COMPANY I'S TWO CAPTAINS

CAPT. VAN CLEVE INSISTS HE IS PHYSICALLY FIT

In the Meantime Capt. C. E. Bond Has Been Named and Taken Charge—There Is a Demand for Recruits Owing to the Rigid Examination—Small Sunday Crowd Went Out to the Ground.

The pomp that marks the dominion of the idea military has not yet put in an appearance at Camp Ramsey. Perhaps that accounts for the comparative lack of interest on the part of those members of the fair sex who have not relatives in the Fifteenth Minnesota in the doings at the camp. Not more than 2,000 people all told visited the camp yesterday. If, instead of 1,250 brawny young men in the negligee of the camp, civilian negligee at that, there had been as many youths clad in the habiliments of war under the canvas at the fair grounds yesterday, there would have been many more nickels in the cash box of the street car company today.

The sights about the company streets were not particularly inspiring and not at all suggestive of a life of glory. The boys were getting their share of the dull side of a soldier's life, a foretaste of what is to come when there will be no dress parade and only a struggle for existence in the marshes of Cuba. The men were naturally depressed. Even the work of the camp, the routine of drill, work and more drill that helps to dissipate the ennui of everyday life was suspended, and the men just lay around in their tents and speculated on when the uniforms would come and when they would be sent to the front.

About the former there is not much room for speculation. It depends entirely on when the muster is completed. As to the latter, some of the men and officers had been reading about the possibilities of peace and were somewhat gloomy over the probability of seeing nothing of service other than to do garrison duty somewhere in the tropics as a part of the army of occupation—which is not what they volunteered for. One especially hopeful officer said:

"I see our finish; we'll have to go down to Cuba and fight the insurgents. If it wasn't for the certainty of the necessity for their getting a licking we'd have no chance at all."

When life at the camp was at its brightest, when every officer's tent had its quota of guests and every recruit was looking for some familiar face in the crowds that peered into the tents, Gov. Clough arrived and fixed a little matter that had been overlooked. In the appointment of the majors there had been no indication of seniority. Both the commissions had been issued on the same day, and it was a matter of some importance as to who had precedence, Maj. Gotzian or Maj. Hand. In case of Col. Shandrew becoming a brigadier and Lieut. Col. Leonhauser getting his colonelcy, there would be doubt as to the ranking officer. The governor fixed that. He indicated officially that Maj. Gotzian was the ranking major.

He did something else. He reappointed Capt. C. E. Bond, of Minneapolis, to the command of Company I. By appointment there are two captains of Company I, but neither one of them has qualified as yet. Capt. Bond put in an appearance yesterday and took command of the company. He was appointed to the command when the regiment was called out. He did not accept the appointment. Mrs. Bond objected. Capt. Bond is a lawyer and he lives in Minneapolis. He was in the regular army from 1881 to 1887, and served on the frontier. He carries a bullet about in his hide as a souvenir of a campaign he made under Miles in Company I, Fifth U. S. infantry. When he left the regular organization and settled in Minneapolis, he went into the militia and was again in the First regiment, M. N. G. So he was rather pleased to find himself appointed to the command of Company I, of the Fifteenth Minnesota.

Mrs. Bond wasn't pleased. She had relatives in the army and she did not like the idea of her husband going. She protested so effectively that Capt. Bond did not accept the commission, and Capt. Van Cleve got it. The latter was turned down in the physical examination Saturday, and when Capt. Bond heard of this he determined that he must go to the front. The result was that he was sent for yesterday by Gov. Clough, and again put in command of the company.

But the end is not yet. It is regimental gossip that when Van Cleve was rejected on the physical examination he went into St. Paul and had himself examined by a whole board of physicians, who pronounced him sound. He makes the contention that he is physically fit and wants his command. He was not at the camp yesterday and just what he will do about the matter is not clear. The commission of Capt. Bond will reissue this morning.

While the governor was on the ground yesterday, he assured Col. Shandrew that he would issue transportation for all the men it was thought necessary to bring into camp to fill the regiment. The transportation will be issued to a lot of a half-dozen or so in any town where they may be gotten together. The order was issued by the governor when it became apparent that many of the companies on the ground could not fill from the men they had on hand, on account of physical disqualification. The men who are taken to the camp, and who volunteer in good faith, will be sent back to the point from whence they come, if they fail to qualify.

Capt. Brandt, of Company F, got his 98 recruits out yesterday morning for physical examination. The company comes from Polk county, and looked like a stout lot of fellows, yet 15 of the 98 failed to pass the rigid examination. As soon as the result was announced Capt. Brandt telegraphed Mayor Thompson, of East Grand Forks, and a reply was received from the mayor that he would send on 40 men at once. They may be here tomorrow morning.

