

WILL SAIL SEPTEMBER 10.

Three New Regiments Will be Ready to Start for Manila on That Date.

SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK

The 27th, 30th and 31st Will be the First Regiments to Organize For Actual Service.

President Has Sent No Message to Otis Only Those Commending His Work in the Philippines—Colonel Pettit, of Ft. Thomas, Ky., Has Already 1,150 Enlistments.

Washington, July 31.—Colonel Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first regiment at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, has telegraphed to the War Department that his enlistments number 1,150, which is within 200 of the full quota of the regiment. He has withdrawn the recruiting offices and the regiment is being organized for actual service. He says that in about a month he will be ready for the front.

It is said at the War Department that the Thirty-first regiment, the Twenty-seventh and the Thirtieth no doubt will be ready to sail for Manila on the Grant, Sherman and Sheridan about September 10.

The number of enlistments for the Philippine regiments on Saturday was 456, making a total of 7,092.

The following officers have been assigned to the volunteer regiments:

Thirty-third infantry Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Captain Frederick Hadra, assistant surgeon, and First Lieutenant John C. Greenwalt, assistant surgeon. Thirty-sixth infantry, Philippine Islands—Major F. H. Titus, surgeon Captain George W. Matthews, assistant surgeon, and First Lieutenant Isaac W. Brewer, assistant surgeon. Thirty-seventh infantry, Philippine Islands—Major F. A. Winter, surgeon, and Captain Thomas B. Anderson, assistant surgeon.

General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has received a dispatch from Major R. E. Thompson, commanding the Signal Corps in the Philippines, saying that Major Maxfield has laid a cable across Laguna de Bay, from Taguig to Calamba, the last town to be captured from the Filipinos. This insures uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Manila and the advanced posts of what has been the Filipino country.

Secretary Alger cabled to General Otis saying that there was some criticism of him in the American press, but assuring him that he had the entire confidence of the Secretary of War and of the Administration. So far as known at the War Department the only messages sent by President McKinley to General Otis were those which have been made public, and consisted of commendatory words of the General and the troops in the field for what they have accomplished.

Filipinos Driven Back.

Manila, Aug. 1.—The Filipinos made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the town of Calamba, on the shore of Laguna de Bay, which the forces of Gen. Hall took last Wednesday afternoon. The natives numbered 2,400 men. The attack was made simultaneously from the north and south, the Filipinos apparently thinking that they would confuse the Americans by attacking from two points at once.

It was not even necessary to employ the whole American force to drive the Filipinos off. Two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, a squadron of cavalry and one gun sufficed to repulse the attack from the north, while 400 men of the Washington regiment, comprising part of Gen. Hall's command, and a detachment of cavalry drove off the enemy who had advanced from the south.

The loss of the Filipinos is not known. The American loss was one killed and seven wounded.

Despite the condition of the country caused by the recent rains the enemy is active.

Uncle Sam Will Resist.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Any effort to a foreign power to interfere in Santo Domingo will be resisted by the United States. Any force to be used will be exerted by this country alone. The Monroe doctrine will be applied to Santo Domingo rigorously. It is not unlikely that other nations will send warships to Santo Domingo to look after their interests there. German interests in the island, while not of great magnitude, are sufficient, it is said, to justify her in making a show of force. Great Britain, France, Denmark and Holland each have possessions in those waters. Great Britain and France especially, the two great naval powers of Europe, maintain large coal and naval stations in the West Indies, and have colonies on the South American coast.

Don't Think Dewey Said It.

Washington, Aug. 1.—An interview, alleged to have been had with Admiral Dewey, in which he is made to say that "our next war will be with Germany," and to criticize Germany's foreign policy, created a temporary surprise at the Navy Department and the State Department. The officials of these two departments refuse to believe that the interview is authentic, and do not hesitate to say so.

First Bale of New Cotton for 1899.

Savannah, Ga., July 31.—Savannah has received its first bale of new cotton. The bale came to Albany by express. It reached the port just a day sooner than the first bale for the season just closing, which arrived on July 29, 1898. G. E. Dickerson has the honor this year of receiving the first bale of cotton at a Georgia port, and Messrs. Parker & Co. of Albany shipped it.

Naval Cadets Go to Bath, Me.

Boston, July 31.—The Annapolis, the cadet training ship, left the navy yard bound for Bath, where the shipbuilding plant will be inspected. The Bath Iron Works will give a complimentary ball to the cadets.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Telegraphic Gleanings From All Parts of the World.

General Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela, is dead.

A storm at St. Michaels, Alaska, July 17, tore many steamers from their moorings.

