PRACTICE MARCH TO THE POTOMAC

Third Brigade Took a Ten Mile Jaunt Through Virginia.

MEMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT WITHSTOOD THE FA-TIGUE OF THE JOURNEY RE-MARKABLY WELL-BIVOUACKED LAST NIGHT NEAR THE RIVER AND THIS MORNING WILL START ON THE RETURN JOURNEY-GEN-ERAL GOBIN'S COMMENT AS HE LOOKED AT THE REGIMENTS IN HIS COMMAND.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Brookmount, Md., July 11.-The Third brigade accompanied by Colonel Nolle's Third Virginia, which is now temporarily attached to General Gobin's command, moved this morning from Camp Alger to this point on a practice march. Tonight they are bouvacked on the banks of the Potomac, and at daybreak will return to the camp.

The bivouac is at the same point as on the former march. It is not a very convenient or picturesque place, being a bald knoll high above the river and gut off from communication with it by the Chespeake canal and a heavily wooded declivity, but it is the only accessible camping ground within reasonable distance of Chain bridge and rather than give the men a longer walk an unsuitable site is put up with.

The river was reached by a different route to that traveled on the previous march, but as all roads converge at Chain bridge the old route was practically parallelled all the way from the camp. By the old route the distance was nine and, one-quarter miles. The new route is half a mile longer but it is not as hilly as the old one and far from being as dusty. BETER TIME MADE.

The absence of flankers and attacks from the cavalry removed the delays incident to the former trip and in consequence the time made was much better, the 9% miles being made in three hours and thirty-seven minutes as against the five hours and twenty minutes that were consumed by nine and one-quarter miles march of the previous trip.

It was generally regretted that the cavalry were not in pursuit, as their attacks on the former march created a fare diversion and made the march pleasure rather than a weary trudge. It was figured to get the column to motion at 6 o'clock and it was not many minutes later when the advance guard, composed of Companies A and H, of the Eighth, left the camp and headed towards Falls Church. Foilowing them came the pioneer corte with axes, picks and shovels to clear the road of any obstructions that might be encountered and repair of strengthen bridges if necessary.

General Gobin and staff came next and then followed the main column the Eighth, Thirteenth and Twelf b. Pennsylvania, and Third, Virginia marching in the order named. Com pany D, Captain Gillman, of the Thicteenth, was assigned to guard the provision train, and two the Virginia regiment formed the rear guard. Before the sun had warmed up to its work it was actually chilly and not until along about 10.30 o'clock, after the troops had their canvas up did it become warm. In every way the day was ideal for the march.

TRIP UNEVENTFUL. The trip was uneventful but at every

step was interesting because of the beautiful and historic country traversed. After leaving Falls Church the passed through the pretty and typically Virginian village of Chesterbrook, thence along the famous Kirby road to the more famous Leesburg pike, passing Fort Thompson and skirting along the edge of the grounds that surrourded Fort Marcy. Just before striking the Leesburg road the column passed the site of old Camp Pierpont, where many of the Pennsylvania reserves were camped in 1862 and where the sires of many boy in the Third brigade underwent the same hard experiences that the sons are now putting up with at Camp Alger, When Chain bridge was reached General Gobin was reminded that he States volunteers over that bridge. The

once previously took a troop of United day of the battle of Balls Bluff he was on duty at the bridge and picked up nine bodies that floated down from the battlefield twelve miles farther up the Those were the days when Pennsylvanians and Virginians didn't march in the same brigade," the general remarked as he looked back at the Southern regiment that had been placed under his charge by Major General Britley, ex-Confederate brigadier

Arrived at the site selected for the camp, the dog tents were erected in long, low lines, blankets were made into beds and the making of coffee was gotten under way. After the canned horse and hard tack had been duly rammed home, all except the unfortunate ones who caught guard or other detail were free for the day and in the divers and devious ways known only to soldiers, they proceeded to employ themselves. First of all, as was their bounden duty, they drank dry the two taverns located on the sequeduct road nearby and ordered proporietors to get more and plenty of ice, which the proprietors with alacrity proceeded to do and did.

CANAL WAS POPULAR.

