

THIEVING CUBANS.

They Raid the Commissary Stores at Frequent Intervals.

ONE SHOT BY AMERICAN SENTRY

HAD BEEN WARNED BEFORE OF THE FATE THAT AWAITED HIM—ENOUGH GOODS STOLEN TO MAKE THREE CARTLOADS. RED CROSS ALSO SUFFERS FROM THEFTS—MAY HAVE A BARRIERY EFFECT—RAINY SEASON AT SANTIAGO SETS IN IN EARNEST.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 15, 4 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The officers called this afternoon for Monday with between 200 and 300 men. Miss Wheeler is a passenger. Early this morning a Cuban was shot by a sentry who caught him stealing commissary stores at the dock. Yesterday it was discovered that enough goods had been stolen to make three cartloads, which had been taken out surreptitiously to the Cubans in the field. The man under suspicion returned to the wharf last night, evidently with the intention of continuing his thefts, but he was warned off. Early this morning he was again round there. When the sentry challenged him he ran, refusing to obey the order to halt. As he was likely to escape the sentry fired and killed him. The occurrence is regretted by General Wood and the American officers generally, but it probably will have a salutary effect, as raids on the commissary and the medical and Red Cross stores have been altogether too frequent to be tolerated any longer. The rainy season has now set in with torrents daily. The troops, therefore, are moved none too soon, as the physicians are all agreed that the condition of the men would have been greatly aggravated by the rain, dampness and consequent miasmas. All rejoice at the prospect of peace and an early return home.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE

And how it affected Havana—The Rise in Cuba's Public Stock. HAVANA, August 15, 9:09 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The reports put in circulation some days since, with respect to the progress of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States have had the effect of stimulating orders sent from Europe and other countries by cable to buy Cuba's public stock. So far back as August 10 the rise in all securities of this class began, and on Thursday and Friday of last week silver rose from 40 per cent discount to 25 per cent discount, while railway stock rose from 25 to 30 points in some instances late Friday afternoon, although the rumors that the protocol had already been signed were followed by many to be tricks of the speculators to affect the market. When the facts were known on the following day the rise was maintained. The news that General Blanco had received dispatches from Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, definitely declaring that the peace preliminaries were signed and signed, spread with lightning rapidity throughout the city, and there was general relief at the prospect of a treaty of peace that would put an end to the spilling of blood and the long era of desolation and ruin from which the island has suffered, as there is scarcely any family, Cuban or Spanish, which has not felt the terrible depression of the war.

THEY LEARNED ITS SIGNIFI- CANCE.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.—The Casino Espanol, or Spanish club in Santiago, much frequented by the Spanish officers, has for some time boasted a gramophone which was a source of joy and delight to the club members before the capitulation. Strongly enough, through the long nights of the winter the favorite piece of music, which they were in the habit of having repeated four or five times an evening, was "The Star Spangled Banner," which greatly pleased their musical souls, although they were entirely ignorant of its origin or significance. As fate would decree, on the morning of July 17, when the American flag was hoisted over the governor's palace, the regimental band of the Sixth cavalry played with the utmost gusto this same air, whose meaning broke upon the assembled Spanish officers with unusual force and with no little discomfort to their already ruffled feelings.

TROOPS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Brigadier General Miller will to-day move the headquarters of the independent division, Eighth army corps, from Camp Merritt to the Presidio. The troops now at Camp Merritt will remain there at least this week or until further information is received whether or not General Merritt needs any more soldiers. In the event that he does not the troops will be moved to the Presidio and await further orders. The departure of the transports Scanlon and Arizona is still



GENERAL TORAL'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The Spaniard Hoped That He Might be Able to Remain Permanently in the United States.

General Toral will be one of the officers returned to Spain by the United States from the captured city of Santiago de Cuba. For General Toral's transportation the United States government will pay the Spanish steamship line \$30 which will secure for the general the best room aboard the ship. For the other officers the price of \$40 only will be paid; but the government is willing to pay \$30 for the comfort of the gallant Toral. Madrid, meanwhile, is waiting for Toral. He will be court-martialed and called before the cortes to explain why he surrendered to the United States. If the fate of Montijo awaits him, he will be shot, and all Spain will see that little Alfonso's regency does not bear leniently upon generals who have been defeated. General Toral, like many of Spain's generals, saw service in the Philippines as military governor, and head of the army under Blanco. He governed his post so well that Gomez ordered the insurgents to give up under his reign and remain quiet. It was upon his order that the barbed wires first were introduced in the Spanish army. General Toral is afraid to return to Spain. Poor General Toral! his fate is an uncertain one!

according to the memorandum issued by the state department giving this information, assures a peace alike glorious to this country and honorable to her adversaries of yesterday.

