—will take passage. Of these 731 comprise two battalions of the South Dakota regiment, 53 are members of the signal corps, and 104 recruits for the Utah light artillery. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis will be in command.

Preparations are being made to rush the available transports, and nearly 4,000 soldiers will be dispatched within the next two weeks.

WITH THE INSURGENTS.

Filipinos Are Reported to Be a Troublesome Lot.

LONDON, July 22.—The correspondent of the Times at Cavite, telegraphing under date of July 17, by way of Hong Kong, says:

"I visited the rebel entrenchments, which are less than a mile outside the Spanish lines, at Malleto. I found the rebels well armed. They are provided with Mauser rifles, and have two field pieces. They are gradually forcing the Spaniards back.

"Spanish prisoners are well treated by the rebels, but they are terribly exhausted and emaciated. Some of them are suffering severely from fever. The position of the Spanish prisoners taken by the Americans is peculiar. Admiral Dewey, being unable to keep them, turned them over to the rebels under a proviso that America should bear the expenses of their maintenance. Gen. Aguinaldo being responsible for their feeding. The prisoners at Cavite complain that they receive insufficient food, but the rebels are unable to obtain better.

"I have visited all the prisons and hospitals. I found their condition extremely filthy.

"The surgical and medical treatment was primitive. Since the arrival of Gen. Anderson's brigade, however, the prisoners have been employed in cleaning and other sanitary work and there has been a marked improvement all around.

"On July 15 there was heavy fighting around Fort Malleto. Gen Anderson moved 300 of the First California volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Duboise, forward to Paranaque, several miles from Manila, beyond the rebel lines. On the following day there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempted on that and the day after to outflank the Malleto defenses and capture the fort. The developments of the political position confirm the belief that the natives are suffering from "swelled" heads, and are likely to cause trouble to the Americans, whose preparations keep this contingency constantly in view. It is reported that in the attack on Malleto today the rebels lost fifteen killed. One party was surrounded by Spaniards and slaughtered to the last man. Lieut. Lazelle, of the Eighteenth regiment, died of gastric fever after leaving Honolulu."

Anarchy Among Filipinos.

LONDON, July 22.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of July 16, commenting on the "state of anarchy among the rebels, says:

"Each local chief desires to become the supreme ruler of his island. It is pitiful to think that a nation like the Spanish has been beaten by such miserable specimens of humanity.

"American inactivity is telling on the natives in the rebel districts. Food is plentiful, but there is no money to purchase it, and no way to distribute it."

Philippines' Second Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A statement prepared at the state department gives the organizations of troops forming the second expedition to the Philippines, which Admiral Dewey reports as having arrived at Manila as follows:

Commander, Gen. F. V. Green: Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, four companies of the Eighteenth, and eight companies of the Twenty-third United States infantry. Total number of men, 3,586.

The expedition sailed from San Francisco June 15.

FOUR ARE MISSING.

Spanish Prisoners Said to Have Made Their Escape.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—It was reported at midnight that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain had escaped.

The officer in charge of the barracks refused to either deny or confirm the report, but several enlisted men who came in from the post said three of the Spaniards had gotten away yesterday and one tonight.

The Confederate veterans attending the reunion here have been allowed the freedom of the post, and according to the stories told by the recruits in town tonight they were allowed to enter the house in which the Spaniards were confined. During the visit of the veterans the Spaniards are said to have escaped, and are believed to have gotten away on the many trains which daily pass McPherson station.

Several officers of the barracks came in tonight and reported at police headquarters that they had been detailed to search the city for the missing men.

SAVING WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson:

United States Flagship New York, Playa del Este, July 20.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Progress in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory. The company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. Board of officers examining the Reina Mercedes today. She will probably also be raised. Lieut. Commander Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been supervising the wrecking of these vessels on the part of the navy. —Sampson.

YERXA

SEVENTH AND CEDAR STS.

Tel. 732. Meat Market, 782.

Butter, 14½c
A pound for good fresh Dairy Butter in 5-lb jars.

Creamery Butter, 14½c
A pound for a choice Creamery Butter in 20-lb tubs.

Fancy Butter, 16c
A pound for fancy Table Butter in 5 to 10-lb jars. A very large lot to select from.

Peaches, 23c
For large baskets of very fancy Peaches. They are freestones, sweet, high flavored.

Plums, 23c
A basket for fancy California Peach Plums. These are just perfect, every one of them.

