

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Settlement of the coal strike is still distant, President Mitchell says the proposed offer of a 10 per cent. increase to the miners would be unsatisfactory, and it is probable that the strikers would reject it. Quiet continues in the Lehigh Valley.

The jury in the Circuit Court in Alexandria, Va., gave Mrs. Laura Watkins a verdict of \$2000 against the Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railroad Company.

Solomon City, in Seattle, Wash., at the mouth of the Solomon River, was devastated by the storm and all the buildings were wrecked.

A passenger train on the Southern Pacific ran into a ditch near the Utah-Nevada line. One person was killed and fifteen injured.

General Charles G. Heywood, of the Marine Corps, arrived at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard on his tour of inspection.

Josiah R. Adams, a prominent lawyer and clubman, of Philadelphia, committed suicide without apparent cause.

Ex-Mayor Collier, of Atlanta, died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound received while chasing burglars.

William Brown & Sons, wool dealers, of Philadelphia, failed, with liabilities of one million dollars or more.

John Williams and B. Thornton were held for the grand jury in Newport News, Va., on the charge of rape.

Seymour Campbell tried to shoot his wife and another woman in Wakefield, Mass., and then killed himself.

Deputy Sheriff Sloan was killed at Lake Charles, La., while defending a negro prisoner from a mob.

John Ballenger, a farmer, residing near Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Va., committed suicide.

Prof. John E. Gintner, of the Otterbein University, died at his home in Westerville, O.

Warrants were issued in New York against big concerns for violating the smoke ordinance.

William Morse, colored, ran away from Norfolk with a young English nurse girl.

Archie Kinsauls was hanged at Raleigh, N. C., for the murder of John Herring.

John M. Smith was acquitted in Roanoke, Va., of barn-burning.

President Mitchell sent out a circular to the miners in the bituminous coal fields urging them not to load coal for shipment into the field hitherto occupied by the anthracite operators. He also declared that there was no foundation for the stories of arbitration, as he knew nothing whatever about it, and he ought to be informed. The big companies began to pay off their striking employees. Not a ton of coal was mined about Shenandoah. It was admitted that conferences were held in New York looking to a settlement of the strike.

Charles Jones, the valet, and Dr. Walker Curry were the only persons who followed the body of William Marsh Rice to the Fresh Pond Crematory near New York. Lawyer Patrick made a statement to vindicate himself.

The National Association of Postmasters decided to hold the next meeting in Richmond, Va.

William O'Day shot Archibald Campbell and his wife at the Lehigh Valley depot in Wilkesbarre. Mr. Campbell's wound proved fatal shortly afterwards, but Mrs. Campbell's wound is not considered serious.

Adlai E. Stevenson, in a letter to the Populist National Committee, formally accepts the nomination of the People's party for vice-president.

Charles A. Collier, president of the Cotton States Exposition of 1896, was shot by burglars at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

A motion for a new trial was made in behalf of James Howard, convicted in Frankfort, Ky., of killing Governor Goebel.

Rear Admiral Watson was assigned to duty as president of the Naval Examining Board at the Washington Navy Yard.

The United States training ship Hawk ran ashore as it came out of the Lachine Canal, in the St. Lawrence River.

The new Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company in Youngstown, O., started up.

The United Typothetae of America, in session in Kansas City, established an emergency fund.

There were no new developments in the anthracite coal miners' strike. No additional troops were sent to the scene, as there was no disorder to justify such action.

Losses caused by the storms and floods in various sections of Texas since the Galveston disaster are estimated at \$1,000,000. The rivers are still rising.

At Frankfort, Ky., James Howard was found guilty of being a principal of the assassination of Governor Goebel. The verdict entails a death sentence.

Boer sympathizers, at a meeting in Chicago, invited President Kruger to pay the United States a friendly visit.

The cruiser Baltimore will be surveyed to determine what repairs she needs.

The torpedo-boat Strayer was successfully launched at Trigg's shipyard, in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Low, who during the war between the States furnished the Union forces with valuable information against the Confederate Government, assisted prisoners escaping from Libby Prison, and who, after the war, was rewarded by General Grant with the postmastership at Richmond, died at her residence in that city.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., has declined the nomination for the Presidency of the United States on the National party ticket.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, will summon the State Legislature in January to prepare for the Constitutional Convention.

Carpenters and Joiners of America will hold their next biennial convention at Atlanta, Ga.

