

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, August 17.

The official weather report issued by the University of Nebraska shows that the past week has been cool with scattered showers. The average daily temperature deficiency was 3 degrees in the eastern counties and slightly less than 2 degrees in the western. The last days of the week were warm, with a maximum temperature of about or slightly above 90 degrees. The rainfall of the week has been very light, consisting of a few very light scattered showers, the total rainfall being generally less than a quarter of an inch and exceeding half an inch only parts of Hitchcock and Furnas counties. The past week has been very favorable for corn in most sections of state, and the crop generally has improved in condition. In the region where corn was injured by the July drouth many fields of late corn have salked out and commenced to form ears since the rains of the first week in August. With a late frost and favorable weather these fields will yield a fair crop of corn. Corn in its advancement toward maturity is very uneven and generally backward. The entire month of September free from frost will be required to mature most of the late corn. Much of the corn, however, will be matured beyond injury by frost by the 15th of September. Grasshoppers have damaged corn in the southwestern counties. Threshing and hay-making have made good progress. Plowing for fall wheat is general, with ground in good condition.

Thursday, August 18.

Frank L. Dorwart, sheriff of Saline county, skipped to Denver one day last week and has sent back word that it is his intention not to return. His hired girl, an attractive looking young woman, is also gone, and it is surmised that the two are together, although the fact is not clearly established. He was an excellent official, and was serving his third term as sheriff. He left a wife and an interesting family.

In Malone & Lord's restaurant at Salem yesterday about noon Floyd Beachy and Will Saylor of Kansas became engaged in a fight with William Lord over an old trouble. Beachy was getting the worst of the bargain and called to Saylor, who started to his friend's rescue with his hand on his revolver. At this point Charley Lord came to the conclusion that he ought to enter the fight, and he called a halt on Saylor's advance and the two began exchanging shots. Saylor got a wound which may prove fatal, while Lord was shot in the hip. Saylor ran to his buggy, jumped in and made his escape across into Kansas. Beachy struggled loose from Will Lord and also skipped to Kansas.

Friday, August 19.

One of the prisoners confined in the Fillmore county jail became tired of life the other day and almost succeeded in committing suicide by swallowing poison. He refused to take an antidote and the officials forced him to take it, thus saving his life. One of the performers of Cullen Bros. circus, while engaged in the brother act at a performance at Fremont, lost his grip and fell to the ground. He was not badly injured and took his part in the evening performance.

Saturday, August 20.

The jury which was empaneled by Dr. E. S. Case, the coroner of Frontier county, in the inquest upon the body of Thomas Jansen, who was found 130 feet beneath the ground in an old well ten miles southeast of Stockville, concluded their labors last night. They found in substance, after a thorough investigation, that Thomas Jansen came to his death on or about the 13th day of December, 1897, by blows upon the head struck by Andrew Hawkins and other parties unknown. The developments in the latter part of the inquest were of a very startling character. The Conklin brothers, who were placed on the stand, testified that Hawkins entered into a conspiracy with them, after the reward was offered, which they believed to be \$6,000 at that time, to go to North Platte or Brady Island, pick up a tramp somewhere along the line of the Union Pacific, murder him and swear that he made a confession to them that he murdered Jansen and that in an attempt to capture him for the reward they were compelled to kill him to protect themselves. Then if a sufficient reward was offered for the recovery of the body they were to find it themselves, basing their information on the tramp's confession, and gain both rewards, thus clearing themselves. The evidence seemed amply sufficient to warrant a verdict against Hawkins. It also implicated very clearly other parties as accomplices in the dastardly crime.

A son of Casper Miller in the Hoop district near Fremont, was severely injured a few days ago. He was operating a hay rake and when the horses became fractious was thrown in such a manner that one of the teeth dug into him and dragged him several rods. Dr. L. P. Polk of Raymond, who went to Lincoln some days ago suffering from blood poisoning which it was thought would yield to treatment, may experience serious results from the disease. The symptoms appear to be those of glanders and he does not improve.

Sunday, August 21.

Mrs. Samuel Stabler of Fremont was seriously burned Saturday while carrying out doors a gasoline stove that had exploded.

Advices from all over Nebraska indicate that yesterday was a very hot day. In many places the thermometer got as high as 110.

