

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 annual session of the National Irrigation Congress opened at Cheyenne Thursday.

Eight lives were lost and considerable damage wrought by the Georgia storm, which was more serious than first reported.

The American ship Baring Brothers, from New York, has been burned in the harbor of Kobe.

Orders have been received in Annapolis from the president directing Corvera to make arrangements to proceed with his officers and men back to Spain immediately.

A passenger train on the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, was wrecked at Ingalls, near Saratoga.

Unknown incendiaries set fire to a Chicago house.

The hospital ship Olivette, while anchored near the quarantine station at Fernandina, Fla., in some unaccountable manner suddenly filled and went down.

Strikers are determined to prevent by force, if need be, the operation of the coal mines at Para, Ill.

William Ferris, a wealthy resident of Mount Vernon, Ill., died, aged 95 years.

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.

General Garcia is now without a command.

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.

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

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 French minister of war, M. Cavaignac, has resigned.

Oriental advices say that the recent assaulting of an American missionary in the Sorachi district, Japan, is causing considerable excitement.

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.

More soldiers are soon to leave for Honolulu.

Eight lives were lost and considerable damage wrought by the Georgia storm.

Spanish soldiers have demanded their pay, and they object to leaving Cuba without it.

A Madrid dispatch says: General Jademades, ad interim governor of the Philippines, replying to the governor's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the archipelago.

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

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 the United States and Spain, and 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.

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.

A Madrid dispatch says: All Catalonia protests against the continuance of the special war taxes, and insists upon their immediate repeal.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the town council of the town of Dunfermlie, 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 khalfia's black standard captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

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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.

With the president were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney-General Griggs, Senator Red-Field Proctor, Brigadier-General Egan, commander 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 happily dismounted and unseated 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 hillsides 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.

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.

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 procured 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 humanity which has been extended to them."



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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 per bushel, 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, and 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 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. 5.—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