LOVING CUP FOR DEWEY.

CINCINNATI O., August 16.—The Piccadilly Club, of this city, has had a very valuable loving cup made at the Rockwood works here for Admiral Dewey. Colonel Markbreit and other members of the club, have communicated with the admiral regarding the presentation of the same. The loving cup is the finest article of the kind that has ever manufactured in this city.

DEAD ON HIS CHILDREN'S GRAVES.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—R. W. Golson, a broker on the Merchants' Exchange, was found dead to-day, lying across the graves of four of his children at Bellefontaine cemetery. He had committed suicide with a dose of strychnine. Financial difficulties are thought to have been the cause of his act. When discovered Golson had been dead for several hours. He disappeared from his home last evening and was not seen again until his remains were discovered in the cemetery. He leaves a widow and two children. Not long ago Golson was rated as worth over \$100,000. Just prior to his death he traded more in bucket shops than on the floor of the exchange.

HOOLEY'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

LONDON, August 16.—In the queen's bench division of the high court of justice to-day, Justice Wright resumed the hearing of the motion to commit Earl de la Warr, Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw and Racker for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to falsify his evidence in the bankruptcy court.

RUSSIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—Besides the congratulatory note of the Italian ambassador felicitating the government of the United States on the signature of the preliminaries of peace with Spain, the secretary of state received on the night of the 13th inst., a telegram from Count Cassini, ambassador of Russia, dated at Narragansett Pier, tendering his congratulations upon the conclusion of the protocol, which

saying that he paid the latter \$25,000 directly and subsequently paid him an equal amount through Mr. Broadley. Mr. Hooley's agent, for division between Earl de la Warr and Lord Albemarle. Mr. Hooley said he had since discovered that Broadley kept the \$25,000. Regarding Earl de la Warr's alleged offer of \$1,000 if he (Hooley) would contradict his former evidence, the bankrupt said that Mr. Broadley at the Brunswick hotel offered him the money in the earl's presence; and the correction of certain statements which Earl de la Warr wished him to make was written out there. Mr. Hooley deposed, in the presence of the earl.

AT CAMP THOMAS

New Hospital Opened—Preparing for the Grand Review to-day.

CHICKAMAUGA - CHATTANOOGA MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The new Sternberg hospital, situated near the Wilder tower, only a short distance from Lytle station, was thrown open for the reception of the sick at Camp Thomas to-day. This hospital has accommodations for 1,300, and is the best fitted up of any in the camp. A corps of Red Cross nurses are in attendance, and every comfort will be given the patients. Scores of men will at once be removed from the overcrowded division hospitals.

Preparations are being made to-day for the review of the army to-morrow. In this review every man out of the hospital will participate, and the total of those marching will be over forty thousand. Excursion rates have been made to Chattanooga on account of the event, and a crowd of fifty thousand people will witness the gorgeous sight. The review begins at 8 a. m. and will continue about four hours, or until every regiment passes the reviewing stand.

The Eighth New York and Third Tennessee, two regiments of Brigadier General Colby's command, the Third brigade, first division, third corps, are moving camp to a more exposed location. The Third regiment of the brigade, the First Vermont, will remain where it is until it leaves for Fort Ethan Allen, which it will probably do Friday.

TICHEONOR'S EMINENT SERVICES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Colonel Isaac Tichenor, an old and well known resident of this city, died yesterday. Colonel Tichenor was born in Trumansburg, N. Y., sixty-nine years ago, but has lived in the city since the close of the civil war. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and for distinguished gallantry at Bull Run, Chantilly and other battles was promoted to various grades until at Fredericksburg, in 1862, he became a colonel of One Hundred and Fifth New York.

At the close of the war he was appointed to the third auditor's office of the treasury department and served for many years as chief of one of the largest divisions of the department. In 1882 Colonel Tichenor received an appointment as auditor and comptroller of the District of Columbia, and resigned his office in the treasury department to accept the position. He served in this capacity until the beginning of the Cleveland administration, when his place was given to a Democrat. A widow and son survive him.

COLOMBIA AGREES TO ITALY'S TERMS.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Admiral Cagliani, the commander of the Italian squadron now off the Colombian coast, received on August 14 a definite reply from the government of Colombia, agreeing to all three points included in his ultimatum as to the payment of the Cerutti claim, namely: A formal and absolute recognition of President Cleveland's award and undertaking to stop within eight months all proceedings on the part of Cerutti's creditors, and an immediate money payment to Italy as a guarantee of the full execution of the award within the stipulated time. The dispute is thus settled to Italy's satisfaction.