The canal was quite as liberally patronized as the taverns, but there was not that wild and exultant rush for the water that characterized the prefous march. The soldiers are getting used to dirt now and don't mind it as much as at first, possibly. At any ate, the water didn't seem half as attractive as it did three weeks ago when the soldiers enjoyed their first

General Gobin made himself at home on a stretch of green sward to the west of the camp, commanding a view of the whole field. He ate off the ground, smoked a pipe, went about in his shirt sleeves and actually evinced interest in things just as if he wasn't a tarigadier general at all. Orderlies didn't gallop up and down the lines trampling men under foot in their wild haste to tell the headquarters' hostler not to give the general's horse any oats until he had cooled off. Other orderlies didn't stand like animated statues presenting arms wach time

the general happened to pass their Sentinels didn't form an mpregnable wall about brigade headquarters and drive off at the bayonet point any plebian who might chance o stray within sighting distance of the sacred territory they guarded. There were a whole lot of other things that weren't done by a whole lot of other orderlies and sentinels and all that. The "old man" just sat around there coolly and quietly directing things without any show or bustle and acting as if he had handled large bodies of troops before. It was refreshing to see a real soldier at work after a two months' experience with the goldtassel fellows.

Captain Fellows, of Company F, was brigade officer of the day and was en-trusted with all the duties that pertained to the guard and discipline, General Gobin wishing to relieve himself of all that annovance.

In the evening the band gave a concert and as an early start and long walk were scheduled for the morning. everybody got under cover early. Lieutenant Keith was regimental commander of the guard.

Lieutenant Colonel Mattes remained in charge of the Thirteenth's camp with Lieutenant Harrington as officer of the day and Lieutenant Davis as commander of the guard assisting him. Lieutenant Blanchard remained behind to look after the health of the camp and those who could not go on the march.

The members of the Thirteenth regiment stood the severe strain of the march remarkably well and not a single case of illness was reported as the direct result of the 14-mile tramp. So much cannot be said of the other regiments that were in the march, as in several instances men were compelled to take to the hospital wagons which accompanied the brigade.

T. J. Duffy.

NO ALARM NEED BE FELT.

There Are Only a Few Scattered Cases of Typhoid Fever in Camp.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Alger, Va., July 11.-No alarm need be felt over the typhoid lever scare that some thoughtless correspondents of metropolitan papers are trying to work up here. There s no typhoid fever in the camp, and there have been sporadic cases ever since the camp was opened, but there is now and never has been anything approaching an epidemic. Typhold is an intestinal trouble and is commonly induced by diarrhoea or dysentery. There has been a great number of cases of these complaints, most of them mild, but some, a small proportion, severe. Wherever there has been a case of typhoid, investigation has shown a previous attack of diarrhoea or dysentery. This argues, the surgeons claim, a predisposition to typhoid in those who have been affected and destroys the contention that the water supply or poor sanitation are directly responsible for the typhoid. The water is not the best, but is not impure. The worst that any one who is competent to speak on the matter has said against it is that it is in danger

of becoming contaminated A scientist with only two or three leters behind his name could see that. Driven wells are dangerous under all circumstances. Here the danger is heightened by the fact that the water is secured above bed-rock. There is danger of the water here becoming contaminated, but it has not as yet suffered any pollution, and no one can say that there is any distant, let alone immediate, probability of it becoming contaminated. If one stops to consider that there is at present and has been almost from the very first over 20,000 men in the camp; that typhoid fever has existed from the opening of the camp, and that there are not more than a dozen or fifteen cases all told at present, an alarm on the score of an

epidemic ought at once to subside. PRECAUTIONS OBSERVED. Strong precautions have been taken and extra strong precautions are now observed to keep the camp in the most healthful conditions. Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, United States army, one of Surgeon General Sternberg's best men, has been detailed to conduct a special investigation into the sanitary condition of the camp and to recommend any changes or improvements he may deem necessary. In company with Major Cook, surgeon of the First division, and Major Parke, surgeon of the Third brigade, he is now engaged in making a tour of the camp looking into its sanitary condition, with special reference to the water supply. As they go along they note whatever suggestions they think will improve the healthfulness of the camp, and when they conclude their investigations a general report will be made, embodying whatever recommendations they

see fit to make. Awaiting Major Parke's return from his seven day leave of absence is an official notification of his appointment and confirmation as a brigade surgeon. This signal honor comes to him as a pleasant surprise. He learned some time ago that he had been recommended for the place and later upon visiting General Sternberg to make formal application, was told that he was the next surgeon to be given a brigade place, but when he considered that twenty-seven appointments of this same rank had been made but a short time previously, and that General Gobin's application for Major Haiberstadt's appointment had been refused on this ground, he had little hope of securing recognition until a long time had elapsed, if indeed he would ever come by it.

