M'KINLEY VISITS SIGK SOLDIERS.

A DAY AT MONTAUK.

Greets the Men in the Hespital Ward-Gen. Bhafter Too Ill to Move-President Visits a Dying Lieutenant-A Patriotic Speech.

Between eight and ten thousand Dervishes were killed last Thursday at Omdurman, on the Nile, Nubia, when they come forward to give battle to the advancing British Army.

The sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism Thursday afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after com

Thursday afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the Dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism.

Roughly the English losses were 200, while thousands of the Dervishes were killed or wounded.

Wednesday night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agaiza, eight miles from Omdurman. The Dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn Thursday the British cavalry, patroling toward Omdurman, discovered the eremy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered through their masses and the copper and brass. drums resounded through the seried ranks of the savage warriors who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old time ardor.

Of the battle Gen. Kitchener wires the following: At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the Dervish riflemen.

Their attack was developed on our left; and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing our flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all our line frustrated the attempt; and the Dervishes balked; swept toward our center, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hall of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the feld:

As our troops surmounted the creat addoling the Nile, the Soudanese on

As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese on our right came into contact with the enemy, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence and had massed beneath the black standard of the khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass 15,000 strong bore down on the Soudanese.

Soudanese.

Gen. Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Soudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes and before the Dervishes could drive their attack home.

Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes and before the Dervishes could drive their attack home.

The flower of the khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering cross fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained deadly cross fire.

Defiantly the Dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense mases gradually melted to companies and the companies to driblets beneath the leaden hall. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow drift-dotted meadow.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, under Lieut-Col, Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the Dervish swordsmen massed behind and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The Lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the Dervish horde at bay. Lieut. Grenfell, nephew of Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed, four other officers were wounded, twenty-one men were killed and twenty wounded.

The heroic bravery of the Dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Karl Neufeld, the famous German, who had been a captive of the Mahdi since 1887, was rescued.

The London paper cditorials resound with congratulations upon the avenging of Gordon, and are full of eulogy of Baron Cromer, the British financial adviser to the khedive, Gen. Kitchener and all concerned in the splendid success. All day Sunday impressive seenes were witnessed at Gordon's statue in Trafalgar square, London.

Early in the morning the statue was wreathed and decorated with a pla-ard

cess. All day Sunday impressive scenes were witnessed at Gordon's statue in Trafalgar square, London. Early in the morning the statue was wreathed and decorated with a plarard bearing the words: "At last." The police removed altogether three such placards, but the demonstrations continued.

The Spanish General Says Toral Should be Court Martialed for Surendering.

Gen. Luis Pando, chief of staff of Gen. Blanco, landed in New York from the steamer Philadelphia Sunday and went to the Hotel America, where he will remain a few days, when he sails on the Aurania for Spain. He was not in good humor when a reporter called on him. One reason was that he did not have the 12,000,000 francs which the New York Herald accused him of taking in Cuba, and another was that all the way up from Havana on the steamer the Cuban passengers, who were many, kept insulting and reviling the Spanish passengers who were few. It required all the diplomacy of the Spanish officers to keep them from bloodshed.

Gen. Pando would say little to re-

Spanish officers to keep them from bloodshed.

Gen. Pando would say little to reporters. He did unbend enough, however, to declare that Gen. Toral ought to be courtmartialed for surrendering. Santiago, and he was glad he added, to be able to say that Toral would certainly be court-martialed. He a's asserted, sarcastically, that the Unitel States ought to start a fund a raise a monument to the premier of Spain.

KLCNDIKERS' SEARCHED.

Officials Eccking for a Fortune Stolen From Two

The Roanoke arrived at Seattle a few days ago with 459 passengers from Klondike and \$600,000 of gold consigned to the Canadlan Bank of Commerce. Only seventy-five of the passengers had gold. Probably twenty-five had over \$10,000 each. Some had not more than \$100.

An unusual incident, attending the

than \$100.

An unusual incident, attending the arrival of the Roanoke was the holding and searching of Her passengers and the baggage for three sacks of stolen gold dust. Each individual passenger was examined as he came off the

MOVEMENTS TOWARD PEACE.

Camp Wikoff will be dissolved by October 1.

