

THE NEWS.

The anniversary of the adoption of the American flag was appropriately celebrated in a number of cities.

A statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented to the city by Justice C. Strawbridge, was unveiled in Philadelphia with appropriate ceremonies.

Three thousand employees of the Trust smelters in Colorado are on strike to receive the same wages for eight hours as they received previously for nine hours.

Judge S. T. Montreat of Fayette county, received the Democratic nomination for Supreme Court judge of Pennsylvania, which is equivalent to an election.

Congressman R. P. Bland died at his home, near Lebanon, Mo.

Mobs in Cleveland attacked non-union men who were running street cars in place of strikers.

One of the sufferers by the New Richmond tornado had his house insured only a few minutes before it was destroyed.

The Navy Department received the 1,700 bronze medals authorized by Congress for the officers and men who participated in the battle of Manila Bay. The Bureau of Navigation will see to the distribution of the medals, those for the officers and men of the Olympia and Raleigh being given to them in this country, while those on the ships still at Manila will be forwarded. The medals are handsome, one face showing a sea-relied of Admiral Dewey, while the reverse shows the idealized head of the American sailor.

Rev. Simon Peter Richards, the oldest and best known Methodist minister in Georgia, is dead. He was nearly eighty-two years of age, a native of South Carolina and active minister of the Methodist Church for fifty-six years.

William E. Byrne of Wilmington, was appointed United States attorney for the District of Delaware, vice L. C. Vandegrift, resigned.

Major W. A. Brees, former president of the First National Bank of Asheville, N. C., was arrested at the instance of the administrator of one of his sureties, and held in custody pending the formation of a new bond.

The administrator desires to be released from the bond. Brees was under \$30,000 bond, pending an appeal in the case involving the closing of the First National Bank of Asheville, a few years ago.

Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, retired, one of the last of Farragut's active officers in the stirring sea fights of the Civil War, died in Washington of diabetes, aged seventy-six years. He had a most active naval career, figuring in the capture of blockade runners and assisting in the reduction of Fort Fisher, particularly at New Orleans and Mobile. He also saw service in the Mexican War. Admiral Crosby retired in 1883, having seen forty-eight years of active service.

Millionaire Amos D. Palmer was acquitted at Providence, R. I., of wife murder. Insanity was the ground of the verdict.

The jury in the case of "Red Christ" Stook, charged with complicity in the famous Schrage bond robbery, Chicago, was discharged, having failed to agree.

George and Ida Troit, stepchildren of John A. Rogers, of Frankford, Del., and aged respectively 21 and 18 years, were sitting near a chimney, when a lightning bolt came down the opening, killing them.

About 2,000 men employed in the Republic Iron and Steel Company's Rolling and Steel Mills, Birmingham, Ala., will receive advanced wages under the operation of the new amalgamated scale, aggregating about \$50,000 per month.

A saloon containing William and Herman Hoffman, Christopher Gropp and Henry Albright, excursionists from Synonora, Ill., captured near Clinton, Iowa, drowned. Hoffman and Albright being drowned, Hoffman tried to save Albright, and sank exhausted before help reached him.

Seven thousand people attended the celebration of the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the killing of Colonel Crawford at Toledo, Ohio, by Indians of Upper Sandusky, near the place where Colonel Crawford was burned. The principal speaker was Judge Allen Smalley, of Upper Sandusky.

Bryan Coleman, of N-thekerville, near Elk Garden, Mineral county, W. Va., is only three years old and weighs 101 pounds. He measures 35 inches around the waist and 33 inches around the chest.

Residents of Stratford, Conn., are seeking a negro who gagged and assaulted a white woman and whom they threaten to lynch when he is caught.

Cleveland, Ohio, street car lines are tied up by a strike of motormen and conductors, who want their union recognized.

A tornado near Saft, Mo., killed three persons and fatally injured another.

DIVIDED ON ANNEXATION.

Prominent Cubans at Santiago Favor It and Others Oppose.

Santiago de Cuba, (By Cable.)—The Independent is publishing a number of signed articles from prominent Cubans advocating annexation to the United States. In its editorials it disclaims approval of such a policy. The articles are causing a vigorous discussion.

El Porvenir bitterly antagonizes the American occupation.

Capt. Hunter Liggett, with a company of the Fifth Infantry, was assigned to garrison duty at El Cane, there have been no troops at El Cane since last August.