Tomatoes, 17c
A basket for large smooth Acmes.

Corn, 5c
Per dozen for Selected Minnesota Sweet Corn.

Brick Cheese, 9c
Per pound for fancy Brick Cheese, soft and rich.

Limburger Cheese, 21c
A brick for the very best.

Jelly Glasses, 17c.
Complete Jelly Tumblers, 17c per doz.

Cabbage, 1c.
Solid head Cabbage, 1c each.

Shoe Blacking, 5c.
In boxes as large as a dinner plate and warranted good, only 5c each.

FLOUR, $2.60
For 98-lb. sack very best Patent Flour that's made.

White Lily Soap, 5c.
The best white soap made in America, only 5c for large size cakes.

Soap, 1c
A bar for good Brown Soap.

Soap, 2c
A bar for the Favorite brand Laundry Soap. Just one-half its value.

Rolled Oats, 2c
Per pound for a fresh car load of Rolled Oats.

Corn Starch, 4c
For 1-lb. package.

Cider Vinegar, 12c
A gallon for Pure Cider Vinegar, full Minnesota 45-grain strength.

White Vinegar, 10c
A gallon for best White Wine Vinegar.

Corned Beef, 25c
For six pounds freshly corned beef.

CARLISTS GROWING ACTIVE

HAVE ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN ABUNDANCE

Believed That Authorities on the Frontier Are Conniving With the Revolutionists—Premier Sagasta Dare Not Interfere With the Agitators So Long as They Declare They Will Do Nothing.

LONDON, July 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"The government continues to receive from civil and military authorities in many provinces alarming reports as to Carlist preparations. Arms and ammunition have been introduced by many mountain passes into Navarre, Aragon and Catalonia, is is supposed, with the connivance of the authorities on both sides of the frontier.

"The Carlist agents and leaders know they can act with a certain amount of impunity, for so long as the pretender and leaders and newspapers in Madrid publicly disclaim all intentions of disturbing the peace during the war, they feel confident that Premier Sagasta and the authorities will not dare arrest or molest Carlists. They assume that Senor Safasta cannot afford to affront a large section of the people and risk civil war when his hands are full.

"In some places, however, the military governors have suppressed the Carlist newspapers and have warned the Carlist juntas that stronger measures will be taken if they persist in agitation. The Carlists at Madrid said that the first risings will occur in Western, Central and Southern Spain, their ancient strongholds, in order to show the extent and power of their organization."

SPANIARDS PANIC-STRICKEN.

Efforts to Conceal Whereabouts of Camara's Fleet.

LONDON, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times cables:

"Everything is being done to keep the whereabouts of Admiral Camara's squadron a secret, but there is no doubt he is at Carthagena. The people are panic-stricken. All the Spanish vessels are hurrying away from the port, knowing that the forts are useless. It is believed that a similar state of things exists at many other ports. The south and east sides of Barcelona are well protected, but the north side is weak. A cabinet minister at San Sebastian is reported as saying that Santiago's fate was awaited at Havana and San Juan, from the same cause—shortness of food and ammunition. He advocates peace. He says the suspension of the constitutional rights was fully justified by the agitation of the Carlists.

"Commenting on the American dispatches El Imparical says:

"'The Americans see the hour fast approaching of a break with the insurgents. The Americans must soon realize their utter worthlessness.' The treatment of the Spanish prisoners in America has made a profound impression in Spain and is materially assisting the prospects of peace."

FLEEING FROM WATSON.

Spaniards Leaving Corunna to Escape Threatened Bombardment.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to the Standard from Corunna gives a lively account of the panic in the country owing to the fears of the approaching American squadron. The correspondent says there is a daily stream of bullock carts with furniture, and the town is nearly deserted by the better class of inhabitants. The local papers there have frightened the people so much that the captain general summoned the editors and threatened them all with imprisonment if they printed another word about Commodore Watson's squadron. The exodus, however, shows no sign of diminishing.

Circulars have been distributed among the workingmen, urging them to demand peace at any price, owing to the terrible distress and lack of work.

It is especially felt in Cadiz, says the correspondent, and the working class will make the demonstration, if peace negotiations are not taken up.

PEACE PROSPECTS SLIM.

Reports of Revolutionary Movements Have a Deterrent Effect.

