

ASKS FOR AID.

Dewey Regards the Philippine Situation as Critical.

BATTLESHIP WANTED.

The Admiral Also Needs an Additional Cruiser—Aguinaldo's Statement—He Says He Can Raise an Army of 100,000 Men—Regards the American as Brothers, But Refuses to Reveal His Policy.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, (Special.)—Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship.

The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here, and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

The last Spanish garrisons at Iloos and Laguna have surrendered, and the whole of the island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except at Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Malolos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos this week, in order to determine the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

Aguinaldo says there are 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He adds he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out, the whole population of the Philippine Islands were willing to fight for their independence.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners.

Later, Aguinaldo said the "provincial government was now operating 28 provinces. He asserted that on August 2 they elected delegates, in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future Filipino policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying and continued:

"We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer.

"Would the Filipinos object to America retaining a coaling station if recognizing the independence of the islands or establishing a temporary protectorate over them?"

Aguinaldo again declined to answer. Pending the conclusion of the assembly, Aguinaldo said he was confident there would be no trouble between Americans and the Filipinos.

The insurgent leader denied having received a request from General Otis and Rear-Admiral Dewey to withdraw his ships to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request.

Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never conferred with the American authorities since the capitulation of Manila, and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm Americans crossing the line. He was closely questioned about last Saturday's incident, when the Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish a new outpost.

The Filipinos objected, and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the Americans to withdraw in 20 minutes. They issued ammunition and intercepted the American reinforcements. Finally General Hale ordered all the Pennsylvanians to advance, and the rebels withdrew.

The local governor has explained that the incident was a complete mistake, and has repudiated his subordinates' action. Aguinaldo declared that the Filipinos who made the trouble merely pretended to be an officer and is entirely unconnected with the insurgent army.

Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were "disseminating false reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and the Americans."

Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, regards the mission of the Americans here as accomplished, and expects their withdrawal "just as the French, with Lafayette withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence—a war of humanity."

Just now Aguinaldo maintains the role of extreme friendship.

FOR THE WARSHIPS.

Cramps, the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department has arrived at what it regards as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question of awarding the contracts for the construction of the three battleships.

When the bids were opened, it was found that for the fast ships desired the Newport News Company was the lowest, Cramps next and the Union Iron Works just above, and all within the limit of cost fixed by the act of Congress. It was the original plan to award the contracts in that order. But upon examination of the plans submitted by the bidders it was found that the only thoroughly satisfactory one was that submitted by Cramps, who had simply the alternate plans suggested by the Navy Department, which amounted to lengthening the hull of the ships from 15 to 20 feet in order to gain room for the more powerful engines required to drive the ships at a speed of 18 1/2 knots instead of 16 knots, as first proposed.

After considering the subject in all aspects the board of Naval Bureau Chiefs has hit upon a solution of the question. They have invited the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works to amend their plans so as to make their ships identical with that proposed by Cramps. Mr. Scott, of the California Company, has agreed to do this already, and the representative of the Newport News Company has verbally agreed to do the same, so it is the understanding that each of the companies will be given a contract for one ship.

WAR NOT OVER.

General Wheeler Does Not Believe That Spain Will Submit to a Commission.

A Montgomery, Ala., special says: The Advertiser printed the following as a portion of an interview with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and stated that the General was in the presence of three gentlemen, one of whom is Hon. Samuel Blackwell, when talking to the reporter.

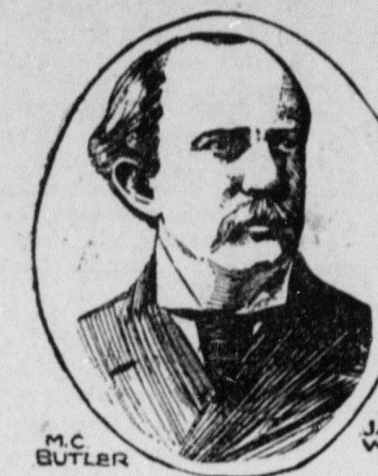
"I do not believe the war is over by any means, neither does President McKinley, who told me personally he had no faith that the Peace Commission would settle the differences existing with Spain over the Philippines. The Spanish claim that the battles at Manila were fought after the protocol was signed, and on these grounds will refuse to give up the islands."