President McKinley visited Camp Wikoff last Saturday. More than 300 men have died in the Chickamauga camp since May 1. Most of Germany's ships have been withdrawn from Philippine waters.

General Macias, of Porto Rico, has offered General Brooke the use of his private residence.

Smokeless powder will hereafter be used in the navy. Contracts were let a few days ago.

Gen. Miles with 4,600 soldiers has left Porto Rico for New York. He left 12,000 troops behind.

Philippine insurgents are sacking villages and robbing Spaniards on the outskirts of Manila.

Admiral Sampson, with other members of the Cuban peace commission, left for Havana last Monday. The troopship Roumania arrived at Mcntauk from Santiago last Sunday. Seven deaths occurred en route.

Already five thousand patients have been attended to at Montauk Pointhospitals. The deaths number eighty. Soldiers, sentenced to death by Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent, were reprieved at the request of Gen. Ander-

The post office department has sent a commission to Porto Rico to arrange for the establishment of offices on the island.

Dr. Senn, chief surgeon of the United States volunteers, holds Gen. Shafter responsible for the epidemic at Santi-ago.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regi-ment may go to Cuba with the army of occupation to be commanded by Gen. Sheaf.
Gen. Weyler is anxious to place him-self "at the head of the people in their struggle for the salvation of the country."

country."
The hospital ship Olivette, sank at Fernandina, Fla., a few days ago. All on board escaped. No one knows what caused the accident.
Admiral Schley left New York on the Seneca last Wednesday for Porto Rico, where he will act as one of the military peace commissioners.

peace commissioners.

Private John Wagner, of the Seventeenth regular infantry, hung himself while delirious from fever at Camp Wikoff last Wednesday.

Commodore Watson cables from Santiago that the cruiser Marblehead succeeded in raising the Spanish gunboat Sandoval, sunk in Guantanamo.

Soldiers are being rushed home from Porto Rico. Many of them are sick and the government is doing all in its power to avert another Santiago hor-

Cornelius W. Bliss, secretary of the

Cornelius W. Bliss, secretary of the war department. He says no secretary of war has ever devoted more time, energy or care to the welfare of the soldiers than has Alger.

When Dewey some months ago captured the gunboat Leyte, that vessel was towing three boats laden with 900 fleeing Spaniards. Nothing has ever been heard from these boats, and it is believed they were lost at sea.

The last of the Spanish troops in

The last of the Spanish troops in Santiago, 2,200 in all, salled Tuesday for Spain. Seventeen of the number died on the wharf while waiting to be placed on board the transports. The only Spanish soldiers now at Santiago are Gen. Toral and his staff.

are Gen. Toral and his staff.

La Lucha, a Havana paper in an editorial says that the problem in Cuba involves absolute independence or anexation, but that the proposed protectorate would be an indignity. It advises Cubans toxadopt one of the two solutions independence or annexation.

Secretary Alger snubbed General Miles again by ordering that the Porto Rican troops be not reviewed on their arrival in New York, as the general in command had wished. An open rupture between the men is expected

when General Miles lands.
Private Alexander Laduke, Company
I, Second Wisconsin volunteers, was
placed in the Federal prison at Leavcruworth, Kan., to remain for life for
the murder of Private Thomas Stafford, of the Thirteenth United States
infantry, in a saloon row at Ponce,
Porto Rico.

VICTORIA'S INFLUENCE

The Peace Document Issued by the Czar Said to Have

The Peace Decument Issued by the Queen.

Been Prompted by the Queen.

To some observers the czar's call for disarmament appears a curious ex-

ample of personal feeling and the workings of the inner family politics of Europe. Queen Victoria is Emperor William's grand-mother and she is connected with the czar through the marriage of the duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marle of Russia, sister of Alexander III.

The czar and emperor having secured about all they want by aggression, and finding a vast military establishment a burden, were willing to heed the desire for peace of their royal relative. Emperor William considered the idea of procalaming peace when he visited Jerusalem, but it was Nicholas who first gave form to the idea. It is believed that the influence of England's queen felt as it were in the family circle of European royalty, was the moving force with both.

Continuing its comments upon the Government Finances.

force with both.

Continuing its comments upon the czar's universal peace proposal, the Westminster Gazette expresses the hope that the emperor will find allies and supporters, as his aim is practical.

and supporters, as his aim is practical.