George Pearson confessed having shot and killed Miss Annie Griffin while driving from Watertown to Hamilton, Ont. He was to have killed himself, but his nerve failed him.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

MANY PERISH IN FLOODS IN THE WEST.

A MIGHTY RUSH OF WATER.

Great Damage to the Cotton Fields Along the Trinity and Brazos Rivers—Numbers of Cattle and Sheep Drowned and Bridges Swept Away—Fears of Loss of Life.

Chicago (Special).—A dispatch to the Times-Herald from Dallas, Texas, says:

A cloudburst in the Nueces river country, 90 miles west of the Southern Pacific road, resulting in a terrific flood and much loss of life, is reported. Meagre details have been received, but it is claimed that from 30 to 40 Italians employed on the sheep ranches were drowned and all the ranches swamped. Many flocks of sheep have been lost and a large amount of property destroyed.

From the most reliable information obtainable extensive storm damages have been inflicted on the Upper Colorado and the Concho River Valleys, particularly at and near Brownwood, Blanket and San Angelo. Wire communication with all these places are cut off and the railroad lines damaged so that no trains can reach them.

Reports indicate that the heaviest damage is at San Angelo, although many bridges in Brownwood have been wrecked or injured. It is feared many lives have been lost. The last telegram from Brownwood, which went out about 9 o'clock, and stated that the town was flooded and entirely surrounded by flood, and that people and goods were being removed to places of safety in rowboats and rafts.

Bulletins from Temple state that the tracks of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad are under water to the depth of 15 feet south of Brownwood, and that nothing can be heard from places up the line.

It rained hard for approximately 100 miles in all directions from Brownwood, and, as the streams in that part of Texas are now very treacherous in the matter of sudden rises, a disaster is feared.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Dispatches from the Nueces River Valley in Texas say that a Mexican village, La Algie, on the Gallardo creek, a branch of the Nueces, was destroyed by the recent flood. A Mexican family of four, and two American campers, supposed to have been deer-hunters from Eagle Pass, perished.

GEN. PALMER DEAD.

Ex-Senator a Victim of Apoplexy—Candid for his Succession in 1896.

Springfield, Ill. (Special).—Gen. John M. Palmer, ex-United States Senator from Illinois, and the candidate of the gold Democrats of the country for the Presidency in 1896, died at his residence in this city at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. Heart failure was the direct cause of his death. He had been in ill-health for more than two years.

Gen. Palmer, acting as an honorary pall-bearer. After viewing a campaign parade the General retired, apparently as well as usual. Symptoms of the fatal stroke manifested themselves about 3 o'clock. The General rested uneasily until that hour, when he complained of severe pains in the chest. As he had felt better before the family did not feel seriously alarmed. However, a physician was summoned at once. The General fell asleep again and did not awake until 7 o'clock. The pains in his chest became more severe, and nothing could be done to afford relief. The dying man then conversed calmly with his wife for a time, then passed away.

John McAuley Palmer was a native of Kentucky, being born in that State in 1817. At an early age, however, his family removed to Illinois in 1831, settling in Carlisle. He received the greater part of his education in that State and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was a delegate to the Peace Convention in Washington in 1861 and the outbreak of the Civil War he became a colonel in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers. Later in the year he became a brigadier general. He served with General Pope at the capture of New Madrid and also commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Army of the Mississippi. He afterward commanded a division.

In 1862 he was made a major general of the volunteers and led the Fourteenth Corps in the Atlanta campaign. He retired from military life when the war ended.

In 1896 General Palmer came prominently before the public as the choice of the National Democratic party, sound-money Democrats, for the Presidency of the country. He was nominated at Indianapolis with General Buckner. Many spoke of the nomination as a reunion of the Blue and the Gray, General Buckner having served in the Confederate Army and General Palmer having been a Union General. The gold Democrats took kindly to the idea and every one in the North and South was called upon to support the ticket. The response to the invitation was not hearty, but a small vote being polled for the gold Democrats. Since his defeat in 1896 General Palmer has been but little before the public. With his death the second figure in the campaign of 1896 passes away. Arthur Sewall, Bryan's running mate, having preceded him to the grave.

General Palmer was a prominent Presidential possibility in 1892. But he was a great admirer of President Cleveland, and through his influence the delegates from Illinois favored the latter. During his term in the Senate General Palmer has shown the same friendship, and has been one of the most determined supporters of the Administration in Congress. He has also persistently supported the cause of sound money.

