

THE BAMBERG HERALD.

BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

LIEUTENANT BRUMBY DEAD

Succumbed to Typhoid Fever in Garfield Hospital, Washington City.

DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY

Demise of His Beloved Companion Was a Great Shock to Admiral Dewey.

A Washington special says: Lieutenant Tom Brumby died Sunday evening at 5:45. The end came peacefully, the sick man dropping off as if to sleep. All day he had grown gradually and perceptibly weaker. Early Sunday morning the doctors announced that they had been compelled to give up all hope for recovery.

Lieutenant Brumby's sister, Mrs. Hayward, who had been the faithful watcher by his bedside during all the long days of his desperate illness, was with him at the time of his death. He had been unconscious for many hours until Sunday morning, when he was able to talk with his sister for a few minutes, making brief replies to her questions.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

The immediate cause of the death was blood poisoning that came from the glandular swelling which was one of the complications with the typhoid. The swelling was in the left side of the face and neck. The operation performed several nights ago seemed to give relief, but the tissue of the parotid gland was destroyed and there were internal troubles. Dr. Osler, the Baltimore specialist, stated that Admiral Dewey, who has been a daily caller at the hospital, that in all his experience he had never seen similar complications.

The physicians refused to give up all hope until the patient was seen to be growing weaker. The fever symptoms did not indicate a change for the worse, but the general condition was less favorable. During Sunday the fever ran high at times, and as the patient could retain nothing in the way of nourishment, the doctors pronounced the end only a question of hours, therefore, when Lieutenant Brumby dropped off into the long sleep that knows no waking.

Admiral Dewey has been a daily caller at the hospital during Brumby's illness and expressed the deepest personal interest in his case. Mrs. Dewey has also called several times. The resident officer of navy and officials of the navy department have been constant in their attentions.

The lieutenant's present illness dated from the 27th of November, the first symptoms being nothing more than cold, which, however, failed to yield to treatment and soon afterwards he went to the Garfield hospital, where he died.

GREAT SHOCK TO DEWEY.

The death of Lieutenant Brumby, while not unexpected, was a great shock to Admiral Dewey. The relations of the two men for several years past have been very intimate, and a strong friendship had grown up between them.

Lieutenant Brumby went out to the Asiatic station with the admiral, and had been with him until they both returned to the United States several months ago. In his capacity as flag lieutenant to the admiral, Lieutenant Brumby was known with his chief practically all the time, and acted as his personal representative in many matters of detail delegated to him by the commanding officer. He was regarded by Admiral Dewey as a bright, energetic and capable assistant, while the devotion of the latter to the admiral was something marvelous.

The burden of his thought during the latter days of his illness, when his mind was wrecked with delirium, seemed to be regarding his work for the admiral.

Admiral Dewey was awaiting the news of his death until his condition became precarious, and visitors were not allowed to see him. Mrs. W. L. Hayward, of Marietta, Ga., his sister, was summoned, and later she was joined by her husband, both remaining with the lieutenant until he died.

GERMAN ATTACHE WITHDRAWN.

Emperor William Disgusted With Insults of Paris Newspapers.

A special from Berlin says: Emperor William's intention to withdraw Major Baron von Stuesneck, German military attaché in Paris, as called to the Associated Press some time ago, has just been carried out. The event is considered of prime importance.

His majesty had become thoroughly disgusted with the attacks and insinuations of the Paris press regarding the activity of the German military attachés and with the numerous private and official reports which had reached him on the subject, bearing out partly, at least, the newspaper charges.

THE PARIS RECHRISTENED.

Steamer Which Ran Upon the Manacles To Have New Name.

A London dispatch says: The difficulties connected with the insurance of the American line steamer Paris, which ran on the rocks off the Manacles May 21st last, and was re-floated July 11th, have been settled. The vessel will be handed over to Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, for a thorough overhauling. When she resumes her place in the trans-Atlantic service a year hence she will be rechristened after an American city.

IS ALLEN ELIGIBLE?

Nebraska Senator May Not Be Allowed to Take His Seat.

