SUFFERING OF THE TEXANS

Military Authorities of the State in Control of Galveston.

WORK OF RELIEF HAS COMMENCED

An Appeal for Aid Issued by the Committee—Awful Condition of the City Reported.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—Mayor Walter C. Jones estimates the number of dead at 5000, and he is conservative. Over 2300 bodies have been taken out to sea or buried in trenches. Other hundreds are yet to be taken from the ruins. These bodies are now all badly decomposed, and they are being buried in trenches where they are found. Others are being burned in the debris where it can be safely done.

There is little attempt at identification, and it is safe to say that there will never be a complete list of the dead.

Chief of Police Ketchum is in charge of the work of burying the dead. There are large bodies of men engaged in this work, tearing up the ruins and getting out the corpses.

Several persons have already been shot. It is reported a soldier of Rafferty's battery while patrolling the beach this morning ordered a man to desist from looting. The follow drew a weapon and the soldier shot him dead. The soldier was attacked by three other men, and he killed all of them. He had five cartridges in his rifle, and each of them found a victim. It is probable that twenty-five in all have been shot. Some of these were shot for failing to halt when ordered to do so. Others were shot for vandalism.

The ruins of big brick buildings have not yet been searched for dead, and there is a large number in them. A mass of rubbish marks the site of the Lucas Terrace bridge house. Here forty or fifty people were killed, and their bodies are still in the ruins. The Orphans Home is totally demolished. Ninety-two children and eleven nuns were killed.

MANY VICTIMS.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Editor O. O. Natlon, of the Velasco World, brings information of the death of twenty-two persons in and around Velasco, as the result of the storm. Seventeen are negroes.

ALL MUST WORK.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 11.—Some order is being brought out of chaos, and something like a systematic attempt is being made to clear the debris and remove the dead. Idlers are being pressed into service at the point of the bayonet and made to work, and the military cordon is being drawn tighter and tighter about the place. Every horse and mule that was left in the city is in service. Supplies are coming in from Houston, and the first line of communication with the outside world was obtaned today, via Texas City.

Large forces are working on the railroads, and in a few days the people of Galveston believe the situation will be greatly improved.

HELP SENT OUT.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Another train over the International & Great Northern road left Houston tonight. The train carried men, water, supplies, burial necessities and other things, of which the sufferers in Galveston are in the most urgent need.

MASONS GIVE AID.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.—The Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States has sent the following telegram, tonight, to the Grand Commanders of every state:

"The recent storm in Texas has left numbers of our fraters in distress. Immediate relief is needed. Appeal to your commanderies to send at once what they can. Wire or send to Henry B. Stoddard, Deputy Grand Master, at Galveston, Texas."

APPEAL FOR AID.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The following statement of conditions at Galveston and the appeal for aid is issued by the local relief committee: "A conservative estimate of the loss of life is that it will reach 3,000; at least 5,000 families are shelterless and wholly destitute. The entire remainder of the population is suffering in greater or less degree. Not a single church, school or charitable institution, of which Galveston had so many is left intact. Not a building escaped damage, and half of the whole number were entirely obliterated. There is immediate need of clothing, food and household goods of all kinds. If nearby cities will open asylums for women and children, the situation will be greatly relieved. The coast cities should send us water as well as provisions, including kerosene oil, gasoline and candles. (Signed) W. C. Jones, Mayor; M. Lasker, President Island Savings Bank; J. D. Skinner, President Cotton Exchange; C. H. McGaster, for Chamber of Commerce; R. G. Lowe, Manager Galveston News; Clarence Owsley, Manager Galveston Tribune.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Latest estimates from the Post correspondent, J. S. Back, from Galveston, places the number of dead at 5,000.

The tail end of the West Indian storm, which devasted Galveston struck this city last night and today, making itself apparent in the heaviest rain ever recorded in the local weather office. In sixteen hours there was precipitation 4.23 inches.

GREATER HORRORS.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The horrors of Sunday, at Galveston, were as nothing compared with Monday's attempt to bury the dead, but the ground was full of water and it was impossible to dig trenches and the bodies were taken to sea for burial. Ghouls have stripped the dead bodies of jewelry and articles of value.

CHICAGO GIVES AID.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—The citizens of Chicago have donated a trainload of provisions and $15,000 in money to the Galveston sufferers. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has donated $4000 and will haul a trainload of provisions free.