A BIG SURPRISE.

To be appointed at this early date was therefore a big surprise to him. The fact that he is the first volunteer regimental surgeon to be promoted makes the distinction all the more marked., Major Pake won his place by meritorious work in the field, and he can therefore be all the more proud of it. He never even made application for the place until he was virtually

selected for it. The promotion makes a vacancy in the regimental corps of physicians to be filled by Colonel Coursen. It is expected that Lieutenant Keller, first assistant surgeon, will be made surgeon major, and that Lieutenant Blanchard will become thereby first assistant surgeon. In anticipation of Major Parke's promotion, which was foreshadowed in The Tribune, applications for the vacancy came in to the number of a dozen or more to Colonel Coursen, and he is now engaged in selecting from the

number the one who in his opinion is

the best suited. Major Parke's promotion does not increase his salary or rank. It divorces him entirely from his regiment, of course, and it may be he will be assigned to some other brigade. chances, though, are that he will be continued on General Gobin's staff, where he has been serving, as that place has been kept open by Colonel Girard in the expectation that Major Parke would be assigned to it. The further fact that General Gobin will ask for him augurs well for his continuance with the Keystone brigade.

STRIFES FOR WORMSER.

Acting Commissary Sergeant Wormer will in all likelihood be wearing stripes in the course of a few days. Friday last President McKinley signed the bill creating the office of regimental commissary sergeant and providing for the appointment of one for each regiment or separate command. was not included in the provisions of the Hull organization bill, but its necessity was established by experience. and upon the recommendation of the military affairs committee, congress forthwith made provision for it. work of the office bears the same relation to the commissariat as that of quartermaster sergeant does to the quartermaster's department. Up to this time a man was detailed as a clerk to the commissary to look after the

duties of the office. The office called for extra labor and skill and to ask a private to do it for the lowest salary paid a soldier was deemed unjust, and the consequence was the creation of the new sergeancy. Private Wormser, who has been filling the office with exceptional ability, is to be continued in the place.

T. J. Duffy.

COMPLETING THE EQUIPMENT.

That Is the Work Now Engaging Attention at Comp Alger.

Washington, July 11.-The officers at Camp Alger are endeavoring to complote the equipment of the second army corps. The Seventh Ohio recently recived arms and accourrements sufficout to supply the regiment. It is said that a number of rifles furnished the Iwenty-second Kansas are entirely werthless and in fact are old guns maste to lock new.

The Seventh Illinois, Sixth Pennsylvania and Third Missouri regiments will soon receive their supplies. Third Virginia, Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania started out today on a practice march. General Gobin has been presented with a hand-

ome sword by friends. Private Moore, Sixth Massachusetts, is at Fort Myer suffering from paralysis. Private Lanely, Company D. Twelfth Pennsylvania, had an operation performed for an absecss, and Trooper Stevenson, Troop C. New York cavalry, has an attack of typhoid fever.

GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Alger, Va., July 11.-Private Richardson, of Company E, has returned from a week's furlough in Honesdale, bringing with him his wife and child, who will visit him for a few days.

Miss Lewis, of Jersey City, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wood, of Washington, were guests yesterday of Private Free-Private Ralph Gregory, of Company

D. is back from a week's visit in Scran-Deputy Sheriff J. R. Ferber and John J. Kauffman were among yesterday's

Alderman John Ruddy, of the Twentieth ward, was the guest of Thirteenth regiment friends vesterday. Corporal George Millett, of Company A, is entertaining his father.