The question has been raised as to whether William V. Allen, appointed senator from Nebraska, can be seated. The contention is that Hayward never having taken his seat the whole matter is in the same position as in states where the legislature failed to elect at the expiration of the term of his predecessor.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Hughes Again.

A Greenville dispatch says: Mrs. Mattie A. Hughes is to be tried again next month for the murder of her husband, provided the supreme court does not sustain her former jeopardy plea and quash the indictment against her.

The case is to be heard before the supreme court, but it is thought likely upon the question until a final disposition of the case in the lower court.

The probability of another mistrial appears as great now as ever.

New Enterprise Chartered.

A perpetual charter has been issued to the Orangeburg Presbyterian Church Society. The incorporators named are Messrs. M. Glover, J. A. Salley and John A. Hamilton. The society was first organized in 1849.

A commission for a charter has also been issued to the Holman Brothers' company, of Crescent, Orangeburg county. The incorporators named are Messrs. H. Holman, E. R. Holman and J. K. Fairry. The capital stock of the company is to be \$2,000.

War Cotton Claims.

Governor McSweeney is receiving a great many letters relative to the cotton claims he has written about to the various southern governors. Governor McSweeney has taken up the matter with Senator Tillman and others and thinks the matter, which is a very large one, is getting along very well.

Fighting Smallpox.

A Columbia dispatch says: Governor McSweeney has arranged to borrow \$3,000 with which to have the state board of health fight the smallpox trouble. The arrangements have been made and as needed the money will be paid out. Governor McSweeney took the position that the public health demanded heroic remedies and if money was needed it must be had.

Day or Two Ago Governor McSweeney received the following letter: To His Excellency, Governor M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request and wishes the state board of health convened at Columbia December 13th, and held a most interesting and important meeting. The condition of the smallpox epidemic now threatened at the several points in the state was fully discussed and measures adopted to prevent further spread of the disease, most likely to run with the advent of cold weather. Vaccination, isolation and purification of the infected houses and things are the only means that can arrest the disease. There are many difficulties that may prevent success; most of them with the fact and discretion on the part of the sanitary inspectors can and no doubt will be overcome. As you know, the emergency fund is exhausted; to meet the urgent needs of the board \$8,000 is needed. We would most respectfully request your aid to secure this amount until the general assembly can devise means to secure the desired amount.

Yours respectfully,
T. HAZARD SIMONS,
Chairman State Board Health.

Governor McSweeney has left the handling of the disease entirely to the state board of health.

Decrease of Crime.

M. F. Ansel, solicitor of the eighth circuit, embracing Greenville, Abbeville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens counties, has forwarded his annual report to the attorney general. The report shows that there were less than half as many murder cases in the circuit this year as last. Of the twenty cases this year two were disposed of in Abbeville, eight in Anderson, two in Oconee, three in Pickens and five in Greenville.

Fourteen of the cases resulted in verdicts of "not guilty," four "guilty," and in two cases "no bills" were returned. There were 42 cases of murder disposed of in the circuit last year. There were 282 cases, all told, disposed of in the circuit this year as against 334 last year. The 232 resulted 109 "no bills," 49 "not guilty," and 124 "guilty." The 334 resulted 99 "no bills," 57 "not guilty," and 178 "guilty."

Money is Unclaimed.

As curious as is the fight to recover the money spent in equipping the First South Carolina regiment for the war in Cuba, just as noteworthy is the fact that after it has been gotten there remains \$252.20 of the original \$8,952.20 unclaimed. The money is in bank waiting for the proper voucher. The largest portions of the money not drawn belong to the Plant system, \$38; J. O. Relyea, \$95.03; Wade F. Webb, \$9.84; Jackson Edwards, \$15; N. Smite, \$2; E. D. Darby, \$71.24.

The money will be paid out upon the proper receipt being presented.

Money For Soldier Boys.

The state military board met a day or two ago in Governor McSweeney's office. There were present: Governor McSweeney, Gen. Floyd, Col. Willie Jones, Major Henry Schachte and Major Blythe. The military situation was fully discussed and the general needs of the service were canvassed.