MORE ASSISTANCE.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Standard Oil Company has sent $10,000 to Governor Sayers, for the Galveston sufferers and the New York Merchants Association has raised $4850.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn today authorized the chartering of a special train from St. Louis, to carry quartermasters' and commissary supplies to the relief of the destitute at Galveston.

AT A CONVENTION.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 11.—The state Democratic convention today raised $900, in a few minutes, for the Galveston sufferers.

BURIED AT SEA.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—G. L. Russ, passenger conductor on the International & Great Northern Railroad is among a party of refugees who have reached this city. Mr. Russ said to a reporter:

"I will not attempt to describe the horror of it all; that is impossible. When I left Galveston men armed with Winchesters were standing over burying squads and at the point of rifles compelling them to load the corpses on drays to be hauled to barges on which they are towed into the Gulf by tugs and tossed into the sea. As I left I saw a barge freighted with dead on its journey to the Gulf.

"This manner of burial is imperative; the living must be protected now."

Mr. Ross' story was confirmed. Adjutant General Scurry, who is now in Houston, states it as his opinion that the state militia will be caled out and sent to Galveston to prevent looting, vandalism and other lawless acts.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 11.—Adjutant General Scurry, who reached Galveston last evening by boat from Houston, today sent a courier to Houston to notify the militia companies of the state that he would call on them for details for service in Galveston. Captain Roache, of one of the Dallas infantry companies, was notified to have men in readiness for orders.

Information leaks out that the horrors of vandalism and general looting have been started by the vicious and criminal element at Galveston. It is expected that the city will be placed under martial law.

RUMORS CONFIRMED.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 11.—Details from the storm-swept district of Texas hourly disclose more heartrending features and confirm early rumors of one of the greatest catastrophes of late years. No wire communication is yet possible with the city of Galveston, and the only definite news obtained so far has come by tugboats and refugees.

There seems to be no ground for the hope that fuller details would show a reduction in the number of lives lost, and a conservative estimate is given at 1000 dead, all told. The property loss is, perhaps, even higher than at first given.

In the city of Galveston the dead are being gathered up as rapidly as possible, taken to sea on barges and there consigned to their last resting places. This action is necessary to protect the survivors from pestilence, and the ground is too wet to permit of digging graves.

Ghouls have begun their work, and bodies are being stripped of their valuables.

Relief trains are hurrying forward with supplies as rapidly as possible.

Outside Galveston smaller towns are beginning to send reports as telegraphic communication improves, and many additions to the list of dead and property losses are received. Richmond and Hitchcock each report 162 lives lost. Taloma, Arcadia, Velasco, Seabrooke, Belleville, Arcola and many other towns have from one to eight dead.

In most of these places many houses have been totally destroyed, and thousands of head of livestock killed.

The railroads alone will suffer millions of dollars in actual damage, to say nothing of the loss from stoppage of business.

The International & Great Northern and Sante Fe have miles of track washed out, and the bridges connecting Galveston with the mainland must be entirely rebuilt.

STILL AT SEA.

Idaho Politics Are Still as Badly Mixed as Ever.

Boise, Ida., Sept. 11.—Senator Allen is at Caldwell tonight, where he was bileld to deliver an address. There is no light on the fusion matter which he is understood to have come to Idaho to look after. Those who went with him to Mountain Home have not returned, and no information of anything having been done has reached here.

PEACE AND HARMONY.

ALLIES TREAT EACH OTHER WITH GREAT COURTESY.

A Clash in Pekin, Between the Powers, Will Be Caused by Diplomats, Not Soldiers.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press).—The Taku steamer which has arrived here brings reports of the latest events in Pekin. These advices are to the effect that the greatest harmony prevails among the officers of the allies, who treat each other with extreme courtesy, and that the soldiers are living as though members of one army. Late arrivals say that if any clash occurs during the occupation of Pekin, it will be brought on by the diplomats in Europe and not by the soldiers in the field.

The march through the palace was a historical event. Every army was represented. The Russians led and the troops of other nationalities followed in the order previously reported by cable. Each regiment of Americans who participated in the relief of Pekin was represented by about 150 men, General Chaffee, General Barry and other officers leading. A Russian band and the Sikhs bagpipes played National airs while the troops filed through the grounds and buildings. There were many eunuchs attached to the palace remaining, and they stood by looking as though they were attending a funeral. They were evidently deeply humiliated.