LONDON, July 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Hope of a speedy peace must be abandoned and a more circuitous route adopted. It is asserted that diplomatic negotiations have been discouraged. Premier Sagasta, Duke Almodevar, foreign minister, and Senor Gazzo, minister of public works and instructions, constituting a sort of ministerial combine on peace, are continuing the discussion on this subject, but the cabinet comes to no decision. This is probably due to reports of Carlist and Republican movements, which today are realized to be totally unfounded."

SPANISH REVOLUTIONISTS.

Portuguese Authorities Take Steps to Repel Them.

LONDON, July 21.—Dispatches filed at Lisbon, Portugal, July 18, but which have been suppressed by the censor, say that owing to the suspension of the constitution in Spain the Portuguese government has ordered reinforcements to be dispatched to the frontier, fearing Spanish uprisings and the entry of revolutionists into Portuguese territory, as has been the case in the past.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Owing to Spain's Circumstances Ceremonies Were Suppressed.

MADRID, July 21. — This was the queen's birthday. She was born July 21, 1858, but, "owing to the nation's circumstances," the usual official receptions and banquets were suppressed. The only ceremony was a private mass, celebrated in the chapel of the royal palace. The royal family and the court attended this service. The queen regent has ordered that the customary funds be distributed in works of charity. There were many visitors at the palace today.

SANTIAGO MAIL.

Postmaster General Smith Issues an Order Relative Thereto.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Postmaster General Smith today issued the following order:

"In conformity with the order of the president, of this date, my order, No. 261, of the 26th of April, last, prohibiting the dispatch of any mail matter to Spain or any of her dependencies, is modified so as to permit postal communication between the United States and Santiago, Cuba. The mails sent to Santiago may contain mail matter of all classes allowed in domestic mails of the United States, addressed for delivery at any place within the territory occupied by the United States forces in the vicinity of Santiago; and the mails sent from Santiago may contain the same classes of mail matter addressed for delivery in the United States, all articles included in said mails being subject to inspection by the proper military or naval authorities. The postage rates applicable to articles originating in or destined for the United States in the mails in question are fixed as follows: First-class matter, 5 cents per half ounce; postal cards, single 2 cents, double 4 cents; second and third-class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces; fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce; registration fee, 8 cents.

"Only United States postage stamps will be valid for the prepayment of postage. Prepayment shall not be required, but if postage is not prepaid in full double the amount of the deficient postage at the above rates shall be collected on delivery to addresses in the United States or Cuba. To articles originating in or destined for countries beyond the United States the postal union rates and conditions shall apply. The mails for Santiago must be addressed to the United States postal agent at Santiago, and the delivery of any article may be withheld, if deemed necessary, by the proper military or naval authorities. Compensation to merchant vessels for the sea conveyance of mails from Santiago shall be made at the rates heretofore paid to merchant vessels for conveying mails from the United States to Santiago."

VICTORY AT MANZANILLO.

How American Warships Destroyed Spanish Shipping.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo, July 21.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory—that at Manzanillo—modestly told by Commander Todd, of the United States gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18 the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, appreached the harbor of Mamzanillo from the westward. At half past 7 o'clock the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola the midchannel and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck the south channel, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

"The firing was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until after a gradual closing in the shore batteries opened fire at a comparatively short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out as I unstood them, that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to engage the field batteries or forts.

"No casualties occurred on board of any our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage should be done the city itself, and, so far as could be observed, little, if any, was done.

"At 7:50 fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire lasting about two and a half hours three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The pontoon which was the harbor guard and store ship probably for ammunition was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk, and a third was driven ashore and it is believed to have been disabled.

The Spanish loss is believed to have been in the neighborhood of 100 killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Delgado, Juantanamo, Australia, Contionola and Guardian.

SANTIAGO MAIL SERVICE.

President Issues an Order That Will Govern It.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president today issued the following general order opening postal communication between the United States and the Santiago and other districts which may be taken hereafter:

"In view of the occupation of Santiago by the forces of the United States, it is ordered that the postal communication between the United States and that port which has been suspended since the hostilities with Spain, may be resumed, subject to such military regulations as may be deemed necessary.

"As other portions of the enemy's territory come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, postal communication may be opened under the same conditions. The domestic postal service within the territory thus occupied may be continued on the same principals already indicated for the continuance of the local, municipal and judicial administration, and it may be extended as the local requirements may justify under the supervision of military commander.

"The revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it, and United States postage stamps are therefore to be used.