An Over-Worked Lieutenant.

The United States tug Uncas arrived at Newport, R. I., a few days ago from Hampton Roads, unable to proceed on her voyage to Boston, owing to the condition of her commanding officer, Lieut. Brainard. For 128 days the Uncas was on blockade duty in Cuba, and during that time Lieut. Brainard was practically the only officer on board. The mate was unable to lay a course. Out of that time Lieut. Brainard had only five nights; rest, and these in his clothes. He had to stand his watches. He is completely broken down and was transferred to the naval hospital here. He belongs in Illinois.

Severe Measure in the Philippines

According to advices from Hoilo, Gen. Rios, governor of the Visayas, is arresting and shooting suspected persons, including prominent natives of Manila.

The obstructions on the railway from Manila to Calcocan have been removed and the first train left Sunday. It is expected that traffic will be resumed to the Dagupan terminus in a few days.

While there was no loss of life from While there was no loss of life from While there was no loss of life from Savannah, Ga. the damage to property will foot up close to half a million dollars. Probably 100 buildings were unroofed and as many more were otherwise damaged. The roof was torn from half of the Savannah Theater and the auditorium of that building was transfermed into a lake.

DERVISH SOLDIERS ANNIHILATED.

THOUSANDS KILLED.

Mahdism Receives Its Death Blow at the Hands English Troops-Omdurman, the Capital, Seized-British Losses 200.

With a persistency that tried the pa-tience of his companions, President McKinley made a tour of the hospital tents at Montauk last Saturday.

s at Montauk last Saturday, he President Was accompanied by President Hobart, Secretary Al-Attorney General Griggs and a other prominent men in Washing-

As the President left the railway station, he saw Colonel Roosevelt among a group of horsemen nearby. The president immediately left his carriage while the gallant rough rider tussled with a gauntlet for a few seconds so that he might shake hands ungloved.

General Shafter was ill at the de-tention camp and when he saw the president he attempted to rise but was dissuaded by Mr. McKinley, who said:

instanced by Mr. McKinley, who said: Stay where you are general, you are intitled to a rest."

The president then congratulated Gen. Shafter upon the success of his

Gen. Shafter upon the success of his Santiago campaign.

As the president passed through the hospital ward General Wheeler would announce, "Boys, the President of the United States has come to see you." Some of the soldiers slept on unconscious; some listlessly raised upon their elbows; others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant, and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way. When the president was about to leave he was informed that Miss Wheeler had promised Lieut Prado, who was in a dying condition, that he should see the president. "Certainly. Let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said.

"Certainly. Let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said.

The others of the party discreetly remained outside the tentt. The President reappeared with the nurse a minute or two later. His eyes were moist and downcast.

and downcast.

He next proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called. The men of the Ninth Massachusetts, the First Illicols, the Eighth Ohio, the Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Tenth regular infantry were assembled without arms. About 5,000 men stood n close order.

Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Tenth regular infantry were assembled without arms. About 5,000 men stood in close order.

President McKinley said: "General Wheeler, soldiers of Camp Wikoff, soldiers of the Flifth army corps—I trust that you will put your hats on. I am glad to meet you. I am honored to stand before you to-day. I bring you the gratitude of the Nation, to whose history you have added by your valor a new and glorious page. You have come home after two months of severe campaigning, which has embraced assault, siege and battle so brilliant in achievement, so far-reaching in results, as to command the unstinted praise of all your countrymen. You had the brunt of the battle on land. You bore yourselves with supreme courage, and your personal bravery, never before excelled anywhere, has won the admiration of your fellowcitizens and the genuine respect of all mankind, while your endurance under peculiar trial and suffering has given added meaning to your heroism.

"We cannot bid you welcome here to-day without our hearts going out to the heroes of Manila on sea and on land whose services and sacrifices, whose courage and constancy, in that far distant field of operations have never been surpassed by any soldiers or sailors the world over. To the army and the navy, to the marines, to the regulars, to the volunteers and to that Providence which has watched over them all the Nation to-day is full of thanksgiving and praise."

The grave yard, in which 60 or 70 plain new wooden crosses stood, was near the road on the left. The President solemnly raised his hat.