Continuing, General Wheeler said: "Spain want us to give up the Philippines, and, laying emphasis here, 'we will never do that. I am going back to duty, and really expect to be called into action again.'"

WRECKED IN MID-OCEAN.

The Norwegian Ship America Goes Down in a Hurricane.

A Boston special says: The Norwegian ship America, Captain Dahl, from Quebec for Greenock, Scotland, with a large cargo of lumber, was wrecked in mid-ocean by a hurricane on September 4, her crew of eighteen men being rescued by the British steamer Marengo, and landed here. The America was abandoned as a derelict in latitude 45.51 north, longitude 34.22 west. The America was a full-rigged ship, 1,359 tons net register, and was twenty-nine years old. Her home port was Christiania, Norway.



M.C. BUTLER



J.S. WADE



W.T. SAMPSON



D. RAFAEL MONTORO



ASST. CAPT. JULIAN GONZALEZ PARADO



SECY. GEN. JOSE CONZOSTO

American and Spanish Members of the Commission now at Havana Preparing Plans for the Evacuation of Cuba.

THE NEWS.

The Grand Army of the Republic passed resolutions yesterday praising General Alger for his "unflinching interest and patriotic devotion" as Secretary of War.

Secretary Alger and General Shafter visited Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pa., and had two extended conferences while there. New evidence against Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who is accused of murder, has been discovered by Chief of Police Lees, of San Francisco.

The question as to whether the battleship Illinois shall be christened with water or champagne has been referred to Governor Tanner.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic elected Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, commander-in-chief, and decided to hold the next encampment in Philadelphia.

The National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which has been in session at Detroit since officers and decided to meet next year at Memphis, Tenn.

Suspicious cases of fever reported in New Orleans are declared by health officers not to be yellow jack.

Benjamin Band, aged sixteen years, of Newark, N. J., was looked up at Jersey City on the charge of killing Frank W. Wood, of Baltimore.

The middle-of-the-road populist national convention at Cincinnati nominated Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President.

Yellow fever is spreading slowly in parts of Louisiana and Mississippi. Quarantine lines are being extended.

Democrats, populists and silver republicans of Iowa held joint conventions and nominated a fusion ticket.

Charles Harris was shot and killed in a struggle between factions of Colorado silver republicans for the control of the State convention hall at Colorado Springs.

"Home rule" for the police department was defeated in a special election in Kansas City.

At a meeting of the corporation of Brown University, Providence, R. I., the resignation of President E. Benjamin Andrews was accepted. Dr. Benjamin Clark was chosen to succeed him.

Republicans won the State election in Maine, though by reduced majority, Governor Powers' majority for re-election being about 25,000.

The discovery in a room occupied by Mrs. Borkin in San Francisco of a seal thought to have belonged to the box of poisoned candy sent to Dover, Del., has strengthened the evidence connecting her with the murder of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, widely known as a jurist and constitutional lawyer, died at his home, in Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 74 years. He has been failing mentally and physically for several years.

Seventy-five per cent. of the makers of silverware in this country are said to have been asked to sell out to a combine.

Benjamin Jones, aged sixty-eight years, was lynched by a mob at Liberty, Mo., for outraging an eleven-year-old girl.

Admiral Cervera and his officers and men started for Spain from Portsmouth, N. H., on the steamer City of Rome.

The correspondent of the Times at Candia, island of Crete, who has just landed after five days in the roadstead, says: "About six hundred men, women and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week. Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. The Mussulmans are ransacking the ruins of the burned quarter of the town, where the devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere."

The Peruvian legation at Washington has received a cablegram from Lima stating that there is no revolution in the country. In some places bands of marauders have appeared, who were dispersed on the approach of the government troops sent to suppress them. Peru, says the message, is in the state of complete quiet which it has enjoyed for some years.