1,500 Cuban soldiers in this province have signed a request to be paid \$75 each on condition of surrendering their arms.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, accompanied by his family, left for the United States on the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey.

Locomotive Runs.

During the past few months, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has materially extended the runs of the passenger locomotives on through trains. Formerly, engines were changed on an average every 100 or 150 miles. It was thought that the mountain grades of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would prevent an extension of the run. However, the experiment was made. It has proved successful and reduced the number of locomotives formerly required by twenty-four, which can be used in other branches of the service and save the purchase of more motive power. Under the new plan, locomotives are double crewed and make from 7,000 to 8,000 miles a month, as against 3,500 to 4,000 under the former method.

A Gold Nugget of 1 2-3 Tons.

Colorado Springs, Col., (Special.)—The commissioners in charge of the Colorado gold exhibit at the Paris Exposition have decided on a solid gold nugget miniature of Pike's Peak of \$1,000,000 value. As a ton of gold is worth \$202,225.50 the nugget will weigh 1 2/3 tons. It will reach New York city under guard in a special car, thence the Government will convey it to Paris. The exposition commissioners have guaranteed its safe return. The ore of the nugget represents nearly all the big producers of the State, the Cripple Creek mines being in the lead.

SWEEP OF A TORNADO.

Many People Killed and Injured in Wisconsin.

TOWNS DEMOLISHED.

The Injured May Number Over a Hundred—Fire Follows the Tornado and Completes the Work of Destruction—Many Families Saved by Taking Refuge in Their Cellars.

Stillwater, Minn., (Special.)—Monday night was a terrible night for New Richmond, Wis., the village being almost destroyed by a tornado which visited its path. It carried ruin and death in its path.

The news of the disaster was traveling fast, from J. A. Carroll, a traveling man, from Portage, Wis., who was stopping at the Nicolet House, in New Richmond, when the tornado struck. He saw the funnel-shaped cloud as it came up the principal street, and took refuge in the basement of the hotel, which was completely wrecked, together with every other business house in the city.

A terrific fall of rain followed the tornado, and Mr. Carroll and his comrades succeeded in recovering the hotel proprietor, Charles McKennon, and his wife and one child from the debris, and they also removed the lady-in-law, who was so seriously injured that she will probably die. They also rescued two men named Barrett and Newall, who were very severely injured. Mr. Carroll further says that fire followed the storm, and that what is left is being consumed by fire. Many people are killed and injured, and the damage will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A HUNDRED DEAD.

People Crushed in the Ruins and Then Burned.

New Richmond, Wis., (Special.)—Indescribably sad and the scenes of desolation wrought up by the tornado, which practically swept out of existence the prosperous little city of New Richmond. Out of 100 houses and store buildings, comprising the town, fully 300 were wrecked by the storm or destroyed by fire.

Almost every family has one or more members among the dead, injured or missing, and little groups are seen everywhere searching by the light of lanterns or torch for loved ones who may be buried in piles of debris on every hand.

With frantic energy the search has been conducted, and fifty-four bodies have been found, although the number of dead certainly will be 100 or more.

The Churches as Morgues.

These have, for the most part, been taken to the Catholic and Congregational Churches, which, although in the very edge of the storm's path, miraculously escaped its fury. The injured number several hundred.

In these temporary morgues the sights are such as to touch the hardest heart, as the grief-stricken living recognize in bodies, horribly mangled and often dismembered, the remains of missing dear ones.

The wounded find temporary asylums in the uninjured dwellings on either side of the path of devastation, where doctors and nurses from nearby cities and towns are doing heroic work, without sleep or rest. As many as possible of the injured, whose chances for recovery are considered good, are being sent to the hospitals at St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they will have better care.

BUILDINGS TWISTED AND RUINED.

Some Families Saved by Taking Refuge in Their Cellars.

Hudson, Minn., (Special.)—One of the most terrible tornadoes ever witnessed by the citizens of Hudson passed through the country here. It formed in a waterspout four miles south of Hudson, on Lake St. Croix. It was witnessed by hundreds of people, and seemed to follow the lake and to be making directly for the city, but about two miles south it veered to the east, and left the lake and crossed the country. It was about 20 rods wide and destroyed everything in its track. The first building struck was over on the farm of F. C. Mattison. One edge of the farm struck his buildings, twisting his barn out of shape and throwing his windmill some rods. It then struck the Gridley farm. The family, seeing it coming, fled for a large stone quarry about 20 rods from the house, where they remained safely until it passed. The house is a small brick one and heid to the foundation, but the angles were torn from the roof.

The tornado veered to the north, leaving the farm buildings unharmed, but tearing up large trees three feet in diameter by the roots and twisting them into every conceivable shape.

About half a mile northeast from there it struck the building of H. S. Mattison. Just before the storm reached the place the family fled to the cellar. The cellar had just been cleaned when the crash came. This place was directly in the line of the storm, and not a building, tree, wagon or piece of machinery is left whole. The house was swept from its foundation, and nothing remained but the floor, which covered the people in the cellar. Not one of them was harmed. Every piece of furniture was carried for rods and literally torn into shreds. Beside the house there were two large barns, machine sheds and outbuildings, and all were destroyed.

TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

Lord Wolsley Preparing for Possibilities in the Transvaal.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—Commander-in-chief Lord Wolsley has been busy for several days and evenings at the War Office, preparing for possible eventualities in South Africa. The effective lists of the first-class reserve have been prepared, and transportation for the first army corps has been provisionally arranged. The officers on furlough have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments. The general trend of news, however, is more pacific.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Queen Natalie proposes to devote her saddened life to literature.

Admiral Dewey says the first bit of fiction he ever read was "Robinson Crusoe."

Captain Bernier, who is arranging a new expedition to the North Pole, is a well-known Canadian officer.

Ex-Speaker Reed writes home that he is enjoying his European tour as he never enjoyed a vacation since his school days.

The vestry of Holy Trinity Church, New York, has secured as rector of the parish the Rev. H. P. Nichols, at present rector of St. Mark's, in Minneapolis. Mr. Nichols is a native of Salem, Mass.

OTIS SAYS LOSS WAS HEAVY.

Filipinos, He Cables, Suffered More Than Was Reported.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—General Otis cabled as follows:

Success Lawton's troops in Cavite province greater than reported. Enemy numbered over 4,000; lost in killed, wounded and captured more than one-third; remainder much scattered, have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal of five pieces of artillery, three captured. Navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance and welcome with enthusiasm the reinforcements arrival of our troops.

Another cablegram from General Otis says: Adjutant-General, Washington:

Prominent Filipino, friendly to Americans, assassinated at Cebu. Inhabitants that locally urgently requested American protection in stronger force. Have sent battalion Tennessee regiment and two guns from Iloilo, which insures peace. Hughes now in charge of affairs in that section.

War Department officials feel greatly encouraged over the dispatches from General Otis and believe that the heavy fighting will soon be over. Information has been received indicating that the source of supply for ammunition and arms for the Filipinos has been found and that this supply will now be cut off.

CAPTAIN CHADWICK.

Morgantown Will Honor Her Distinguished Son.

Morgantown, W. Va., (Special.)—The city of Morgantown set about to pay distinguished honors to her son, Captain Frank Enser Chadwick, commander of the flag ship New York, of Admiral Sampson's fleet. The movement has been going on for some time, but it was not made public until its success was assured, and several thousand letters were mailed to well-known people of the State asking their co-operation in making it a State affair. Many letters from distinguished citizens, who were gently approached, have been received, assuring the local committee of their financial support and personal approval. Captain Chadwick will be presented with a handsome sword and will be the central figure of a big military and civic demonstration. Admiral Sampson has agreed to be present and make an address. A big local committee has been organized here to gather funds and look after the various details of the occasion. Ex-Senator Waltham Wiley is chairman of the committee and Lieut. R. M. Brown, the hero of the Samoa disaster, is vice-chairman, in active charge of the plan. It is proposed to have the dedication in October. Captain Chadwick was born and raised in Morgantown, and has many relatives living here now.

FUGED INTERRUPTS COURT.

A Suspension at Manchester, Ky., on Account of Lawlessness.

Manchester, Ky., (Special.)—Court has been suspended here and the Baker-Howard feud is to be allowed a free swing for a time at least.

The adjournment was urged upon Special Judge Cook by Circuit Judge Eversole last Saturday, but Judge Cook refused to give up the bench. Since that time he has become convinced that it is impossible to try cases with an outbreak imminent between the Howard and Baker factions and with bands of lawless men controlling the town.

Judge Eversole will not return to Manchester, considering it dangerous to life, as well as a farce to attempt holding court there while such a terrible state of affairs exists. It was he who asked Governor Bradley to send troops to Manchester to protect him, and when "Tom" Baker was assassinated it was he who asked Special Judge Cook to adjourn court and turn the town over to the lawlessness of its desperadoes. For this reason the Whites and Howards are determined to punish him. Many threats have been communicated to the Judge and he does not propose to take any further chances.

EXPLOSION AT TORPEDO WORKS.

Two Men Killed and Their Bodies Torn Into Shreds.

Marletta, O., (Special.)—The factory of the Marietta Torpedo Company was blown up with terrific effect. The factory was totally destroyed and windows were broken all over the city. Clyde Porter and Colonel Heats were killed.

Two horses and a wagon were blown to atoms. Trees for three hundred yards were stripped of foliage, and the limbs of some trees were strewn with the flesh of the two men and of the horses. A large hole in the ground where the wagon stood strengthens the theory that the explosion occurred from the carelessness of Porter, who was unloading nitro-glycerine.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND DEAD.

Famous Champion of Free Silver Succumbs to Grip.

Lebanon, Mo., (Special.)—Congressman Richard Parks B and died at his home, near Lebanon, Thursday.

Mr. Bland returned home when Congress adjourned in March and soon suffered a relapse from an attack of grip. For more than two months he had been confined to his home and his health gradually declined. He thought he would not survive the attack from the first. On the 3d of this month Mr. Bland suddenly grew worse, and his sons, who were in school, were summoned home and for the first time the public was informed of his critical condition.

Admiral Watson at Hongkong.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Admiral Watson has arrived at Hongkong, and, being on his own station, took command of the Asiatic squadron, relieving Captain Barker, of the Oregon, who has been in charge since Admiral Dewey sailed from Manila. Captain Barker will return to the United States on a mail steamer, and will probably be placed on leave and then on waiting orders, having seen arduous service during the past four years.

Models of Our Ships at Paris.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Among the exhibits of the Navy Department at the Paris Exposition next year will be handsome models of the famous battleship Maine, Dewey's flagship Olympia, and the Oregon. These models are now on exhibition at the Navy Department.

BUSINESS BLOCK BURNED.

Fire at Cumberland Causes a Loss Estimated at About \$18,000.

Cumberland, Md., (Special.)—The four-story Hart Building, occupied by Habig & Stegmuller, stove dealers, and George M. Snider, furniture, was almost completely destroyed by fire. Loss on building and contents, between \$15,000 and \$18,000, partially covered by insurance. There were reports that several firemen had been caught in the ruins by the collapse of a wall, but at a late hour everybody had been accounted for.

REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

Intrenched in a Strongly Fortified Town.

LAWTON GOES FORWARD.

Bacoor Deserted and Fall of White Flags—Swam the Zapota River—Fourteenth Infantry Charged the Tranches and Routed the Filipinos—Gen. Otis Reports Our Loss as 10 Killed and 40 Wounded.

Manila, (By Cable.)—The Filipinos retreated several miles southward after Wednesday's engagement to the strongly fortified town of Imus.

The shelling of the American warships drove the rebels from Bacoor, so the American general Lawton, with his staff and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents' position. He rode five miles along the coast to Bacoor without discovering the enemy. He found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there.

The women and children, who had fled to the woods during the bombardment, were camping in the ruins of their homes. The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hail-storm.

Women and Children Left.

Several hundred women and children came from the American lines for refuge, and the road from Bacoor was covered all day long with processions of them on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battlefield testified to the fierceness of the fighting. The trees along the river, between the lines, are almost torn down by bullets.

The American officers estimate that 100 insurgents were killed and that 300 were wounded during the engagement.

The next battle will probably be fought at Imus. The American troops will soon control the coast of Cavite.

SWAM THE ZAPOTA.

American Troops Charged and Took the Tranches.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Before dark the Fourteenth Infantry swam the Zapota river, charged and captured the trenches, a heavy battery of artillery preparing their way and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke to the woods before the Fourteenth reached them.

Almost at the same time the Ninth and the Twelfth Infantry crossed a bar of the sea, and came upon their flank at a point where a body of marines, with Maxim guns, landed under protection of the ship's batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The Twenty-first crossed the river by the bridge as soon as it could be mended. Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head.

Had United States Guns.

Several five-inch smooth-bore guns were captured, with ammunition, marked "U. S. Navy-yard." After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and the Twenty-first Infantry, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge. As they were being formed into companies the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle 3/4 yards away.

The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, and, cheering, rushed to the woods, driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot.

PEACE SECRET DIVULGED.

Head of Belgian Delegation Stares Hard at M. de Staal.

The Hague, (By Cable.)—The American delegates issued a manifesto to the effect that, although the English proposals have been used as the basis of the arbitration discussion, this does not mean the abandonment of the American plan, which will be presented by the Comte de Beldat, with their own draft, to the plenary sitting of the third commission, and judged on its merits with the rest.

The discussion as to furnishing the newspapers with abstracts of the proceedings developed a remarkable scene. M. Bernaert, head of the Belgian delegation, on rising to speak, addressed M. de Staal in the most pointed manner. He said that publicity might as well be granted, as certain documents had been published in the newspapers. "Some of these documents," he said, looking M. de Staal full in the face, "were stolen, I have heard, from M. de Staal, but I cannot believe this, feeling sure that the visitors to the Oudenhoede Hotel are all far too honest to stoop to theft."

M. de Staal received these remarks in silence. It was resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the proceedings of the committees as well as of the plenary sittings.

Cuba's Special Delivery Stamp.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The post-office department has received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a drawing of the special delivery stamp to be used in Cuba. It corresponds to that of the special delivery stamps her, and the design has a cent-piece a mounted bicycle messenger boy, with "Cuba" at the top and palm branches and two ornamental tablets on the side.

FIELD OF LAZZA.

Japan has two tanneries. Glasgow has 2,000 union miners. America has 75,000 union miners. Tokio has seventy soap factories.

New York shoe clerks have organized. Chicago has a metal workers' council. Chicago has 3,000 union woodworkers. Syracuse hasn't an idle union carpenter. Chicago brickmakers get 50 cents per hour. The United States contains 23,000 summer hotels.

Pittsburg railway men now get \$2.50 for twelve hours. Wages of some piano-makers at Chicago have been cut 10 per cent. Toronto (Ohio) sewer pipe makers struck for an advance of 25 cents per day.

It is asserted that Paris is about to replace 4,000 ordinary cabs with electric cabs. A movement is on foot to consolidate the Knights of Labor organizations with the Federation of Labor.

A party of surveyors has commenced work on the proposed Ohio ship canal. Three routes will be surveyed. Organizer Brown, of the International Association of Machinists, announces that the organization in Chicago has increased 20 per cent in the last month.

DUPUY CABINET OUT.

Crisis in France Growing Out of Dreyfus Case.

Paris, (By Cable.)—Premier Dupuy and the members of his ministry have resigned, and President Loubet has accepted their resignations. While the downfall of the Dupuy Cabinet was directly due to a heavy vote against the government in the Chamber of Deputies, growing out of an interpellation concerning what was termed outrageous treatment of the Socialists by the police on Sunday, the real cause was the ministry's contradictory attitude in the Dreyfus affair.

The successive votes in the Chamber of Deputies clearly demonstrated the existence of a majority, including members of all parties, who were determined to rid themselves of the premiership of M. Charles Dupuy. The interpellation of M. Vaillant was simply a cleverly selected pretext to conceal the real cause of the approaching crisis.

Socialists and Radicals alike are dissatisfied with what they have considered the contradictory attitude of the Dupuy Cabinet in the Dreyfus affair. The Moderates hope to secure the return of M. Meline to power. The Revolutionaries, Nationalists and Anti-Semites hope, in their opposition to M. Dupuy, to find a more tolerant man in his successor. This is the explanation of the voting, resulting in the downfall of the Cabinet. The supporters of the government only numbered 173, recruited for the most part from the ranks of the Moderate Radicals.

Many deputies agree that the Dreyfus affair is largely responsible for the cabinet crisis. All the Royalists and many Radicals demand that their share of the responsibility must be brought home to General de Boisdeffre and General Merzer. At the same time, those taking this view have been all along persuaded that M. Dupuy would never proceed to that extreme. Accordingly, they seized upon M. Vaillant's interpellation as a means of expressing their defiance and distrust of the Dupuy ministry.

THE INTERPELLATION.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded and there was considerable suppressed excitement when M. Vaillant, Socialist, representing one of the divisions of the Left, interpellated the government on "police outrages" at the Pavillon d'Armenoville and demanded that he know the instructions the government gave the police in regard to the Socialist who, he said, defended the republic against the reactionaries. [Applause.]