Lieutenant William V. Johnson, of Company A, is enjoying a seven days' leave of absence at the home of his

parents in Orange, N. J. William H. Dennis of Montrose is visiting his son, Corporal Dennis, of Company G. Mr. Dennis is a survivor of the civil war and has just come in for a pension and \$1,800 back money. which he expects to collect before re-

turning home Marshall H. Van Scoten, of Montrose, who has been visiting his son, Corporal Van Scoten, of Company G. for the past ten days, returns home tomorrow. Mrs. Conrad Watson, is yisiting her husband, Wagoner Watson, of Com-

Mrs. John Huff, who is the guest of her husband, Lieutenant Huff, of Company H, made a visit to Mt. Vernon yesterday

Yesterday Captain Smith, of Company E. was brigade officer of the day; Lieutenant Huff, of Company H, regimental officer of the day, and Lieuten ant Varcoe, of Company E, command-

er of the guard. Corporal Charles Wrigley and Headquarters Hostler Daniel Matthias are back from a week's furlough.

Lieutenant Edward Burkhouse has so far recovered as to be able to sit up for the greater part of the day. The attack was more severe than was first thought, and it may be a month before he will be able to take his place again in Company C. By that time Company will be away from here and there is the possibility that the unfortunate lieutenant may be robbed of the anxiously awaited opportunity of seconding Captain Robling in leading Company C in active operations.

Corporal Stephen Lyman, of Company C, was called home yesterday by the serious illness of his father. Lieutenant George W. Roberts, of 'ompany B. has gone home on a short eave of absence.

Lieutenant D. J. Davis, of Company F, has been detailed by Colonel Coursen for instruction in engineering work at corps headquarters.

Privates John Crockenberg and Oscar J. Aldrich, of Company E, and Almond G. Stonier, of Company H, have been transferred to the division hospital corps. Private Hubert F. Clark. who joined the hospital corps with the first batch that was transferred, has returned to the regiment. Private Leroy Bunnell, of Company

G. was headquarters orderly yester-T. J. Duffy.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The reception being arranged in San Francisco for the First New York proisional regiment which is to arrive there today will take the form of an elaborate oreakfast. Tables will be spread for 1,500 and 100 ladies of the Red Cross will walt on the soldiers. The governor and vpenses will be borne by a large number f former residents of New York, now itizens of San Francisco.

Edward Martin, a former resident of Carbendale, was on the Baltimore during the battle of Manila. Mr. Martin was born in Carbondale twenty-nine years since he has left the senate.

Martin, of No. 32 Canaan street, and when he was twenty years of age he en-listed in the regular army. During the three years he served in the regulars he saw active service during the uprising of the Indians under Sitting Buil. A report that he was killed in a fight with the Indians was received and believed until the early part of this year when a letter was received from him by his pa He was in California, where rents. Baltimore was on business. In the letter be informed his friends that he was it the United States navy for the past six years. When he first enlisted in the navy the "Adams" was the ship he was assigned to. When the trouble broke out with Spain he was transferred to the he letter to his parents he informed them that his share of prize money will amount to \$1,200. His term will expire in

Lieutenant Col. Wallace, Ninth Pennsylvania, has been appointed president of a general court martial to try a private of the Second Missouri for being asleep on his post. Other members of the court are Major McNamara, Fifth Pennsylvania; Captain Bell; Ninth Pennsylva-nia; Lieutenant Dunkel, Fifth Pennsylvania, judge advocate general.

The new Company L. Ninth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, recruited at Lansford, left that place on Saturday for Chickamauga with 106 men. Their de-parture was witnessed by 5,000 people, who assembled at the Jersey Central station. Prior to their departure an immense parade was held. The commis-sioned officers are: First lieutenant, Dr W. Clewell, Summit Hill; second licutenant, G. B. Brown. It is expected Licutenant Carpenter, of Wilkes-Barre, will receive the appointment of captain,

Major Simon B. Cameron, mustering officer of the Third brigade, who is in Harrisburg, says much military enthusiasm was exhibited in the towns which he visited in the performance of his duties. He reports that his work has been much simplified by the order for the organization of the new guard, which provides that the recruiting organizations of commands shall be conducted with the understanding that the officers and en-listed men who serve as the National Guard of Pennsylvania have preference as far as possible in future enlistments in the volunteer army of the United States and may be disbanded at the clo

ENDEAVORERS ADJOURN.

The Nashville Convention Has Now Passed Into History.

Nashville, Tenn., July 11.-The closing cession of the seventeenth international Christian Endeavor convention was held here tonight and already many delegates are homeward bound, while others will leave tomorrow for Chickamauga. While the attendance upon this convention has not been as large as was excected, among those who attended were many of the most prominent members of the society and the addresses made and sermons delivered have been of the highest order and in perfect keeping with the programme which leading members claim to have been the best ever presented to a convention.

