

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Lighthouses in Southern Philippines have been re-established.

The transport St. Paul has arrived in Manila from San Francisco with all well on board.

Foreign vessels will be allowed to enter the ports of Hawaii as usual, pending revision of the United States laws.

Schley and Gordon, commissioners to settle the conditions for the Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico, have sailed for San Juan.

Being out of work and without means to support his family, a Chicago drug clerk turned highwayman, and in attempting to rob a saloon was forced to shoot the proprietor.

Several vessels of the "Mosquito" fleet are useless. The board of survey has found upon examination that their machinery and boilers are badly worn, and will make a report condemning them.

The annual session of the National Irrigation Congress opened at Cheyenne Thursday. Ex-Senator Carr, the president, delivered the annual address, urging the necessity for extending irrigation facilities.

Eight lives were lost and considerable damage wrought by the Georgia storm, which was more serious than first reported. Lieutenant Morgan and a crew of six were drowned by the upsetting of a yawl off Tybee island. The mate of an Italian ship lost his life.

The American ship Baring Brothers, from New York, has been burned in the harbor of Kobe. About 3,000 tons of matting was also destroyed. It is estimated that the fire was of incendiary origin. When the vessel arrived at Kobe from Yokohama six of the crew were in irons. Four were afterward liberated.

Orders have been received in Annapolis from the president directing Cervera to make arrangements to proceed with his officers and men back to Spain immediately, in accordance with instructions issued by the Spanish ministers of marine. The officers were very enthusiastic when they received the news.

A passenger train on the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, was wrecked at Ingalls, near Saratoga. The wreck was doubtless due to the dastardly work of tramps, who threw open the switch at which the train was wrecked. The dead are: Engineer B. G. Dowd, of Oswego; Fireman William Hall, of Norwich; Brakeman A. L. Osborne, of Walton. Eight were injured.

Cuban troops threatened to enter the town of Guanantamo, but were prevented by Colonel Ray.

Recent developments in the celebrated Dreyfus case in France, it is said, may occasion a retrial which would liberate Dreyfus and Emile Zola.

Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria has attained her majority, and became queen of the Netherlands. Solemn thanksgiving services were held in churches throughout the country.

Unknown incendiaries set fire to a Chicago house. Their intention was to kill a woman and child who were within, but the intended victims were rescued by a man who observed their peril barely in time.

The hospital ship Olivette, while anchored near the quarantine station at Fernandina, Fla., in some unaccountable manner suddenly filled and went down, giving those on board barely time to escape with their lives.

Strikers are determined to prevent by force, if need be, the operation of the coal mines at Para, Ill. Six thousand union men from other sections are about to join the ranks of the strikers, and aid in enforcing their demands.

William Ferris, a wealthy resident of Mount Vernon, Ill., died, aged 95 years. He served on board an American privateer in the war of 1812, and subsequently was a member of the expedition that cleared the Gulf of Mexico of pirates.

The convention assembled at Managua to form a constitution for a federation to consist of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua has agreed upon 42 of the 149 articles. It has been agreed that the name of the confederacy shall be "The United States of Central America."

General Garcia is now without a command. The Shafter incident led to his removal at the hands of General Gomez. His successor has been named in the person of Rodriguez, who will command the Cuban army in Santiago. Garcia's sending of his famous letter to Shafter was a grave breach of discipline.

Minor News Items. The United States government has placed an order in England for 10,000,000 cartridges.

Regulations have been issued concerning military taxes to be collected in the Philippines.

Sir William Augustus Fraser, bart., the author and one of the queen's body-guard for Scotland, is dead.

The existence department will have plenty of supplies ready to forward to Cuba in case it is found necessary.

LATER NEWS.

It has been decided to abandon Camp Wikoff within the next three weeks.

James Wilson, "King of Tramps," has been commended for his bravery at Santiago.

Fifty deaths and over one hundred prostrations is the result of one hot day in New York.

John Hills, a well-to-do New York ice dealer, his wife and his sister-in-law, Mary Conlin, have been poisoned by whisky sent through the mail.