Young Woman Murdered.—Binghamton, N. Y. (Special).—Anna White, aged 23 years, who was employed at the home of Samuel Hilsinger, in Oneonta, was found dead in the kitchen of the house by Mrs. Hilsinger, who had been aroused from sleep by three pistol shots. Each of the shots had taken effect in the woman's body, and she had breathed her last when Mr. Hilsinger arrived on the scene. Miss White came to Oneonta about three months ago with an infant child. She had been cast off by her relatives, who are believed to live in Pittston, Pa. An inquest is being held.

HOWARD GUILTY.

Death Penalty for Alleged Slayer of Kentucky's Governor.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—James B. Howard, who has been on trial for the past ten days, charged with being a principal in the assassination of William Goebel, was found guilty, the jury fixing his punishment at death.

Howard did not lose his composure when the verdict calling for the extreme penalty of the law was read in the crowded courtroom. He glanced at his attorneys, who sat beside him, and smiled, but said nothing. After the jury had been discharged Howard was taken back to the jail and here for the first time he betrayed emotion. He called for a pen and paper and wrote a long letter to his wife, during which tears coursed down his cheeks. He was joined later by his attorneys, who spent a good part of the day in conference with him in regard to the motion for a new trial, which will be filed to-morrow, and other matters in connection with the case.

W. H. Culton, who is under indictment as an accessory to the Goebel murder, and who gave damaging evidence against both Howard and Caleb Powers, was released on bail and his case was continued until the January term. His bond was fixed at \$10,000 and his brother-in-law, E. E. Hogg, of Owsley county, and J. F. Halcomb and John Johnson, of Jackson county, became his sureties.

Howard and his friends are very bitter in their denunciation of witnesses, who, it is charged, were in the conspiracy to murder Goebel and who have since been manufacturing testimony against others in order to obtain immunity for themselves. Howard was represented by ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, of Georgetown, and Carl Little, of Manchester. The prosecution was represented by Acting Commonwealth's Attorney Williams, T. C. Campbell, of Cincinnati, and H. B. Golden, of Barboursville.

Jim McGee, who is commonly known in the mountains, is a strikingly handsome man, 44 years of age, and would be one of the last to be pointed out by a stranger as the man on trial. He had the record, however, of being the leader of the Howard-White faction in the Baker-Howard feud in Clay county, in which numerous lives were taken. He had killed George Baker and was suspected of the assassination of Tom Baker, who was killed after the same fashion as in the Goebel murder, and Howard's friends believe that these facts had very much to do with the making of the verdict sentencing him to the gallows.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Field Marshal von Waldersee reviewed five thousand of the foreign troops at Shanghai.

The Germans in China are discussing an expedition to Pao Ting Fu after the arrival of the new German Consul. It is reported that the allied forces, in the attack upon the Pei Tang forts, lost 300 men, mostly by the explosion of mines.

The English and German newspapers express disappointment over the independent action of the United States in China. Mr. Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States, has conferred with Minister Conger at Peking concerning the peace negotiations.

The Chinese declare that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager will not return to the Imperial Palace in Peking, as they hold that it has been desecrated.

That the Empress Dowager is not favorable to any punishment of the Boxers is shown in an edict just issued, which deals leniently with the Boxer movement.

Reports are published in Berlin that Count von Waldersee will occupy the Imperial Palace in Peking, and thereby prove to the Chinese that the allied forces are masters of the situation. English opinion is not favorable to President McKinley's independent policy in China. The English newspapers, however, intimate that the European concert will soon be broken.

The Navy Department at Washington has ordered a number of additional warships to the Asiatic station, including the colonel in the Victoriaburg, if being the apparent purpose of the government to see that the open door in China is maintained.

The foreign representatives in Washington promptly cable their respective governments Secretary Long's order for an increase in the American fleet in Eastern waters. The independent volunteers and led the Fourteenth Corps in the Atlanta campaign. He retired from military life when the war ended.

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HON. A. E. STEVENSON

ISSUES LETTER ACKNOWLEDGING NOMINATION BY POPULISTS.