Eight passengers were on the Cleveland street car that was blown up, but all escaped.

The yacht Conqueror, with the Vanderbilt party aboard, has reached Venice.

Iowa's tornado did an estimated damage of \$1,000,000 to the wheat and other crops.

A Chicago woman, after treatment by a "divine healer," died of blood poisoning.

General Neilson Cole, a Civil War veteran and prominent citizen of St. Louis, is dying.

M. Nicholas Xantho and his wife crossed the Alps in an eight horse power automobile.

The Alaska steamer St. Paul brought \$700,000 to San Francisco. Two passengers died en route.

James F. Murdock, a Boston shoemaker, hanged himself in his cellar. His wife found him dead.

A special train of Mexican artillery was rushed through southern Texas, en route for an Indian fight in Sonora, Mexico.

Former Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam has been suddenly taken ill and will not testify at the Rennes court martial.

Frederick A. Betts has been appointed receiver of the property in New York State of the National Life Association of Hartford.

Building operations in Chicago are seriously hampered by the brick makers' strike. The supply of bricks is nearly exhausted.

The mystery of the sending of a basket of poisoned fruit to Miss Campbell, of San Francisco, has been solved. She sent the fruit herself.

The Standard Oil Company has purchased the business of the Mexican Petroleum Company, thus obtaining a monopoly in the Republic.

The American Commission to the Paris Exposition has planned to establish a "corn kitchen" next year to introduce Indian corn to Europeans.

A fund has been started in Dublin for a Parnell monument.

Gen. Wood, at Santiago, reports the yellow fever epidemic over.

A rich Western merchant lost \$7,000 in a "panel game" in Chicago.

Mrs. Forsaker, mother of Senator J. B. Forsaker, died at Hillsboro, Ohio.

Major Esterhazy says he will not go to Rennes to testify against Dreyfus.

Lightning twice struck the grandstand at Princeton completely wrecking it.

A scheme to sell forged bonds is believed to have been discovered in Detroit.

The Turkish Minister to Washington has left for Europe, and may not return.

The training ship Annapolis, bound for Europe, has reached Funchal, Madeira.

The deaths in New York State in June were 9,433, 400 in excess of the average.

A Chicago lawyer says Teutger confessed to him a year ago that he killed his wife.

Four negroes were executed in the Baltimore jail yard, three for assault and one for murder.

The Alaska party sent by E. H. Harriman, of New York, reports successful scientific work.

THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL.

A Summary of Happenings at Home and Abroad.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

A Review of What Has Transpired of Public Interest.

Halifax, N. S., July 29.—Four men were killed and several seriously injured by an accident to a construction train on the Midland Railway, between Truro and Windsor.

Princeton, N. J., July 29.—Workmen began to rebuild the big baseball grandstand, which was badly wrecked by being twice struck by lightning during Thursday's storm. The entire east end will have to be rebuilt.

Albany, N. Y., July 29.—Gov. Roosevelt dispatched his military secretary, Col. Treadwell, to Lake Champlain, as a courier, bearing to President McKinley a letter of cordial greeting and welcome to the State of New York.

Springfield, Ill., July 29.—Two negro highwaymen assaulted Dr. Rudolph G. Humm, a prominent young dentist. The negroes beat Dr. Humm fracturing his skull, and robbed him of \$500. He was found lying unconscious in the street and conveyed to the City Hospital. He may not recover.

Chicago, July 29.—Frederick J. V. Skiff, of the U. S. Paris Exposition Commission, has just returned from Paris. He found the American buildings in a satisfactory condition. Rapid progress has been made on them and they will be completed in ample time for the installing of exhibits.

Walhpeton, N. D., July 29.—Florence Bagg, 3 years old of Moorhead, this county, was caught on the outdoor drying shaft of a grain elevator which was making 200 revolutions per minute and was whirled around until her heels dug a hole in the ground six inches deep. Her clothing gave way and she was thrown fifteen feet. She was dizzy when picked up, but uninjured.

London, July 29.—The British steamer Europe, Capt. Tubb, from New York July 17 for London, passed the Lizard and reported that in latitude 50 longitude 10 she sighted the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn. The Lahn was stopped and signaled that her engine was out of order, but was expected to be set right soon and no assistance was required. The Lahn sailed from Southampton for New York on July 26.

Boston, Mass., July 29.—The converted ferryboat East Boston, which was bought by the Navy Department during the war from the city of Boston, but which never left the local navy yard, has been turned over to the agents of her new owners. She was bought from the Government at auction for \$28,000 for the Norfolk county, Va., ferries, L. H. Davis and F. B. Odeon received her for the company. It has not been decided yet whether she will go down under her own steam or be towed down.