Mr. McKinley went through all the wards of the detention hospital. When he came to the last ward Major R. T. Ebert said:

"This is the dangerous ward," and, turning to Secretary of War Alger, in-ouired." "Do you think the President

he came to the last ward Major R. T. Ebert said:

"This is the dangerous ward," and, turning to Secretary of War Alger, inquired: "Do you think the President had better go in here?"

Mr. McKinley, without waiting to hear what General Alger's reply would be, started into the ward. General Alger and the others of the party remained outside.

The President issued an order directing that the regular troops at Camp Wikoff whose posts are east of the Mississippi should return with the least possible delay to their posts.

The presidential party then went down to the station and left on a special train. On the train Mr. Mc-Kinley made this statement: "I was very much pleased to meet the heroes of Santiago and to observe their splendid spirit. What I saw of the care of the sick men in the hospitals by those in charge and by the noble women engaged in that work was especially gratifying to me."

The President spent Sunday at the

Government Finances.

Government Finances.

The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for August shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$41,782,707, an increase of \$22,759,093 over August, 1897. The receipts from the several sources of revenue follow: Customs, \$16,249,699; internal revenue, \$24,615,934; miscellaneous, \$1,517,073.

The expenditures for the month aggregated \$65,280,171, an increase of \$22,672,670. The heavy increase on both sides of the ledger are due to the war expenditures on the one side and the internal revenue law on the other.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued shows that on August 31, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,012,870,717, which is a decrease for the month of \$34,789,711.

Bids for Battleships Opened.

Bids for Battleships Opened.

Four firms offered bids for the three new battleships authorized by the last congress. The lowest bid of each for any type of one vessel follows: Newport News, Va., \$2,580,000; Cramps, Philadelphia, \$2,650,000; Union Iron works, San Francisco, \$2,674,000; Dialogue & Co., \$2,840,000. Many details of construction will figure in the awards.

The London National Review, re The London National Review, re-ferring to the recall of United States Ambassador Col. John Hay, to become secretary of state, says it considers Col. Hay to be the best ambassador accredited here in recent years, add-ing.

accredited here in recent jung:

"He has spoken well and not too often; he has abstained from being more British than the British; he has refrained from fulsome flattery, nor has he indulged in post-prandial gush; but he has missed no fair opportunity of promoting friendly Anglo-American relations and has been emphatically the right man at the psychological manners."

FORGED INTO EXILE.

myfus May Be Released by the Confession and Su

Colonel Henry, a prominent French army officer has made a confession to having forged certain papers which resulted in the exile of Dreyfus, another French army officer. Colonel Henry then committed suicide, cutting his throat with a razor.

The sensational Dreyfus case may again be opened at Paris and the exiled Hebrew released. Dreyfus was arrested and sentenced some months ago for making public military documents to an official of a foreign power. Most ardent in the prosecution was Col. Henry, a popular soldier of the French army.

It appears that so soon as M. Cavaig-

Henry, a popular soldier of the French army.

It appears that so soon as M. Cavaignac assumed the office of Minister of War he charged the official bureau to make a thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this inquiry which resulted in the discovery of documents lately in the Chamber by M. Cavaignac showing that proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged.

When Colonel Henry was summoned and questioned by M. Cavaignac he at first affirmed the authenticity of the incriminating document, but when discrepancies were pointed out he at first admitted adding sentences, and finally confessed to fabricating the whole letter.

confessed to fabricating the whole letter.

It is affirmed, however, that while this discovery has not changed M. Cavaignac's belief in the culpability of Dreyfus, the Minister is determined to punish all the guilty parties, no matter what their rank or position may be.

On account of the Dreyfus agitation in Paris, M. Cavaignac, minister of war has resigned. He still believes Dreyfus guilty of treason, while popular sentiment is growing in favor of the exiled soldier.

CHEERS FOR VICTORIA.

Emperor William Calls Upon His Men to Hono

Emperor William Calls Upon His Men to Honer
Britain's Sovereign.

The garrison of the city and the Prussian troops quartered in the vicinity of Hanover, Prussia, Sunday attended a comp service in the Waterloo Place, the site of the fine column erected to the Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo.