One of the chief purposes of the meeting was to dispose of the annual appropriation and on this subject the following resolutions were adopted:

It is hereby ordered by the military board, in meeting this day assembled, that the following distribution of the annual fund appropriated by the general assembly this current year for the purpose of enhancing the efficiency of the state militia, and also any amount collected from disbanded companies and now in hands of adjutant general and appropriated for similar purpose, be at once distributed, and the adjutant general, J. W. Floyd, is hereby ordered to execute disbursement of same as follows: Total amount appropriated for year 1899, \$8,000; total collected from disbanded companies, \$83,000; total to be distributed, \$83,483.00; to expenses of First United States Artillery Band (25 pieces) to accompany the state troops to Dewey celebration and return, \$466.00; expenses, \$70.

HUNTER UNDER ARREST.

Secretary Hay Makes Request of Moorish Government For His Extradition.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Hay has directed Consul Gum-mer, at Tangiers, to officially request the Moorish government to surrender Thomas J. Hunter, the alleged defaulter of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, of Georgia. Because of the fact that this government has no extradition treaty with Morocco, it has been compelled to ask the Moorish government to act as a matter of right, but as a matter of favor, with the explicit understanding that it will be unable to act favorably upon a similar request made by Moorish sultan.

FOR MAIL ROBBERY.

D. A. Russell Is Arrested and Jailed In Atlanta, Ga.

Duane A. Russell, a railway mail clerk, was arrested and lodged in the Tower at Atlanta Friday afternoon on the charge of robbing the United States mails.

The arrest was made shortly after Russell had reached the city from a run to Atlanta from Birmingham. The officers taking him in custody were Postoffice Inspectors Ed Barry, of Atlanta, and Rosson, of Chattahoochee.

MORE MEN FOR MANILA.

A Thousand Americans Are Needed To Fill Regiments.

The war department has arranged to send about a thousand recruits to Manila to fill the regiments which are running short on account of death, disease and discharge. The steamer Sumner is being transformed into a troopship at Norfolk, and will be used for the transportation of these recruits, who are now being congregated at Fort Slocum, New York.

The balance of said fund, amounting to \$7,947.09 be equally pro rated between the active service companies of the state militia as completed in the reorganization of the state militia this year, 1899.

STOCKS TAKE TUMBLE.

Money Rate Goes Up As High As 186 Per Cent On New York Exchange.

Panic conditions developed on the New York stock exchange Monday afternoon with the imperative need of money developed by the violent contraction in values. Stocks were being thrown over without the slightest regard to prices they would bring and at distressing sacrifice of values.

No end to the helplessness of the situation seemed in sight when, in the last half hour of the market some \$10,000,000 was offered on the stock exchange by the concerted action of the clearing house banks to force the rate arbitrarily down to 6 per cent without regard to the bidding at higher rates which was being done by other brokers for distressed operators.

The collapse in the money rate checked the decline and drove the bears to cover. The recoveries produced by their urgent bidding were almost as violent as the declines had been, but the losses were by no means entirely retrieved. Large offerings of stocks continued at the rally and at some points the bid, prices broke anew before the close, making the closing exceedingly irregular and unsettled. The excitement continued to the end, with sentiment looking forward anxiously for the developments of another day.

The seriousness of the crisis has called forth the best efforts of powerful and conservative financial interests who are busy concerting measures to tide over the money difficulties, which beset the stock market, and which by reason of their extent and the importance of the interests involved, threaten to affect the country's business interests unless obstacles are opposed.

It has been obvious for many months past that a great deal of money had been locked up by capitalists in these new industrial combinations which were becoming burdensome to carry, by reason of the way demands for money in the regular channels, the large absorption of funds by reason of the government surplus revenues and the urgent needs of the London money market growing out of the Transvaal war.

Before the concerted relief by the clearing house banks the money rate leaped to 50, 75, 100 and, according to the official record, 125 per cent. Credible reports assert that 186 per cent was paid for money during the day. The official record of such a transaction was lost in the excitement.

An idea of the severity of losses may be gained from a few specifications. Thus: American tobacco fell an extreme 21; Metropolitan 20; People's Gas 14; Tennessee Coal 17; Manhattan 9 and Leather preferred 9; all in the list of industrials. In the railroad list such strokes as Northwest, New York Central, Great Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, Atchison preferred and in fact the most prominent and active railroad stocks were in the list of 4 to 9 points.