Private letters from our consuls abroad indicate that the Philippines must be retained if the United States desires to maintain its position in the world of nations.

The Iowa met with an accident in the Brooklyn navy-yard dock. The engine rooms are said to have been partly flooded during the process of floating the big battle-ship.

The French minister of war, M. Cavaignac, has resigned. The resignation is due to a disagreement with his colleagues, who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case. Thus a revision of the case seems assured.

Oriental advices say that the recent assaulting of an American missionary in the Sorachi district, Japan, is causing considerable excitement, especially since the new treaties will spread foreign residents all through the interior.

According to native Japanese papers, received in Seattle on the Kinshu Maru, Marquis Ito's visit to China is liable to result in his changing residence. It is said that he has been offered a princely salary to become general adviser to the emperor.

More soldiers are soon to leave for Honolulu. General Miller says three regiments will sail from San Francisco within a month. The First Tennessee, Fifty-first Iowa and Twentieth Kansas are the lucky men. The 6th and 7th California and California heavy artillery are to be mustered out.

Spanish soldiers have demanded their pay, and they object to leaving Cuba without it. Posters exhorting the troops to refuse to leave Havana unless the money is first forthcoming, were circulated in Havana. The prevailing sentiment is one of animosity toward Madrid.

A Madrid dispatch says: General Jadames, ad interim governor of the Philippines, replying to the government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the archipelago, reports that to resume establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a fleet and endless quantities of material.

At least \$1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain. Rear Admiral Sampson of the North Atlantic squadron will receive \$40,000, Dewey and his men are to receive \$187,500 head money. Appropriations for the purpose will likely be made at the next session of congress.

General Shafter says the surrender of Santiago was a great surprise to him.

Retribution is not quite complete. The Cuban commissioners will make an attempt while in Havana to ferret out the persons who destroyed the Maine.

Orders have been issued by the war department that all the regular army regiments now at Montauk, which were started previously east of the Mississippi river, shall return to the same stations.

A semi-official note from Berlin says that peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be at once reduced to one or two ships.

A report is current in London that Great Britain and Germany have signed a treaty of alliance for Germany's recognition of Germany's claim to Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

Reliable information has been obtained by the Associated Press to the effect that Russia intends to convene the international peace conference at St. Petersburg one month after the adjournment of the Spanish-American peace conference at Paris.

The monthly statement of the public debt, shows that August 31, the public debt less cash in the treasury, was \$1,012,470,717, which is a decrease for the month of \$34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand, due to the receipts from the war loan.

The Chicago Tribune prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of diseases in camp during the war with Spain. While 850 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camp between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars.

A Madrid dispatch says: All Catalonia protests against the continuance of the special war taxes, and insists upon their immediate repeal, threatening to close all the factories if the demands are not complied with. The lower classes are deeply and perhaps dangerously impressed by the ghastly appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago de Cuba.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the town council of the town of Dunfries, Scotland, the sum of £10,000, to build a public library.

The attorney-general of Ohio has decided to bring an action against the American Steel and Wire Company, under the anti-trust law.

The reported death of Mrs. Terriss, widow of the actor who was murdered by Richard Arthur, Prince December 1 last, proved to have been an error. Mrs. Terriss is seriously ill in London.

TAKING OF OMDURMAN

Kitchener Defeated Khalifa After a Bloody Battle.

GALLANT CHARGE OF BRITISH

Massed Tribes Were Unable to Withstand the Withering Fire of Modern Ordnance.

Omdurman, Opposite Khartoum on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 6.—The sirdar, General Herbert Kitchener, with the khaliifa's black standard captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism. Roughly, our losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed and wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agalza, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn today, the cavalry patrolling 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 over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old-time ardor. Our infantry formed up outside the camp.

At 7:30 A. M. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen. Their attack 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 15 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 Sudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewn the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overestimated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within 100 yards of our fighting line.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman.

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

General Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Sudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in 10 minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home. The flower of the khaliifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering cross-fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdis strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained cross-fire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to dribelets beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow drift dotted spot.

At 11:15 the sirdar ordered an advance and our whole force, in line, drove the scattered remnants into the desert to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel 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 backed through the mass, rallied and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieutenant Grenfell, nephew of General Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed, four other officers were wounded, 21 men were killed and 30 wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held a gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

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 spurring death. Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Colonel Rhodes, the correspondent of the London Times, and a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

Four Young Women Drowned. Erie, Pa., Sept. 6.—By an accidental jilbing of the sail of the pleasure yacht Camenca, on Presque Isle bay this morning four young women were swept off into the water and drowned before assistance could be rendered them. Their names are Mary, Della and Ella Paradine and Jessie Moore.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—The government has decided to pay the next coupon of the Cuban debt, pending the settlement with the United States.

PRESIDENT AT WIKOFF.

Cheered the Sick Heroes of the Santiago Campaign.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 6.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp today, bared-headed most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters, and issued an order directing the regiments to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

With the president were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney-General Griggs, Senator Red-Field Proctor, Brigadier-General Egan, commissary of the army; General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Colonel Henry Hecker, and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Colonel Hecker.

General Wheeler, his staff, and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the president at the station, except General Shafter, who is still in bed, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm last night. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the president took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, was among a group of horsemen nearby. Mr. McKinley saw him and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted and unsaddled with a gallant for 15 seconds, so that ungloried he might shake hands.

The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third cavalry regiment, and the mounted band of the Sixth cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill, and the president looked out on the wide, undulating camp, water bounding each side and whitened on the levels and hilltops by the tents of 18,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform, sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but President McKinley said: "Stay where you are, general; you are entitled to rest."

The president congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago victory, and after a few minutes' rest, proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on the transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. The president took off his straw hat then, and scarcely more than put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp.

Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents, and she showed the president through her division.

General Wheeler announced in each ward: "Boys, the president has come to see you;" or, "Soldiers, the president of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept unconsciously, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he raised an instant, and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

In the second ward the president entered, Sergeant John A. Alexander, company D, First Illinois, who has a fever, was rather startled to hear General Wheeler announce the president.

The regimental staff raised upon his cot. Mr. McKinley, attracted by the movement, took Alexander's hands and said: "I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you; I think I shall get well."

"Do you wish for anything?" asked General Wheeler.

"No, I have everything good for me, I guess," Alexander replied wearily, "but I wish I were home."

"I hope that you may soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many such bits of talk with the men, and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slow-going through ward after ward.

Amushed by Indians. Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 6.—The schooner J. M. Coleman, which arrived on the Sound today from St. Michaels, British news that two prospectors were ambushed while drifting down the Yukon in a boat. Indians fired on the boat, killing one and wounding the other. The wounded man escaped, and reached a police camp. Police started, and found the Indians enjoying the prospectors' supplies. They were brought to Dawson, where one of the Indians made a confession.

Mr. Frank, who came on the Coleman, says when he left Dawson there was a stampede to Dewey and Sampson creeks, from which fine reports came. Both are in American territory.

Trouble in Ladrones. Madrid, Aug. 30.—Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrones islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrones is extremely critical.

Blown Up by a Torpedo. New Orleans, La., Sept. 6.—The government steamboat John I. Meigs was today destroyed by an explosion at St. Philip. She had aboard Lieutenant Jervey and a party engaged in removing the torpedoes laid in the Mississippi river during the beginning of the war. Lieutenant Jervey had a narrow escape. The killed are: Charles Starr, commander of the boat; Sergeant John Newman, of the engineers; Fat Carlos, a sailor; and three wounded are: Fritz Koch and D. B. Reddy.

NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED

General Wheeler Describes Army's Condition.

HE BLAMES THE NEWSPAPERS

Says the Soldiers at Camp Wikoff Are Contented and Well Treated.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Major-General Joseph Wheeler gave the following to the press today: "Headquarters United States Forces, Camp Wikoff, Long Island, Sept. 6.—The following is a sample of the letters which are constantly received regarding the soldiers in the camp:

"In regard to my stepson, we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privation and suffering inflicted upon the privates. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted upon our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and the administration. It is, indeed, a great pity that the glory of our triumphs should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill treatment and starvation of our brave

soldiers, while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country can afford."

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier, and so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers who have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign."

"A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, whom they say the papers tell them are suffering, and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be produced by money, and, if sick in the hospital, they are given every possible care."

"Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded it that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation, which usually accompanies an army, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs and to be subjected, without any shelter, to the sun and rains by day and the heavy haze that the Spanish had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works."

"They were more than glad to incur these hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but, on the contrary, they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no one with any experience in such matters it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection; and they will testify that under the circumstances, the conditions were much more perfect than any one would have reason to expect, and that the president and secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched these expeditions deserve high commendation."

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful. I have noticed and doctors to care for them, and in all my tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining the hearts of these brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the humane hospitality which has been extended to them."



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN. Bank Clearings Largest Ever Known for August.

New York, Sept. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years were those of August. No other month since the monthly reports were commenced by Dun's review, exclusively, has shown defaulted liabilities as small, within \$1,000,000, and the ratio of such defaults to solvent business, represented by exchanges through all clearing-houses, only \$108.70 in \$100,000, is smaller by 26.5 per cent than in any previous month. The clearings have been the largest ever known in August, and 23.0 per cent larger than in 1897.

The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year, demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have not come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices of all commodities, so that it takes a much larger volume of business in tons or bushels to make up transactions amounting to a million more than in 1897. It is, therefore, strictly true that business is larger than in the very best of all past years, and yet there is every prospect of much further increase.

There is no room to doubt that the wheat crop, even though it may fall a shade below some estimates, will prove the largest ever harvested, and although Beersholm estimates Europe's crop at 235,000,000 bushels more than the last year, that would be only about an average yield, while other evidence is less favorable. Foreign buying has been strong. Atlantic exports for the week having been 3,326,878 bushels, against 5,534,757 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 468,881 bushels, against 258,651 bushels last year. But receipts at the West are increasing, and the price has dropped 5 cents for spot, though the September option is 7-8c lower for the week.

The improvement in the iron industry has not only continued, but becomes more impressive because enormous business sales have satisfied the needs of great consumers for months to come, the demand for products is so great that both materials and products gradually advance in price. Bessemer pig has risen to \$10.55 in Pittsburgh; local coke at Chicago, and anthracite foundry at the East, are strong, and also bars and plates advanced a share, with most structural and plate mills filled with orders for months to come, and 25,000 tons of rails sold at Chicago for delivery next week. The advance in tin plates, in spite of production far greater than was thought possible not long ago, is evidence that the consumption of steel in that branch will be heavy. The wire-nail works also report a better demand, and the output of Connellsville coke has started up, gaining 10,000 tons for the week.

The woolen mills have rather better orders this week, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the West much above Eastern markets, and by those markets above 1c higher than the mills are bidding.

Failures for the week have been 171 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 25 last year.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Many Injured at Bloomington, Ind.

Indianapolis, Sept. 5.—A special to the Sentinel from Bloomington, Ind., says: A horrible accident occurred at Stintville this afternoon, in which four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion, and many others were seriously injured. The men were blasting rock for a new pipe when the explosion occurred, instantly killing the following:

John Williams, John Grubb, Buck Wampler, Edward Watts. The fatally injured are: Ben Fyffe, Milton Hike and Willis Lifford. The injured were brought to Stintville, and the coroner was summoned from Bloomington. The men killed and injured were well-known citizens of this county. All had families and some had grown children. They ranged in age from 40 to 50 years. Hike lost an arm and leg, and is dying tonight.

London Railway Disaster. London, Sept. 6.—A terrible accident has taken place at Wellingborough railway station, on the London & Northwestern road, near Manchester. Two boys pushed a loaded luggage van on the track just as the express train was approaching at a speed of 60 miles an hour. The train was derailed and fearful scenes ensued. The railway carriages caught fire, the engineer, the fireman and two passengers were killed, and many others were seriously injured.

