

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Collected From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The last detachment of Spanish troops have sailed from Porto Rico and evacuation is complete.

The Utah troop of cavalry, which has been doing guard duty in the Yosemite, has been ordered to the Presidio.

Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., was married privately in London to Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago.

News has been received in Washington of the launching at Havre of the cruiser Rio de la Plata, which is to be presented to Spain by the Spanish residents of Argentina.

The joint traffic association has received a death-blow by the United States supreme court, which has just decided that its existence is unlawful, and the anti-trust law is being violated.

A Madrid dispatch to the New York World says that leading men at Madrid concede that America will not assume the Cuban debt, that the Philippines will probably be lost and that the American commissioners' demands in all matters will be acceded to.

Secretary Long has taken the initiative steps to make San Juan de Porto Rico the first naval station in the West Indian waters. Congress will be asked to appropriate money enough to make it one of the best equipped naval stations the United States has.

Serious trouble is brewing among the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians. For 50 years, since the Medicine Lodge treaty, the government has fed these Indians, but that treaty expired July 1. They have commenced killing cattle belonging to Texas cattlemen, and a crisis is near.

The California superior court has decided that Mrs. Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and sister, of Dover, Del., is not a fugitive from justice of Delaware. Mrs. Botkin has been remanded in custody of the chief of police of San Francisco, and the date of her trial will be set later.

The president has approved the recommendation of General Wade, at Havana, that the Spaniards be allowed until December 1 to evacuate Cuba; meantime, however, United States troops now in Cuba and others to be dispatched will take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards vacate it, probably leaving Havana last.

The lockout in the window glass trade at Pittsburg is ended.

Yellow fever has been completely stamped out at Guantanamo.

Charles Kugardt was hanged at Houston, Tex., for the murder of his sister.

Fully 10,000 people participated in a reception to General Shafter at Lima, O.

The independent battalion of Washington volunteers has been mustered out.

Ex-Governor Charles Sheldon, of South Dakota, died at Deadwood of rheumatism.

Superintendent Lukens, of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company has been released from custody on bonds.

The wireworkers' strike at Cleveland, O., has failed, and a general resumption of work will soon follow.

Battery B, Oregon volunteers, has been mustered out of service, and its members returned to private life without having the much-sought-for chance to battle for their country.

Agonillo, envoy of the Philippines, has reached Paris. In reply to a Spanish statement, the American peace commissioners have declared that the United States refuses to assume sovereignty over Cuba.

A Havana dispatch says: An agreement between the two commissions as to the date of evacuation again seems probable. The American ultimatum fixes upon January 1, and this date will be finally accepted by the Spaniards.

Lieutenant Peary's vessel is caught in the ice, and there is little prospect that it will get out this year. The present position of the steamer is much farther north than whalers usually go. The vessel will return safely next spring after the ice thaws.

A sensational story comes from Havana to the effect that Captain-General Blanco together with other prominent Spaniards, had formed a plot to set up a republic in Cuba, and eventually turn the island back to Spain. Their plans were upset by the signing of the peace protocol.

Rev. Chas. Heath, colored, is dead at his home in New York city, aged 101 years. The first notable event in his life was in 1799, when his mother carried him to the funeral of George Washington, so that he could always say that he had attended the burial of the first president of his country.

Minor News Items.  
The Virginia grand camp of Confederate veterans adopted a resolution to the effect that there could be no successor to Miss Winnie Davis as the "Daughter of the Confederacy," the title having expired with her death.

John D. Rockefeller will furnish funds to purchase the ground and to build a large social settlement house in the Italian district of Cleveland, O. It will be called the Alta house in honor of Mr. Rockefeller's daughter.

LATER NEWS.

A cabinet crisis is again reported to be imminent in Spain.

The Cook county circuit court has decided that the Chicago wheel-tax law is illegal.

The Mississippi basin was visited by a storm, and considerable property loss has resulted.

The postmaster at Sweet Home, Or., has been arrested for embezzlement. He made no returns to the government.

The British steamer Moana, which sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco, had on board 2,000,000 sovereigns in gold.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by Palestine authorities to insure the safety of Emperor William during his tour of the Holy Land.