Boston, July 29.—Charles H. Woodman, manager of the Advent Christian Publication Society, who is one of the executors of Sidney Hall's will, said that he did not know how the provisions of the will would be carried out. Hall left \$11,000 to counteract the "pernicious doctrine of the immortality of the soul." The executors will meet in a few weeks and decide. The money will probably be spent in the publication of tracts, Mr. Hall having written some himself. Mr. Hall believed a resurrection of the righteous who would be given eternal life.

London, July 29.—R. E. Howell, the American carman, won the Wingfield silver sculls and the amateur championship of the Thames, finishing the course between Putney and Mortlake four lengths ahead of Blackstaffe, who was second. Fox was third in the contest. Howell won the diamond sculls in the Henley regatta July 7.

New York, July 29.—The steamer Massachusetts of the Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company with an excursion party aboard collided with and sank the canal boat The Baird & Lyman, of Buffalo, in East River off Eighty-fourth street. The Massachusetts was not damaged, so far as is known, and the accident caused no serious panic among her passengers.

New Orleans, July 29.—Senor Luis F. Cores, Minister of Nicaragua, has reached New Orleans. "Notwithstanding the fact that the governmental representative has given the promise of the canal concession to the Eyre-Cragin syndicate," declared Senor Cores, "Nicaragua would make no objection to treating directly with the United States regarding the canal if the United States would undertake to settle the differences between the conflicting interests."

New York, July 29.—Smith & McNeill's hotel was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000. There was a panic among the guests, and several of the chambermaids rushed to the roof while others came down the fire-escapes. All of the help and the guests except one kitchen girl escaped in safety. The injured girl, Nellie Sullivan, was badly burned about the face and breast, but will recover. The fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline which was being used for cleaning on the third floor.

San Francisco, July 29.—A despatch received here says that the natives of the Island of Kusale, in the Carolines, want to be annexed to the United States. The King, high chiefs and prominent men on the island to the number of seventy-two have forwarded a petition to that effect to this city, with the request that it be laid before the President.

They say not a word about the Spaniards or the Germans, but simply ask to be taken under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. The petition was forwarded to the President.

When the barkentine Ruth arrived from the islands a few months ago she brought news that the Germans were

trying to secure a foothold on the islands, and the natives were preparing to resist them. Now Germany has purchased the group from Spain, she will at once take possession, and then there may be a war in Kusale similar to that in the Philippines. The petition of the Kusales has arrived too late.

Baltimore, July 31.—Four negroes Cornelius Gardner, John W. Meyers, Charles James and Joseph Bryan, were hanged in the jail yard here, the first three for criminal assault and Bryan for the murder of Mary Peck.

New York, July 31.—Joe Gans, of Baltimore, and George McFadden, of New York, fought twenty-five rounds to a draw before the Broadway Athletic Club. It was one of the best bouts witnessed here in a long time.

Toledo, Ohio, July 31.—Private Walter Zeigler, deserter from the Eight United States Cavalry, who surrendered himself to Captain Ames, the local recruiting officer, has been taken back to Ft. Sheridan, where he will be given a general Court-martial.

Pittsburg, Penn., July 31.—Employing agents from Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Indian Territory are in Pittsburg, trying to engage coal miners to go to those states and dig coal. They offered free transportation and \$1 per ton for mining, and 80 men had engaged to go when it was discovered that a strike was in progress there, and the miners' officials induced the men to remain here.

Albany, Ohio, July 31.—The trustees of Mt. Union College held their annual meeting here. The resignation of the Rev. A. E. Schade from the German Chair was read and accepted, and Miss Emma Leitz, sister of Congressman John J. Lanz, of Columbus, was elected to the position.

Southampton, July 31.—The Mayor and Sheriffs of Southampton paid an official visit to the United States schoolship Saratoga. They were cordially entertained by the commander and officers of the Saratoga. At luncheon President McKinley and Queen Victoria were toasted.

Delphi, Ind., July 31.—On the farm of Bruce McCann, in the eastern part of this county, William Stephens and Elmos Garver were killed by lightning, and William Wallace and Abraham Downham were seriously injured. For twelve hours Downham remained unconscious.

Brazil, Ind., July 31.—Charles Wolfangel, a well-to-do farmer of Denmark, killed his wife and two little daughters with a hatchet and then cut his own throat. Wolfangel had acted strangely of late and there is no doubt that he was insane.

Manila, Aug. 1.—In compliance with an order received from Madrid, the Spanish transport Alva will proceed from Manila immediately to the Caroline Islands, in order to repatriate the garrison and inhabitants of those islands.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 1.—News has been received here by Amundson Brothers, bankers, of the death by suicide somewhere between New York and Fall River, on the Pullman, a Fall River line steamboat, of Josiah Sullivan, a prominent lawyer of Rochester.

West Chester, Pa., Aug. 1.—Gen. Alger, with Mrs. Alger, have left the home of their daughter, Mrs. Bailey, at Thorndale, for a two weeks' visit to friends in the New England States. They will return for a few days to Thorndale. Both the General and Mrs. Alger are in good health.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Officials of organized labor here declare the brick-makers' strike is liable to precipitate a general walking out of the building trades unions with forces 50,000 strong, thus tying up building operations in the city. The brickmakers demand not only an increase in wages, but the recognition of the brickmakers' union.

Matawan, N. J., Aug. 1.—Samuel E. Gordon, 27 years old, a well-to-do young farmer, whose farm is about a mile from here, is missing and his friends fear he has met with foul play. The country is being searched. He started Wednesday evening to go to the village to engage three hired men and nothing has been seen of him since.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Lillie Beaber, a well-known young society lady, left for Persia to engage in missionary work. She will have charge of the girls' boarding school at Tabreez under the control of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. She will be supported by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Ft. Wayne Presbytery.

New York Markets.

Grain.—Wheat: No. 2 red was quoted 77½c. f. o. b. adroit and 76½c. elevator. No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78½c. f. o. b. adroit. On the curb September ranged from 76½c. to 76c., closing at 76½c.

Flour and Meal: Spring patents, \$3.75a3.90; winter straight, \$3.35a3.45; winter patents, \$3.65a3.80; spring clears, \$3.00a3.10; extra No. 1 winter \$2.75a2.80.

Provisions: Pork firm; quoted, mess, \$9.50a10.00; family, \$10.50a11.00; short clear, \$10.25a11.75. Beef quiet; quoted, mess, \$9.00; family, \$9.50a10.50.

Butter: Creamery, Western, extras, per lb., 17½c. to 18c. State, extras, 17½c. to 18c.; do., firsts, 16½c. to 17c.

Cheese: State, full cream, large, colored or white, fancy, per lb., 9c.; do., good to prime, 8½c. to 9c.; do., common to fair, 7½c. to 8c.

Eggs: Jersey and nearby, fancy, white Leghorn, per doz., 18c. State, Pennsylvania and nearby, average best, 15a16c.; Western, fresh gathered firsts, 15c.

Potatoes: Long Island, per bbl., \$1.25a1.40; do., up-river and Jersey, \$1.25a2.00; do., Southern, good to choice, 1.25a1.50; do., common to fair, 75a81.25; do., inferior, 50a60c.; do., Western, in bulk, per 180 lbs., \$1.00a1.50.

Cattle: Poor to good veals \$4a6; fed calves, \$4; city dressed veals slow at \$3a10c.; country dressed dull at 7a9c.; little calves, 9a7.

Hogs: Country dressed unchanged at 5a6c. for medium weights and 6½a7c. for light hogs.

Cure Constipation

and you cure its consequences. These are some of the consequences of constipation: Bilioussness, loss of appetite, pimples, sour stomach, depression, coated tongue, nightmare, palpitation, cold feet, debility, dizziness, weakness, backache, vomiting, jaundice, piles, pallor, stitch, irritability, nervousness, headache, torpid liver, heartburn, foul breath, sleeplessness, heaviness, hot skin, cramps, throbbing head.

Ayer's Pills

Are a Sure Cure for Constipation

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills are a specific for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. After vainly trying various remedies, I began to take Ayer's Pills. Two boxes effected a complete cure."

D. BURKE, Saco, Me.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural action."

WM. H. DeLAUCETT, Dorset, Ont.

THE PILL THAT WILL.

America's Ten Greatest Dairying Authorities on Cream Separators.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.
MADISON, WIS., July 14, 1897.
In conducting our Dairy School, we have had occasion to use the various sizes of Improved U. S. Separators for dairy instruction during several winters past. Our students have always been pleased with the operation of these separators, and we find that they skim the milk very clean indeed from fat, and that they are generally very satisfactory.

W. A. HENRY, Dean College of Agriculture.

Cornell University Experiment Station.
ITHACA, N. Y., November 15, 1897.
We have used the U. S. Separators for the past four or five years, and have found them at all times efficient and reliable. They are easily cleaned and kept in order, and can be depended upon for satisfactory work.

H. H. WING, Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.
AMHERST, MASS., July 27, 1897.
We regard the Improved United States Separator as one of the very best all round machines. In cleanness of skimming it surpassed all the others. It compares favorably with the rest in capacity. Our main calls for the separator running machine we have, although it has been in use nearly three years—a good comment on its wearing qualities.

P. S. COOLEY, Prof. of Agt.

Michigan Experiment Station.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., Jan. 27, 1897.
Your No. 5 Separator was received, set up, and has been running daily since the 4th of January. Each of our dairy boys has now had a turn at it, setting it up, running it, washing it, and testing the skim-milk. They all like the machine, on account of its easy running and simplicity. We are running through milk, 25 to 28 hours old, warmed to over 50 and usually about 60 degrees. The per cent. of fat in the skim-milk, so far as reported, will not reach on the average a tenth of a per cent., and often is too small to read, in the skim-milk bottle. We are pleased with the machine in every possible way, as far as we have been able to observe it in a month's use.

CLINTON D. SMITH, Director Michigan Experiment Station.

1898 Record Equally as Good.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., March 27, 1898.
I do not know that I have anything to add to what I wrote you in January, 1897, or any changes to make in the statements therein made (see above).

C. D. SMITH, Director.

Vermont Experiment Station.
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, Vt., June 25, 1897.
It has been the uniform custom of the officers of the Vermont Station to decline to issue letters of a testimonial nature. I may say, however, that I can and do refer parties inquiring regarding the merits of the Improved United States Separators to the records of the running of the same as published in our report for 1897.

(The tests referred to are as follows):
Aug. 14, 1897, 0.05 Aug. 19, 1897, 0.06
16, 1897, 0.05 21, 1897, 0.05
The results obtained by the use of these machines at our Dairy Schools of the past two years are full better, so far as the character of the skimming is concerned, than those given in the report.

JOSEPH L. HILLS (Director Vt. Experiment Station).

Iowa Experiment Station.
AMES, IOWA, Jan. 25, 1897.
Your two machines have been here in use for some time and are doing excellent work. We have succeeded in skimming over 2,600 pounds per hour, and as close as 0.07 of one per cent. of fat left in skim-milk, with the larger machine. This we consider excellent work for the winter. The small machine also does good work.

G. L. MCKAY, State Dairy Instructor, Iowa Agt. College.

Again in June; Iowa Experiment Station.
AMES, IOWA, June 25, 1897.
Your large size factory machine has been doing excellent work. We have used it six days per week for the past two months, and it skims to a trace right along, skimming 2,500 to 2,700 pounds per hour.

G. L. MCKAY, State Dairy Instructor.

Ohio State University.
COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 25, 1897.
Enclosed you will find statement of the several runs made with your various Separators.
(Tests from the runs referred to show the following):
January 15, 1897, 0.02 February 2, 1897, 0.02
18, 1897, show not over 0.05 of one per cent. of fat.
Of course, you will understand that these runs were made by students who at the beginning had no knowledge of separator work. The same efficiency can hardly be expected under such circumstances as were operated by an expert.

THOMAS F. HUNT (Professor of Agriculture).

Idaho Experiment Station.
MOSCOW, IDAHO, March 26, 1897.
Our Dairy School has just closed, having had a very successful career. We have used daily one of your No. 5 Improved U. S. Separators. It has given perfect satisfaction, and is the favorite with all the boys.

CHAS. P. FOX, Professor of Agriculture.

Connecticut Experiment Station.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 3, 1897.
The Improved U. S. Steam Turbine is running every day, and has been since April. It is an easy-running and thorough skimming machine.

In two recent tests, made on different days, running a trial over 700 lbs. of milk per hour, the skim-milk showed:
No. 1, 0.06 of 1 per cent. butter fat.
No. 2, 0.07

This is as close as any one could ask for.

A. W. OGDEN, Chemist, Conn. Agt. Experiment Station.

Missouri Experiment Station.
MOUNTAIN VIEW, MO., March 25, 1898.
The Improved U. S. Hand Separator was used in our Dairy School during the winter term to the entire satisfaction of instructors and students, and did most excellent work.

J. H. WATERS, Dean and Director.

The Improved United States Separators are now not almost but altogether universal. The number in use is 120,000, more or less. Their sale is eleven to one of all imitating machines combined. The latest improvements carry them still further to the front. Send for new Dairy catalogue No. 201 or new Creamery catalogue No. 190.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.