Emperor William attended the service, and said that the troops were on historic ground. He reminded them of the comradeship in arms of the British and Germans at Waterloo, and referred to the fact that, only a few hours before, an English army had won in Africa a victory over a much stronger force.

stronger force.
At the close of his address Emperor
William called upon the troops to give
three cheers for Queen Victoria, who is
an honorary Colonel of the Mecklenburg Grenadiers,

Four Men Killed While Removing Mines From the Mississippi.

The government steamboat John R. Meigs was destroyed Saturday by an explosion at St. Philip. She had on board a party engaged in removing the torpedoes laid in the Mississippi river during the beginning of the war. The killed were: Captain Starr, commander of the boat; Sergéant John Newman, of the engineers; Pat Carlos, Ralph Recers

of the engineers; Pat Carlos, Ralph Rogers.
Major Quinn, of the engineer corps, was advised that the Meigs had been blown up by a torpedo or mine. The Government engineers had been unable to recover the mines and torpedoes from shore by means of the cables to which they had been attached, owing to the fact that the sand in the river had weighted them down and caused the cables to part. On this account a crew was ordered down on the Meigs to grapple for the mines and bring them to the surface. The crew had almost completed the work when the accident occurred.

A Generous Baker.

A Generous Baker.

Charles Kling, a pie baker in Jersey City, gave the "jackles" of the fleet at New York a feast of pies yesterday. Some time ago he went to see the cruiser New York and was so well treated on board that he determined to show his appreciation. Ascertaining the number of men on all the ships, he called in extra hands and turned out 5,000 large pies, which, by special permission, were sent to the navy yard and Tompkinsville, one for each sailor.

NEWS NOTES.

Orwood, Miss., has 22 cases of yellow ever. Earthquake shocks were felt at San-

Fifty deaths from heat were reported in New York last Saturday.

in New York last Saturday.

En route to Jerusaiem Emperor William will visit King Humbert.

France does not endorse the Czar's appeal for peace. Germany does.

Twenty-one deaths due to heat were reported in New York last Friday.

King Oscar of Sweden will send delegates to the Russian peace conference It is officially announced there were 2,300 deaths from the plague last week

at Simla.

The Japanese legation at Washington and London are to be made embassies.

Mrs. Charlotte Kountz of Pittsburg

s dead. Tuesday she poured oil in her stove to start a fire.

The steamer Superior was wrecked during a gale near Chorlevoix, Mich., last Sunday. The crew escaped.

While blasting rock at Bloomington, Ind., four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion a few days ago. Fire at Constantinople recently destroyed 200 houses. Many residences of the foreign ambassadors were burned. The English trades union congress decided to send two delegates to the meeting of the American Federation of

While asleep, Wm. Burrow, of Knox ville, Tenn., killed his wife and the committed suicide. He was a somnam

bullst.

Dr. Adams of New York, whose gold was stolen on the Roanoke en route from St. Michaels to Seattle, has become insane.

The North Carolina railroad commission has decided that the Southern Express Company shall pay the war stamp tax on all packages.

Louis Rosenbloom, an aged Chicago

Louis Rosenbloom, an aged Chicago tutor was kicked to death by one of his pupils a few days ago. The pupil would not stand a chastisement. James Nolan, a 3-year-old boy, of Warren, O., was attacked by a hen which he was fondling and the result-ing injuries have caused blindness.

While drunk Judge Johnson, of the Jackson county, Ky., court killed his wife who had left home because of his brutal treatment and then suicided.

brutal treatment and then suicided.

It is the impression at Washington that the death of King Malietoa will result in the division of the Samoan islands among the United States, England and Germany.

While walking on top of a retaining wall on a Pittsburg boulevard last Sunday, John Action, colored, fell off and broke his neck. He died on Tuesday.

SHAFTER ARRIVES FROM SANTIAGO.

PLEASED WITH MONTAUK.

Gen. Wheeler Prepares a Reception but is Out-Witted Shafter Will New Assume Command of Camp Wikoff.