The Philippine insurgents have peacefully withdrawn to the distance desired by the Americans, except in Calocan, the northern suburb of Manila.

Pardo Lucero, whose age, as shown by the records of the missions of Los Angeles and Soledad, was 125 years, died at the county hospital at Salinas, Cal.

A Kobe dispatch says the Japanese steamship Milagala sank after being in collision with the Japanese cruiser Kingsamaru. Sixty Japanese were drowned.

A serious Indian outbreak has occurred at Midas, Nye county, Nev., and the settlers have asked for arms and ammunition. Governor Sadler has forwarded 75 rifles and a supply of ammunition.

Further information, received from Forest, Miss., says that 14 is the number of negroes killed in the Harpersville race riot. The negroes who fled to the swamps have all made good their escape, and the race conflict is now at an end.

Spain wants the battleships Oregon and Iowa recalled, and protests against the United States sending the warships to Manila. She claims such action is in violation of the terms of the protocol, and that the status quo must be maintained until peace is concluded.

Cotton buyers of Dallas, Tex., on foreign orders say that owing to the threatened war between England and France they have received cables saying: "All shipments from this date until otherwise instructed must be made subject to war risks."

Chanoine, the French minister of war, has resigned.

The total registration of voters in New York was 556,859, as against 576,192 in 1897.

Fire broke out at pier No. 39, East river, Brooklyn, and did damage to the amount of \$500,000.

A great improvement is reported in the health of the Spanish troops at Havana during the past ten days.

A movement to restrict the town of Pullman, Ill., to its charter limitations has been approved by the supreme court of that state.

Another demonstration has been made in Havana by city officials who have not received their salaries for many months past.

The steamer Reina de Los Angeles has returned to Santiago after carrying the Garcia and Cespedes factions to Santa Cruz del Sur to attend the Cuban assembly.

American exports are increasing more rapidly than those of any other country. In 1870 we had 7 1/2 per cent of the world's commerce; now we have 13 per cent.

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson has arrived home again. He believes the sunken Spanish warship Vizcaya can be saved, but it would cost \$1,000,000 to raise her.

Emperor William has designated a large fountain which he proposes to erect in Constantinople as a gift to commemorate his visit and that of Empress Victoria to the sultan's capital.

The steamship Victoria brings news to Tacoma that two more battles have been fought in Formosa between Japanese troops and the native savages, who seem bent on exterminating all the Japanese on the island.

Aguinado is desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of appearing before the peace commissioners, says a Manila dispatch, but he is prevented from so doing by the jealousies existing between the insurgent leaders.

The principal fact brought out by the newest British blue book is that no offer to negotiate on the matter of possession of Fashoda was ever made. The French papers now seem hopeful of a peaceful solution of the dispute.

The canal route survey has been completed and there is an exodus of civil engineers from Nicaragua. Louis Wickman, who has just arrived at New York from Greytown, thinks Zelaya's opinion as to the time of the expiration of the Maritime Canal Company's concession is faulty.

Time to the Yukon will be shortened as the result of the discovery of a new channel for vessels. Steamers of moderate draught may enter the mouth of the river and ascend four or five hundred miles before trans-shipping. Expansion of territory under the new survey is important.

Graham A. Young, of the army engineers corps, who died at Willett's Point, was heir to over \$1,000,000.

Thomas Greenwald, a private in battery I, Seventh United States artillery, was shot dead while trying to desert from Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Candian senate is the most patriarchal of contemporary upper houses, one-third of its members being in the seventies, five in the eighties and one 94.

BRISSON MINISTRY RESIGNS

Affairs in France Reach a Critical Stage.

CHANOINE FIRST TO GIVE UP

Failure to Avenge the Insults to the Army Led to the Downfall of the Government.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Minister of War Chanoine resigned his portfolio, followed later by the resignation of the entire Brisson ministry.

Strong bodies of police were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palace Bourbon and the Place de la Concorde this morning to prevent the projected demonstration at the opening of the chamber of deputies.

There was considerable disorder about the approaches of the Palace Bourbon. Members of the League of Patriots, who were crossing Palace de la Concorde, shouted "Vive l'arme," and republican guards were obliged to clear a passage. A conflict with the police ensued, in which a number of anti-Semites attacked and injured the commissary of police, with loaded canes. The ringleader, M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semitic League, was arrested. When M. Drumont, the anti-Semitic leader arrived, there were further disturbances, with cries of "Down with the Jews!" and cheering for France.

The session of the chamber of deputies had no sooner opened that M. Deroulede made a violent attack upon the minister of war, General Chanoine, whereupon the latter arose and explained the conditions under which he accepted the portfolio. In so doing he declared he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, referring to the question of reopening the Dreyfus case, a remark which was greeted with cheers and protests. When Chanoine was able to resume speaking, he asserted he was guardian of the honor of the army, and concluded with saying angrily: "I place in your hands the trust I received, and I tender my resignation in this tribune."

After Chanoine's resignation, Premier Brisson stated that the government was fully determined to uphold civil power against the military. The house suspended business that the premier might notify President Faure of Chanoine's resignation. During the suspension committees of the various parties agreed to support the order of the day and postpone interpellations until Friday. The senate, after a brief session, adjourned.

After the chamber of deputies had resumed at 5 o'clock, M. Brisson announced that the irregular resignation of General Chanoine had been accepted, and that his successor ad interim was appointed this evening. The premier then proposed that the chamber adjourn until Friday next, and concluded his remarks with reaffirming the supremacy of the civil power.

After attempts on the part of the various deputies to discuss the alleged military plots, the insults to the army, etc., their remarks being punctuated with interruptions and cheers, M. Ribot, in behalf of his friends, including M. Meline, approved M. Brisson's statement and added:

"We have every confidence in the army, and do not wish to see it attacked. All republicans are united on this subject."

M. DeMabry then proposed a resolution calling upon the government to end the campaign of insult against the army, but Brisson refused to accept it. M. Cavaignac, the ex-minister of war, then rushed to the tribune and demanded an immediate discussion of the resolution. He was greeted with hostile shouts, including "Sabre!" ("Forsery!" "Razor!" which caused a great uproar. The shouting of the word "razor" was an allusion to the suicide of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, who is said to have cut his throat in his cell at the fortress of Montevalerien after confessing to having forged one of the Dreyfus documents, though it has since been claimed the razor with which the deed was committed was not found in the cell of deceased.

M. Brisson then accepted the order of the day, proposed by M. Ribot, affirming the supremacy of the civil over the military power. Several of the deputies attempted to speak, but their voices were drowned in the uproar which followed in the chamber. The order of the day was adopted by a vote of 259 ayes to 2 noes. An amendment proposed by M. Berge, censuring the government, "for not causing the honor of the army to be respected," was lost by 274 to 261 votes. M. DeMabry then again proposed his resolution calling upon the government to end the "campaign of insult against the army." The president refused to accept the motion, however, and a vote was taken on it, amid so much confusion that scrutiny was demanded. Later, this showed that the government was defeated by a vote of 296 to 243.

After the result of the scrutiny had been announced, M. Beteau moved a vote of confidence in M. Brisson, which was rejected, 286 to 254. When this vote was declared, the ministers left the chamber.

Floating Dock Will Be Ours.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Naval officers who have visited Havana harbor recently have reported that the fine new steel floating drydock, which was purchased by the Spanish government in England and towed to Havana just prior to the outbreak of the war, cannot be moved, owing to neglect on the part of Spanish officers, also to their inability to properly manage the dock. The structure is large enough to take in any of our battle-ships.

SOUTHERN RACE WAR.

Eleven Negroes and One White Man Dead at Forest.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 26.—The Pleyaune's Forest, Miss., special says: Eleven dead negroes and one dead white man, and one negro and three white men seriously wounded, is the result at this writing of the bloody war being waged between the white and black races in the Harpersville neighborhood of this (Scott) county. Several of the rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest today, but the others escaped into the swamp. Large crowd of white men are in close pursuit, however, and more names are hourly expected to be added to the death list.

It is impossible to obtain a full list of the killed, for the reason that some of the negroes were shot down in the woods and were hurriedly buried by the whites where they fell.

Governor McLaurin went to Harpersville last night and appealed to the whites not to molest the prisoners in the custody of the sheriff. He finally persuaded the crowd to permit the sheriff to take the prisoners to jail. Sheriff Stevenson had placed additional guards at the Forest jail to prevent the lynching of the rioters now in custody. The negroes who are under arrest have made full confession.

WHAT THE WAR COST.

Uncle Sam's Expenses Something Over a Million Dollars Per Day.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Uncle Sam's expenses for the Spanish war sink into insignificance when compared with the cost of the conflict between the states. Thus far the war with Spain has cost \$167,529,941, or a fraction over \$1,000,000 per day since the beginning of hostilities—April 21—against the enormous sum of \$3,065,413,156 during the civil war, or an average of \$1,685,156 per day.

The largest amount paid out in a single day during the war with Spain was \$4,110,000, July 28, or nearly enough to construct and equip a first-class battle-ship. The next highest days were September 19, when \$3,775,000 was spent, and July 19, with a total of \$3,770,000, but the daily expenses frequently run above the \$3,000,000 mark. The budget for the four months of the present fiscal year was \$125,112,540, while the expenditures for the whole fiscal year of 1897, were only \$83,511,713, and for this month the average of \$1,000,000 per day was maintained.

In April the expenses for the army and navy were considerably above normal figures, when they reached \$19,000,000. May showed a perceptible increase, when \$26,000,000 was spent. June was a further increase, \$29,000,000 passing over the treasury counter, and July showed the highest expenditure of \$43,000,000. The next month witnessed a decrease, only \$31,000,000 being spent, but September reached nearly \$32,000,000, and for the 23 days of October the expenses were about \$19,000,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 per day. The total disbursements of the government for the four months of the present fiscal year, which included the civil list, pension payments and interest on the public debt, was \$223,587,114. The total receipts were only \$153,754,445, showing a deficit of \$69,832,669 for the fiscal year. The \$3,000,000 spent on the operations of the army and navy during the war of the rebellion includes the period of the first three months of 1861, when active preparations for hostilities were being made, and the last nine months of 1865, when the expenses of the government were unusually heavy.

Hawaiians Want a Cable.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Of the several commissions adjusting the relations of the United States towards its newly acquired possessions, the Hawaiians will be the first ready with a bill for the consideration of congress.

This, of course, will make provisions for the government of the island, but, aside from this matter, there will be another of the utmost importance. It will provide for the construction of a cable between the Hawaiian islands and the United States. Owing to the growing trade with this new territory and the necessity of having quick means of communication with its officials there, congress will probably subsidize a cable.

Four New Records.

Norwood, Mass., Oct. 26.—Four new American bicycle road records were made today over a measured mile by Frank Ourish, of Dorchester, Mass. The first was the paced mile, flying start, which was covered in 1:41 1-5, the previous record being 1:45, made by W. H. Dodge, of Lowell. Ourish next made the mile paced, standing start, in 1:45 3-5, the old record being held by Dodge in 1:53. The third record was the one-mile unpaced, standing start, which was made in 2:11 1-5, the previous record being 2:16 4-5, by G. A. Foster of Terre Haute, Ind. With the aid of F. Wold, Ourish broke the tandem mile paced, standing start, in 1:54 3-5, the old record being 1:55 1-5, made by Hulman and Ferguson, also of Terre Haute.

Controller Treadwell, of the treasury department, has decided that postoffice inspectors are entitled to a per diem of \$4 for expenses only when on duty outside of offices.

Two Trespassers Killed.

Leadville, Colo., Oct. 26.—While walking on the tracks of the D. & B. G. railroad, on their way from church, Mrs. Cornelius Shea and daughter, Margaret, were struck by a passenger train and almost instantly killed.

Rich Treasure Ship.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 26.—The British steamer Moana, which sailed from here for San Francisco yesterday, had on board 2,000,000 sovereigns in gold.

OVERLOADED SLOOP LOST

Overwhelmed by Tide Rips in Turnagain Arm.

NINE MEN WERE DROWNED

Two Searching Parties Have Been Sent Out to Find the Missing Men—Impossible to Swim Ashore.