After the procession, which began to move at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was an hour and a half in passing through the grounds, a party of civilians, including the legation ladies and some prominent missionaries, were admitted. Tea was served to them, and the palace was inspected. The most remarkable features of the buildings are said to be the gilded exterior staircases, carved from single stones with dragons, lions and other ornaments. The Empress' bed is trimmed with solid gold. After the inspection, the palace gates were again closed and no one was permitted to enter the grounds.

The troops arrived here and are forwarded to Pekin as fast as they land. The Ministers remain in Pekin. The city has been entirely looted except the palace, and auction sales of loot in which valuable silks, furs and bronzes are the principal articles, are held daily. The chief bidders at thtse sales are army officers.

The newspaper correspondents had a controversy with the officers, who at first proposed that no correspondents should be admitted to the palace with the procession, but the press representatives were finally allowed to accompany the troops.

The Chinese forts at Tie Sang, near Taku, are still undisturbed. The British made a reconnaissance in that vicinity, but the British commander says he will remain passive unless he is attacked, when he must fight in order to preserve his self-respect. The Russians are expected to attack soon, but they lack sufficient artillery for their purpose. A Russian scouting party was blown up by a mine near the fort and several of its members were killed.

The commanders of the Chinese forts at Che Foo are greatly disturbed by reports that the Germans propose taking the forts, and they are threatening to defend them to the end. The heavily-manned Krupps in the foreign settlement will be destroyed if the fight occurs.

The United States battleship Oregon arrived at Woo Sung today. She steamed at good speed throughout the trip. Her officers say she is in perfect condition for the present, though repairs of a temporary character have been made.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE SKIN.

One May Carry a Picture of a Friend Upon His Flesh Perpetually.

A scientific discovery is bound to be picturesque and interesting, and must attract universal attention. A Roumanian chemist named Dinkeresco discovered a means of combining the substances which are used in sensitizing paper for photographic purposes so that they can be applied to the human cuticle without injuring it, and the skin thus be made a sensitive plate for the printing of photography. Dinkeresco's remarkable discovery is a combination of photography and the etching process, and that to some extent the image is "bitten" into the cuticle.

At any rate, the impression is permanent, the image is clear and distinct, and the skin is not made a negative, but really a sort of sensitized paper. The impression does not wear away with the change of the tissues and the renewal of the surface of the skin because the substances or changes which have been produced by the process of photography are renewed according to the modifications produced by the "biting" process, just as those of a tattooed outline are. And whatever the mechanical means employed, the results are remarkable. By this means every human being becomes a sort of photograph album. The likenesses of his friends, landscape views associated with his childhood or with significant events in his life, portraits of the great men and heroes whom he admires and many other things may be reproduced beautifully and permanently on his surface.

NAME GOES WITH LAUNDRY.

"Hello, where's my old friend, Hung Lung?" asked a man as he ascended into a South Clark basement laundry with a big package of washing under his arm, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"Me Hung Lung," mildly said the Celestial behind the counter.

"No, you're not. I've known Hung a long time, and you can't work any game like that on me."

"Me buy laundly."

"Oh, you bought out the laundry, have you? Well, that hasn't got anything to do with what I was talking about. I waned to know about Lung Lung."

"Me Hung Lung."

"What the dickens you talkin' about? I told you I knew Hung."

"Me buy laundly and buy Hung Lung alle same time. Me alle same Hung Lung."

Oh, you bought Hung Lung's name when you bought the laundry, did you?"

"Yeh, that's light. Me Hung Lung now."

"Name just goes with laundry, huh? Well, that's a new one."

TRADING ON CHILD-LABOR.

Scores of towns in the Southern states are seeking to attract capitalists by advertising the absence of any legislative restrictions upon child-labor in their states, says the International Monthly. When the children of Southern factory towns are reclaimed from ignorance and premature decay, it will not be through the efforts of the so-called upper classes, but through the strenuous fighting of the working classes organized in trade unions.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HIGH PRICE FOR HOPS

GROWERS ARE MORE HOPEFUL THAN IN THE PAST.

Confidence of Securing Remunerative Prices Is Growing—Rumors of Big Offers.

(From Daily Statesman, Sept. 12.)

The confidence of hop growers, in receiving higher prices for their product than are now being offered, is growing stronger every day, and the reports coming from all parts of the world where hops are grown would seem to justify their belief. There were reports in circulation, yesterday, of offers having been made above 15 cents for individual crops, but inquiry at the offices of a number of dealers failed to substantiate the rumor. The dealers all said they would pay 13 cents, but were not anxious to buy for a while. They want to wait until the hops are in the bale, and the bales counted and the quality ascertained before they buy any large quantity at a price exceeding 13 cents.