The transport Mexico, with General Shafter on board, was sighted off Montauk Point Thursday morning and an hour later dropped anchor in Fort Pond bay. The City of Mexico has on board beside Gen. Shafter the members of his staff, including Lieut. Cols. E. J. McClernand, B. F. Pope and G. McC. Derby, Majs. Robert H. Noble, John Miley and S. W. Grosbeck, Capts. J. E. Gilmore and E. H. Plummer. Gen. Shafter and his staff were landed from the City of Mexico shortly before 1 o'clock, being taken off in the auxiliary gunboat Aileen, and landed at the "floating dock," some distance away from the quarantine pier. Gen. Young was at the pier at the time. The coming ashore at the float of the commander and his staff was unexpected. Gen. Wheeler had the cavalry drawn up at the quarantine pier, and the guns waiting to salute General Shafter. He was not aware that Gen. Shafter was on shore until General Shafter and his staff had been driven to the detention hospital in carriages. Gen. Wheeler was a little put out when he learned that Gen. Shafter appeared in good health when he came ashore. On the City of Mexico, beside the general and his staff, came one company of the First regular infantry. No report as to their condition has been made.

Gen. Wheeler, when informed that Gen. Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute guns fired. It was difficult to get near Gen. Shafter as ashore, ordered the salute guns fired. It was difficult to get near Gen. Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute guns fired. It was difficult to get near Gen. Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute guns fired. It was difficult to get near Gen. Shafter was ashore, ordered the general and his staff, came one company of the First regular infantry.

been made.

Gen. Wheeler, when informed that Gen. Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute guns fired. It was difficult to get near Gen. Shafter at the detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to be on American soil once more, but was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died and were still sick at Montauk. He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago they would have fared much worse.

Gen. Shafter is now, strictly speaking, by reason of rank, in command of Camp Wikoff, but he will not assume the reins of control until his term in the detention camp is finished. In an interview Gen. Shafter said:

"I enjoyed the trip north on the Mexico greatly, but more so on account of the ship being a prize. From a casual observation, I like Camp Wikoff. It seems just such a place as I should have selected. I will soon acquaint myself thoroughly with all the details of the camp.

HOLLAND'S NEW QUEEN.

Wilhelmina Is Only Eighteen Years of Age-Proclamation by the Retiring Sovereign.

mation by the Retiring Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helene Pauline Marie was enthroned Wednesday as Queen of the Netherlands, the occasion of her eighteenth birthday.

In honor of this event the entire country will jubilate until September 6, when the youthful sovereign will be formally enthroned in the new church at Amsterdam, after taking this formal oath:

formally enthroned in the new church at Amsterdam, after taking this formal oath:

"I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always maintain the constitution with all my power the independence and the territory of the empire; that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided in me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being as a good queen should do. And may God help me."

The queen regent of Holland, in a proclamation just issued upon the occasion of the end of her regency, expresses warm pleasure at seeing the whole nation "ranged joyously around the throne of the young queen," thank God that her dearest wish has been heard, and the people for their loving and faithful support of herself, invokes God's blessing upon the youthful sovereign and concludes:
"May our country become great in everything in which a small nation can be great."

LEAVE THEIR SHIPS BEHIND.

Spanish Naval Prisoners Preparing to Return to Spain at Their Government's Expense.

Spainh Naval Prisoners Preparing to Return to Spain at Their Government's Expense.

Acting Secretary Allen of the navy, has authorized the release of all the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of July 3 from Cervera's fleet. These are now at Annapolis and Seaveys island, Portsmouth harbor, the officers being at the academy and the sailors at the island. The condition of the men physically is all that could be desired.

The prisoners are to be returned to Spain at the expense of the Spanish government. That was the condition upon which our government agreed to release them without parole or other restriction. Admiral Cervera was charged by his government with the arrangements for the transportation of the prisoners. They are all to go together, officers and men, and it is presumed that Capt. Eulate has gone to New York to charter the two Spanish steamers now lying there.

THE DEADLY CAMPS.

Bullets.

While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camps between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars. The Chicago Tribune has secured the names of 1,284

camps between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars. The Chicago Tribune has secured the names of 1,284 who dled in camp, on transports or at home after contracting the dread malady at one of the camps.

There is no doubt about the 1,284 whose names have been secured. Neither is there much doubt, says the Tribune, that there are hundreds dead whose names could not be secured on account of lack of records, and the inability or unwillingness of army officers to furnish lists of the dead.

Camp Thomas, 352; Santiago, 341; San Francisco, 78; Camp Alger, 75; Camp Wikoff, 63; Jacksonville, 50; Tampa, 58; Miaml, 26; Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade and other minor camps; in private hospitals, at home, etc., 115; state camps, 36; transports and hospital ships, 90. Total, 1,284.