The contract for supplying the Navy Department with smokeless powder has been awarded to the California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company, each to supply half a million pounds. The contract price is 80 cents per pound, the government to furnish alcohol necessary for the production of the powder.

SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Official Account of the Santiago Campaign.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Gen. Shafter States That on June 20 He Reconnoitered the Country About Santiago and Made His Plan of Attack—Conditions Which Induced Him to Give Battle Without Delay.

General Shafter's report of the campaign which terminated in the fall of Santiago has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkation, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago.

The expedition sailed on June 14 with 815 officers and 16,673 men. General Shafter briefly covers the trip and landing and his first meeting with General Garcia, adding: "During the interview General Garcia offered the services of his troops, comprising about 4,000 men in the vicinity of Aserradero and about 500 under General Castillo at the little town of Cujababo, a few miles east of Daiquiri. I accepted his offer, impressing it upon him that I could exercise no military control over him except such as he would concede, and as long as he served under me I would furnish him rations and ammunition."

Shafter's Plan of Campaign. After conferring with Admiral Sampson and General Garcia the plan of campaign was outlined by General Shafter. The disembarkation was to commence on the 22d at Daiquiri, with feints by the Cubans on Cabanas and by the navy at various shore points in order to mislead the enemy as to the place of landing.

"These movements," General Shafter says, "committed me to approaching Santiago from the east over a narrow road, at first in some places not better than a trail, running from Daiquiri through Siboney and Sevilla, and making attack from that quarter. This, in my judgment, was the only feasible plan, and subsequent information and results confirmed my judgment."

Of the early operations and the skirmish in which the Rough Riders participated, the report says:

"General Young's brigade passed beyond Lawton on the night of the 23d-24th, thus taking the advance, and on the morning of the latter date became engaged with a Spanish force entrenched in a strong position at La Guasima, a point on the Santiago road, about three miles from Siboney. General Young's force consisted of one squadron of the First Cavalry, one of the Tenth Cavalry and two of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, all in 964 officers and men. The enemy made an obstinate resistance, but were driven from the field with considerable loss. Our own loss was one officer and fifteen men killed, six officers and forty-six men wounded. The reported losses of the Spaniards were nine killed and twenty-seven wounded.

"The engagement had an inspiring effect upon our men, and doubtless correspondingly depressed the enemy, as it was now plainly demonstrated to them that they had a foe to meet who would advance upon them under a heavy fire delivered from entrenched positions."

The report continues: "It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption."

Made His Plan of Attack. On June 30, I reconnoitered the country about Santiago and made my plan of attack. From a high hill from which the city was in plain view I could see the San Juan hill and the country about El Caney. The roads were very poor, and indeed little better than bridle paths near the San Juan River and El Caney were reached."

General Shafter explained at a meeting of generals his plan of battle, as follows: "Lawton's division, assisted by Capron's Light Battery, was ordered to move out during the afternoon toward El Caney, to begin the attack there early the next morning. After carrying El Caney, Lawton was to move by the Caney road toward Santiago and take possession on the right of the line. Wheeler's division of unmounted cavalry and Kent's division of infantry was directed on the Santiago road, the head of the column resting near El Pozo, toward which heights Grimes' battery moved on the afternoon of the 30th with orders to take possession early the next morning, and at the proper time prepare the way for the advance of Wheeler and Kent on San Juan hill. The attack at that point was to be delayed until Lawton's guns were heard at El Caney, and his infantry showed he had become well engaged."

"The preparations were far from what I desired them to be, but we were in a slight hurry; our supplies had to be brought forward by a narrow wagon road which the rains might at any time render impassable; fear was entertained that storm might drive the vessels containing our stores to sea, thus separating us from our base of supplies, and lastly, it was reported that General Pando, with 8,000 reinforcements for the enemy, was en route from Manzanillo, and might be expected in a few days. Under these conditions I determined to give battle without delay."