"The postmaster general is charged with the execution of this order in co-operation with the military commander to whom the secretary of war will issue the necessary directions. —"William McKinley.

"Washington, D. C., July 21, 1898."

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

Gen. Shafter Instructed How to Proceed With Them.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In accordance with arrangements effected between the war and treasury departments concerning the custom dues to be charged at the port of Santiago, Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent the following cablegram to Gen. Shafter, as special instructions supplemental to the general instructions contained in the president's proclamation:

"You will at once arrange to collect custom duties and port charges on goods and ships entering Santiago or other ports or places coming under your control. For custom dues adopt Spanish schedules as heretofore applied to Spanish products, whether goods are shipped from the United States or other countries. Abolish $1 tax per ton on cargoes imported or exported. Require every vessel entering to pay 20 cents per registered ton as port dues. No charge for clearing. Collect present tax 5 cents per gross ton on iron ore exported. Collect charges as per export tariff schedule. This order subject to modification later on."

FRANCE SPEAKS FIRST.

Worried at the Prospect of Watson Going to Spain.

PARIS, July 21.—The Figaro today says: "It is time the powers took extreme measures to prevent Commodore Watson's dispatch to Europe and to end the war. Italy, Austria, Russia, and especially France have the greatest interest in reminding the United States that they cannot allow America to acquire a footing in Europe. The friendly representation of these four powers at Washington will, it is to be hoped, enable the United States to perceive the dangerous course on which it is embarking."

Soldier Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Sergeant Neal Molley, of Battery I, Seventh United States artillery, killed himself at Fort Slocum today. No reason is known for his act. After roll call today he went to his quarters and packed up his belongings. He then went to the quarters of the non-commissioned officers and bade them good bye, saying he had received a furlough and would not see them for some time.

MISS SCHLEY CALLED IN

PEACE PROJECT DISAPPROVED BY HER FATHER

A Relative of the Commodore on Her Way From Paris to See the Queen Regent—Her Parents at Milwaukee Do Not Entirely Approve of the Course of the Young Lady.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—Miss Jessie Schley, of this city, who has left Paris for Madrid to interview the queen regent of Spain and Premier Sagasta in an endeavor to bring about peace between the United States and Spain, has been told to come home immediately by her father, Charles Schley. In a letter written to his daughter today, Mr. Schley told her that her plan was not only impracticable, but so absurd as to be nearly farcical.

"I wrote her," continued Mr. Schley, "that her action would embarrass the commodore, bring about no good results and give her a notoriety which would not only be unpleasant to her, but to us all. I am very sorry that her unwarranted action has created so much publicity for her, and no good can come from it.

"Of course I would welcome every opportunity made by anybody that would help in ending the war, but offers must be regular and by constituted authorities, and cannot be effected by any outside organization. My daughter is of a warm, sympathetic nature, and while abroad she got in with one of the peace societies of which there are several. She has always been enthusiastic for any philanthropic movement, but I do not endorse her course in regard to this. She will come home immediately."

PARIS, July 21.—Miss Jessie Schley, a delegate of the peace societies of Paris, started today for Madrid to see the queen regent and Sagasta to try to bring about peace. Next she will go to Washington to urge the president to stop fighting.

Strange to say Miss Schley is a relative of Commodore Schley, her father being his cousin. Her home is in Milwaukee and she is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Her sister is president of the Wisconsin Colonial Dames.

While the peace societies in Paris are looked upon in the same way as the Philadelphia society, no one thought them capable of such astounding presumption as to usurp diplomatic functions by sending a woman to try to hypnotize McKinley into peace without regard to the questions which led to the war.

SAVING CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Hope to Raise the Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Maria Teresa.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—A letter has been received from Capt. Frank Sharp, in which he says he hopes to raise three of the Spanish ships sunk off Santiago by our fleet. Capt. Sharp is in charge of the wrecking steamer R. J. Merritt. With twenty-two expert wreckers and divers aboard, she sailed from here some time ago to undertake to raise the Spanish ships or strip them of anything of value which could be taken off. With the conservatism of his class, he does not express his belief that he can raise the ships in so many words, but it is evident that he hopes to bring the Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Maria Teresa into Norfolk harbor. The Almirante Oquendo, he fears, will be lost to us. It will be recalled that the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick company is under its contract with the government to receive $800 a day as long as the work continues, and a large bonus for every vessel brought into Norfolk harbor and delivered to the government. The wreckers, having a great incentive, and fearing the coming of a storm which might destroy their chance of raising the ships, are, it is said, working like beavers.

BARRELS OF LETTERS.

Miss Schenck's Chain Is Still in Good Working Order.

BABYLON, N. Y., July 21.—Miss Natalie Schenck, who is raising funds for the Red Cross society by the endless chain system, received about 12,000 letters today, mostly from the West. At 10 o'clock this morning seven big barrels filled with letters were taken out to the carriage house of the country seat of Matthew Morgan, Miss Schenck's grandfather, and the work of sorting and opening them was begun under the direction of a New York concern, which offered to relieve Miss Schenck of the work. A bevy of Babylon girls were employed all day at the work. Their nimble fingers fairly flew as they ripped open the letters, but only a part of the letters were sorted. Mr. Morgan thinks that by the latter part of the week the special force of clerks will be able to assort all the letters on hand and distribute the mails received henceforth on the day they arrive.

No money has been forwarded to the society for several days. Mr. Morgan estimates that each of the six barrels of letters contains about $700. With the specie on hand and the $3,300 previously forwarded to Miss Leverick, of the society, the total amount received so far is probably not less than $8,000. Among the letters opened today was one addressed to Matthew Morgan Esq., which was found to contain a letter of exchange for £100 drawn on a London bank in 1857 to the order of Matthew Morgan, father of the recipient of the letter. The letter is highly prized, and is being kept as a souvenir of the endless chain.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

An Official to Be Detailed to Superintend Their Embarkation.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An official of the quartermaster's department with Shafter's army will be detailed by Gen. Shafter to superintend the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. According to the terms of the contract with the Spanish Trans-Atlantic company, this will begin by the 25th inst., when the company will have five ships at Santiago. Practically all the operations for shipping the men necessarily are left with the quartermaster at Santiago, the department seeing to it that the transports are at their designated places on time.

IROQUOIS' BIG TASK.

To Tow the Ship Tacoma From San Francisco to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The gunboat Iroquois, formerly the tug Fearless, is about to undertake the longest tow on record. She is to haul the ship Tacoma to Manila by way of Honolulu, a distance of 6,000 miles. The Tacoma is to carry 100 horses and 120 mules and a coal supply. The Iroquois will steam to Honolulu, a distance of 2,100 miles, on her own coal. At Honolulu she will recoal from the bunkers at that port, and then proceed to the Ladrones, and there getting into smooth water, will take on sufficient coal from the Tacoma to carry her through to Manila.

BRITISH SHIP TAKEN.

Newfoundland Tried to Run the Blockade at Cienfuegos.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 21.—The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower on Tuesday off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading. Two blank shots across her bows brought her to, and the Mayflower put a prize crew on board of her and sent her into Charleston, S. C. The Newfoundland left Halifax, N. S., on July 9.

The Mayflower has on board five Cubans who were picked up at various times by the ships of the blockading fleet. They had fled from Havana and other Cuban ports to escape starvation, as the condition of affairs ashore in Cuba grows worse daily.

SOLDIERS FRATERNIZE.

Men Who Were a Few Days Since Fighting Are Now Friendly.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19 (via Kingston, Jamaica, July 21).—Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other crowd the streets of Santiago today, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over and that the horrors of the siege are ended.

Quaint stores, with gaudy displays of wares, are opening rapidly, and the storekeepers eagerly accept American money; courteously receive American customers.

The narrow, cobble-paved streets, grilling in the fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning to night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking men belonging to Gen. Shafter's army.

Great barge loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross steamer State of Texas and the United States army supply ships, and there is evidence that privation is rapidly disappearing. Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack, and food is being distributed very rapidly about the plaza facing the palace and in the numerous airy cafes where the officers of the opposing armies lounged throughout the day.

The Americans are buying swords, medals and buttons from their late foes, and all talk cheerily whenever an interpreter can be obtained.

The New York and Brooklyn have spent the day almost under the shadow of Morro castle, lying as close inshore as possible. Commodore Schley, with a party of officers, visited the city this morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The Commodore called on Gen. McKibbin and strolled about the streets making several purchases and apparently greatly enjoyed shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his name.