The examination of Company E was finished. Of 127 men examined 107 passed, and the company will be mustered in at once. The examinations have been, and will be, very rigid as to the age and stature requirements, and this accounts for the considerable percentage of disqualications.

Company I will be examined this afternoon. There will undoubtedly be enough recruits in the company to fill in spite of losses by physical disability. There were 112 men in camp yesterday, and there will be forty more recruits for the company from Le Sueur today.

Lieut. Tenney, of Company K, will go over to Minneapolis this morning and recruit 20 men. There are 107 now in the company, but it is calculated that a score more will be necessary to fill with.

Capt. Dolan, of Worthington, has 118 men in his bunch of recruits. They are generally country boys, and a "husky" looking lot. The captain expects to have a few recruits left over after the physical examination is gone through.

Nearly all of the visitors in camp yesterday remained for guard mount, the detail being furnished from Company K. The men turned out like old hands. Danz's band furnished the music, and the onlookers applauded with a vigor calculated to stimulate the men to greater exertions in learning the drill. Capt. Leonard was officer of the day and Lieut. Tenney officer of the guard.

This morning the guard detail is from Company M, Capt. Gilmore officer of the day and Lieut. Rask officer of the guard.

The health of the men is excellent. Only seven answered sick call yesterday morning, and all of the cases were trifling, with the exception of that of Carl Richardson, of Company K, who had quite a high fever. Richardson has not yet been mustered, and he was sent to his home in Minneapolis yesterday morning, leaving the hospital without an occupant.

Several religious organizations held services on the grounds yesterday, the Y. M. C. A. detail having a large audience.

The blind-pigger is still doing business in a small way, but outside of the guard lines. One individual put up fifteen cases of beer in pop bottles, and disposed of the lot before any one thought of interfering with him. He was sold out by the time Secretary Randall found he was doing business on his preserves and ejected him.

Foresters at Odds.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The supreme court of the United Order of Foresters, in convention today, elected the following ticket: Supreme chief ranger, William Stoltz, Chicago; past supreme chief ranger, Theodore Woerland, of Chicago; supreme secretary, S. A. Granger, Milwaukee; supreme vice chief ranger, A. O. Wright, Madison; supreme treasurer, Ernest Thwaites, Chicago; supreme councilor, E. W. Chapin, Madison.

A lively row resulted over the attempt of the Chicago delegates to take matters into their own hands, shutting all other delegates out of office, because their courts were indebted to the suprme court. In this action they are upheld by the constitution. As a result a disruption in the order is looked for.

Close Election.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—Yesterday's provincial elections was the closest one in the history of the province. Returns received up to noon today show that neither the government nor the opposition had secured a working majority. Several outlying precincts have not been heard from. Under the most favorable circumstances it will not have a majority of more than four. The opposition claim a majority of two and possibly three.

Two independent candidates, who, during the campaign adopted a platform practically opposed to the government, were elected. It is expected that the government will make overtures to secure these votes, offering one of them a seat in the cabinet.

Trolley Casualty.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—An electric car on the Congress Heights road, filled with passengers, crashed into a horse car on the Anacosta line tonight. An unknown man was killed and between twelve and fifteen injured, several seriously. Both cars were demolished and the horses of the Anacosta car killed.

Payment Suspended.

LONDON, July 11.—A special to the Times from Santiago de Cuba says: The Chilean congress has directed all banks to comply with a thirty days' mortatorium (an emergency act of legislation authorizing a bank to suspend specie payments for a given period).

Another Plot.

YOKOHAMA, July 11.—Another plot at Seoul, the the capital of Corea, against the government has been disclosed.

Several prominent officials have been arrested on a charge of complicity. Others, including a former minister of war, have fled.

Signs of Scorpions.

Naturalists have ascertained that scorpions and certain kinds of spiders are able to make peculiar noises to warn an enemy that an attack it attended by danger.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

YERXA!

THE YERXA BALLOON

Will be sent up tomorrow (Monday) evening, weather permitting, at 7:30, attached to which there will be a can containing a prize order for

1 49-lb sack of Yerxa's Extra Flour,
1 pound Hoffman House Coffee,
1 pound Minarda Tea,
1 box Chocolate Creams.

Friday's balloon was caught by Frederick Raschick, at South St. Paul, and order duly honored Saturday.

Our Fruits and Vegetables are sold inside the clean, cool store.

White Vinegar, 10c a Gallon.

Bring or send your jugs to us and we will fill them with the best White Wine Vinegar, full 45-grain strength, for 10 cents.

Cider Vinegar, 12½c Gallon.

Pure Cider Vinegar, full Minnesota test, 45-grain strength. Bring or send jugs.

Winchester Bacon, 6½c lb.