Sunrise, Alaska, Sept. 28.—A small sloop was wrecked in Turnagain arm early in the morning of September 16, and nine men lost their lives by the accident. The men were: Kit Carson Payne, of Portland, Or.; Frank L. Robinson, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; A. M. Adams, of Bellevue, Pa.; Louis E. Zimmer and J. M. Bonner, of Pittsburg, Pa.; M. Walcott and his son Oliver, of New York; Mr. Scott, of Scottsburg, Ill., and Chris Johnson, of Sunrise City, owner of the sloop.

This three-ton sloop left Peter's Creek landing on Kulk arm, the evening of the 15th, bound for Sunrise City, near the head of Turnagain arm. She was overloaded so that her deck was only six inches above the water, and some of the men objected to making the trip with her on that account, but they all started finally. She left with favoring wind and smooth water. At about 12 o'clock the sloop passed Fire island and steered toward the entrance to Turnagain arm, some 20 miles away. This was the last that was seen of the Johnson sloop or her passengers. Somewhere between the island arm the tide rips overwhelmed and swamped the overloaded boat. The dog belonging to the sloop swam to the south shore and made its way to the mining camps on Bird creek, and was brought from there to Sunrise. The steamer Pery brought in the small skiff belonging to the sloop, which was found floating bottom up near Tyonic. Broken pieces of the sloop's cabin and several small articles were found on the north shore by Mr. Duncan, of this place.

Two searching parties have been out from this town, where the men have many friends and acquaintances, but none of the bodies have been found. It is probable that all the men but Johnson were asleep in the hold when the sloop was swamped, and were carried down with it. It would have been impossible for a man to swim ashore from the middle of the rough channel where the disaster occurred. Several of these men had just returned from the Copper and Tanana rivers, by way of the new trail just opened by Captain Glenn's party. They were feeling jubilant over the discoveries they had made, and were going back with supplies this winter.

The entrance to Turnagain arm, at the northeastern extremity of Cook inlet, is known as the most perilous water in this part of the world. The arm is really a rocky canyon, and three to five miles wide. With precipitous mountains rising abruptly on each side, it extends nearly through the Coast range of mountains. In fact the large glacier at the eastern end extends over the narrow ridge of mountains and joins that from Portage bay on Prince William sound. Through this deep and rocky gorge the wind and tide rush with terrible force. The tides rise and fall some 50 feet and run like a torrent over miles of mud flats and reefs of ragged rock. A powerful steamer can make no headway against them, and a sailing vessel entering the arm is entirely at their mercy, unless the wind happens to be very favorable. Here, when the wind is in certain directions, the waters pile up and a tidal wave sweeps in like a rushing wall of water.

Adams, Bonner, Payne, Zimmer and Scott left for the Copper river country last February, going over the Valdes glacier and thence 90 miles up Copper river. From there they followed the Naicheena waters of the Matamuska, which flows into Knik arm. There they built a double-end saw, 34 feet long and 6 feet wide, and started for civilization. They made the 175 miles to Knik in just 12 hours, so swift is the stream, and called at Stone's camp, known as Knik City. They arrived there the latter part of August, and remained until they started on the voyage that ended in their death, and the death of the four others who had joined them there. Robinson was a well-known baseball player in California. The Walcotts had intended starting a store at Sunrise City.

Several parties have made quartz and placer locations in the mountains west of the Matamuska river, and will send in their supplies this winter. Many miners from this district will try to sled their outfits over the new trail as far as Copper river this winter, and many others will pack in their supplies with horses next spring.

Anarchists Follow Emperor William.

Haifa, Palestine, Oct. 26.—The police made an important arrest of a well-known anarchist here yesterday. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure the safety of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. During the time that they are here veiled women will not be allowed in the streets, as the police fear that anarchists might assume these disguises.

To Save the Vizcaya.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 25.—It is reported from Guantanamo that Naval Constructor Hobson, who left there early last week for Jamaica, is going to Washington to obtain an appropriation, if possible, of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of raising the sunken Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. The plans for raising the Cristobal Colon have been perfected, and the work is progressing in accordance with the instructions of Hobson, who expects to return home within a month.