The rallies with the final forcing down of the money rate to 6 per cent ran from 5 to 10 points. The day's transactions ran up to a total of nearly 1,650,000 shares, which is the record for a day's business.

After the close of the exchange there was a meeting of the clearing house committee to concert further measures for safety and relief.

BLOW WAS HEAVY.

England Feels Fearful Effect of General Buller's Defeat.

A dispatch to the New York World from London says: There is no alleviation of the gloom and panic caused by General Buller's reverse.

The British forces in India cannot be further depleted by drafts for South Africa, while the threatened trouble from Menelik the Negus of Abyssinia and the possibility of complications along the Mediterranean renders the reduction of the garrison in Egypt too risky, although General Kitchener, who is at Omdurman, is going as Lord Roberts' chief of staff.

Fear is expressed that the German navy may be used in conjunction with those of Russia and France to exert pressure to prevent reinforcements reaching South Africa.

CHARTER EXTENDED.

Secretary of State Grants Renewal for Line Between Atlanta and Alabama.

An Atlanta dispatch says: On the application of W. A. Handley, of Alabama, president, and L. E. O'Keefe, secretary, of the Atlanta and Alabama Railroad company, Secretary of State Cook has granted a renewal of charter for fifty years.

The original charter was granted by the legislature in 1886. It allows the line to be built in Georgia from Randolph county, Alabama, to Atlanta. Fifteen miles of the road have been built in the state of Alabama, and the renewal will place the company in position to complete the road.

BANK DOORS CLOSED.

Old Institution of Boston Faced by John F. Squire Company (Incorporated), of Cambridge, Mass., for \$3,000,000, which was announced a few days ago, in which the Squires were largely interested, did not open its doors Saturday, and a notice at the entrance stated that the affairs of the bank were in the hands of the comptroller of the currency.

Battleship Placed Into Reserve.

The battleship Massachusetts has been ordered into reserve at League Island. Her men are wanted to supply the crew for the battleship Kentucky, about to be turned over to the government.

BULLER BEATEN BY BOERS

Britain's Idolized and Trusted Commander Meets a Bad Reverse.

HE LOSES ELEVEN GUNS.

Boers Put Up a Desperate Fight and all Previous Victories Are Totally Eclipsed.

The war office at London has received a dispatch announcing that General Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing ten guns. General Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river.

Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses. He left eleven guns behind.

The following is the text of General Buller's dispatch announcing his reverse: "Buller to Lansdowne. Chieveley Camp, December 15, 6:20 p. m.—I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp 'Early in the day. I saw that General Buller would not be able to force a passage and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry, and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Colonel I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded. I then ordered General Hillyard to advance, which he did, and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso station and the houses near the bridge. At that moment I had sent to the attack the 24th, 25th and 26th regiments, and six heavy batteries and six naval twelve-pounder quick fired, under Colonel Long, had advanced close to the river, in Long's desire to be within effective range."

"It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns."

"Some of the wagon teams got shelter for troops in a donga and desperate efforts were made to bring out the field guns."

"The fourteenth and sixteenth field batteries suffered severe losses, too. 'Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of General Barton's brigade. The day was intensely hot and most trying on the troops, whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire one. The losses in General Buller's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded, I hope, is not large. The fourteenth and sixteenth field batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chieveley."

ENGLAND IS DUMFONDED.

A later dispatch from London states that the news of General Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspaper comment was confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disappointment and of the necessity of calmness and redoubled efforts to retrieve the position. This latest check is regarded as the most serious event in Great Britain's military history since the Indian mutiny. The Standard says:

"General Buller's dispatch is deplorable reading. It is now the familiar story of concealed Boers and of British troops marching up blindly almost to the very muzzles of the enemy's rifles. It cannot be denied that the moral effect will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operation. The country has discovered with annoyance and surprise that subduing Boer farmers is about the hardest work we have entered upon since the Indian mutiny. Their commandants have shown themselves able to give our generals 'useful, but expensive, lessons in modern tactics.'"