Lieut. Miley, of Gen. Shafter's staff, left here this morning with a troop of the Second cavalry, mounted, under Capt. Breit, to make the rounds of the entire military district of Santiago de Cuba, and for the purpose of receiving the formal surrender of the Spanish forces. He goes first to San Luis, where there are about 4,500 of the enemy's troops. Lieut. Miley will then receive the surrender, in order, of 800 men at Cobre, 1,200 at Catalina, 2,500 at Guantanamo, and 3,500 at Baracoa. A total of 20,000 Spaniards are expected to yield their arms to this one troop of cavalry. To reach Baracoa, Lieut. Miley will be compelled to ride straight across the island to the northern coast, led by a Cuban guide. He will ride under a white flag for protection, but Gen. Toral has sent members of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of the surrender.

The wound of Gen. Linares is much more serious than reported. His left arm has been amputated, and tonight he is in a serious condition.

EVERY STORE BURNED.

Business Portion of Coopersville, Michigan Wiped Out.

COOPERSVILLE, Mich., July 21.—Fire, which started today in Cleland's general store from unknown causes, wiped out the business portion of the town.

Fifteen buildings were destroyed, with most of their contents.

Loss, over $50,000. Insurance, about $30,000. The flames were checked by the aid of apparatus from Grand Rapids.

GRUESOME SIGHT.

It Was Viewed by the Crew of a Tank Steamer.

CHESTER, Pa., July 21.—The British tank steamer Oil Fields, which arrived here today from Shields, England, reports having passed a large number of bodies of persons while off the Newfoundland banks, a few days ago. Capt. Shawyer stated that there were fully 200, and he supposes they were some of the victims of the Bourgogne disaster.

OBITUARY.

BOSTON, July 21.—Edwin Storey Smith, the most prominent paper manufacturer in New England, is dead. He has been ill for about five years from paralysis, and this was primarily the cause of his death. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1850.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Lieut. Lazelle, of the Eighteenth infantry, who is reported to have died while on the way to Manila, commanded Company B, of that regiment. He graduated from the military academy in June, 1892, having been appointed from Maryland. He was a son of Col. Lazelle, retired, now living at Chester, Pa., and who was at one time in charge of the war records, and also superintendent of West Point academy.

New United States Cutter.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—The new United States revenue cutter Onondaga, left the Globe ship yards today, for a ten hours' trial trip on Lake Erie. She had on board two line officers of the navy. Capt. Hall and Lieut. Quinan, and a party of Globe company officials. The union jack floated from the cutter's foremast, while the stars and stripes floated aft. The Globe company expects the Onondaga, which is a sister ship to the Algonquin, completed a short time ago, will prove a very fast vessel. It is understood she will be sent through the canals to the Atlantic coast as soon as possible.

Drowned Herself.

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 21.—Mrs. Martha A. Havens, aged 45, wife of a prominent farmer living near Hallaville, laid down in a shallow pond today and drowned. Two weeks ago her daughter, aged 18, refused to marry a young farmer named C. H. Fait on the wedding day and he committed suicide. His suicide weighed heavily on the mind of Mrs. Havens, resulting in her taking her life.

Prince of Wales Improving.

LONDON, July 21.—The British Medical Journal today, after giving a technical description of the injury to the left knee of the Prince of Wales, adds that today's examination showed him to be in a considerably improved condition. The patient otherwise is in very satisfactory health and no operation will be necessary.

To Be Electrocuted.

BOWLING GREEN, O., July 21.—Charles Nelson, colored, was this morning convicted of murdering James Zimmerman, and sentenced to be electrocuted in the Ohio penitentiary on the morning of Nov. 4. Nelson narrowly escaped lynching at the time of the murder. He killed Zimmerman for money to get his sweetheart out of jail.

New Hampshire Cyclone.

EXETER, N. H., July 21.—A cyclone struck the town of Epping at 4 o'clock this afternoon, doing considerable damage to property and interrupting telegraphic and telephonic communication.

Fortune in Flames.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Fire today did $90,000 damage to the Atlantic White Lead storehouse in Brooklyn.

New Mucilage Bottle.

An improved mucilage bottle has a water compartment surounding the mucilage holder, with a wick running from the water to a perforated collar around the neck, which is filled with an absorbent to keep the interior of the neck moist and prevent the mucilage from drying on.