The closing scenes tonight were impressive and touching and the parting songs brought tears to the ever of many, even of those who were not members of the society,

BIG GUNS FOR HAVANA

If Blanco Doesn't Come Down Soon There'll Re Trouble.

Washington, July 11.-Bids were opened in the ordnance bureau of the war department today for furnishing 7-inch shrappel shot, 3,000 howitzers at 105 pounds in weight and 1,000 mortar shrapnel at 125 pounds in weight. Considerable importance is attached to the award of this contract for the for big siege guns soon to be placed in position in the hills about Havana, The following are the principal bidders: Taunton LocomAive works, United States Projectile company, of Breoklyn, Schith & Co., of Philadelphia; Builders' Iron foundry of Providence, Falls Rivet and Machine company, of Ohio, and the Marine Machinery and Conveyer company.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

First Week Day Session Affords an Entertnining Programme.

weekday of the session of the Catnolic summer school of America afforded a varied and entertaining programme. The president of the school, Rev. M. J. Lavalle of New York, formally opened the lecture course and the round table talks in the auditorium.

Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin, of New

York, a music historian, lectured on "Gounod as a Song Writer," and followed his remarks by performances of Rev. Charles Warren Currier, of Baltimore, a well known historian, opened his historical series with "Foreign Compli-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MIDWAY. Lack of a Fire Department Leads to Serious Losses.

cations Before 1812."

Pittsburg, July 11.-News has reached here of an extensive fire last night at Midway. Pa. The flames originated in the Crescent flouring mills and, as the town has no fire protection except bucket brigade, it was only a short while until about \$75,000 worth of property was in ruins. The most important losers are the

Crescent flouring mills, Midway Supply company. J. N. Ogle, drugs; postoffice G. C. and St. L. railway bridge freight and passenger depots and telegraph tower and four residences

ALLEGE AN EXTORTION.

Telegraph and Express Companies Must Pay the War Tax.

Atlanta, Ga., July 11.-The Georgia railcommission has taken the position Union Telegraph company and the South-ern Express company that their patrons pay the war tax on messages and receipts condition precedent to the sending of telegrams and packages amounts to un exaction of that much in addition their usual rates. These companies have been cited to ap-

sear July 19 and show cause why they should not be held guilty of violation of the commission's rules

SCHUYLKILL DEMOCRATS.

James W. Ryan for Congress and County Ticket Nominated. Pottsville, Pa., July 11.-The Schuyikill ounty Democratic convention today nade the following congress, James W. Ryan; for judge, William A. Marr, district attorney, B. W. Cummings, of Pottsville; controller, H. J. Muldoon, of Shenandoah; coroner, Dr. . A. B. Leller, of Frackville; poor director. John F Herrigan, of Mahanov City; county surveyor John S. Stout, of West The platform adopted dwells mainly

Death of Ex-Sepator Conger. Washington, July 11 .- Ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, who has lived here

SENATOR KENNEY SAYS NOT GUILTY

The Gentleman from Delaware Enacts a Peculiar Role.

TESTIMONY OF TELLER BOGGS IS THAT THE SENATOR INVEIGLED HIM INTO STOCK SPECULATIONS AND RECEIVED FAVORS CON-TRARY TO LAW-AN INTERESTED AUDIENCE VIEWS THE UNPRE-CEDENTED SPECTACLE.

Wilmington, Del., July 11 .- A trial probably unprecedented in the annals of this country, that of a member of the United States senate on a criminal charge, begun in the United States circuit court in this city this afternoon before Judge Edward D. Bradford. The defendant is Richard Rollin Kenney, of Dover, junior United States senator from Delaware, indicted upon a charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to robbing the First National bank of Dover, of which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of \$107,000. The counts in the indictment to which Senator Kenney pleaded not guilty, charge him with aiding and abetting Boggs to the extent of about \$3,500. Two men, Ezekial T. Cooper, of Milford, and Thomas S. Clark, of Dover, have already been convicted of similar charges and are now serving terms of 18 months and 5 years, respectively, in the New Jersey state penitentiary at Trenton.

BOGGS' WARM TESTIMONY.