It has hardly been realized until now, even after the experience of the week, that General Buller could fail. Virtually nothing had been allowed to leak through regarding his preparations, but the public waited patiently in the confident belief that he was taking such time and such precautions as would insure success. No independent reports of the engagement have yet been allowed to come through, but General Buller's own dispatch tells the sad tale in sufficient outline to show that the British have been entrapped again by the astute Boers.

It was not anticipated that General Buller would make a frontal attack. No criticisms of his movements are made, however, since apparently he suffered a reverse rather than a defeat, and did not push the attack home, but broke it off in the middle so as to save a needless sacrifice of life. It is expected that he will renew the attack shortly. Immediately on receiving the news the war office decided to mobilize still another division, and to replace the losses of artillery. The necessary reinforcements will be hurried off as fast as possible.

Fifteen transports are due to arrive at Cape Town between December 17th and January 8th, with about 15,000 troops of all arms, but unless General Buller is able to renew the attack, which is exceedingly doubtful, the British generals will be compelled for another fortnight or more to remain practically on the defensive.

WIFE MURDER HANGED.

Glaser Showed Remarkable Nerve and Laughed When He Mounted the Gallows.

The third hanging that has ever occurred in Dougherty county, Ga., was the execution of W. J. Glaser, wife murderer, at Albany.

Glaser is the only white man who has ever been executed in Albany, and his case has been one of the most interesting in the history of the section. During the last days of his life he was resigned to his fate. He was not dependent over the nearness of his death, but was cheerful, he said, even of the prospect of so early a transition from this to a better estate.

His calmness was remarkable and he seemed the least excited of any of the small group gathered around the scaffold.

In his last remarks to those around Glaser protested his innocence of the crime and requested that the session of the jury party be continued. He asked the crowd not to sorrow, because it was the happiest moment of his life.

When the rope had been adjusted Glaser bade all good bye and as the black cap was placed over his head his face was radiant with a smile.

"Am I standing right?" said Glaser to Sheriff Edwards just before the trap fell. These were his last words.

At 12:15 o'clock the trigger was pulled and the body shot down through the trap door. It was seen from view after it fell by the black curtain around the lower part of the scaffold.

In 8 minutes his pulse had ceased to beat, and in 15 minutes he was pronounced dead. Glaser's neck was broken by the fall and he died without a struggle.

GERMANS ARE JUBILANT.

They Congratulate One Another Over England's Bad Reverse.

The German press and people are jubilant over the news from South Africa and everywhere in the streets people stop each other and offer congratulations. Among the press comments is that of The Kreuz Zeitung, which says:

"Thus the fighting power of the third column is destroyed and the campaign against the Boers is disastrously ended. What, however, means more is that England's decadence, long ago apparent to far-sighted statesmen, has thus become visible before the whole world."

JOHNSTON WINS THREE.

Alabama Governor Secures Five Senatorial Votes In Saturday's Primaries.

The returns from the primaries held in Jackson, Morgan and Macon counties, Ala., on Saturday indicate that Governor Johnson won in all of them, thereby securing five more votes for United States senator in the next general assembly. Marshall county recently instructed the Boers is disastrously ended. What, however, means more is that England's decadence, long ago apparent to far-sighted statesmen, has thus become visible before the whole world."

TO TRANSPORT SPANIARDS.

Otis Instructed To Make Contract For Sending Them Home.

Instructions have been cabled to General Otis to contract with the Caballos Transportation company for returning to Spain the 4,000 additional Spanish prisoners recently released by the Filipino insurgents. This is in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty with Spain, agreeing to send home all Spanish soldiers he'll captive by the insurgents.

MINORITY IS BLOCKED

No Amendments Were Allowed To the Financial Bill.

CLOSING DEBATE WAS SENSATIONAL

Representatives Lutz and Clark of Ohio Make Scathing Speeches and Cause Excitement.

The six days' debate upon the currency bill in congress closed Saturday in a sensational manner. The Republican leaders had evidently set a trap for the minority to show that discord existed on the money question; and it was timed so as to make the scene as dramatic as possible. Just at the close of the debate three of the heavyweights, General Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dooliver, of Iowa, were put forward to call the attention of the country to the fact that in the long debate very little had been heard about free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 from the minority side of the house and that no one had offered an amendment containing such a proposition.