The Battle of July 1. "Early on the morning of July 1 Lawton was in a position around El Caney, Chaffee's brigade on the right, across the Guantanamo road, Miles' brigade in the center and Ludlow's on the left. The duty of cutting off the enemy's retreat along the Santiago road was assigned to the latter brigade. The artillery opened on the town at 6.15 A. M. The battle here soon became

general and was hotly contested. The enemy's position was naturally strong, and was rendered more so by blockhouses, a stone fort and intrenchments cut in solid rock and the loopholing of a solidly built stone church. The opposition offered by the enemy was greater than had been anticipated, and prevented Lawton from joining the right of the main line during the day, as had been intended.

"After the battle had continued for some time Bates' brigade of two regiments reached our headquarters from Siboney. I directed him to move near El Caney to give assistance if necessary."

"After the battle of El Caney was well opened and the sound of the small arm fire caused us to believe that Lawton was driving the enemy before him, I directed Grimes' battery to open fire from the heights of El Pozo on the San Juan blockhouse, which could be seen situated in the enemy's intrenchments extending along the crest of San Juan hill. This fire was effective, and the enemy could be seen running away from the vicinity of the blockhouse. The artillery fire from El Pozo was soon returned by the enemy's artillery. They evidently had the range of this hill, and their first shells killed and wounded several men."

Summer's Cavalry Division. "At this time the cavalry division under General Sumner, which was lying concealed in the general vicinity of El Pozo House was ordered forward, with directions to cross the San Juan river and deploy to the right on the Santiago side, while Kent's division was to follow closely to the rear and deploy to the left."

"These troops moved forward in compliance with orders, but the road was so narrow as to render it impracticable to retain the columns of four formation at all points, while the undergrowth on either side was so dense as to preclude the possibility of deploying skirmishers. It naturally resulted that the progress made was slow, and the long-range rifles of the enemy's infantry killed and wounded a number of our men while marching along this road and before there was any opportunity to return this fire. At this time Generals Kent and Sumner were ordered to push forward with all possible haste and place their troops in position to engage the enemy."

"A few hundred yards before reaching the San Juan the roads forks, a fact that was discovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Derby, of my staff, who had approached well to the front in a war balloon. This information he furnished to the troops resulting in Sumner moving on the left-hand road, while Kent was enabled to utilize the road to the right."

"General Wheeler, the permanent commander of the cavalry division, who had been ill, came forward during the morning, and later returned to duty and rendered most gallant and efficient service during the remainder of the day."

"After crossing the stream the cavalry moved to the right with a view of connecting with Lawton's left when he could come up and with their left resting near the Santiago road."

Formed in Front of San Juan Hill. In the meantime Kent's Division, with the exception of two regiments of Hawkins' Brigade, being thus uncovered, moved rapidly to the front from the forks previously mentioned on the road, utilizing both trails, but more especially the one to the left, and crossing the creek and advancing a short distance to the front of San Juan hill. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. While personally superintending this movement his gallant command, Colonel Wickoff, was killed. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who five miles later also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

"While the formation just described was taking place General Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry was ordered to follow Wickhoff's Brigade, while the Twenty-first was sent on the right hand road to support the First Brigade under General Hawkins."

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire and advancing a short distance both divisions found in their front a barbed wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted these gallant men pushed off to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenants Smith and Shipp were killed, and Colonel Garroll, Lieutenants Trayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded."

Credit Due to General Hawkins. "Great credit is due to Brigadier-General H. S. Hawkins, who placing himself between his regiments, urged them on by voice and bugle calls to the attack so brilliantly executed."

"In this fierce encounter warriors fell to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and their heroic men, for, while the general indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was after all, the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan hill and drove the enemy from his trenches and block-houses, thus gaining a position which sealed the fate of Santiago."

"I am greatly indebted to General Wheeler, who, as previously stated, returned from the sick list to duty during the afternoon. His careflessness and aggressiveness made itself felt on every part of the battlefield, and the information he furnished to me at various stages of the battle proved to be most useful."