Fresh, Sweet Swift's Winchester Bacon, only 6½c a pound.

PRUNES, 4c POUND.

A fair sized California French-cured Prune.

ANGEL CAKE, 8c EACH.

We will make them fresh all day Monday in either almond or vanilla flavors.

ICE CREAM, 18c QUART.

We are freezing large quantities of Vanilla Ice Cream every hour in the day for soda fountains. It's made probably better than any ice cream in the city. You can have it by taking it with you at 18c per quart. (We do not deliver it.)

Tom Moore Cigars at.....6c each
Hoffman House Cigars at.....6c each

HOT PEANUTS.

Our roaster in front of the store will turn out only the very fancy, large Jumbo Peanuts. You will find them the best you have ever eaten.

NEW POTATOES, 12½c PECK.

12 bars good brown Soap for.....18c
8 bars Favorite Brand, regular 25c worth..18c
1 box good Soap containing 40 bars.....60c
Best White Wax Beans, per peck.....7c
1-lb combs Buckwheat Honey, each.....8c
Strictly pure Singapore Pepper, per lb....17c
From our own mills.
Best Pearled Tapioca, per lb.....3c
Good Rice, per lb.....6c
3-lb bag fine, dry Table Salt, each.....2c
Corn Starch, per package.....3½c
Large Bottle French Mustard, each.....5c
1-qt bottle Tomato Catsup, each.....12½c
Lentils, per lb.....6c
Hominy, per lb.....1c
Good Baking Powder, 1-lb bag.....10c
Yerxa's Baking Powder, per 12-ounce can.32c
Baking Soda, full-pound package.....5c
2-lb bag of Gloss Starch.....11c
Good New Orleans baking Molasses, per gallon.....18c
Golden Syrup, 1½ gal. pails.....43c
13-lb Pail Jelly.....29c
Rolled Oats, per lb.....2c
W. H. Baker's Chocolate, per lb.....31c
Large Box Parlor Matches, per doz. boxes. 9c
Macaroni, per package.....3c
Good Canned Salmon, per 1-lb can.....8c
Soft Muscatel Raisins, per lb.....5c
10-lb bag Yellow Corn Meal.....12c
Sago, per lb.....3c
2-oz Lemon or Vanilla Extract, per bottle. 5c
Navy Beans, per lb.....2c
Scaled Herring, wood boxes.....15c
Rolled Chicory, per roll.....1c
Mustard Sardines, per can.....5c
Full Cream Cheese, per lb.....9c
Domestic Swiss Cheese, per lb.....12c
Gold Dust, per pkg.....15c
Small Wash Tub, each.....35c
2-hoop Pails, each.....10c
Clothes Pins, per dozen.....1c
Small Clothes Basket.....30c
Medium Clothes Basket.....40c
Large Clothes Basket.....50c
Rolling Pins, each.....4c
Potato Mashers, each.....3c
Dover Egg Beater, each.....5c
No. 1 Lamp Chimney, each.....2c
No. 2 Lamp Chimney, each.....4c
Canary Seed, per lb.....3c
Thomas' Ink, per bottle.....3c
Mucilage, per bottle.....4c
Zulu Stove Polish, 10c size, for.....3c
Zulu Stove Polish, 5c size, for.....2c

YERXA BROS. & CO.

DEAD LINE IS AT LYTLE

GEN. BROOKE'S RECENT ORDER STRICTLY ENFORCED

Quiet Sunday for the Men at Camp Thomas — Prayers Offered for Peace in All the Regiments in Accordance With the Terms of the President's Proclamation—News of the Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 10.—The beneficial effect of Gen. Brooke's recent order limiting the number of men to be allowed permits to leave camp at one time to two from each company was noticeable today in the orderly quiet of the day both at the camp and in the city of Chattanooga. A provost guard did duty at Lytle, and saloons and disorderly places were kept closed. No soldiers were allowed at Lytle without passes, and as a consequence it was a sure enough Sunday in the big camp.

All the saloons in Chattanooga, which for the past two Sundays have been wide open, were today closed by order of the city authorities, so that the day was peaceful, although the streets were crowded a large portion of the day with soldiers.

The dead line has been placed at the depot at Lytle. The guards now have their guns loaded and any soldier passing this line without a pass is to be shot, according to military rules. This dead line is a dreaded terror to the soldier. Very few ventured within a hundred yards of the line without a pass issued by their colonel and division officers. Many of the soldiers go below Lytle three miles and get on the train. The soldiers are spending their money freely and as over $1,500,000 has already been issued them Chattanooga is reaping a harvest not known since "boom days."