Boggs was the principal witness for the prosecution in each case. His story was to the effect that the greater part of his stealings were expended in stock speculations, the defendants were associated with him by participating in his deals and that they gave him their checks when they had no funds in the bank. Boggs taking care

of them from the bank's funds The high position of the defendant drew to the court room a crowd that jammed its capacity and overflowed deeply into the corridors, a large number of women being among the spectators. The session began at 2.30 o'clock, when Senator Kenney entered the court accompanied by his counsel, United States Senator George Gray and Levi C. Bird, of this city. The government was represented by District Attorney Lewis C. Vander-

DRAWING THE JURY

As soon as the defense had renewed the formal plea of not guilty which had been withdrawn pending argument on demurrers to the indictment as a result of which fourteen counts in the indictment, charging conspiracy with Boggs, had been ruled out, leaving eleven counts charging aiding and abetting, the work of drawing the trial jury was commenced. It occupied nearly an hour, both sides closely scrutnizing each juror called and exercising their full powers of challenge.

The first witness was Harry A. Richardson, president of the bank. He testified to the defalcation of Boggs and said that Boggs admitted to him his This was all the government crime. brought out from President Elchardson, but the defense put him through long cross-examination bearing upon the fact that he never had any sus picion of Poggs' dishonesty until after his flight, when the defalcation was discovered. He admitted that he once heard that Boggs was addicted to playing poker but that on being brough before the directors and charged with this dereliction. Boggs canfessed and promised to play no more.

CHECKS OVERDRAWN.

T. Edward Ross, of Philadelphia, an expert accountant, who went over the bank's books, testified that the defalation amounted to \$107,000. He also said that he found that various checks drawn by Mr. Kenney had come to the oank and been cashed when he had not a sufficient balance to his credit to neet them.

E. D. Page, of Philadelphia, who was nanager for E. Cuthbert & Co., the firm of brokers with which Boggs conducted his stock speculations, testified that checks signed by Kenney were used in the stock transactions. were produced and offered in evidence save one for \$250, and the defense obicted to the admission of testimony with respect to this one. Pending de cision upon this objection the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

OUR COMMERCE WITH HAWAII. Steady Growth in Our Exports in the Sandwich Islands.

The Hawaiian islands, their com-

merce, finance, productions and popu-

ation, form the subject of a series of tables which appear in the "Summary of Finance and Commerce," by ourcau of statistics. From these it apcears that the United States has, since the reciprocity treaty of 1876, had a large share of the commerce of these islands. Prior to 1876 our annual sales to the Hawaiian islands had never, save in two exceptional cases, reached \$1,000,000. With 1877, however, the million-dollar line was permanently passed, and since that date our exports to the islands have steadily grown, passing the two-million-dollar line in 1879, exceeding \$3,900,000 in 1883, \$4,000,000 in 1590, passing the five million-dollar line in 1891, and promising to reach nearly \$6,000,000 this year. Of the total imports by the Hawaiian islands in 1875 little over one-third was from the inited States. In 1876 the reciprocity treaty west into operation, and in 1877 that the requirement by the Western the United States supplies one-half of the imports into the Hawaiian islands, which then amounted to \$2,500,000. By 1880 the imports had increased to over \$3,500,000 of which over \$2,000,000 worth came from the United States. In 1884 they were \$4,500,000, of which more than \$3,000,000 were from the United States; in 1890, \$6,962,000, of which \$4,711,000 came from the Unifed States. 1896, \$6,063,000, of which about \$4,000,000 came from the United States. Of the experts from the Hawaiian islands the United States has also bad the lion's share since the reciprocity treaty in 1876. In 1875 only about 57 per cent. the exports from the Hawaiian islands came to the United States. In 1877, the year following the treaty, over 90 per ent, came to the United States and has since continued in about the same proportion. Of the \$200,000,000 worth of exports from the Hawaiian islands since the reciprocity treaty of 1876 nore than \$180,000,000 have come to the United States, and of the \$100,000,000 worth of imports into the Hawalian islands during that time about \$70,000,-00 were from the United States.