The premier, M. Dupuy, replied, saying he realized that Sunday was a fête day for all Republicans. He added that there had been few incidents, and that the only instructions to the police was to maintain order. The government, he continued, had ordered an inquiry into the responsibility for the affair at the Pavillon d'Armenoville and the Rue Montmartre. At the same time the premier pointed out the government acknowledged the services of the police, adding that the maintenance of the government was impossible without public order. [Applause from the Center and protests from the Leftists.]

After M. Dupuy's statement M. Clivis Hugue, Socialist, and others complained of the police treatment. Finally the course was declared and half a dozen orders of the day were moved.

The premier supported the order of the day of M. Saumande, Republican, approving the declaration of the government, for which priority was demanded and refused by a vote of 253 to 246.

Amidst increasing excitement other motions more or less favorable to the government were defeated, and the chamber then adopted by 376 to 177 priority for M. Ruau's motion.

Finally M. Dupuy declared the government would accept nothing short of M. Saumande's order of the day.

The chamber, after further debate, adopted by a vote of 321 to 173 the order of the day proposed by M. Ruau, Radical, representing the second district of St. Gaudens, which the premier refused to accept. The ministers forthwith left the house amid immense excitement.

The text of M. Ruau's motion was as follows: "The chamber is determined to support only a government resolved to defend vigorously republican institutions and to secure public order, and passes to the order of the day."

After the vote was announced the Socialists shouted "Vive la Republique!" The ministers left the house, and the chamber adjourned.

USING WOMEN AS SHIELDS.

General Otis Cables That Natives Thus Avert Slaughter.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department received the following cablegram from General Otis on the military movement to the south of Manila for the purpose of clearing out the natives in that section.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Terrific heat yesterday did not permit troops to reach positions at hours designated; enabled majority of insurgents to escape in scattered organization southward and westward, which they effected during the evening and night. Movement great success, however; enemy disorganized and routed, suffering heavy loss; troops resting at Las Pinas and Banasag.

Navy did excellent execution along shore today, but many insurgent detachments were in that direction, protected by the presence of women and children, whom they drove along with them.

Our loss four killed and some thirty wounded. Report of casualties later. Conservative estimate of enemy's loss about 400.

MADAME DREYFUS FAINTS.

Overcome When She Met Piquart, Her Husband's Champion.

Paris, (By Cable.)—M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, gave a dinner and reception in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel Piquart.

Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Monaco, Madame Dreyfus, M. Mathieu Dreyfus and others prominent in the movement for Dreyfus's revision. Mathieu Dreyfus threw himself into Piquart's arms and Madame Dreyfus was so much overcome that she fainted.

Cayenne, French Guiana, (By Cable.)—The French cruiser Siac has left here with Dreyfus on board. She sailed for Brest, France.

GOING TO ALASKA.

Cincinnati, O., (Special.)—Company F, Seventh Infantry, which has been garrisoning Fort Thomas, left for San Francisco under orders for Alaska. Capt. Charles A. Booth is in command. Company G, Seventh Infantry, has arrived from Columbus to garrison the fort.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Colorado Springs, Col., (Special.)—Samuel Roberts shot and killed his divorced wife, her mother, Mrs. Lewis, and then blew up his own brains, at Canon City. Roberts went to the Lewis home and demanded that his former wife and child be given to him.

TORCH TO FREE CUBA.

Humor that it is to be Last Resort of Revolutionary Leaders.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—In a private letter received by the Herald from a distinguished Cuban, now a resident of the United States, is a sensational statement about the plans of the irreconcilable Cuban leaders. The writer is considered a conservative, and is in a position to know what is going on at present in Cuba. His information is as follows:

"The latest story from Cuba, which I have every reason to believe, having been told me by a prominent Cuban whose intimacy with the leaders in Havana lends authority to the statement, is that the former revolutionary element has decided to make a virtue of necessity and gracefully, to outward appearance, accept American intervention."

"At the end of two years, however, if Cuban independence is not acknowledged and the government transferred to the Cubans, the torch is to be applied from one end of the island to the other, by which means all foreign investment will be destroyed."

"When it is considered that the wealth of Cuba is dependent on its agricultural development, chiefly cane and tobacco, and that a firebrand maliciously applied in a dry season would cause the destruction of thousands of dollars of value in a single night, the enormity of the plot becomes apparent."