The new regimental postoffice is now in splendid working order, and over 25,000 papers go through the hands of the twenty-five clerks in one day. There are now two distinct postoffices—the Lytle postoffice and the regimental postoffice. However, there are three different services. If a soldier does not want his mail to come with the regimental mail to the camp it will be delivered to him from the regimental postoffice. All day yesterday and today the corridor of the postoffice at Camp Thomas was jammed with soldiers, who were lined up in front of the money-order window sending money home.

Services were held in the twenty two Christian commission tents now in operation in the camp, and the proclamation of President McKinley suggesting that prayers for peace be offered by all ministers was observed. From every pulpit in Chattanooga today prayers for peace and the triumph of the American army were offered by the pastors.

Masses were said by Catholic clergymen during the day at the park. The three Catholic priests who arrived this morning are Rev. McCarthy, Rev. Belford and Father Chrostom, the latter having been engaged in work for many years in the West Indies. These three ministers will remain with the army and go with them to the front when they are moved.

The First Ohio cavalry received the last of its needed equipments today, and it will move to Tampa early Tuesday, marching to Ringgold, where it will embark.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, who arrived yesterday, has not yet reported for duty, having some business connected with the presidency of the park commissioners to attend before he is ready to go into active service. He will be assigned to the command of the Third brigade, First division, First corps, it being the only brigade in that corps now without a brigadier in command. Gen. Boynton's brigade will be composed of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois regiments.

Adjt. Gen. Sheridan stated today that only about 1,500 recruits were now needed to bring every regiment in Gen. Brooke's army to its full strength of 1,372 men and officers.

Private Tracy, Company L, Eighth New York, was struck by a train this morning at Lytle, and is now in the division hospital in a very precarious condition with a fractured skull and internal injuries. His recovery is very doubtful.

NEWS OF CAMP THOMAS.

Lieut. W. M. Kemerer, of Company H, Fourteenth, Resigns.

Special Correspondence The St. Paul Globe.

CAMP THOMAS, Ga., July 8.—Lieut. W. M. Kemerer, of Company H, Fourteenth Minnesota, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately.

Maj. Schaefer, of the Fourteenth, has one of the neatest appearing and best looking colored servants in the park—"Columbus" he is named. The major owns "Columbus," having purchased the boy from his mother. The mother came to camp one day recently to see her son, and the major asked if the boy would be allowed to accompany him in case the regiment was ordered away.

"I doan care whar he goes," she said.

"What will you take for him?" asked Maj. Schaeffer.

"I dun no what he is wuf, really I doan," she said.

"Well, say something near it," persisted the major.

"Is two dollars 'n a half too much?" the woman asked.

"Well, no," the major replied; "I guess I will take him and when the war is over, if he is alive I will see that he is sent home to you."

"Oh, that's all right," the mother said as she pocketed the $2.50. "Chillun allers is a heap of trouble, anyway. Ef de doan want to cum back neber min' sendin' him," and she was gone.

"Columbus" and his "boss" get along finely. The major is going to give him an opportunity to acquire an education. It may be that the brightest day that ever dawned for "Columbus" was the day his mother sold him.

Second Lieutenant Heins, of Company H, Fourteenth regiment, tendered his resignation to Col. Van Duzee recently. The colonel requested him to reconsider it for a time, with the hope he might change his mind later on. The lieutenant has not fully made up his mind as yet as to what he will do.

One of the busiest places on earth is the little town of Lytle these days. Outside of the horde of soldiers going and coming from Chattanooga, there are numberless government wagons with their four-mule teams with from one to six men accompanying each one. Hacks by the score, peddlers of all kinds of stuff, such as lemonade, souvenirs, writing material or any other old thing that will catch the eye or the stomach of the soldier boys. These hurrying here and there and the seeming perpetual "spiel" of the eating and refreshment business house grafters make a scene never to be forgotten. Just north of the depot, which is in the heart of town, is a corral containing something less than a thousand mules. They help out the din occasionally.

The soldiers generally have a heap of fun dodging the provost guard at Chattanooga. When a soldier has overstayed his time he knows that at any minute he is liable to be arrested and fired back to camp. Most of them go on the theory that one might as well die for a sheep as a lamb, and after staying a few hours overtime they conclude to have the fun out. They bunk together, have a room and post their own sentinels. When an alarm is given pell mell they go up into the block, where the room is situated, and lock themselves in. Here they are comparatively safe, as the guards never search there. Others are hidden by their newly made friends of the city until the coast is clear when they resume their positions just as if there was no such thing as a provost guard on earth. They all, with few exceptions, get back to camp in a few days sadder but wiser men. Then comes the regimental officers' court martial and then police duty and the guard house for ten or twenty days. This condition of affairs does not apply to either of the Minnesota regiments. Our boys have enviable reputations both at the park and at Chattanooga as to morals and deportment. None have overstayed their time to any serious extent, and only one man so far has been locked up by the guard.