ONLY TWO SAVED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Those on board the American barkentine C. C. Funk, reported wrecked on Flinders island, off the coast of Tasmania, are believed to have been the following: Harry Nissen, captain; Mrs. Harry Nissen, two children of Captain Nissen, Hansen, first mate; Leonard Stump, second mate; W. K. Snook, cook; Le Swagerman, A. Krog, Fred Platker, Charles Olsen, A. Tham, P. Daley, seamen. Only two are said to have been saved, but their names have not been given.

SUES HER UNCLE'S ESTATE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 16.—Amanda P. Annett has sued the estate of millionaire Jefferson Wilcoxson, her uncle, for \$150,000. She claims that Wilcoxson induced her to come from Missouri and care for him in his old age, which she did for seventeen years, remaining single at his request. He promised her \$150,000. After his death \$170,000 was found in his safe, which she claims had been set aside for her.

REMARKABLE RECAL.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Logan Drug Co.'s store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Advertisement for Gold Dust Washing Powder, featuring an illustration of hands and the text: 'WHAT IS YOUR FORTUNE? A woman's hand tells the tale! If it is smooth and white it shows she uses her head to save her hands—that she uses Gold Dust Washing Powder.'

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

Scovell and His School Discredited by the Washington Post. Washington Post: Sylvester Scovell has written to the New York World a full account of his encounter with General Shafter at Santiago, as a result of which he was expelled from our military lines and lost his position on the World. If his account is true, the newspaper which employed him should see to his honor and reinstatement. If it is not true the World should be denounced for publishing it at all.

It is easy to see, however, even when we accept Scovell's version of the affair as strictly accurate, that General Shafter had abundant causes of provocation. The Cuban insurrection has given birth to a new and sinister variety of journalism—the journalism of sensation, of reckless exaggeration and unprincipled partisanship. Correspondents were in a large majority of instances sent to Cuba not for the purpose of stating the facts, but to bolster up a theory. Their business was to present the Cuban insurgents as heroes and martyrs, as miracles of valor and efficiency. They were expected to represent the insurgent armies as victorious everywhere, and the Spaniards as being coped up in little forts along the railroad lines, and the republican government as practically in possession of the island. They were to create a public sentiment throughout the country under the pressure of which congress would be forced to recognize Cuban independence.

We do not wonder that the correspondents engaged in this untoward enterprise began to exaggerate their own importance when they saw how their activity was impressing the American people, and perceived that they had raised a national issue, dividing congress and threatening the peace of the executive mansion. Naturally they came into collision with themselves as epoch makers and not rightly around a table in the ingratia cafe to decide upon new changes in the destinies of nations. It is easy to understand that, when our fleets and armies moved on to Cuba, these enthusiastic youths accompanied them, profoundly convinced that they were the real originators of the war and prepared to direct campaigns, to take prominent places in all theatrical situations, and, generally, to preside over the entire tragedy. It was not so unreasonable an assumption after all. Men who had done so much to bring about the invasion were surely justified in expecting to take a prominent part in its conduct and arrangement.

It is easy to understand, however, that our army and navy officers were not prepared to accept these correspondents' views of the situation. They were proceeding under legitimate auspices and were making war according to professional regulations. They did not recognize the Havana correspondents as their proper advisers and guides in the campaign. We can understand that General Shafter did not see fit to call Mr. Scovell to his military councils or to solicit his co-operation at any stage of the affair. It is more than probable, on the contrary, that he regarded volunteer advice and intrusion on the part of special news gatherers with impatience and resentment, and that his temper gave way under the stress of persistent opportunity and impudence. From his point of view, Scovell was an offender when he insisted on breaking into a ceremony to which he had not been invited, and we can imagine that his provocation was greater than he could bear with equanimity. Nevertheless, although Scovell represented the most odious form of so-called modern journalism, it will puzzle most thoughtful men to justify the New York World in its act of repudiation and rebuke. Scovell had at least done the World's work well and faithfully. He had sent to his employers exactly the kind of "news" they wanted. He brought his newspaper to the attention of the people in exactly the way the World prefers. He offended Shafter beyond endurance, and was suitably punished in the end. But wherein did he transgress the laws which bind that paper's representatives? It seems rather that Scovell is the victim rather than the criminal in this affair. So creditable an alumnus should not have been disowned by the alma mater to which he has exhibited such loyal and affectionate allegiance.