Of the regular army 290 are dead; Massachusetts is second with 130; Illinois third with 100, Michigan fourth with 91 and New York fifth with 85.

She Wears a Soldier's Jacket.

She Wears a Soldier's Jacket.

Six surgeons, 30 nurses and 2,000 tons of provisions for the army in Porto Rico are aboard the Seneca which sailed Wednesday for Porto Rico. Dr. Anita N. McGee, the first woman to be appointed a surgeon in the United States army, was busy yesterday selecting the nurses, all of whom are females. She also inspected the ship. Dr. McGee has the rank of second lieutenant and wears a uniform denoting that rank. It is the same as a regular officer's uniform, except that she wears a skirt instead of trousers. The skirt is made of army cloth. The jacket is like a mans' shoulder straps and all.

HORRORS AT MONTAUK.

chusetts Men Arrive From Cuba in a Fitiable Cendition-Dr. Senn Condemns Camp Wikeff-Gen. Wheeler Orders an Investigation.

Gen. Wheeler Orders an Investigation.

The deaths among the soldiers of the United States at Camp Wikoff are silent evidences that the stories in regard to starvation and neglect are true. That these volunteers should suffer when the nation has placed at the disposal of the authorities for their relief, millions of dollars has aroused the people to indignation and exacted from the president a promise that the matter will be investigated.

Another horror ship arrived at Camp Wikoff, Wednesday with the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers on board. What these men passed through in Cuba and on their way home is mutely told in the long list of deaths that occurred while the Alleghany was on the voyage.

Fourteen of them succumbed to the

The parties of them succumbed to the ravages of disease, neglect and poor food, and fully five times that number are in such critical condition that they will not survive long after reaching their native soil.

The Alleghany carried, all told, 480 men and a large number of horses. Excuse for the large death rate is made by the officials because the Alleghany carried 145 sick of the regiment; but the men say they were poorly fed, had poor accommodations and little medical attention. The sick soldiers, so far as food was concerned, had little better care than the others.

When it is stated that a majority of the sick men were sufferers from typhoid and malarial fevers the big death list on the ship can readily be understood.

Camp Wikoff at Montauk is to be instituted in the sick men were sufferer has ordered in the state of staff on General Kheri's staff, to conduct an investigation. He is given almost autocratic powers. Gen. Wheeler has ordered him to get at the bottom of all the things which have been complained of. The subjects General Ames is to investigate are:

Why is the general condition of the camp so poor? Why do the conditions that prevail exist? Who is responsible? Why troops were sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them? Why, since there was but one railroad leading into the camp boats were not used to carry men? Why needed medicines and provisions from New York city were not ordered, or, if they were ordered, why they were not distributed? Why the hospitals are crowded? The subjects of t

MUST FIRST PAY A FINE.

Burdens Imposed Upon the Red Cross Society at

Miss Barton probably will be obliged to pay the duties and fines imposed by the Spanish officials at Havana upon the cargo of the relief ship Comal if she desires to secure the admission of the supplies to Havana and their distribution.

The information that reached our Government as to the imposition of these charges came from the British Consul at Havana, who is charged

After consideration the officials here have decided that until the United States Military Commission, which is to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba, is discharged, the administration of Spanish laws by Spanish officials must be respected and so long as it appears that there is nothing unusual or unlawful in their action they must be allowed to conduct the custom houses in their own way.

Walking for a Fertune.

M. C. A. F. Bronard, a Parisian artist and journalist, who is trying to travel from Paris to the Klondike in eight months in order to obtain a reward of 25,000 francs promised by the French Geographical society, arrived in Toronto, Ont., Tuesday. The stipulation is that he must walk the entire distance except where it is necessary to take a steamer. He left Paris on March 23 and walked to Havre, whence he embarked on June 30 for New York, which he left on July 31 for Montreal. He is furnished with passports from the French government.

Still Carrying Provisions for Santiage

The transport La Grande Duchess is anchored in the upper bay at New York with 1,000 tons of provisions leaded for Santiago four months ago which have never left her hold. The transport arrived from Cuba with troops on August 17. Yesterday a board of survey, appointed by the commander of the department of the east,