The Fourteenth rifle range is situated five miles from their camp ground. The regiment practices by battalions, each taking its turn on the range. They go out in heavy marching order with three days' rations. They camp on the range three days, practicing each day, and then give way to the next battalion. The Twelfth only have a short distance to go. They go out in squads from each company and return each night. Some good shooting has been done by each regiment the past week.

DEATH LIST REVISED.

Names of the Men Under Gen. Wheeler Who Fell.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8 (via Port Antonio, July 9).—The following is a corrected list of the casualties to Gen. Wheeler's division in the engagements of July 1, 2 and 3:

KILLED.

First Brigade—Lieut. Col. J. M. Hamilton, Ninth cavalry; Trumpeter Thomas Pool, Troop E, Third cavalry; Private William C. Rolle, Troop E, Third cavalry; Private Dan D. Cooley, Troop K, Third cavalry; Wagoner M. F. Perkins, Troop F, Sixth cavalry; Sadler Joseph M. Langley, Troop D, Sixth cavalry; Private E. E. Ross, Troop E, Sixth cavalry; Trumpeter Charles E. Scott, Troop E, Sixth cavalry; Trumpeter H. L. Fort, Troop E, Ninth cavalry; Private J. J. Johnson, Troop H, Ninth cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Third Cavalry—Maj. H. W. Wessel Jr., Third cavalry, commanding the regiment, in the neck, slightly.

Musician C. E. Phelps.

Troop B—First Lieutenant A. E. Thyer, Sergeant J. B. Andrews, and Privates J. B. McDonald, R. R. Hauser and J. L. Fenfrock.

Troop C—First Sergeant J. T. Murphy Sr., Sergeant C. A. Servo and Privates D. Egan, A. W. Fairbrother, J. W. Fearn and J. Curtill.

Troop E—First Lieutenant A. C. Mervillat and Privates A. J. Anderson, R. W. Lester, J. E. Nolen, William McNail, H. Wade, A. Lueda and Wagoner John Leary.

Troop F—Capt. G. A. Dodd and Privates F. Keogh and George Rearstin.

Troop H—First Lieutenant O. B. Myer, Sergeant William H. Reese, Corporal W. Biggers and Privates M. Althonse, George Horn Jr., J. Palster and H. R. Elliott.

Troop M—Corporal W. A. Armstrong and Privates P. Ward, K. Horton, H. A. Mitchell, E. Scolier, Thomas W. Strider, M. M. Martin and R. Mollyneaux.

Troop K—Capt. George V. Hunter, Sergeant Schlegol, Trumpeter Joseph A. Golden, Privates Charles T. Case, A. Flugel, Thomas P. Gordon, Charles Moline, Charles Scanlon, Edward Bonner and Sergeant Thomas W. Ranney.

Sixth Cavalry—Lieut. Col. A. Carroll, Capt. J. B. Kerr, left arm; Capt. A. P. Blocksam, in right leg; Second Lieutenant W. C. Short, Second Lieutenant Armstrong.

Troop A—Sergeant J. Felt, in the left leg; Privates E. Bolger, in the abdomen; O. Grouss, in the ankle; G. Mann, in the left leg; F. Wingart, in the thigh; W. B. Gray, in the right foot; H. Muller, in the right hand; J. A. Howell and Corporal Thomas, in the left shoulder; Corporal Fowstay and Trumpeter S. H. Arnold, right leg.

Troop G—Sergeant L. Anderson, in the right hip; Corporal M. Myer, in the left thigh; Trumpeter W. L. Murphy, in the right shoulder, and Privates W. T. Earle, in the left hip; R. Condor, in the left hand, and W. Ruller, in right ankle.

Troop K—Corporal S. Peterson, Trumpeter J. Wilson, through the breast; Privates Hunt, in left leg; H. Garrison, in the right leg; W. Miller and A. Runyon, in the head.

Ninth Cavalry—Capt. C. W. Taylor, First Lieutenant C. W. Wood, First Lieutenant Marvar, Sergeant Thomas B. Craig.

Troop C—Sergeant A. Moore, Corporal Erwine and Privates Truppen, Gandy, Warren and Henry.

Troop D—Sergeant H. F. Wallers and Privates D. H. Bullock and W. Turner.

Troop E—Privates J. E. Full and A. E. Wilson.

Troop H—Corporal J. Mason, Privates E. D. Fontson, W. Prince and E. Davis.

MISSING.

Sergeant J. S. Ball and Privates L. Frowan and B. Horpan, of Troop G, Sixth cavalry; Private H. P. Croose, of Troop H, Third cavalry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Herron Dinforth, with the Ninth cavalry, was shot in the head at the hospital and killed.

KLONDIKE OUTPUT.

Miners Expect Dawson to Send Out $25,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Twenty miners from Yukon placers at Manook, Circle City and Dawson arrived here today on the schooner Hattie I. Phillips, from St. Michael. The returningn prospectors bring about $70,000 with them and have been in Alaska from one to twenty-five years. Half of the party will return to work their claims.

The passengers from Dawson are confident that the output of Dawson will run over $25,000,000. Manook will produce not less than $300,000. Circle City will also contribute in no small degree to the total product from the Alaska placers.

More Prisoners.

PORTSMOUTH N. H., July 10.—The cruiser Harvard arrived off Fort Constitution with about 400 Spanish prisoners from Santiago at 9 o'clock tonight. The prisoners will be brought up to the city in the morning.

IRON MINE.

Which Was Discovered By Repeated Bolts of Lightning.

From the Washington Star.

"The best-paying and most valuable iron mine in North Carolina," said one of the geologists of the geological survey, "was discovered by lightning. It came about in this was: A gentleman who owned a large farm picked out one of the prettiest cliffs or small hills on it as the site for a residence. It was very nicely situated, sloping from all sides, and besides had a fine spring of water very near it. The water was first tested and proved to be nearly pure, though it had a trace of iron in it, not enough, however, to interfere to any great entent with its taste. There were four large and finely shaped trees on the hill, the locations of which were such that the house was built among them, a tree being at each corner of the house. The first storm that came up after the house was occupied was a severe one, and the lightning seemed to linger around there in preference to spreading through the valley. The following storm was equally familiar, and at its conclusion the large gum tree, the largest and handsomest of the four around the house, was found to be lying on the ground, having been struck by lightning. In less than a year the other trees met the same fate, and when they were gone the lightning destroyed the barns, corn houses, tobacco houses and other outbuildings. So far, however, the residence was not struck, but the owner moved out and deserted it. In one month afterward the corner of the house was knocked off during a storm.

"The fatalities connected with the house, coupled with the prominence of its owner, were made the subject of an article in the local paper. This found its way into Pittsburg and other papers. A prospector who is now one of the owners of the iron mine happened to see it, and it was not long before he was on the ground. He was satisfied from the first that there were reasons why the lightning played such havoc with that particular property, and that a bed of iron thereabouts was the attraction. Without making public his reasons he began negotiations for the purchase of the hill and surrounding land, and he was able to secure the same for about his own price. In less than six weeks he located the iron and examined to some extent its quantity, which he found to be enormous. Then he capitalized the investment in Pittsburg and elsewhere, and in less than a year he had an iron mine in full operation. It paid from the first day and has been steadily paying for over twelve years. The hill on which the residence was located turned out to be, after ten feet of the dirt was removed therefrom, a mass of iron.

"The whole cost of the outfit, including the cost of the land, was not over $45,000, and over $150,000 worth of iron has been sent from there every year since, with no telling how long the supply will continue. This is not the only instance in iron mining where lighning identified the mine. The surprising thing to me is that the residence stood as long as it did, with such an attraction for lightning immediately under it."

Expensive Blaze.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Hilton & Shoemaker's five-story brick factory building at Boone and Diamond streets was destroyed by fire today, involving a loss of about $100,000, divided among the owners of the building and the various tenants.

Cheaper to Travel Via the Burlington Than to Stay at Home.

To New York, $14.00 first-class; $13.00 second-class.

To Boston, $16.00 first-class; $15.00 second-class. Rates to many other Eastern cities in proportion.

Tickets good on "The Finest Train on Earth," electric lighted.

Ticket offices 400 Robert St. (Hotel Ryan), St. Paul; 306 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis; and Union Depots in both cities.

Remarkable Calculator.

From the London Times.

Diamani, a native of Pylaros, one of the Greek islands, seems to be a remarkable calculator. After a mere glance at a blackboard on which thirty groups of figures are written, he can, it is said, repeat them in any arithmetical process. It is said that he never makes an error in calculations involving billions, and he can extract square or cuba roots with marvelous rapidity and accuracy.

Carpet cleaning reliably done at Schroeder & Dickinson's, 16 East Sixth st.

SANTIAGO BOMBARDMENT

Continued from First Page.

but he insisted that his army be permitted to march out under arms and flying colors, declaring he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted.

Gen. Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be accepted by him, but he consented to cable Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

It was shortly before noon today when a little group of officers under a flag of truce came out from under the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made its made towards the American line. A detail was sent to meet them, and they were escorted to comfortable quarters, while the letter from Gen. Toral was carried to Gen. Shafter's tent, two miles from the front.

POLITE BUT ICY.

The letter was couched in the icily courteous tones characteristic of such communications, and was as brief as possible. It bore the signature of Gen. Toral, who commands at Santiago since Gen. Linares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city provided his army would be permitted to capitulate "with honor."