HOME-SEEKERS EBBERSTONS.

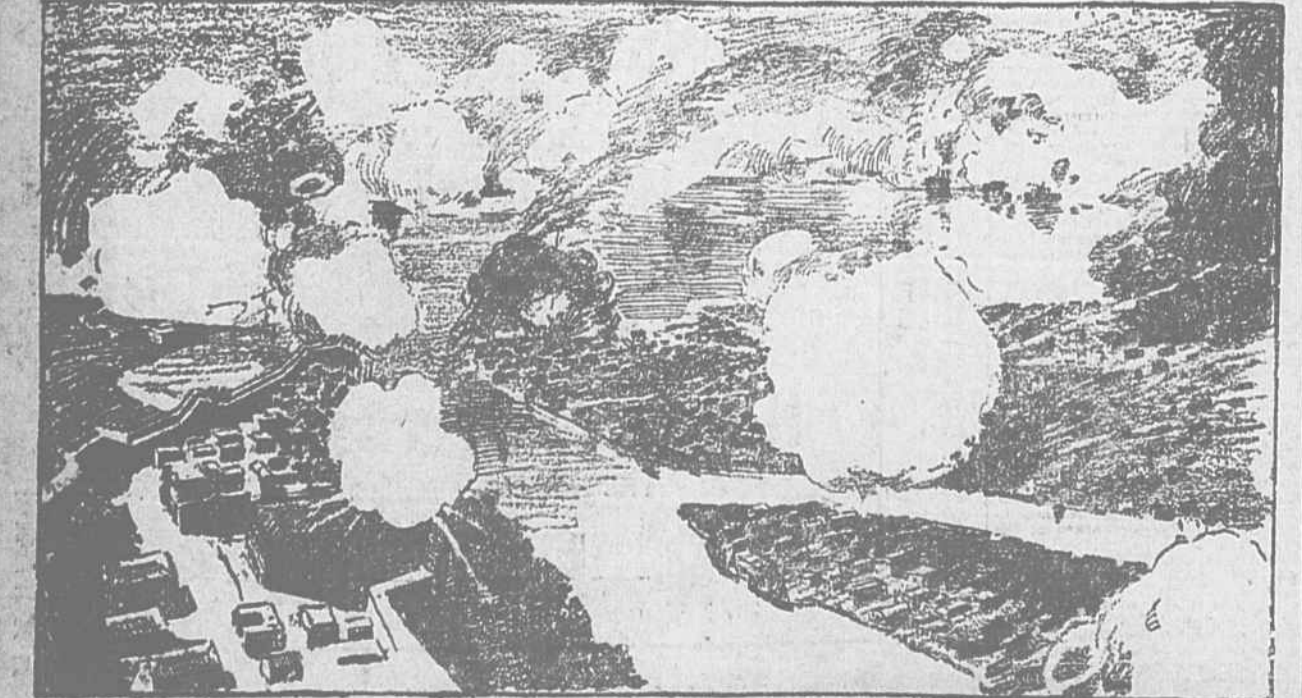
On the first and third Tuesdays in July, August, September and October, 1898, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets (good twenty-one days) from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line, to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing the following named persons: W. E. Powell, general immigration agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago; H. F. Hunter, immigration agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn Street, Chicago; or George H. Heafford, general passenger agent, Chicago, Illinois.

J. S. RHODES & CO.

New Fall..... Dress Goods.

Very Dangerous, But if Left to Itself, it is Death. A Wheeling Case: There are some diseases that do not arouse our sympathy—the disease is not deep—and therefore our sympathy is shallow. But we very often make a very serious mistake—such as calling backache a light affliction. Backache means kidney trouble every time, and if you don't drive it away, it will ever go of its own accord, without taking you with it. But it does not continue simply as backache. Soon this urine becomes affected, either too much or any good. She had such steady bearing down pains across the kidneys, dreadful headaches, spells of dizziness, that at times she could scarcely get around; was always tired and distressed; restless and irritable, and arose in the morning unrefreshed and weak. In fact, her whole system seemed to be affected and nothing seemed to do the least bit of good. I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at the Logan Drug Company for her. She felt relief from the first few doses and continued them until two boxes had been taken. She is now as strong as ever she was, sleeps well, and feels well in every way. Many of our friends remarked the improvement in appearance. We recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and would not be without them for any consideration."

Advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills, including text: 'Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-McIlburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.'



BOMBARDMENT OF MANILA BY COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLEET.