DERVISH SOLDIERS ANNIHILATED.

THOUSANDS KILLED.

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

Between eight and ten thousand Dervishes were killed last Friday 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, Friday afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the Dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism.

The English losses were 46 killed 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 Friday the British cavalry, patroling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy 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 serried 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 hail 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 field.

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.

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.

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 masses gradually melted to companies and the companies to driblets beneath the leaden hail. 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 editorials 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 scenes were witnessed at Gordon's statue in Trafalgar square, London.

Early in the morning the statue was wreathed and decorated with a placard bearing the words: "At last." The police removed altogether three such placards, but the demonstrations continued.

PANDO IS UNHAPPY.

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

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 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 also asserted, sarcastically, that the United States ought to start a fund a raise a monument to the premier of Spain.

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, $24,645,974; miscellaneous, $1,517,073.

The expenditures for the month aggregated $56,200,717, an increase of $22,672,676. 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.

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.

An insurgent newspaper, printed in the Spanish language has appeared at Manila.

Gen. Shafter was released from the detention camp at Montauk last Monday.

The Plant Line of steamships has resumed its service between Havana and Tampa.

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.

The monitor Amphitrite has broken down at Mole St. Nicholas, and will have to be towed home.

Secretary Day will hand in his resignation as head of the state department on September 12.

Admiral Sampson, with other members of the Cuban peace commission, left for Havana last Monday.

The troopship Roumania arrived at Montauk from Santiago last Sunday. Seven deaths occurred en route.

Already five thousand patients have been attended to at Montauk Point hospitals. The deaths number eighty.

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 Santiago.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment may go to Cuba with the army of occupation to be commanded by Gen. Sheaf.

Gen. Shafter is now in full command of the camp at Montauk. Gen. Wheeler has resumed command of the cavalry.

Surgeon General Sternberg visited Camp Wikoff the other day and was well satisfied with the condition of things.

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.

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

The bodies of soldiers, dying at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., are ordered embalmed by the war department, awaiting the wish of relatives.

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

A Spanish flag captured at Porto Rico was presented to the President last Tuesday. It is the only flag taken during actual warfare in Porto Rico.

Cubans about Havana are in great distress. Spaniards are doing all in their power to prevent the insurgents and their families from receiving food.

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 horror.

The Rough Riders are angry at Secretary Alger because they were mustered out of service without being given an opportunity to parade in New York City.

Cornelius W. Bliss, secretary of the interior, defends secretary Alger 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.

Miss Helen Gould has notified the hospital authorities at Montauk, that she has prepared quarters for 50 sick soldiers at her place at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. That number of sick men will be sent there.

An accident to the Iowa while in dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard, flooded her engine room with 10 feet of water last Monday. The water was soon pumped out and the ship was none the worse for the mishap.

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 Leavenworth, 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.

CHEERS FOR VICTORIA.

Emperor William Calls Upon His Men to Honor 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.

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.

G. A. R. Convention at Cincinnati.

The streets of Cincinnati are this week crowded with civil war veterans. The first ceremonies of the encampment was the dedication of Camp Sherman, the tented city erected for the accommodation of the veterans at Chester Park, which occurred Monday afternoon. The encampment proper opened Thursday morning in Music hall when Gov. Bushnell made the address of welcome on behalf of the state, Mayor Tafel on behalf of the city, and M. E. Ingalls on behalf of the citizens' committee. Gen. Gobin responded on behalf of the Grand Army.

Severe Measure in the Philippines.

According to advices from Iloilo, 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 Calocoan 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.

M'KINLEY VISITS SICK SOLDIERS.

A DAY AT MONTAUK.

Greets the Men in the Hospital Ward—Gen. Shafter Too Ill to Move—President Visits a Dying Lieutenant—A Patriotic Speech.

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

The President was accompanied by Vice President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Attorney General Griggs and a few other prominent men in Washington circles.

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 detention camp and when he saw the president he attempted to rise but was dissuaded by Mr. McKinley, who said: "Stay where you are general, you are entitled to a rest."

The president then congratulated 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.

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

He next proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called. The men of the Ninth Massachusetts, the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, the Thirteenth, 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 Fifth 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 fellow-citizens 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."

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, 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. McKinley 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 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.

The President spent Sunday at the home of Vice President Hobart at Patterson, N. J.

DESERVED BETTER TREATMENT.

Laborers Who Did Good Work at Santiago Refused Transportation Home.

Four hundred packers, teamsters and laborers, mostly westerners, are in bad shape at Santiago. They did good service in getting supplies up from Baiquiri while the army was encamped before Santiago. After the surrender these men were dropped from the service, and when they tried to go back to the United States, Col. Humphrey, the quartermaster, refused to furnish them with transportation.

The cost of living at Santiago is enormous, and the men's money was soon exhausted. For days they have been drawing rations like the beggar Cubans. Gen. Wood issued relief to them Saturday, and has undertaken the task of procuring them transportation to the United States.

Col. Humphrey's action in the matter is the subject of comment. The transport City of Washington, on which he went to Montauk Point, carried besides himself, his clerk, two negro troopers and three horses. There were lots of room for the laborers.

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'

FORGED INTO EXILE.

Dreyfus May Be Released by the Confession and Suicide of His Enemy.

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. 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.

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.

SHAFTER HOME FROM CUBA.

He is Pleased With Camp Wikoff—Eludes a Reception.

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, R. 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 Alleen, 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 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 added, 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.

THE DEADLY CAMPS.

More Soldiers Have Died of Disease Than by Spanish Bullets.

While 250 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 who died 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, 332; Santiago, 241; San Francisco, 78; Camp Alger, 75; Camp Wikoff, 63; Jacksonville, 50; Tampa, 58; Miami, 36; Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade and other minor camps; in private hospitals, at home, etc., 115; state camps, 36; transports and hospital ships, 80. 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.

Charity for a United States Soldier.

Corporal Charles E. Boden of the Eighth Ohio, returned from Santiago a few weeks ago. He was seriously ill from fever at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and his mother was sent for. The poor woman left Springfield, O., to see her boy and was with him when he expired last Tuesday. The mother wanted to bring her boy to Springfield, but had no means. Strangers heard the story, and contributed enough money to send the body to the old homestead.

NEWS NOTES.

Orwood, Miss., has 22 cases of yellow fever.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Santiago last Saturday.

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

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.

Fire destroyed the Newark celluloid works at Newark, N. J., last Sunday.

King Oscar of Sweden will send delegates to the Russian peace conference.

Gen. Saussier has been appointed minister of the French war department.

It is officially announced there were 2,300 deaths from the plague last week at Simla.

The English trades union congress decided to send two delegates to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

TROLLEY CAR STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

EIGHTEEN KILLED.

Locomotive Running at a High Rate of Speed Dashes Into a Crowd of Passengers—Awful Sights at Cohoes, N. Y., After the Accident.

An appalling disaster occurred at Cohoes, N. Y., last Monday night. A trolley car of the Troy City railroad was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware & Hudson railroad at a crossing and its load of human freight was hurled into the air. Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers are dead and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The following bodies have been identified:

Archie Campeaux, of Cohoes.
James Temple, Lansingsburg.
Edward Barney, Cohoes.
Mrs. John Craven, Cohoes.
Miss Kittie Craven, Cohoes.
Joseph Sense, Cohoes.
Nellie Sweet, 15 years old, Cohoes.
Mrs. E. McElroy, Cohoes.
Mrs. John W. Sutcliffe, Cohoes.

The tracks of the street line run at a grade from the bridge to the point where the disaster took place.

The motor was struck directly in the center by the engine of the train, which was going at a high rate of speed.

The car was upon the tracks before the train loomed in sight and no power on earth could have saved it. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching, as he reached the track and opened his controller, but in vain. With a crash that was heard for blocks the engine struck into the lighter vehicle. The effect was horrible. The motor car parted in two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity, for the car was crowded to overflowing, was torn and mangled. Those in the front of the car met with the worst fate. The force of the collision was there experienced to the greatest degree, and every human being in that section of the car was killed.

The scene was horrible. Bodies had been hurled into the air and their headless and limbless trunks were found in some cases fifty feet from the crossing.

The pilot of the engine was smashed and amid its wreckage were the maimed corpses of two women.

The passengers of the train suffered no injury in addition to a violent shock. The injured were taken to the City hospital and to the Continental mill, the former not having sufficient ambulance service to care for them all.

