

HOLD LUZON ALONE.

TO DEMAND ONLY THE CAPITAL OF PHILIPPINES.

To Insure the Treaty's Ratification by the Senate Mr. McKinley Is Forced to Take Middle Ground—Favors Keeping Whole Group.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the negotiations in regard to the Philippines, it can be confidently stated that the President does not now look to the acquisition of the entire group. There was no disappointment, therefore, at the White house or the state department that the capitulation did not include the entire group, as was stated in the press dispatches first received from Hong Kong. But even had the capitulation included the entire group, it would not have changed the plans of the President and the agreement of the protocol to have the question of the control, disposition and future government of the islands made the subject of negotiation and determination by the Paris commission.

A cabinet minister who saw the President yesterday said that the basis of the instructions to our peace commissioners will be substantially as follows:

The retention by the United States of the island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila is situated.

Equal trade facilities with Spain in the remainder of the Philippine group.

None of the islands to be disposed of to any foreign nation.

Although the President has taken great pains to obtain the opinion of the people regarding the disposition of the Philippines, he has not in reaching his decision been guided wholly by popular sentiment. He believes that the people favor the retention of all the islands, and if he had absolute power it is probable he would instruct his commissioners to demand the entire group. But he realizes that the Senate, which must ratify the peace treaty, is not likely to favor the acquisition of all the islands, and has for this reason, to use the words of a cabinet official, assumed a "middle ground."

"TAPS" FOR HAWAII'S FLAG.

The Stars and Stripes Formally Raised Over the Islands.

HONOLULU, Aug. 13, via San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Precisely at eight minutes to 12 o'clock to-day, the Hawaiian flag descended from the flag-staffs on all the government buildings, and exactly at five minutes to the same hour the stars and stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The ceremony was a most impressive one. To hear the strains of "Hawaii Hono" for the last time as a national anthem; to hear the bugle blow "taps" as the Hawaiian ensign sank from its position and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it and had lived their lives under it, was solemn.

But then came the bright call for the raising of Old Glory, and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze. Then the cheers broke forth, and eyes that had been dim for a few minutes became bright and lightened up when the stars and stripes blew out.

Minister Sewall then read a proclamation, stating that President McKinley directs that the civil, judicial and military powers of the government shall continue to be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii.

A ball at the executive building, at which 2,000 guests were present, was the culmination of the festivities which followed the ceremony of the flag raising.

TO HAVANA ON THE NEW YORK.

Admiral Sampson Says All Mines Will Be Removed From the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Admiral Sampson and Major General Butler, two of the members of the Cuban military commission, held an extended conference to-day with Mr. Moore, assistant Secretary of State. General Wade, the other member of the commission, has not yet arrived.

The Cuban commission will sail September 3, according to present calculations, on the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship. Admiral Sampson says that the mines will be removed from Havana harbor before the commission enters.

NOW JAMAICA WANTS IN.

To Ask Parliament's Permission to Arrange for Annexation to United States.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 21.—Coincident with the West Indian sugar conference to assemble at Barbadoes September 3 for the purpose of protesting against a sacrifice of the colonies, Jamaica is preparing a plebiscite to the British parliament, requesting permission to endeavor to arrange for annexation to the United States.

The promoters of this movement are endeavoring to secure inter-colonial co-operation, but they are not depending upon it.

MAY BE THE COMMISSIONERS.

Senator Fry and Justice White Now Mentioned for the Honor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is understood that the President will be ready to announce the personnel of the peace commission before the close of the present week and possibly within a day or two. The members definitely decided upon are believed to be Secretary Day, Senator Davis of Minnesota, Senator Frye of Maine and probably Mr. Justice White of the United States supreme court.

THANKS OF THE CONQUERED.

A Notable Letter From Toral's Army to American Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A document, entirely unique in the annals of warfare, was cabled last night to the war department by General Shafter. It is in the form of a congratulatory farewell address issued to the soldiers of the American army by Pedro Lopez de Castillo, a private Spanish soldier, on behalf of the 11,000 Spanish soldiers.

No similar document, perhaps, was ever before issued to a victorious army by a vanquished enemy. The President was very much impressed by the address, and after reading it carefully, authorized its publication.

"Major General Shafter, Commanding the American Army in Cuba: Sir—The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on the 16th of July last, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive our good wishes and farewell, which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of 11,000 Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants.

"PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, Private of Infantry. Also the following letter addressed to the soldiers of the American army: 'Soldiers of the American army: We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breasts there live gratitude and courtesy, should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain the victory, but without the slightest rancor or hate toward the American nation. We have been vanquished by you (so our generals and chiefs judged in signing the capitulation) but our surrender and the bloody battles preceding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought us nobly and valiantly.