Million Feet Lost. San Francisco, Sept. 5.—What was left of the big raft, which was started down the coast for the Bibb Lumber Company, and which broke in two off Point Reyes a few days ago, was towed into port this morning. Almost 1,000,000 feet of lumber was lost, but the section saved will cover the loss and expenses.

Yellow Fever Spreads. Washington, Sept. 5.—The marine hospital service was officially advised today of 10 new cases of yellow fever which have been discovered at Orwood, Miss.

Fever at Minton Station. Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5.—The board of health has received a telegram from Inspector Grant, stating that yellow fever has appeared at Minton Station. No report of the number of cases.

BIG PACK EXPECTED

Fall Fishing Season Soon to Open.

GOOD PRICES ARE PROMISED

Nearly All the Lower Columbia Canneries Will Operate—Packer Offering Two Cents.

Astoria, Sept. 3.—From present indications, the fall fishing season this year will be the most important in the history of the salmon industry. Nearly all the canneries on the lower Columbia will operate, and it is probable a large pack will be put up. The packers are offering 2 cents per pound for fish, but the price will, no doubt, be raised before the season is over. The shortage in the spring pack is nearly 100,000 cases, and all the canneries are overworked. To make up this deficiency a large quantity of fall fish will be packed.

The canners will have lively competition in the fall fishing industry. An agent of a big Portland cold-storage concern has been in the city for some days past, and has notified the fishermen that he will pay 5 cents a pound for silverides and steelheads delivered in Portland. His company supplies the Eastern markets, where the supply of salmon is never equal to the demand, and the price is correspondingly high. Doubtless the cold-storage people will be able to get all the fish they can handle, as the price offered by them is much higher than that offered by the packers. This will probably result in a decrease of the supply for canneries.

During the spring season the boats belonging to the canneries sold the best one-quarter of their catches to the cold-storage companies, and it is more than likely that this action will be repeated during the fall season. The packers who operate traps will not be as seriously handicapped as those who depend entirely upon the gillnet fishermen.

The packers cannot possibly pay 4 1/2 cents for fall salmon, if, as they claim, that price cannot will be paid for spring fish, so the cold-storage people will get the bulk of the season's catch, if they offer hold good.

Every indication points to a good run of salmon, which are large and of excellent quality. Many fishermen, trappers and seiners, are ready to begin fishing September 10.

Shipments of spring salmon to Eastern and European markets continue, mostly on sales made early in the year. Most of the salmon goes by rail, although the San Francisco steamer take large quantities south.

As a result of the short pack, the price of Columbia river salmon has been on the rise, and falls are now quoted at \$1.15. It is expected the price will reach still higher figures.

Yesterday the Union Fishermen's Co-operative Packing Company shipped a carload of salmon to Pittsburg.

NO TIME FOR INQUIRY.

Sternberg Opposed to an Investigation at the Present Time.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Surgeon-General Sternberg today sent the following letter to a New York medical publication which had made inquiries of him concerning the conduct of the war with reference to the medical department, and especially about the subject of having an immediate investigation of his bureau. He says:

"I am ready at any moment for a complete investigation with reference to my administration of the affairs of the medical department, but the war department is not disposed to make such an investigation as the result of sensational newspaper articles. There is at present an evident craze to criticize, without regard to truth or justice. I have no doubt there will be a congressional investigation into the conduct of the war, but I do not feel at liberty to present to insist upon an investigation for my own vindication, because it is contrary to the general interests of the service. It would be wrong for me to give up all the important official work which at present almost overwhelms me, for the purpose of devoting myself to a presentation of the facts relating to my administration. It would make it necessary to take clerks away from their daily tasks in order to look up the documentary evidence on file in my office, and in the meantime important matters would necessarily be neglected and the sick in all parts of the country would suffer. It would make it necessary to call upon the medical officers, who are now urgently needed for the care of the sick in our various camps and hospitals, to come to Washington as witnesses, and all this to satisfy the clamor of irresponsible newspaper reporters. There has been no official campaign with reference to my administration of the medical department."

"With regard to Montauk point, I intend to send at once