RULING AS TO MIXED FLOUR

TAWNEY HAS IT REFERRED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Inclined to Stand Pat and Insist That All Compounds Containing Flour Come Under the Terms of the New War Tax—Question of Inspectors Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative Tawney had a long conference with the commissioner of internal revenue regarding the pure flour regulations now being formulated. The chief point of discussion was with reference to the definition of "mixed flour." The commissioner has tentatively held that all flours mixed with wheat comes directly within the scope of the law, which would result in taxing manufacturers of rye flour, buckwheat, self-raising and prepared flours. Mr. Tawney differed with the commissioner in his interpretation of the law, and the question was argued at considerable length. The representative contended that the words "mixed flour," which is taxable under the law, was intended by its framers to mean "containing a preponderance of wheat," and was not intended to apply to rye and buckwheat, which have an admixture of wheat, as this addition improved the articles.

The commissioner replied that in his opinion the law was mandatory, and it was his duty to enforce the statute as he found it. Mr. Tawney requested that the matter be submitted to the attorney general for his decision, which was agreed to by the commissioner. The representative will appear before the attorney general and is confident that a decision will be rendered declaring the law applicable only to food products containing a preponderance of wheat. It is suspected that the desire of the department to construe the law as applicable to all food products containing wheat is due to a wish to increase the revenues of the government.

Another question taken up at the conference was the application of the law to repackers of flour. The regulations as proposed would permit the repacker to carry on business without paying the special license tax of $12 a year. It was decided that this tax should be levied. The conference will be continued and several other features of interest will be covered.

Mr. Tawney also descussed the appointment of inspectors to carry out the pure flour law. It is stated that Mr. Tawney has two candidates from the First district, but their names cannot be ascertained at this time. Mr. Heatwole has a few candidates from his district, one of whom is J. B. Fleury, of Northfield. Enoch Stahler, who has been head miller in a number of mills, has been indorsed by both senators and a number of prominent millers. Winn Brackett, of Minneapolis, has also been indorsed by millers, and it is said he stands a good chance of appointment. It is understood that the appointments will be made within the next two weeks.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

Members Will Sail for Honolulu on the Mariposa, August 10.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The members of the Hawaiian commission, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa, on Aug. 10. The commissioners will meet in Chicago on Aug. 1, and proceed together, joining the Hawaiian members of the commission at Honolulu. They expect to be ready to report to congress when it reassembles next December.

Cuban Tariff Laws.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A conclusion has been reached as to what disposition shall be made of the prohibitory list in the Cuban tariff laws. The only articles retained on the prohibited list are firearms and ammunition, oleomargarine, artificial or adulterated wines and objects offensive to morality. The customs duties on the remaining articles have been decided upon as follows:

Sugar, raw, 1½c per pound; sugar, refined, 2c a pound; honey, 20c a gallon; molasses, 6c a gallon; saccharine, $1.50 a pound; tobacco, in carrots, $10.50 per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds; tobacco in powder or snuff, 55c a pound; cigars or cigarettes, $4.50 a pound.

The prohibition on pharmaceutical preparations of unknown composition is removed and the rates fixed are according to the Cuban law for the individual articles, to be determined by the customs officers.

Would Be Bankers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Robert R. O'Dell, William E. Steele, Frank M. Nye, Clement J. Minor and George E. Eggleston, of Minneapolis, have made application to the comptroller of currency to organize the First National Bank of Honolulu, with a cash capital of $100,000.

Bonds for Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There are upwards of 6,000 bond subscribers from Minnesota. Five thousand dollars in registered bonds are the highest amounts allotted. One syndicate in St. Paul made a bid for $200,000, and one in Minneapolis for $150,000. From all of the leading towns, subscriptions came in from $20 to $500. More than $1,000,000 will be allotted to Minnesota.

GOLD SEEKERS WARNED.

Should Exercise Caution in Securing Their Transportation.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In a report to the state department, United States Consul Dudley, at Vancouver, B. C., says that care should be taken by those who contemplate going to the gold fields in entering into transportation contracts. Certain companies have obtained a considerable sum of money, generally $500 for each person, upon very ingeniously worded contracts that the persons paying should be transported to the gold fields in the north with all necessary outfit furnished and expenses paid. In three cases in which men have paid their money they have been brought, at slight expense, to Vancouver and other ports, and then abandoned.

The men who had contracted with one of these companies became suspicious while at Vancouver, but after an examination by the agent they agreed to go forward. The consul says he has received a letter from one of the party now in Fort Wrangel, Alaska, saying that the company induced his party to go to Wrangel and after pulling the provisions up the Stickine for fourteen miles, sent them into camp, where they have remained ever since. When asked to be put ahead they were put off with promises, and now feel that the company does not intend to do anything. The party is now at the camp, far from home, and without money. It consists of thirty men from the Old Bay state.