"You fought and acted in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all but represent the power of our respective states. You fought us as men face to face, and with great courage, as before stated, a quality which we had not met during the three years that we have carried on the war against a people without morals, without conscience and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but hidden, shot their noble victims from ambush, and then immediately fled. This is the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land.

"You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war as recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world; have given honorable burial to the dead of the vanquished, have cured their wounded with great humanity, have respected and cared for your prisoners and their comfort, and, lastly, to us, whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines, and you have honored us with distinguished courtesy, for after the fighting the two armies mingled with the utmost harmony.

With this high sentiment of appreciation from us all, there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all the happiness and health in this land which will no longer belong to our dear Spain, but will be yours, who have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for, under the demand of civilization and humanity; but the descendants of the Congo and of Guinea, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers—these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities.

From 11,000 Spanish soldiers, PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, Soldier of Infantry, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 21.

THE THIEVING CUBANS.

Steal Tents, Stores, Arms, Ammunition and Even Shoes of American Soldiers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 24.—On the breaking up of General Wheeler's camp on the Caney road on Friday the tents and general equipment of the division headquarters were left in charge of the quartermasters' department. During the night the Cubans stealthily confiscated all the tents, stores, arms and personal effects of the soldiers. There is no clue to the robbers. On Saturday General Lawton ordered the ammunition and arms to be brought into town, but it was too late. Everything was gone.

General Kent's brigade, stationed three miles from Santiago, also lost their tents, and the soldiers marched into town barefooted, their shoes and everything portable having been stolen. The Cubans equipped themselves with the arms, tents and provisions of the Americans. They are continually stalking about the camps, and constant vigilance is necessary.

There are 488 patients in the hospital at Siboney, and the authorities urge their immediate removal. Climatic debility is as bad as the fever. The doctors say that delay in moving the patients will menace their lives. The death rate is high.

Gone to Meet His Enemies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 24.—Webb McCall, state superintendent of insurance, left last evening for Chicago to be present at the taking of the depositions in the injunction suit brought by the Connecticut Fire Insurance company to prevent him from revoking its license to do business in this state. McCall will also go to Milwaukee, Wis., and Freeport, Ill., where depositions will be taken. This will be the first time McCall and the Eastern insurance men have met personally, notwithstanding their many encounters by mail.

ANOTHER SANTIAGO.

AN ARMY SURGEON FEARS FEVER IN PORTO RICO.

General Miles' Loss by Disease—May Equal That of Shafter's According to Lieutenant-Colonel Senn—The Medical Corps Forgot Its Microscope.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Senn, who went to Cuba as chief of the operating medical staff of the army, has just returned from Porto Rico. Speaking of his experience, he said: "In Cuba our army met as its most formidable enemy one of the most dreaded of all acute infectious diseases—yellow fever. The Cuban invasion was characterized by hasty action, a lack of organization and inadequate preparation on the part of the quartermaster's department for which the medical branch of the army was in no way responsible. In less than two weeks after our army landed in Cuba yellow fever made its appearance.

"In less than two weeks from that time nearly 500 fever cases, most of them yellow fever, impaired the fighting force and seriously taxed the resources of the medical department. Fortunately for the army, the type of the disease was mild, and the number of deaths was small in comparison with some of the epidemics in the past. It was extremely fortunate that Santiago surrendered at the right time. Our army would surely have met the fate of the Spanish forces, who lost 50 per cent of their men during the last year from sickness.

FORGOT THEIR MICROSCOPE.

"In planning the Porto Rico invasion, General Miles made the proper arrangements for preventing a repetition of this calamity. Thus far our troops in Porto Rico have escaped yellow fever, but soon after landing fever cases came into the different hospitals at an alarming rate. After landing at Ponce, August 8, I found at least 250 cases of typhoid fever. In some of the cases it was difficult and in others impossible to make a differential diagnosis between malarial and typhoid fever without the aid of a microscope, a resource which unfortunately was not at hand. Following the order of Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon of the army, I investigated for two days all of the fever cases in the hope of locating the typhoid fever.

"A careful study of all the cases showed that 90 per cent were genuine typhoid fever cases and that the infection in the army was brought directly from the camps occupied in the United States. I am firmly of the opinion that if the American army in Porto Rico remains there much longer the loss of life due to sickness will be as great as at Santiago.

"The order to General Wilson to take up the march toward San Juan made it necessary to evacuate the division hospital.

"All of the patients were transferred to the Spanish military hospital in Ponce, which caused the temporary overcrowding. The club house of the city and of the school for girls, in charge of Sisters of Charity, were also offered to the authorities for hospital use and were accepted.

A RAP AT THE MAIL SERVICE.

"Nostalgia, or homesickness, in a large measure, was added to the wretched condition of the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but in Porto Rico, also. The postoffice department has shown serious neglect in forwarding mail. You give a man a letter from home and he feels like fighting. I know as an actual fact that more than 200 letters were sent to me while I have been away from home, but I have received only two of them. Newspapers were in great demand and were eagerly bought and read.

"The war has again demonstrated the great value of the small caliber bullet and has shown that it is a most humane weapon. Contrary to expectations, but a few surgical operations were necessary and our attention was directed entirely to the proper dressing of wounds.

"I want to correct some of the reports which have come from Cuba and Porto Rico as to the feelings of the Spaniards against the Red Cross. The Spaniards never purposely fired at the Red Cross representatives of our country and if any of those were injured it was entirely due to the fact that the red badge of the order could not be easily distinguished at a distance.

"The following incident, for example, shows that the Spaniards are in sympathy with the work of the Red Cross organization. While a company of infantry was charging a hill at Guanica, a volunteer who had rushed 100 yards ahead of the line was suddenly prostrated by the heat. A Spanish officer near by ran to him, picked him up and carried him to our line amid the cheers of our troops.

Colonel Senn is enthusiastic about Porto Rico and declares the island to be worth its weight in gold. "It is a beautiful country, a combination of Italy and Switzerland.

The Wistful at Hampton Roads.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 23.—The San Francisco, Cushing, Ericsson, Winslow, Stranger, Foote and Manakin arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday.

Naval Station at Pago-Pago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Engineers by the navy department to prepare proposals for bids for the construction of a naval station at Pago-Pago harbor, Samoan islands, have arrived. F. P. Chambers of New York is the chief engineer of the party.

Barcelona May Buy Autonomy.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The Catalan party in Barcelona is agitating for the creation of an administrative provincial council, offering to pay the state \$4,000,000 annually for the privilege of autonomy.

WHY THINGS WENT WRONG.

Secretary Alger Explains Charges Against the War Department.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Secretary Alger, under date of August 13, sent Chauncey M. Depew a long letter in defense of the war department. The letter shows the enormous amount of work the department has been called on to do; explains the difficulties attending the operations at Santiago and the care of the sick and wounded, and sets forth the troubles that have attended camp life in the United States under inexperienced officers. He says, in part:

Concerning the Santiago campaign, when the ships left Tampa they had on board three months provisions and an abundance of hospital supplies. They had lighters to unload with at point of debarkation. These lighters were lost in the severe storms on the way. As soon as we were notified of the fact, two tows of lighters were sent from Mobile and New Orleans, which were also overtaken by storms and lost. The navy supplied us with lighters, and one of those was wrecked. The army disembarked, getting off a portion of its supplies and medical stores, and immediately marched to the front to fight the Spaniards. The great difficulty of landing supplies subsequently was because of the wind, which sprang up every morning at 10 and made a high surf, rendering almost impossible the use of small boats, with one lighter, which was all they had left for this purpose.

Of the packers who were employed, 60 per cent soon fell sick, and, heavy rains falling every day, the roads (if they could be called such) became impassable for vehicles. Pack animals had to be employed to carry food to the army, which, being extended to the right around Santiago, increased the distance from the coast every day and made the task more difficult.

However, the result and the subsequent sickness that has broken out in the army showed the great wisdom of General Shafter in moving forward to make the attack while his men were in vigor.

It was a movement bordering on audacity, but it succeeded, and the persistence of the attack, I have no doubt, greatly disheartened the Spaniards. The result was one of the greatest victories, for the men engaged, of modern warfare. The number of prisoners taken exceeded the attacking force by nearly two to one.

Some men have been neglected on transports coming home there is no doubt—all against positive orders—due, no doubt, to carelessness and negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare (many of whom were sick) from the camp at Santiago. Many medical officers sent with transports were taken ill on their way home.

TO THE BRAVE CAPTAIN MILLS.

The President Appoints an Officer of Low Rank Superintendent at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—For the first time in the history of the United States military academy, a first lieutenant will be made superintendent of the institution. The officer to be thus honored is First Lieutenant Albert Mills of the First cavalry. He distinguished himself at Santiago and has the temporary rank of captain as a member of General Young's staff. The President made this selection personally and as a reward for gallant conduct at the storming of San Juan heights.

Lieutenant Mills was General Young's chief of staff during the Santiago campaign. He was severely wounded at the battle of San Juan. A Mauer bullet passed through his head, destroying one eye. The President had an interview with Captain Mills a few days ago and remembering the glowing account which General Young had previously given him of the conduct of this brave officer, offered him the superintendency of the military academy, which is considered one of the most important commands in the army.

Although low in rank, Captain Mills is nearly 45 years old and has had considerable experience in work which specially fits him for his new duties. He has served as instructor at the academy and was in charge of the department of strategy and tactics in the Fort Leavenworth cavalry and infantry school last year. He is a native of New York and was appointed from that state to the military academy July 1, 1874.

MADE A GOOD HAUL.

The Americans Found \$800,000 in the Spanish Treasury at Manila.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "General Merritt has proclaimed a government of military occupation. The news of the armistice arrived on the 16th. It is feared that the Americans may restore the Philippines to Spain and thus inaugurate a fresh period of tyranny, extortion and rebellion.

"The Americans found \$800,000 in the Spanish treasury. Foreign opinion is loud in praise of the action of the American commanders in excluding armed rebels from the city. There is good reason to believe that their firmness saved Manila from pillage.

Their Klondike Dream Over.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 23.—One hundred and fifty disappointed prospectors have arrived here from Copper River, Alaska, on the steamer Excelsior. They brought with them copies of a set of resolutions, passed at a recent miners' meeting, setting forth that gold in paying quantities has not been discovered in the vicinity of Copper River, and that the Valdez glacier is impassable for large outfits. The resolutions condemn the booming of the country by certain transportation companies.

MILES TO RETURN.

COMMAND IN PORTO RICO LEFT TO BROOKE.

Macias Is Co-Operating Heartily in Preparations for Evacuation—The Military Commission Will Have Only to Give a Receipt for Spanish Property.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 23.—Major General Miles has decided to leave with his staff for Washington in a few days, possibly to-morrow. He will turn over his command to General Brooke, who is expected to reach here to-morrow for a conference.

General Miles has arranged matters generally with Captain General Macias, preparatory to the meeting of the peace commission at San Juan. General Macias, while maintaining his outposts, is steadily retiring his forces to the capital, preparatory to their embarkation. Mail communication between Ponce and San Juan has been established and the overland telegraph wires, which have been severed, will be connected immediately.

All that will remain for the commission to do, General Miles says, will be to secure an inventory of government property transferred to the Americans and to give receipts to the Spanish authorities.

Captain General Macias in his various communications with General Miles has shown the best spirit. He is anxious to co-operate in bringing about an evacuation at the earliest moment possible and is placing no obstacles in the way of the troops returning home.

Colonel Ramery, the highest volunteer officer in the island, reached here last night from Aibonito. Other officers have been coming through our lines all day. Lieutenant Colonel Ramery says that the Spanish forces at Aibonito were short of ammunition and water and entirely dependent for food upon Cayey. They must have succumbed as soon as General Brooke struck Cayey.

According to a letter from San Juan the Spanish residents there who had fled from the city have returned and there is great rejoicing among them that the war is ended, a feeling shared by the soldiery.

Colonel San Martin, former Spanish commander at Ponce, who abandoned the town upon the approach of the Americans, and who, it was reported, had been shot for forsaking the city, is in the hospital sick. He has been stripped of his rank.

General Miles will advise General Brooke to embark the Spanish prisoners here and send them immediately to San Juan. It is expected that Rear Admiral Schley will be there in a few days. Most of the troops in the island will remain stationary until the final details have been settled and they will then march to San Juan, where they will embark. General Miles will consult with the authorities at Washington as to the force that is to remain. The volunteers are anxious to go home.

Sunday the saloons were closed and for the first time in the history of the island there was a public Protestant religious service. The officers and men upon the monitors at Guanica think it unnecessary to keep the ships there any longer. These vessels are absolutely unsuited to a tropical climate like this, and the Puritan officers have sent a formal complaint to Secretary Long.

"MOBILE" STORIES DENIED.

Shafter and Ludlow Say There Was No Overcrowding or Lack of Attention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Some complaint reached the War department concerning the bad sanitary conditions on the transport Mobile, which arrived at Montauk Point a few days ago from Santiago. The ship, it was charged, was overcrowded and the sick on board were not properly or adequately provided for. The department communicated with General Shafter on the subject, and in response to the dispatch received last night a dispatch from both Shafter and Brigadier General Ludlow denying the allegations.

HAD TO RETAKE LADRONES.

When the Monadnock Came a Spaniard Had a "Government" of His Own.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A Manila dispatch to the New York World says: The monitor Monadnock arrived August 16. On the way she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guan, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American rule and set up a government on his own account. Captain Whiting of the Monadnock promptly upset this new "government" and made the usurper a prisoner and brought him here.