"My own health was impaired by over-exertion in the sun and intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating as actively in the battle as I desired, but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield extending from El Caney on the right to the left of our lines on San Juan hill."

General Shafter follows in detail the

movements of the troops and the intrenchment done during the night. He says: "General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, attacked Agudores, as ordered, but was unable to accomplish more than to detain the Spaniards in that vicinity."

"On the night of July 1, I ordered General Duffield, at Siboney, to send forward the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, both of which had just arrived from the United States. These regiments reached the front the next morning. Our Troops Held Their Ground."

"All day on the 2d the battle raged with more or less fury, but such of our troops as were in position at daylight held their ground, and Lawton gained a strong and commanding position on the right."

"About 10 P. M. the enemy made a vigorous assault to break through my lines, but he was repulsed at all points."

"On the morning of the 3d the battle was renewed, but the enemy seemed to have expended his energy in the assault of the previous night, and the firing along the lines was desultory until stopped by my sending the following letter within the Spanish lines."

General Shafter then gives the dispatches passing between himself and General Toral, already published. He proceeds:

"I was of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender if given a little time, and I thought this result would be hastened if the men of their army could be made to understand they would be well treated as prisoners of war. Accordingly, upon this presumption, I determined to return all the wounded Spanish officers at El Caney who were able to bear transportation and who were willing to give their paroles not to serve against the forces of the United States until regularly exchanged. This offer was made and accepted. These officers, as well as several of the wounded Spanish privates, 27 in all, were sent to their lines under the escort of some of our mounted cavalry."

The Siege Which Followed. "The cessation of firing about noon on the 3d practically terminated the battle of Santiago. All that occurred after this time may properly be treated under the head of the siege which followed. After deducting the detachments retained at Siboney and Daiquiri to render those depots safe from attack, organizations held to protect our flanks, others acting as escorts and guards to fight batteries, the members of the hospital corps, guards left in charge of blanket rolls, which the intense heat caused the men to cast aside before entering battle, ordnance, etc., it is doubtful if we had more than 12,000 men on the firing line on July 1, when the battle was fiercest and when the important and strong positions of El Caney and San Juan were captured."

"Our losses in these battles were 22 officers and 208 men killed and 81 officers and 1,205 men wounded; missing, 79. The missing, with few exceptions, reported later."

Navy Should Not Enter the Harbor. "On the same day I informed Admiral Sampson that if he would force his way into the harbor the city would surrender without any further sacrifice of life. Commodore Watson replied that Admiral Sampson was temporarily absent, but that in his (Watson's) opinion the navy should not enter the harbor."

"The strength of the enemy's position was such that I did not care to assault it if it could be avoided. An examination of the enemy's works, made after the surrender, fully justifies the wisdom of the course adopted. The intrenchments could only have been carried with great loss of life."

General Shafter gave the varying efforts toward securing a surrender and his reopening the engagement on the 10th, when the truce ended. On the 11th the surrender was again demanded. "By this date the sickness in the army was increasing very rapidly, as a result of exposure in the trenches to the intense heat of the sun and the heavy rains. Moreover, the dew in Cuba are almost equal to rain. The weakness of the troops was becoming so apparent I was anxious to bring the siege to an end, but, in common with most of the officers of the army, I did not think an assault would be justifiable, especially as the enemy seemed to be acting in good faith in their preliminary proposition to surrender."

"On July 12 I informed the Spanish commander that Major-General Miles, commander-in-chief of the American army, had just arrived in my camp and requested him to grant him a personal interview on the following day. He replied he would be pleased to meet us. The interview took place on the 13th, and I informed him his surrender only could be considered, and that as he was without hope of escape he had no right to continue the fight."

General Shafter then gives the details of the final surrender, his entry to the city and the raising of the American flag. In closing he says:

"The supply of quartermaster and commissary stores during the campaign were abundant, and notwithstanding the difficulties in landing and transporting the rations, the troops on the firing line were at all times supplied with his coarser components, namely, bread, meat, sugar and coffee. There was no lack of transportation, for, at no time up to the surrender could all the wagons I had be used."