Sugar, of course, appears as the chief article of exportation from the islands, though rice has been for years an item of considerable value, and of late coffee, pineapples and bananas have taken



important rank in the exportations of the islands. Of the \$15,500,000 worth of exports in 1896 almost \$15,000,000 worth was sugar, though, in addition to this, there were exported over 5,000-000 pounds of rice, 225,000 pounds of coffee, 126,000 bunches of bananas and 147,060 pineapples. The increase sugar and coffee has been rapid in the past few years, coffee increasing from 5.399 pounds in 1887 to 225,000 pounds in 1896, and sugar from 212,000,000 pounds in 1887 to 443,000,000 pounds in

BOYAL BANING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

SUIT IN EQUITY BEGUN.

Wilmington Firm Attacks Alteons and Phillipsburg Railrond.

Philadelphia, July 11.-The Harian & Hollingsworth company, of Wilmington, Del., manufacturers of cars, today filed a bill in equity in the common pleas court of this city, against the Altoona and Phillipsburg Convecting Railroad com-pany, and the Union Trust company trustee of the mortgage, dated June 1 1893, on the railroad property and fran chises, securing an issue of bonds amounting to \$400,000, asking for the forc-closure of the mortgage and the appointment of a receiver.

The plaintiff company alleges that it holds \$10,000 of the bonds; that the rallroad company has defaulted on the inter-est since 1894; and that it is insolvent.

FIRE IN A WAREHOUSE.

Serious Damage Done to Several Firms in Consequence.

Cincinnati. O., July 11.-A fire involving icavy loss broke out today in the dismantled warehouse of the McGill Grate and Mantle company and spread to the yards of the E. D. Albro Lumber company and other manufactories in that district.

Among the leading losers are the Albro ompany, \$50,000 on lumber alone; Queen Mantle and Grate company, \$30,000 F. J. Mackey, \$20,000; Agger & Sanning Furniture company, \$25,000; Coll Budd Coal company offices burned. Collier &

MONEY FOR SEA CAPTURE. Bonanzas for Officers and Crews of

Blockaders in the Civil War. In the civil war many of the Union cruisers and blockaders made captures which enriched their officers and gave real bonanzas to their crews. Thus, the gun-boat Amanda, when she captured the Swan, made \$202,298 available for distribution. The gunboat Augusta netted a round \$400,000 by making a prize of the British blockade runner Princess Royal: the brig Bainbridge also took a hand in the capture of the Swan, when \$202,298 was set aside for distribution. The cruiser Bienville earned \$202,000 for her lucky crew in the capture of the Stettin and \$150,000 more in the capture of the Patras; the frigate Brooklyn one of Farragut's fighting fleet, got \$167-404 for catching the blockade runner Magnolia: the sloop-of-war Canandaigua caught \$147.774 with the slippery Cherokee; the gunboat Cimerone was In great luck with her \$450,000 prize Atlanta; the Circassian, a captured blockade runner herself, earned a cool quarter of a million when with Uncle Sam's bluefackets on deck she over-

took and seized the Minna. The sloop-of-war Cumberland, that ill-fated but glorious ship, which afterward fell a victim to the Merrimac was one of the six craft which shared the capture of the \$239,000 Hiawatha. The smart little gunboat Flambeau took one \$100,000 prize. The gunboat Huntsville shared in the \$167,000 Magnolia: the Iron Age captured \$280,000 in the Robert E. Lee; the Iroquois a share of \$200,000 in the Merrimac. The Magnolia took the Memphis, which, ship and cargo, made \$510,914 available for distribution.

The Mercedita, now an ungainly coal barge out of Boston, shared in the \$167,000 distribution due from the Magnolia as her confederate prize. The double-ender Octorona netted \$330,000 when she brought the Victoria under her guns: the great swift side-wheeler, the Quaker City, one of the best ships which the Union navy absorbed from the merchant marine, earned \$138,000 in the capture of the Amy Warwick, \$150,000 in the Douro and a share of \$145,000 in the Lily; the Rhode Island, another fast side-wheeler merchant cruiser, took \$290,264 out of the blockade runner Cronstadt. were few richer prize funds than the \$356,000 which the R. R. Cuyler, another merchant cruiser, captured in the Kate Dale. The Santiago de Cuba, still another

one of the fastest of the Union cruisers, was an especial terror to our blockade running British brethren. She took about a dozen prizes. The richest of them were the \$136,000 Columbia, the \$174,000 Britannia and the \$330,000 Victory. When the Somerset captured the Circassian, a fine fast iron craft, the courts decreed \$300,000 for prize money. The South Carolina, built at South Boston, a stanch iron propeller, which before the war used to run between Boston and New Orleans, helped in the capture of the \$167,000 Magnolia and a dozen other lesser prizes. Even the lumbering old Supply, a store vessel, and a sailing ship at that, made a prize of the Stephen Hart, a \$250,000 capture. The sloop-of-war Susquehanna earn