The consul suggests that persons desiring to go to the gold fields of the valley of the Yukon take every possible precaution. He says he has abundant evidence that several companies are now and have been for some months engaged in the nefarious traffic referred to.

IS SHORT $30,000.

Sensation in Milwaukee Loan and Building Circles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—It was learned tonight that John Harvey Meyers, secretary of the Home Building and Loan association, of this city, is short in his accounts to the amount of $30,000. The money is said to have been squandered in unfortunate real estate transactions. No action has yet been taken against Mr. Meyers, who admits the fact of his shortage. A meeting of the directors of the association will be held tomorrow, when action will be taken on Mr. Myers' case. Julius Weschetberg is president of the association.

HAYTI YIELDED.

Mme. Hermance May Now Return to That Country.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 21.—The government has yielded to the French demand for the readmission of Mme. Hermance, a French subject, who was expelled as a menace to public safety, after an altercation with Mme. Simon Sam, the president's wife. The decree of expulsion will be annulled.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Scene of the Robbery Near Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 21.—The southbound Santa Fe passenger train, due here at 10:20 tonight, was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north, by masked men. The robbers ordered the engineer to run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city.

The sheriff's posse, city officials and armed citizens have gone to the scene on a yard engine.

Reports are heard that some seveny-five shots were exchanged between the robbers and officers.

Owing to the lateness of the hour no definite details can be learned.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 21.—Two men just brought in the engine of the hold-up train. The cab is literally perforated with bullets and covered with blood. The engineer and fireman are both missing and are thought to be killed. One of the officers is also said to have been killed in the melee. The express car was shot full of holes. The robbers failed to get into the safe, the officers pouring such a hot fire into them.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Patriotic Uterances at the Reunion at Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—The fight over the place for holding the next gathering of Confederate Veterans grew warmer with the progress of the reunion. The Kentucky delegation finds today that the influence of the South Carolina delegates is rapidly spreading. Time for voting on the question will be decided today.

The crowds are much larger than anticipated, and last night several churches were thrown open for the accommodations of late arrivals.

Gen. John B. Gordon called the convention of veterans to order at the Auditorium, at Piedmont Park. He said: "We are all Confederate men and women, but we are also Americans and proud of our country. (Cheers.) God has blessed us as He has blessed no other nation. It becomes us who have been spared by His providence to sing praises to Him, and I want the men whose shouts have been heard on many battlefields to join in a hymn of praise."

The report of the historical committee was presented by its chairman, Gen. Steven D. Lee, of Mississippi. The report says in part:

"In the just war in which our country is at present engaged, our comrades now living and the descendants of those who have passed away have nobly used the opportunity to demonstrate to the world their ardor, their patriotism and their readiness to devote their lives in defense of this one, reunited country."

All the old officers were re-elected, as follows: Gen. John. B. Gordon, Georgia, general commanding; Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi, commanding department of Tennessee; Gen. L. W. Cabell, of Texas, Trans-Mississippi department; Gen. Wade Hampton, the Army of Virginia.

MINERS ARE MURDEROUS.

Tragedy Narrowly Averted in the Pana Mining District.

PANA, Ill., July 21.—The coal strike today came near resulting in a tragedy. The union miners and their wives, in accordance with their day and night custom, had surrounded the Spring Side, Pennwell and Pana mines to intercept any non-union miners. No men showed up for work at the Pennwell or Pana. Two men, farmers, started for the Spring Side mine, and were met by union miners, who, approaching them, asked for an interview, and were answered by one of the men drawing a revolver and firing into the crowd. The miner who was aimed at dodged, but his face was burned with powder from the explosion. He then attacked the two men, unarmed, and Charles Spferes, one of the men, was so severely beaten that surgeons were required.

Mayor Pennwell, one of the operators of the Pennwell mine, said today he would operate his mine if he had to use a stockade.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Alfred J. Monson Must Answer Charge of Insurance Frauds.

LONDON, July 21.—Alfred J. Monson, of Ardlamont, of murder mystery notoriety, was committed for trial today, charged with insurance frauds. Monson, who was arrested on July 1, is suing his wife for divorce, alleging his co-respondent is Cecil Hambrough, for whose murder Monson was tried in 1893, the proceedings ending in a verdict of not proven.

Alfred John Monson was at