren't you, Jimmie?" asked the colonel.

Honors for Third's Band.

Last night Major General Graham, in command of the Second army corps, sent a request through the lieutenant colonel of the Third Missouri, who is acting provost marshal of the corps, for the excellent band of the Third Missouri to be present at his headquarters Monday evening for a serenade. In this way the Third regiment of the corps, for the excellent band of the Third Missouri to be present at his headquarters Monday evening for a serenade.

New Lightweight Uniforms.

The best uniforms of the new style adopted by the war department for use by the troops in the tropics have been completed and are now on exhibition in the window of a manufacturing clothing of New York. The uniforms are made of a light material, being made and will be delivered to the army within ten days and they will contain a great many improvements. The uniforms are made of a light material, being made and will be delivered to the army within ten days and they will contain a great many improvements.

Third's Ordnance Inspected.

Lieutenant Colonel Cook, of the First Rhode Island, has thoroughly inspected the ordnance of the Third Missouri. A number of guns were condemned for minor faults and new ones will be supplied in their place. Sergeant Tobin, Company H, has been recommended by Captain Stewart for promotion to second lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Lieberman, who will enter the medical department of the Sixth Missouri volunteers.

Private Ingram, Company L, is now in the division hospital as the result of a serious accident yesterday morning. Ingram was a member of a fatigue party and was chopping wood, when the ax