DANGER IN STANDING ARMY

Passing the Silver Issue with a Mere Reference, He Declares It as Dust in the Balance Compared with Our Policy in the Islands—He Reviews Events that Led Up to Present Status of the Philippines.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—In a letter dated Bloomington, Ill., which has been received at the Populist party national headquarters here, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson accepts the nomination for the Vice-Presidency offered by that party. The letter is, in part, as follows:

"To the Hon. J. B. Weaver, the Hon. J. A. Edgerton and the Hon. J. H. Edmiston, Committee of Notification: 'Gentlemen—By your communication of September 5 I am officially advised of my selection as the candidate of the People's party for the office of Vice-President of the United States to fill the vacancy upon your ticket occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Charles A. Towne. I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of this manifestation of the confidence reposed in me by your committee and the great constituency you represent. Nor can I withhold the expression of my admiration for the generous action of Mr. Towne in his endeavor to secure the harmonious co-operation of all the supporters of Mr. Bryan in the pending Presidential contest.

'Upon the important questions of finance, of domestic administration and of reform in our methods of taxation the platform of the People's party gives no uncertain sound. It is no less emphatic in its demand for a return to the policy of honest and economical expenditures of the public money. The further demand for wise and efficient legislation looking to the suppression of trusts cannot fail to challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. In common, however, with the Silver Republican and the Democratic parties, you recognize the important fact that all these are but questions of the hour. In the presence of the overshadowing issue of imperialism others are but as the dust in the breeze. The strange then that there should now be concert of action between those who sincerely believe that a crisis has been reached in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance.

'Involved in the settlement of this great question are consequences of deep import to the American people. The supreme gravity of the issue cannot be measured by words. As was truly said by an eminent Republican Senator, 'The question is greater than parties, greater than administrations, greater than the prosperity and happiness of a single generation.'

'More than this, following close in the wake of imperialism, as the night the day, comes the immense standing army. The dread arm of militarism is to be made bare in the new world as in the old. The strong arm of power is to be substituted for the peaceful agencies which for more than a century have brought contentment and happiness to all our people. Existing conditions in Continental Europe—entailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by a sad object-lesson the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace.

'Conditions now existing in the Philippine Islands, for which we are in a measure responsible, impose new duties upon us. These people are entitled to our protection against the cupidity and aggressive spirit of other nations. And this not to the end of subjugation upon our part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and the ultimate establishment of a free government fashioned by their own hands.

'Imperialism—'The Republic or the Empire'—is indeed the overshadowing issue with which we are confronted in the pending struggle for political supremacy. Its determination is to be by the American people through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot. Meanwhile, its discussion will continue at the fireside and on the hustings with an earnestness rarely equalled in our history. It was Burke who said: 'I love clamor when there is an abuse. The clamor bell disturbs the inhabitants, but it saves them from being burned in their beds.'

'Again, thanking the committee, and those they represent, I accept the nomination so generously tendered me. Should your action be ratified by the people at the polls, it will be my earnest endeavor to discharge with fidelity the duties of the great office.

'ADLAI E. STEVENSON.'

YELLOW JACK RAGES IN HAVANA.

Said to Exist in Part of City Occupied by Americans.

Washington (Special).—The Surgeon General's office of the War Department has no information regarding the epidemic of yellow fever in Havana, although it is known to exist there to a considerable extent. Private advices from Havana indicate that the outbreak is serious. The fever exists in the best parts of the city and among Americans who have gone there. It is said at the War Department that no fears are entertained of a serious outbreak among the troops of the United States, as they are outside of the city and not in infected districts. The outbreak is not unexpected, as fever usually develops about this time of year, and is even worse during the months of October and November than in the spring. Surgeon General Sternberg does not think there need be any apprehension concerning the spread of the disease.

Cowardly Deed of Burglars.—Shamokin, Pa. (Special).—Two burglars broke into the home of Mrs. Leona Kress, at Big Mountain, near here, and upon the woman's refusal to give them money they crushed her skull and clubbed her daughter, Mrs. Mary Marcinak, so badly that it is feared both women will die.

Mary Marcinak, daughter of Mrs. Marcinak, while handing her mother a hatchet to defend herself, was also clubbed until she fell senseless to the floor. Neighbors scared the burglars away.

MUST DEGRADE PRINCE TUAN.

Not Acceptable as President of the Grand Council.

Washington (Special).—Minister Wu has been warned by this government that if the Chinese government has really appointed Prince Tuan to be president of the Grand Council and refuses to degrade him the peace negotiations which Minister Conger has been authorized to begin with Prince Ching and Earl Li Hung Chang will be broken off. No official notification of Prince Tuan's appointment has yet been made to the Department of State by Minister Wu, although the department has received notice of the appointment of Prince Tuan as grand secretary to the Emperor. According to the warning given him is rather a friendly admonition than an ultimatum, for it is the hope of this government that the Empress Dowager will realize the significance of this warning, and will hasten to cancel Prince Tuan's appointment.

The formal instructions for the guidance of Mr. Conger have been completed by Acting Secretary Hill, and were telegraphed in cipher to President McKinley at Canton, for his approval. Mr. Conger knows that the request of Prince Ching to authorize the American minister to enter on preliminary negotiations was granted last Friday, for the answer given the Prince was also communicated to Mr. Conger. The American minister is acting for this government and for this government alone. If he succeeds in obtaining satisfactory guarantees for the future maintenance of order, the protection of American life and property and the safety of the converts, his duties are completed, and he will report these facts to the Department of State.

This government may then communicate the result of Mr. Conger's work to the other powers, and invite them to participate in the negotiations for reparation, indemnity and the future status of the missionaries and their charges, which will then be taken up. If the powers acquiesce, an international peace conference will be held. If they refuse or hesitate, this government will pursue its independent course. It has been found that the other powers generally decide, after much delay and grumbling, that the American policy is the best to adopt, and it does not even now despair of finding its present attitude toward Germany endorsed by all the other powers eventually, so that the War Lord will yet deem it expedient to modify his present position.

But China must do her part. This government earnestly desires the return of the Emperor and of the Empress Dowager to Peking. But it will peremptorily demand the immediate resignation of Prince Tuan from the presidency of the Grand Council if he has been appointed. If the Chinese government refuses this condition, on what the United States will stand inexorable, then she loses her only friend, and writes her own doom.

ISSUED FROM MANILA.

Source of Instructions to Rebels to Return to the War.

Manila (By Cable).—The insurgent demonstrations last week prove to have been more extended than was at first reported. From Cagayan and Ibabala, provinces in the northwestern districts of Luzon come accounts of insurgent operations and American precautionary measures. Merchants in the province of Albay are getting their hemp to Manila as rapidly as possible, fearing that otherwise it will be burned by the insurgents.

At Iloilo there was considerable anxiety lest an uprising should occur; but the insurgents there are ceasing their activity and returning in white clothing to the garrisoned towns of the district. As a resumption of insurgent operations is considered quite probable, the Americans there are taking the necessary steps.

The American casualties in killed, wounded, or missing during the last ten days approaches one hundred, including those at Sinloan, at the east end of Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents, after the engagement, delivered ten bodies of our dead.

Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in this vicinity was ordered by rebels here, following instructions from the Hongkong Junta.

Senator Buencamino has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them, and declares that he is unwilling to agree to a compromise. The amnesty expired September 21, and the conditions that existed previously have been resumed.

An insurgent proclamation signed last month by Aguinaldo, directing that American prisoners be set at liberty, that good treatment be accorded to captives, and that \$40 be paid to each American surrendering, has reached Manila. Few prisoners were released under the proclamation. Two who have just arrived from the Cagayan district report that the insurgents in that locality are in 'better spirits' than they had displayed at any time since the 1st of April. The insurgents recently murdered ruthlessly three persons in the Lukan district.

Samar is short of rice, but as the hemp supply is abundant, the people are shipping hemp to Bulua Island and smuggling rice in exchange.

Angry Mob in San Juan.—San Juan de Porto Rico (Special).—The plant of El Diario, organ of the Federal party, was completely destroyed by a mob. The type and presses were smashed. The supposed cause of the disturbance were articles attacking Mayor Egozco, who is a Republican. No arrests were made. Munoz Rivera, the editor of the paper, is preparing a protest to Governor Allen on the ground that no protection was afforded by the authorities. The protest will be sent to Washington.

Hanged for Arson.—Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—Chauncey Davis was hanged at Tarboro for burning the residence of Mrs. Lavinia Battle.

Davis arose as if nothing were to happen. He talked calmly and coolly about his execution, never falling to protest that he was an innocent man. Between one and two o'clock Davis was led to the gallows and mounted the steps of the scaffold. From the scaffold he spoke briefly, claiming to be the last that he was innocent.

IN FILIPINO TRAP.

OVER FIFTY AMERICANS KILLED, WOUNDED, OR CAPTURED.

CAPT. SHIELDS IN COMMAND

The Men Members of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—The Party Went by Gunboat from Santa Cruz to Torrijos, Intending to Return Overland.