The corpses were placed in boxes and taken to a neighboring mill shed. Many of them were unrecognizable. Headless women with gay summer dresses bathed in their own and the blood of others; limbs without trunks or any means of identifying to whom they belonged; women's and men's heads with crushed and distorted features; bodies crushed and flattened—these sights constituted a most horrible spectacle.

The train of the Delaware & Hudson road, immediately after the accident, proceeded to Troy. The engineer stated that he did not see the car until he was upon it. He tried to prevent his train from striking the car, but his efforts were fruitless. His train was going at a very high rate of speed at the time. He was some minutes late and was trying to make up lost time. He thinks that the motorman, when he saw the train was upon him, tried to get beyond the danger line. The grade and the speed of the car made it impossible for him to stop before he reached the railroad tracks. It was the front end of his car that caught the crash and he was killed outright.

MUST FIRST PAY A FINE.

Burdens Imposed Upon the Red Cross Society at Havana.

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 with the care of the United States interests.

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.

LEAVE THEIR SHIPS BEHIND.

Spanish 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.

Poor Opinion of American Soldiers.

A Spanish spy has just made the following statement concerning American soldiers.

"I was at Mobile," he said, "and in Florida. I saw the embarkation. I studied the military tactics of the Americans. I saw the army got together without order. There was no system. The generals were without authority; the soldiers were not soldiers; they did not know how to obey. I walked among them. I watched them as they worked. I sent from here the information that my government desired. I told them of the incompetency of American soldiers. The army of the United States is ineffective, almost worthless. The American navy is powerful and grand. Its officers are competent, its ships perfect, and its sailors excellent, but not so with the land troops. The troops in Cuba alone could have vanquished the entire American army."

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

ALGER INVESTIGATING.

Wants to Know Why an Eighth Ohio Soldier Was Refused Hospital Attention.

Secretary Alger sent the following order to Montauk Point a few days ago:

"The Commanding General, Montauk, N. Y.:

"The New York World of about 28th ultimo published a statement of the death of Private Hugh Parrett of the Eighth regulars, in which it is charged that when he begged of Dr. —— to take him to the hospital the doctor notified him that the hospital was for sick men, and it is reported that Parrett died that night. This account is sent me by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who says there is great indignation in his community over the case, and if it is as reported, there should be.

"I wish an inquiry immediately instituted to find out about this matter and report made to me. I understand one Sergt. Rich of same company or regiment, is under arrest for having complained of this matter. I have heard much of the neglect of the men, much of which no doubt is fictitious, but if there is any foundation for this statement, or if there are any men ill in the regulars in their tents that are not provided for, I wish to know the reason why and at once, also the names of the officers in command of the regiment and company in each case.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

HORRORS AT MONTAUK.

Massachusetts Men Arrive From Cuba in a Pitiable Condition—Fourteen Deaths.

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 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, 460 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.

PRIZE MONEY FOR ADMIRALS.

A Million Dollars to be Distributed Among the American Sailors for Sinking Spain's Ships.

At least $1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain.

More than one-half of this sum will be paid in accordance with that section of law providing for the payment of a bounty for persons on board vessels of war sunk in action.

It is estimated that the aggregate amount due the Asiatic fleet as a result of the destruction of the Spanish force amounts to $187,500, which congress will be asked to appropriate during the coming session. One-twentieth of this sum belongs to Rear Admiral Dewey, as commander-in-chief, and he will, therefore, be $9,375 richer than he was before the war.

Rear Admiral Sampson has realized a snug little fortune as a result of the war. As commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet he will get one-twentieth of every prize taken in North Atlantic waters and one-twentieth of the head money allowed for the vessels destroyed off Santiago and in Cuban ports. It is estimated that he will finally receive $40,000 as his share of prize money.

BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO.

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; Sergeant John Newman, 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.

VICTORIA'S INFLUENCE.

The Peace Document Issued by the Czar Said to Have Been Prompted by the Queen.

To some observers the czar's call for disarmament appears a curious example 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 Marie 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 proclaiming 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 czar's universal peace proposal, the Westminster Gazette expresses the hope that the emperor will find allies and supporters, as his aim is practical.

Severe Storm at Savannah.

While there was no loss of life from Wednesday night's storm which swept 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.