This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should be unmolested and go in any direction they wished with arms and flying colors. The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered.

Gen. Shafter immediately cabled the facts to Washington and sent to Gen. Toral a refusal of his proposal, but added that he would communicate with his government and would extend the informal armistice until Sunday at noon.

It is deemed probable that the truce will be extended beyond that time, and the proposal of Gen. Toral on any terms has been taken as an indication that Gen. Toral has decided to surrender upon the best terms obtainable.

The health of the American troops is very good, but the water supply is poor and numerous cases of malaria are reported. No deaths have resulted, however, and in nearly all cases the fever has been broken up by a liberal use of quinine.

The hardships of the compaign and the prospects of fever have relieved the field and army of non-combatants, with the exception of a few newspaper correspondents.

SECOND FLEET.

The second fleet of transports arrived off Juragua this morning, bearing 2,500 troops, including a large detachment of artillery. If the peace negotiations fail, these heavy guns will be a most valuable addition to the army now in the field, and it is expected that they will be rushed forward to the front. The new troops will be landed tomorrow and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The days of temporary peace are being utilized by both armies in strengthening their defenses. The Americans have strongly entrenched themselves, and the artillery now at the front has been placed in strong position behind earthworks and will be able to cover the advance of the troops much more effectively than during the previous engagement. The feeling is strong among the officers and men that Santiago will surrender without further fighting. The wounded in the hospitals are being well cared for, and in almost every instance are recovering rapidly.

OFF FOR SANTIAGO.

Part of the Sixth Illinois Sails From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—The steamship Rita, captured recently off Cuba by the Yale, and purchased yesterday by the United States government for $125,000, sailed for Santiago this afternoon with 650 men of the Sixth Illinois regiment, and their baggage. One battalion of the regiment sailed with the expedition under Gen. Garretson on the Columbia. It was found that the Rita could not carry the remaining 800 men, so Companies D and F were left here. This divides the regiment badly.

The embarkation was an inspiring sight. The men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Second and Third Wisconsin regiments, were drawn up on neighboring piers, their regimental bands playing patriotic airs, which were responded to by the band of the Illinois regiment on the steamer.

Just as the Rita drew out into the stream, a rainbow appeared spanning the entrance to the harbor like a triumphal arch, under which the ship was sailing. The watching soldiers caught the significance of the incident and a cheer swept along the water front that could be heard all over the city.

The Grand Duchess is expected off the bar tonight to take a third expedition to Santiago tomorrow.

MEN FOR SHAFTER.

Fleet of Transports Arrives Safely at Juragua.

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OFF JURAGUA, July 9 (via Port Antonio, July 10).—Six transports carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The transports took the troops and equipments aboard at Tampa and were joined by their convoy at Key West. They sailed last Tuesday morning. The fleet consists of the City of Macon and the Gate City, carrying the First Illinois infantry, 1,350 men; the Hudson, with 930 recruits for the regiments of regulars in the field, and the Commanche, Unionist and Specialists, carrying horses, ammunition, store and Batteries C and E, of the Third artillery; B and F, of the Fourth artillery, and D and F, of the Fifth artillery, under command of Brig. Gen. Randolph. The convoy was made up of the gunboats Machias and Wilmington and the tug Leyden.

The men are in excellent spirits and their voyage was a pleasant one, except for one rough night. On the afternoon of July 6, the transports passed a British cruiser, supposed to be the Talbot. They reached Cape Maysi on the morning of the 8th. None of the lighthouses were lighted up and the transports and convoy sailed past under orders to keep fifteen miles off the Cuban coast.

WOUNDED AT TAMPA.

Party of Nearly Five Hundred Brought In.

TAMPA, July 10. — The transports Iroquois and Cherokee brought 450 wounded men from Santiago. These have been distributed to positions on shore, and the ships are awaiting orders. At daylight the long train of hospital cars was thrown open for the reception of those who were going to Fort McPherson, and 223 men were placed aboard. Eighty-seven were sent to the general hospital of the Fourth army corps, and the surgeons had their first experience in dressing war wounds.

While the sufferers lay upon the rough pine tables, they gave an account of how the wounds were received. Invariably, they said, when the Mauser bullet struck, they were knocked down, but suffered litte. The holes seemed to have been neatly drilled through the flesh or bone, making no laceration. Only one man was unable to walk, the others having sufficiently recovered to do so.

The wounds were mainly in the hands, arms and feet. Men with their feet bundled in white cloths and their arms in slings were in abundance. They talked good-naturedly of the fight and spoke highly of the enemy.