Mr. Grosvenor said it was one of the signs of the coming regeneration of the Democratic party. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, indignantly denied any intention of abandoning silver and called attention to the fact that under the special order under which the house was operating neither a substitute nor a motion to recommit was in order. Then Mr. Dalzell challenged a member of the opposition to offer a free coinage amendment.

In response half of the democratic membership rose and demanded the privilege, but here and there was an eastern democrat shouting his disapproval. There were cries of "blue!" from the democratic side, but the republicans, after the parliamentary obstacles had been removed, through Mr. Overstreet, who was in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent for an amendment to the rule to permit the amendment to be offered. Then Mr. Driggs and Mr. Levy, two New York democrats, blocked the game with objections. No amendments were offered to the bill during the day, and only one section of the bill was read. The whole time was occupied in five-minute speeches.

The incidents of the day were a sensational speech by Mr. Lutz, Democrat, of Ohio, denouncing the prosecution of the war in the Philippines and charging an alliance between Great Britain and the United States to subvert liberty, one in South Africa and one in the Orient, and an attack upon the memory of ex-President Hayes by Mr. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri. Mr. Brown, of Ohio, Republican, warmly defended the memory of Mr. Hayes.

In reply Mr. Clark declared that Mr. Hayes was "a counterfeit president," for whom he had a supreme contempt, even though he was dead.

"He stole the presidency," said he savagely, "the greatest crime in the history of times. I wish that he could have lived forever and borne the scorn of decent men to the end. His sepulcher should bear the words: 'This man was guilty of the monumental crime against human liberty.'"

"Now," concluded Mr. Clark, as he retired to his seat, "if they can make anything out of that let them make it."

Mr. Clark's words were received in silence on both sides of the house. Mr. Lutz, of Ohio, charged that the pending bill had been prepared by the 3,000 national banks, a secret combination that wielded more influence than the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the Red Men combined. The bill was intended to increase the power of the national banks. All the rest that was in it was already in the law. As he proceeded Mr. Lutz's remarks became more and more sensational.

"We are in favor of renominating William Jennings Bryan," said he. "Let us vote in a plank against trusts; we will put in a plank against imperialism, and we will put in a plank against the British alliance, an alliance that is now open and apparent. (Applause on the Democratic side.) They are shooting down liberty in South Africa while you are shooting it down in the Philippine islands. (Applause on the Democratic side.) That is evidence sufficient that both governments are operating upon parallel lines."

"If things are not inside out, how can the Republican party stand impotent and silent while England is shooting to death a republic in south Africa, and while under the military and imperialistic powers that patronage has delivered to the president here the crime of crimes is being committed under the stars and stripes of the union. The president at Madison, Wis., said: 'One small fraction of one small tribe resists our authority in the Orient.' Aye, my friends, with an army there and on the way of 75,000 men to subdue one small fraction of one small tribe, an army larger than Sherman needed to march to the sea; an army larger than Grant needed to take Vicksburg, is now called into requisition and kept there for nearly a year to subdue one small fraction of one small tribe! Is that the source of your prosperity?"

"Is your Egan pension of \$75,000 for being reduced, degraded and dishonored; is your beef trust that murdered 4,300 men while the Spaniards only killed 350—is that the source of your prosperity?" (Applause on the Democratic side.) In your humiliation and subordination of the man who won the most magnificent naval victory that the world has ever seen, Winfield Scott Schley (applause on the Democratic side)—is that the source of your prosperity? Is your subordination of Brooke and Miles and Merritt, the men who had been trained, together with their associates, at an expense of millions of dollars to this country and the putting of politicians in the army of the stars and stripes, the cause of your prosperity? (Applause on the Democratic side.) You will live to be ashamed of your record."

NEW GENERAL MANAGER.

T. W. Leary Succeeds O'Brien of Southern Express Company.

The announcement has been made by President M. J. O'Brien, of the Southern Express company, that Mr. T. W. Leary has been appointed general manager for the company. Mr. Leary is well known throughout the south and his appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction, since he is well qualified. His headquarters will be in Chattanooga.

GENERAL BULLER'S LOSSES.