No Use for Colonial Office.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The cabinet is considering the question whether it is necessary to retain the establishment of the colonial office, with both Cuba and Porto Rico gone, and the fate of the Philippines hanging in the balance. The consensus of opinion seems to be that money would be saved by abolishing the colonial office altogether.

A Kansas Soldier Dead at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 23.—Private Roy Dumont, Twenty-second Kansas, Company K, who enlisted in Wichita, died of typhoid fever at the division hospital this morning. He was a graduate of Lewis academy, Wichita, and made a hard fight for his life.

Arbitrator Between America and Chile.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 23.—Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of Canada, will be invested to-day with the commission appointing him sole arbitrator in the claims disputed between the United States and Chile.

LOOTING REBELS ARE SHOT.

Insurgents at Manila Pay Death Penalty for Pillaging.

HONO KONG, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Manila, dated August 18, says the total number of killed on the American side during the attack upon and capture of Manila was forty-six, and of the wounded about 100. The Spanish losses were 200 killed and 400 wounded. The fire of the Americans did practically no damage to the town or to the non-combatants. The Americans had considerable difficulty in keeping the insurgents out of the city, only admitting those who were without weapons.

Five insurgents were shot while looting at Tondo.

General Jaudenes, in the course of an interview had with him, said he knew that the fight was a hopeless one, but that he intended to resist the Americans in the name of honor, but was persuaded to surrender for the sake of the non-combatants. He eulogized the Americans for the humanity they have shown.

Serious trouble is threatened by the insurgents because they were prevented from having their own way. They assert that they are able to render the islands untenable for anybody.

THE END OF CAMP THOMAS.

Regiments Sent to New Camps or Ordered Home.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 23.—Judging from present indications, Camp Thomas, the largest military camp of the Spanish-American war, will soon be a thing of the past. A number of regiments have already been ordered home. Others have been ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky., and now comes an order to Colonel Wheeler, acting chief quartermaster, to secure bids from railroads to convey all regiments remaining at the camp to their respective state capitals.

The first division, of which the Twenty-first Kansas is a part, will leave to-morrow. All the sick of the Twenty-second are left behind and will be furloughed as soon as they can travel. They number about seventy-five, fifty having gone home. Their blankets will be burned and the infected tents left here.

TO BE A FAR EAST ALLIANCE.

What Joseph Chamberlain's Paper Draws From the Recall of Ambassador Hay.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Manchester Guardian, recognized as the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies, says: "We understand that Ambassador Hay's recall to Washington to accept the post of Secretary of State is due to his special fitness to carry out a policy in regard to which negotiations have been proceeding for some time between Washington and London and upon which a substantial agreement has been reached whereby the two countries will act together in the far East or wherever American and British interests are identical.

"There is no intention of binding the nation in an alliance. Each is to be free to pursue its own destinies in its own way, but the governments will act together diplomatically where their common interests are concerned."

4 KILLED; 26 HURT.

Serious Loss of Life in a Wreck at Sharon, Mass.

SHARON, Mass., Aug. 23.—A frightful rear-end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at 7:30 last night, when an express train, which was running as the second section of a long train, crashed into the first section, composed of local cars.

As a result, four persons were killed and twenty-six seriously injured. The rear car of the local train was completely demolished and a portion of the second car, while the engine of the express train was crippled.

MADRID WILL FILE A PROTEST.

Complaints of the Conduct of Insurgents in Cuba.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—It is stated that the cabinet has decided to make representations to the Washington government regarding the conduct of the insurgents in continuing to attack Spanish detachments.

The government is displeased with the attitude of Captains General Macias and Blanco. The latter has again positively declined to preside over the evacuation of Cuba.

CUT MANILA'S WATER SUPPLY.

Controlling the Hains, Insurgents Allow Only a Few Hours' Service a Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the New York World from Manila, Philippines, says: "The natives control the water supply of Manila and refuse to allow the water to run except for a few hours each day. They have demonstrated that they are incapable of self government."

Alliance Address in Westminster Chapel.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Dr. Samuel Smith of St. Paul, Minn., delivered an address in Westminster chapel last night on behalf of the Anglo-American league. A large congregation was present.

Jilted Youth Kills Himself.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Aug. 23.—Will Miller, aged 19, son of John S. Miller of White Cloud township, took strychnine last night with suicidal intent. He died this morning. It is understood that the young man was in love with a young woman who had rejected his advances, and this was the cause of his action.

Pope Holds a Reception.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The pope held a reception yesterday in honor of his saint's day. His holiness appeared to be in good health and spirits.