Washington (Special).—The War Department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur: 'Manila, September 28.

'Adjutant General, Washington: 'September 11 Captain Devereaux Shields and fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and one hospital corps man left Santa Cruz, Marinduque, by the gunboat Villalobos for Torrijos, intending to return overland to Santa Cruz. Have heard nothing since from Shields. I scarcely doubt that the entire party was captured and many killed and wounded. Shields among the latter. Information was sent by letter from commanding officer at Boso, dated 29th, received September 24, consisting of rumors through natives.

'The Yorktown and two gunboats, George S. Anderson (Colonel Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry) and two companions of the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry sent to Marinduque immediately.

'Anderson confirms the first report as to the capture, but was unable September 27 to give the details of the present whereabouts of Shields and party or the names of the killed and wounded. This information probably available soon.

'Anderson has orders to commence operations immediately, and to move relentlessly until Shields and party are rescued. All the troops are expected soon. Logos will be sent from wherever it is necessary to clear up the situation. MACARTHUR.'

The Twenty-ninth Infantry was recruited at Fort McPherson (Atlanta), Ga. Captain Shields was Lieutenant colonel of the Second Mississippi during the Spanish War. He was made captain in the Twenty-ninth Infantry July 5, 1899. He was a resident of Natchez, Miss., where his wife now resides.

The scene of this latest reverse is a small island lying due south of the southern coast of Luzon, and about three hundred miles from Manila. Marinduque is about twenty-four miles in diameter, and was garrisoned by two small detachments of United States troops. One of these was at Boso, on the west coast of the island, and the other was at Santa Cruz, the principal port, on the north side. Captain Shields appears to have started from Santa Cruz on a gunboat for Torrijos, a small coast port, and it is inferred that the boat as well as the body of troops under that officer has been captured, for the despatch makes no reference to his return.

The officers of the gunboat Villalobos were Lieutenant Edward Simpson, commanding; Ensign Irwin F. Landis and Naval Cadet Roe W. Vincent. Lieutenant Simpson has seen over fourteen years' actual sea service. He entered the navy on June 17, 1876. He returned from his last tour of sea service in May, 1896, and was assigned to shore duty. On February 1, 1898, he was ordered to the Brooklyn. Ensign Landis has seen the sea quite three years of sea service. He joined the navy September 6, 1892, and his last cruise expired in May, 1899. He was ordered to the Asiatic Station on December 22, 1899. Cadet Vincent has had one year and seven months of sea service. On February 1, 1899, he was assigned to the New Orleans.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Prof. Brooks Secures Photographs from the Light of the Planet Venus.

Geneva, N. Y. (Special).—Dr. William R. Brooks has succeeded in photographing objects visible by the light from the planet Venus. By this is not meant photographing the planet itself, which has been done many times. The experiments were conducted within the dome of the observatory, so that all outside light was excluded except that which came from Venus through the open shutter of the dome. The time was the darkest hour of the night after the planet had risen and before the approach of dawn. The action of the light from Venus was much stronger than anticipated, the photographic plates being remarkably clear, intense and fully timed. The experiment will be continued every clear night. Dr. Brooks was an early worker in photography, and has used it for many years in his astronomical research.

A Burlington Boy Held Up.—Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—Four masked men held up the express car on the St. Louis-Portland 'Flyer' on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, near the village of Woodlawn, a few miles northwest of Lincoln. The men forced their way into the car and compelled the express messenger to open the local safe, which they looted. Only a small sum rewarded the robbers. The messenger could not open the through safe, which contained a large sum of money, and the robbers did not attempt to break it open.

After going through the local safe the men left the express car and disappeared in the country.

Train Goes Through Wharf.—San Francisco (Special).—A Santa Fe passenger train crashed through a wharf at Point Richmond, and sank in 50 feet of water, carrying with it Engineer Henry A. Allen, Telegrapher Mulcahey, and Fireman Press S. Adams. The body of Adams is pinned beneath a hundred tons of steel at the bottom of the bay. The two other men were injured but slightly.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The new King of Italy proposes to give his valuable collection of rare old coins to one of the state museums.

President Loubet, of France, is interested in autographs and has one of the best private collections in that country.

Hall Caine, the novelist, is at work on a volume of memoirs chiefly devoted to his intimate friendship with the Rosetts.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith, who died recently in London, arose from a poor emigrant boy to be three times Premier of Queensland, Australia.