Report Shows Total of 1,097 Killed, Wounded and Missing at Tugela River.

General Buller reported to the war office Saturday that his losses in the Tugela river engagement were: Killed, 82; wounded, 667; missing, 348—a total of 1,097.

"Black week," as last week is now universally called, has evidently aroused the government and the war office to a full sense of their responsibility and of the magnitude of the task before them.

The British losses, in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing throughout the campaign, now reach the enormous total of 7,630.

CAPTAIN BARNES EXPIRES.

Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate Found Dead In His Bed.

A Washington dispatch says: Captain Arthur Barnes, of North Carolina, was found dead in his bed at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning. He had been an assistant doorkeeper of the senate for the past sixteen years. He was a Democrat, and had attended every Democratic convention since 1850. He was a captain in the Confederate service during the civil war, and was about sixty-five years of age.

CURRENCY BILL PASSES HOUSE

The Gold Standard Measure Goes Through By Vote of 190 to 150.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Eleven Democrats Cast Their Ballots For the Bill—One Southern "Deserter."

A Washington special says: The currency bill, which was debated all last week, was passed Monday by the house by a vote of 190 to 150. It had the united support of every Republican in the house and of eleven Democrats—Messrs. Clayton, Driggs, Fitzgerald, Levy, Ruppert, Scudder, Underhill and Wilson, of New York; McAleer, of Pennsylvania; Denny, of Maryland; and Thomas, of Massachusetts.

All the other Democrats voted against the measure or were paired against it except John Walter Smith, governor-elect from Maryland; Mr. Stallings, of Alabama, and General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama. Mr. Stallings, of Alabama, has not been present in the house this session, owing to illness, and one of his colleagues announced that if present he would have voted in the negative.

General Wheeler is serving in the Philippines. Mr. Smith is, therefore, the only member of the house who did not go on record upon the bill. When the speaker announced the result of the vote the Republicans cheered lustily. That was the only demonstration in connection with the vote.

Neither a motion to recommit nor an offer of a substitute was in order by the terms of the special rule under which the house was operating.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, asked if it was in order to recommit with instructions to report back a free coinage bill.

"It is not," replied the speaker.

The bill was then read the third time and placed upon its final passage. "I demand the yeas and nays," said Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, in charge of the bill.

Members rose on both sides en masse to second the demand.

"Evidently a sufficient number," said the speaker. "The clerk will call the roll."

The roll call was followed with great interest. There were no demonstrations when the Democrats who broke away from the majority of their party voted in the affirmative. The clerk called the names of the Democrats who declined to respond twice on each roll call. Every Republican voted for the bill.

Messrs. Catchings of Mississippi, Campbell of Montana, Broussard of Louisiana, Robertson of Louisiana, Davey of Louisiana, were paired against the bill.

After the vote the speaker unexpectedly announced the committee action on the bill and the reading of the list was followed with intense eagerness by the members whose opportunities for distinction depend so largely upon their committee assignments. The only incident in connection with the reading of the lists was Mr. Bailey's interrogatory of the speaker as to whether General Wheeler's name had been placed upon the committee on ways and means.

Speaker Henderson responded in the negative. A vacancy has been left on this committee for General Wheeler. The announcement of the death of the late Representative Bland, of Missouri, which occurred last summer, was made by Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, and the house, out of respect to his memory, adjourned until Tuesday at 1:05 p. m.

GAYLE DEFEATS OWENS.

Seventh Kentucky District Elects a Democratic Congressman.

At the special election in the seventh Kentucky congressional district Monday to elect a successor to Congressman Evan E. Settle, June W. Gayle, Democrat, of Owen county, was elected over ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, who ran as the fusion candidate of the anti-Goebel Democrats.

FILIPINO RECORDS COMING.

Otis Will Forward to Washington Some Significant Documents.

A dispatch to The New York Herald from Manila says: Among the numerous valuable records of the insurgent government which have been captured by the Americans, it is said there are numerous letters from the junta.

Other letters found among the rebel archives indicate that Aguinaldo has had the active moral support of prominent anti-expansionists in the United States.

General Otis will forward these important papers to the war department in Washington.

GORDON ON PHILIPPINES.