MAY BE TROUBLE THERE.

Attitude of Philippine Insurgents in Menacing—Dewey and Otis Prepared.

Manila, Oct. 25.—The attitude of the insurgent troops has become very menacing. Their supplies are growing scarce, and they are becoming desperate. Their leader assured the troops, who have had no pay for months, that they will soon capture Manila.

The Filipino newspapers insist upon absolute independence, and denounce annexation to the United States or any protectorate with equal energy. The American authorities, naval and military, are taking precautionary measures, although no immediate trouble is anticipated.

The commission of Spaniards sent here recently by General Rios, Spain's chief representative in the Philippines and governor-general of the southern portions of the archipelago, arranged a temporary commercial convention. Accordingly inter-island traffic was resumed, but it is now again interrupted, this time by orders from General Rios.

The steamer San Nicholas, which left Manila yesterday flying the American flag, was compelled to return by a Spanish gunboat, whose commander offered as a plea for his action that the crew consisted of Filipinos, who might smuggle contraband articles. The San Nicholas, after reporting her experience, sailed again, followed by the United States gunboat McCulloch.

The insurgent steamer Muirola entered the harbor flying the insurgent flag, which was promptly hauled down by the Americans.

Yesterday the British consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial deadlock. British capital to the amount of \$300,000,000 has been lying idle here for six months. In the existing conditions, business relations with the provinces have been in many cases directly suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British government to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pending issues.

BRINK OF WAR.

France Preparing for It: England Ready—Only Diplomacy Can Avert It.

London, Oct. 25.—Never since Great Britain and France began to dispute over Egypt, nor during the most acute stage of the Niger differences between those countries, has the situation looked so ominous as today. In spite of the hope expressed in the journals of both countries that the matter would be amicably arranged, it is a fact that the French naval and military authorities are making feverish preparations for war, and, though calm reigns at the British dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport, it is only the calm of preparedness.

Significant orders have been arriving there from the admiralty, indicating that Great Britain and France are on the brink of war. The admiralty has ordered every seagoing warship to have its crew made up to the full complement, as ordered in case of mobilization. The order practically means the complete filling prospectively of every ship's company in detail. Four torpedo-boat destroyers which were about to be fitted with new water-tube boilers have had their orders countermanded, and will be instructed to redraw their stores. Officers on leaves of absence and unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to commission reserves if required.

The French statesmen, however, still cling to the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will offer some exchange.

NINE BLACKS KILLED.

One White Man Lost His Life and Three Were Wounded.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 25.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Forest, Miss., says: As the result of an attempt to arrest a negro near Harpersville, Scott county, in the eastern part of the state, one white deputy was killed, three wounded, and, according to the latest report, nine negroes were killed by the citizens of the Harpersville neighborhood and the sheriff's posse combined.

The pursuit of about 50 negroes, who had joined the original offender, with the avowed determination to prevent his arrest and capture, and who ambushed the party attempting the arrest, continues, and by morning the number of fatalities will undoubtedly have assumed large proportions. The whole country is terribly aroused, and the sheriff's posse has been reinforced with men from all the neighboring towns. Governor McLaurin has gone to the scene, which is about 10 miles north of Forest, the nearest railroad point.

DIED ON THE VOYAGE.

Death of Seven Sick Soldiers Returning From Manila.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The United States transport steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived here today from Manila, via Hong Kong and Nagasaki. She has on board 140 sick soldiers, and 24 discharged men. Seven men died on the voyage. They were:

Private Eliot W. Ordway, company H, Second Oregon; Private Henry H. Stube, company E, First California; Sergeant John A. Glover, company A, First Nebraska; Private Frank W. Tucker, company C, Twenty-third Infantry; Private Lewis D. Passmore, company I, First Nebraska; Private Henry P. Shuter, Astor battery; Private J. Fiske, First California. All the dead were buried at sea, except Ordway, Fiske and Shuter.

Race War in Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 24.—Trouble between whites and blacks over politics culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for sheriff and leader of the independent movement against the White Men's Union Association, was shot and killed. The sheriff has wired Governor Culbertson that he is unable to preserve order and wants troops sent to the scene at once.