"In reference to the sick and wounded, I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers, without exception, worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns."

"The discipline of the command was superb, and I wish to invite attention to the fact that not an officer was brought to trial by court martial, and, as far as I know, no enlisted men. This speaks volumes for an army of this size and in a campaign of such duration."

"In conclusion I desire to express to the members of my staff my thanks for their efficient performance of all the duties required of them, and the good judgment and bravery displayed on all occasions when demanded."

MANY LIVES LOST.

A Frightful Storm in the British West Indies.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Great Devastation on the Islands of Barbados and St. Vincent—Kingston, the Capital of the Latter, Totally Destroyed—Three Large Ships Blown Ashore.

A cablegram from London, Eng., says: Advice were received here saying that a terrible hurricane has swept over Barbados, in the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles. Two hundred persons have been killed and 40,000 rendered homeless.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, (Special.)—According to the latest reports from St. Lucia, the storm which broke upon the island Sunday night developed almost unprecedented violence, being accompanied by a tidal wave and tremendous rains. Numerous landslides were caused, and many houses, bridges and cocoa estates have been destroyed. At least twelve lives have been lost.

Gudaloupe, the French island in the Leeward group, has experienced very heavy weather. Nineteen deaths are reported, and there have been destructive landslides. A boat from the island of St. Vincent, a hundred miles west of Barbados, arrived at the island of Grenada, and reports that St. Vincent has experienced the most violent and destructive cyclone ever known there. Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is totally destroyed. It is estimated that three hundred lives have been lost in that island, and that 20,000 people are homeless. The bodies of the dead are being buried in trenches. Thousands are starving or being fed at the public expense.

The amount of property destroyed in St. Vincent cannot be estimated. Every small house is down, and many large ones have been destroyed. The demolished buildings include churches, stores and almost all the state buildings. Three large ships are ashore on the Windward coast, and many smaller vessels are stranded.

St. Vincent, one of the British West India Islands, has an area of 166 square miles. A ridge of volcanic hills stretches from north to south, and in the northwest is a volcano called the Soufriere, in which tremendous eruptions have occurred. The population in 1891 was about 41,000. Kingston, the capital, is near the southwest extremity of the island.

Barbados, which belongs to Great Britain, is twenty-one miles long, and has an area of 166 square miles. Bridgetown is the capital of the island, which has its own legislature, and is the most important member of the colony of the Windward Islands. The population in 1891 was 182,322.

Violent hurricanes frequently occur there and cause great damage. The island is almost entirely by coral reefs, which render the approach to it extremely dangerous. A majority of the inhabitants are negroes.

WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS.

Regulars Will Be Sent to Cuba and Volunteers to Porto Rico.

A Washington special says: Orders are being prepared at the War Department that will be an innovation in military practices. The plan to be put in force is to have the regulars recently furnished to their several posts in the West rediverted at Annapolis and Huntville, Ala., and Lexington, Ky. All the regulars at Montauk and Long Island will be sent to one of these several Southern points, and Montauk will be practically abolished. The regulars at Western posts to be moved are the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments of Infantry, and the Third United States Cavalry.

The army of occupation in Cuba will be made up largely of regulars, as, having had more arduous service, they will better withstand the hard work ahead in that island. The army to be kept in Porto Rico will be composed of volunteers. The movement of troops to Cuba may depend somewhat on the report of the Cuban commission, but the War Department expects to have the regulars in Cuba by October 15. Volunteers will at once be sent to Western posts to replace the regulars formerly stationed there.

SENATOR KYLE STRICKEN.

The South Dakotan Suffers a Stroke of Paralysis.

A Cleveland, Ohio, special says: Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, was stricken with paralysis at the Forest City House. His entire right side was paralyzed, and he was rendered speechless. A few moments later he became unconscious.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent number of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once rung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore, when horses were the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted for being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.