SPAIN EAGER FOR THE END

Continued from First Page.

ters declare, did not touch the peace question. On the contrary, the war was the principal object of the government's deliberation. The council was occupied with a dispatch from Gov. Gen. Blanco, detailing his means of defense in Cuba.

WAR TO THE END.

PARIS, July 10.—A letter from Madrid says that Gen. Blanco, in replying to the government's request for his views of the situation, urges "war to the end," and asserts that the Cuban volunteers cannot be reconciled to the idea of the handing over of the islands to the Americans, especially now that a great majority of the Cubans favor Spain.

It is believed in Paris that the interview between Senor Sagasta, the Spanish premier, and the Austrian ambassador, and that of Senor Sagasta with the archduchess, Elizabeth of Austria, are connected with the invoking of the good offices of the Austrian government with a view to establishing peace.

OFFICERS RETURN.

MESSINA, Sicily, July 10.—Last night the officers of the torpedo boat destroyers, which accompanied Admiral Camara to Port Said, arrived here on the return trip.

They were much affected on learning of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, declaring themselves ready to make every sacrifice and determined to fight to the last.

SPAIN HOPELESS.

LONDON, July 11.—A special from Madrid says: "All talk of peace seems, up to the present, to have led to no tangible results. No doubt the government would welcome an opportunity to negotiate with the United States, were the signs favorable, but there are so many circumstances to be considered that it looks as though the policy of dissent and waiting for something to turn up would continue until Santiago has fallen.

"The fall of Santiago will convince the most sanguine of the hopelessness of the struggle, and will give the government the desired opportunity at least to suggest an armistice for the decision of terms. Circumstantial statements are already in circulation to the effect that the war is virtually ended, and that the government has actually opened peace negotiations, but they cannot be verified.

"A detailed account has been published of Spain's navy losses—twenty-one warships and twenty-one merchantmen, as against practically no losses on the American side. This tends to convince the most rabid war advocate, and, as for a long time past, the whole commercial and industrial interests of Spain are bringing strong influence to bear in favor of peace.

"Every day that passes without disturbances strengthens the peace party. It is believed, however, that there is a strong undercurrent in favor of continuing the war, and the attitude of the Carlists and Republicans causes anxiety.

"The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron, with the exception of the Pelayo and San Augustin, which are waiting at Port Said for a transfer of coal, is now en route for Spain."

RUSSIA BITTER.

The press of all the continental cities is most actively discussing the propects of peace, gives various rumors to the general effect that the negotiations are all to very little profit.

The Russian papers are very bitter against the United States. The St. Ptersburg Novosti characterizes the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet as brutal slaughter, and accuses the Americans of employing "some kind of new explosive machine or bomb, contrary to international law."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, recording the interchange of views between the Vatican and Madrid with a view of urging the queen regent in the direction of peace says: "The action of the vatican has been very cautious, in order to avoid displeasing the United States."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times, commenting on the growth of the peace sentiment, says: "Facts have begun to be recognized and calculations are published, showing the losses of each of the warring parties. The statistics dispel all illusions and prove that the final result cannot be doubted. The only question remaining is as to the most opportune moment for opening peace negotiations."

Natural Shoe Polish.

Orange juice is one of the best dressings for black shoes or boots. Take a slice or quarter of an orange and rub it on the shoe or boot. Then, when dry, brush with a soft brush until the shoe shines like a looking glass. This is an English recipe. Another fruit dressing is for tan shoes—the inside of a banana skin. Rub the skin over the shoe thoroughly, wipe off carefully with a soft cloth briskly. Patent leather shoes should not be polished with blacking. These are the hardest kind of shoes to keep looking well, and require constant care. They may be cleaned with a damp sponge, and immediately dried with a soft cloth, with occasionally a little vaseline or sweet oil. They must never be donned in cold weather without heating, or they will crack as soon as exposed to the cold air.

How Diamonds Are Cut.

Diamonds are cut in three different forms—the rose, the brilliant and the table, of which the second is the prettiest. It is a double pyramid or cone, of which the top is cut off to form a large plane, and at the bottom, directly opposite to a small plane. A famous authority on gems says the value of diamonds now owned in the world is $1,000,000,000. The famous Koh-i-noor stone, which is owned by Queen Victoria, is never seen by the eager tourists who view the collection in the tower of London. It is a glass model instead which is shown them. When the diamond fell into the hands of the British it was recut at a cost of $40,000, and while it lost in size, it gained immensely in brilliancy.

Two Chinese Soldiers.

The enlistment of a Chinaman in the volunteer army in California the other day recalls the fact that there was but one Celestial in the War of the Rebellion. His Chinese name is unknown, but the name under which he enlisted was Thomas Sylvanus. He was born in Baltimore about eighteen years before the outbreak of the war.

DEPRESSED? TRY VIN MARIANI

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