famous merchant fighting ship, and

ed \$300,000 in the Ann; the double-ender Tioga shared in the \$230,000 Victory ninety-day gunbeat caught \$231,000 in the Lodona and a share of the \$400,000 prize money due for the Princess Royal. The Vanderbilt, which that patriotic millionaire gave to the service-his own private yacht-took \$373,006 in the Peterhoff: \$560,000 more was earned for distribution when the swift Atlanta fell a prize

to the stout monitor Weehawken. Encouragement. He (gloomily)—I suppose that young De Billions will send you such a costly valentine that you won't care to receive one She (sweetly)-No; I-er-think you had

better save your money, Tom .- New

POLAND'S DIVISION FOR PORTO RICO

Second Division of First Corps Gets This Assignment.

REGIMENTS IN IT ARE BEING RAP. IDLY EQUIPPED AT CHICKA-MAUGA AND ARE TO MOVE AT AS EARLY A DAY AS POSSIBLE-RE-CRUITS FORWADED TO CHARLES. TON FOR CUBA.

Chickamauga, Ga., July 11.-Orders reached General Brooke today from the war department to forward the recruits for the Wisconsin and Sixteenin Pennsylvania regiments, which left here last week, supposedly to go at once to Cuba. These men, together with the wagon trains for three vegiments, were loaded on the cars today for Charleston, and will depart in the morning.

Orders were also received today delaying the departure of the First Ohic cavalry until Wednesday morning The regiment is thoroughly equipped and have all their belongings packed ready for departure. They are to go to Tampa.

It was stated today on the authority of a high official that the second division of the First corps under General Poland has been designated as an expedition for Porto Rico, and that the division would be dispatched at as early a day as possible. The quartermasters and ordnance departments have been busy today furnishing the smaller equipments such as gun slings canteens, new shoes and extra underclothing to the regiments of this division, all of which are now almost completely equipped for the field.

CASUALTIES ON SUNDAY.

Official Report by General Shafter te War Department.

Washington, July 11.-The war department has posted the following despatch from General Shafter:

Playa del Este, July II. Adjutant General, Washington: Headquarters, near Santiago. July 11.-Following report of casualties in the First division yesterday afternoon just received: Killed-Captain Charles W. Reywell. Second infantry, and Private Peter Nelson, Company A. Second in

fantry. Wounded-Lieutenant N. J. Lutz, Sec. ond infantry; Private Charles Jenks, Company A. Second infantry; Private Charles Lentki, Company B, Second in-fantry, and Private Nelson Gilbert, jr., Twenty-first infantry.

WIFE'S AWFUL

My wife was in the most horrible condition of any human being, from Eczema. She could neither sit down nor lie down, her torture was so intense. I tried all the doctors that I could reach, but she got so that I firmly believe she would have died within twelve hours if I had not been advised of CUTICUBA REMEDIES and got them. My wife went to sleep in two hours after the first application, although she had not slept for seven days, and with two boxes of CUTICURA (ointment) and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP she was absolutely cured, and is well and hearty to-day.

United Humons, with Loss of Hatz. Warm Curicum Soar, rentle anointings with Curic est of smalligant skin cures, and mild does of RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and has Fold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORT., Sois Props., Boston. How to Cure the Worst Erroms. Co.

Ladies' Russet Vici Turned Cloth Top Shoes worth \$3.00 at \$1.69 and \$1.49.

Ladies' Tan Button and Lace Shoes, any size, only 98c. Men's Hand Sewed

\$3.00 Russet Shoes, all sizes, at \$1.98. Men's Russet Shoes at

\$1.49 and 98c. Worth

We invite you to look over the bargains in our show cases.

double the price.

The Chaapast Shoe Store.

307 Lacka. Ave.

++++++++++++++++++++++ New Houses

In popular neighborhood where values are increasing most rapidly, will be sold at low prices and on easy terms. Call and see them any time between

9 a. m. and 9 p. m. H. C. FRINK, 747 Prescott Ave.