The following excerpts taken from papers published in the various hop growing districts of the world indicating the condition of the crop and the state of the market will be of interest to hop growers.

Chehalis, (Wash). Bee: Thirteen cents has been offered this week for hops at Chehalis but the offer does not find as many ready takers as 12 cents did a week or two ago. Henriot Bros. of Cowlitz sold 15,000 pounds to Rose at that price. Lilienthal attempted to secure options for a few days on 500 bales a 15 cents, but growers would not give options unless considerable money was put up. In addition to the contracts mentioned last week and the Henriot contract the following sales have been made: Ed. Klause, 14,000 pounds; Herman Young, 10,000 pounds, to Neis at 12 cents; John O. Doss, 8000 pounds to Neis at 11½ cents; Sam and J. Senn 5000 pounds to Rose at 12 cents. Picking commenced in a few yards in Lewis county this week. It will be general in this section Monday when Dobson, Young, Donahoe, Elaus, Hazzard and Tramm will commence.

Wheatland (Cal). Four Corners Sept. 1.—M. H. Durst says of the hops in Washington: In Washington, Chehalis was the only point visited. This is the center of a hop growing district of some 5000 bales output. The crop on the poles looked bright, clean and promised a good yield—perhaps 10 per cent. more than in 1899. At this writing the indications are as follows: A shortage in California of 15,000 bales. From England the latest advices by cable report and weather condition promising fairly satisfactory, with reliable estimates of yield of 440,000 cwts., for 1900. The official return of the 1899 crop puts it at 670,000 cwts. Imports into Great Britain for last year were under 45,000 bales against 110,000 bales for 1898. Taking it as a whole, it looks as if growers might count on fairly good prices for this season's crop of choice quality.

Otsego (N. Y.) Republican: Hop picking is now in full blast. Reports are to the effect that in new yards, or yards that have been thoroughly cultivated, the yield is fully as large, and in some instances much larger than last year. Old and poorly cultivated yards are very light, however. We learn of no sales since our last issue.

New York Journal-Bulletin: The strong tone of the market is maintained, the feeling in New York state 1900 crop being particularly firm, and some of the growers, it is reported, are beginning to talk of 20 cent hops. Last week's rains in Oregon, which, it was feared, might cause mildew, appear to have been too light to have any affect, telegrams just received stating that the crop is doing well and will turn out about 75,000 bales. Nothing new was reported from England today.

Oneonta (N. Y.) Herald: Picking has begun in many yards. The quality is uniformly good and with proper care in picking and drying there should be no trouble in securing top prices. A few sales as high as 15 cents have been reported, but even at that figure growers are not anxious to sell. A well informed local dealer estimates the state crop this year at 50,000 bales, which is a large reduction from last year's crop.

Schoharie (N. Y.) Republican: The Humphrey seedlings of which there are several yards through the valley, have been gathered and work in the later varieties begins today. The Humphreys show a fine color and rich quality this year, and the yield is equal to and in some cases slightly exceeds that of a year ago. Fifteen cents has been offered for at least one lot, but we learn of no sales at this writing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WANT THE MINES.

Mexico Seeks a Settlement with Mrs. Grace—Valuable Properties.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Two prominent lawyers of the City of Mexico, Luis de la Barra and Francisco Oreilly, are here for the purpose of conferring with Mrs. Mary D. Grace regarding her silver mines in the state of Durango, Mexico. They have come to arrange a final settlement with Mrs. Grace. The property is valued by mining experts at anywhere from $1,000,000 to $12,000,000. Mrs. Grace is the principal of the Tompkins School here, and has been supporting herself while seeking to recover the mines in which she became interested in 1882, at which time she lived in San Francisco.

The mines are now being worked and the output of ore has been contracted for by Guggenheimer Brothers, of New York. They are bankers who deal in silver.

William J. Grace, eldest son of Mrs. Grace, is in charge of the mines. He was superintendent when the property was taken from Mrs. Grace by Mexicans who have held it for the past seven years. The mines are situated near the village of Nombre de Dios, about 500 miles north of the City of Mexico.

Before Mrs. Grace was dispossessed by Spanish claimants under the order of a minor court a smelter and complete outfit of mining machinery worth nearly a million dollars had been installed. The mines themselves earned this outlay. The property come back to Mrs. Grace stripped of most of its valuable machinery. Even the mules which drew the ore cars were taken away. The pumps were smashed, the smelter was destroyed, and everything that could be done to wreck the property was done by the Mexicans when they found that they could not longer hang on to the property.

ITALY WANTS PEACE.

READY TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE.

Evacuation of Pekin to Follow the Opening of Peace Negotiations—To Protect the Empire.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Italian cabinet has decided to initiate immediate negotiations with China. It will formulate demands for an indemnity and if they are accepted Italian intervention will be considered terminated and no proposals tending to further warfare in China will be considered.

BASIS FOR PEACE.

Pasis, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta, has addressed to the Powers a note proposing negotiations with China on the following basis:

First—The evacuation of Pekin as soon as the peace preliminaries have been signed.

Second—The participation and support of the Powers in enabling China to contract alone to pay the indemnities.

Third—The maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire by the collective engagement of the Powers.

JAPAN IS READY.

London, Sept. 11.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, wiring September 8th, says: Japan has replied that she will not object to the withdrawal of her Minister from Pekin and to the other measures recommended by the concert of Powers and since her geographical position enables the prompt adotion of the necessary military measures she is willing to withdraw superfluous troops.

According to trustworthy rumors Russia is preparing to Winter 15,000 troops at Chi Pi.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Taku, Sept. 6, via Shanghai, Sept. 10.—The expedition to Pao Ting Fu will leave on Friday. It is made up as follows. British, two regiments of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery and 300 infantry; Italians, 1000; Japanese, 300; Russians, 300, and Americans, 500.

FOUR THOUSAND.

Che Foo, Sept. 8, via Shanghai, Sept. 10.—The Pao Ting Fu expedition leaving today numbers 4000 men.

EFFECTIVE BIRD LAWS.

From many parts of New England this summer comes the news that the song birds seem to be more in evidence than they have been for many years. An old Rangely guide said recently that it was hardly within his recollection of the past 20 years that the birds had been so abundant or of so many species as there may be seen this year. In the want of any other reason to account for the welcome change it seems fair to asume that the New England laws for the protection of insectivorous birds are beginning to have some effect.

ORDERED TO WITHDRAW.

LI HUNG CHANG INSTRUCTED TO BEGIN HIS LABORS.

Emperor of China Sends Him to the Capitol for the Purpose of Securing Peace with Powers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Minister Wu has received a cable dispatch from Earl Li Hung Chang, giving an imperial edict signed by the Emperor, directing him to proceed immediately to Pekin and there to co-operate with Prince Ching toward peace negotiations and a settlement of all war difficulties. The edict is dated August 27th. Accordingly, Li Hung Chang asks that the Powers co-operate in affording him personal protection. He probably will leave Shanghai at once, going to sea. Sir Robert Hart, Imperial Minister of Customs, has been asked to procure steamer accommodations for the trip. Minister Wu will probably ask that a United States gunboat be designated for Earl Li's use.

ORDERED TO WITHDRAW.

London, Sept. 11.—France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Pekin to Tien Tsin. A representative of the Associated Press learns, on unquestionable authority, that telegraphic instructions sent from Paris and St. Petersburg to M. Pichon and M. de Giers, respectively, the Ministers of France and Russia at Pekin, directing both Ministers, in conjunction with Generals Frey and Linowitch, to take measures to withdraw the Legations and military contingents of both countries of Tien Tsin immediately, if circumstances permit.

Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action on the part of the United States and Japan, and that while Germany may hold out until Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrives in China, she will ultimately acquiesce, leaving Great Britain little choice but to follow suit.

IS IT TRUE?

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says it is reported there that the Dowager Empress of China has been captured by the Russians at Johol (?).

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Newspaper Correspondence Division of E. G. Siggers.)

Professor Galloway, of the Agricultural Department, speaks with enthusiasm of the displays and the advance in the florists' art shown at the exposition of the Society of American Florists in New York, which he attended as representative of the government. To show the importance of the industry he presented some surprising figures. There are more than 9,000 commercial florists in the United States, representing an invested capital of $111,250,000 and an annual trade of $27,750,000. The insurance companies carry risks on 13,025,762 square feet of glass upon the hothouses of the florists in this country. Last year 70,000 square feet of glass was broken by hail. The number of cut roses sold annually in the United States is estimated at 100,000,000, valued at $9,000,000; 1000,000,000 carnations, valued at $4,000,000; violets, 75,000,000, valued at $750,000; chrysanthemums 50,000,000, valued at $500,000.

The Treasury Department has decided a case of much interest to corporations, relative to the powers of the secretaries thereof to sign custom house bonds as owners. The Department directs that where the secretary of a corporation, claiming to act by a special authorization of the board of directors, makes the owner's declaration, he shall be required to state that he is a stockholder in the corporation. Where, however, it appears that the secretary has authority by law to bind the corporation equally with the other duly qualified principal officers, he may subscribe to the owner's declaration as freely as they, provided he produces copies of the charter or articles of incorporation relied on to confer such authority.

Despite the constant bragging of our British cousins in regard to the greater safety of railway travel in Great Britain, and the almost universal admission in this country that such is the fact, official British statistics show that the loss of life to employees is twice as great there as here. The British railways are almost entirely without safety appliances, for coupling and uncoupling cars, for instance. Parliament has now passed a law compelling these to be adopted within a reasonable time and it is hoped that the ratio will be reduced at least to the American one.

This city is of course the Mecca, where every crank is free to bring his devices for the improvement of the world and force them upon the unwilling but helpless heads of Government. Some of the ideas seriously advanced are truly appalling. The latest is from a California man who signs himself "Professor" and wants the Government to back him in building a belt railway all around the United States. The "Professor" inquires of "Attorney General Smith" whether is it advisable to delay the progress of this work until after the next session of the United States Legislature? The professor seems to think that railways are built for the fun of it, and not for the purpose of profit.

Turkey has again revived the proposition to pay the missionary claims pending against her under cover of a contract for a cruiser to be built in the United States. Secretary Hay has replied with another "ultimatum" demanding the immediate payment of the money.

Nearly all of the old brown artillery powder in the United States is expected to be used up during target practice at the sea coast fortifications within the next month or two. The War Department has issued instructions that all the 8, 10 and 12-inch guns and all 12-inch mortars shall be worked at most points, though in a few cases permission has been granted to confine firing to guns of one caliber.

Commander Tilley, U. S. N., has reported to the Navy Department in regard to the monument dedicated in memory of the American and British dead who fell in the shore engagements in Samoa in April, 1899. The officers and men of the cruiser Philadelphia and also of several British ships contributed to purchase the memorial stone, the land having been given by Germany. The stone weighs 22 tons and was bought in New South Wales. It is surrounded by a handsome railing, and the German Government is pledged to cause the prospect to be kept open to the sea.

Uncle Sam may be said to have permanently decided in favor of tips. Recently the Controller of the Treasury, after mature consideration, passed a charge of twenty-five cents, tip to a Pullman porter, and now he has again passed a charge of $10 expended in tips to stevedores by the assistant director of the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition. The latter states that a quantiy of goods lay on he wharves of New York, consigned to the Exposition, and the stevedores showed a disinclination to handle them. He expended about $10 in being "a good fellow," as he expresses it, and the goods were promptly handled. He could obtain no receipt for the money thus spent and said if the Government were not willing to refund it he would charge it up to "patriotism."

General Joseph Wheeler, in command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, will be retired on Monday, September 10, on account of the age limit. On that day General Wheeler will be 64 years old, and he has no option about retiring, as the law which regulates this matter provides that an army officer is permitted at 62, but retires involuntarily at 64. He will probably be succeeded by General Chaffee.

Spain will no longer be behind the times. In fact, she will hereafter be distinctly ahead of them, the Queen Regent having signed a decree, establishing the use of clocks numbered from 1 to 24 hours instead of the usual 12 hour form, in all official departments. Midnight will be 24 o'clock and noon 12 o'clock.

The controversy over the adoption of a type of field gun by the United States has resulted in General Buffington's decision being overruled, and in a general competition of all types whose owner desires being ordered held within the next four months. All guns must be of 3-inch caliber and have fixed ammunition. The test will be competitive.

Fine printing. Statesman Job Office.

ROUTINE WORK.—The State Land Board held a brief session at the capitol yesterday, when a large amount of routine business, that had accumulated, was disposed of.

FREE TO LADIES
My MONTHLY REGULATOR is the only one that is harmless and cannot fail. Box FREE. MRS. B. ROWAN, B 262 Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAFNESS CURED, or no pay. C. H. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.