At Osceola the other day, while Judge Saunders was returning to his office from dinner, his crutch went through a hole, letting him down heavily, bruising his face and head and cutting the inside of his mouth.

Abe Billings, while engaged in threshing on the farm of Charles Busch, ten miles north of Humboldt, attempted to loosen a belt which had broken and was winding around a shaft. His left hand was caught and crushed to a jelly and had to be amputated. The forearm was severed half way between the wrist and elbow.

Monday, August 22.

Secretary Hall of the state banking board has made arrangements to secure reports from the comptroller of the currency showing the condition of national banks in Nebraska to be used in connection with reports of state banks.

Reports from both state and national banks at the close of business July 14 have just been compiled by Secretary Hall. His compilation shows that the total loans and discounts of all the banks in the state amounts to \$39,441,763.35. The total individual deposits, \$11,671,905.88, and the total cash, \$5,710,881.40. The average reserve held by the national banks of the state is 41 per cent and the average reserve held by the banks under state jurisdiction is 50 per cent.

A comparison of the condition of the incorporated, state and private banks of the state as shown by reports made on February 2, 1898, and July 14, 1898, reveals the fact that while the loans made by the banks have decreased during that time \$613,564.13, the deposits have increased \$2,175,696.63, and the total bills payable and rediscouunts have decreased \$169,628.87.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the state banking department, showing the condition of 390 incorporated, private and savings banks at the close of business, July 14.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$15,150,002.80; Overdrafts, 183,004.29; Stocks, securities, bonds, etc., 338,086.93; Due from national, state, and private banks and bankers, 7,037,817.28; Banking house, furniture and fixtures, 1,235,104.19; Other real estate, 934,567.61; Current expenses and taxes paid, 319,786.21; Prepaid on bonds, etc., 4,219.16; Other assets not enumerated, 161,875.97; Cash items, 53,086.55; Cash reserve in bank, etc., 1,235,104.19; Gold, \$610,615.09; Silver dollars, 15,439.10; Currency, \$47,716.90; Fractional currency, 53,086.55; Nickels, cents and fractional silver, \$7,816.70; \$17,321.82; Total, \$27,138,105.89.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$7,601,203.70; Surplus fund, 697,421.27; Undivided profits, 779,450.82; Dividends unpaid, 9,452.46; General deposits, 17,609,231.44; Other liabilities, 4,579.06; Notes and bills rediscouted, 57,377.41; Bills payable, 137,362.70; Total, \$27,138,105.89.

Tuesday, August 23.

Henry Burdean was thrown from a buggy in a runaway at Broken Bow and will likely die from the injuries he received.

The navy exhibit at the exposition has recently been increased by the placing in position of a miniature dry dock which will be operated with the model of the battleship Illinois. The new exhibit costs the government about \$8,000 of which \$2,000 is for the dock model and \$6,000 for the model of the battleship.

A branch of a tree that was in the path of a hail storm that passed east from Callaway last week, is an exhibition at the state house. It was brought in by J. H. Edmisten. The branch was from a green tree, but when the hail storm was over the bark on one side was found beaten off and the white wood beneath was exposed. The force of the hail had also broken many large twigs from the branch.

Governor Holcomb yesterday notified Congressman Stark at Washington that 900 members of the Second Nebraska at Chickamauga objected to garrison duty and had asked through their first sergeants that the regiment be removed to Omaha pending muster out. The governor sent a list of the sergeants through whom the men are said to have expressed their wishes in this matter and it is supposed Congressman Stark will place the matter before the war department.

S. J. Kent of the labor commissioner's office has resurrected a relic in the form of a double barreled shotgun which is said to have been the property of Talleyrand. Mr. Kent says his father got the gun in France from a poacher in 1855, and in the following year he had it changed at a shop in Birmingham, England, from a flint lock to a percussion cap gun. The brand of the barrel maker is still distinct, and the original stock, though plugged in many places with wood and braced with pieces of metal, shows that it was finely carved. The gun will be exhibited at the exposition.

Mrs. Wm. A. Fitzgerald died suddenly at Hastings last night. The circumstances surrounding her death led to the empanelling of a coroner's jury. The inquest was held and the verdict of the jury was that she came to her death by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

John Swanson fell dead yesterday afternoon while plowing near Edgar. He had been complaining for some time, and the only theory of the cause of death is heart failure. He was thirty years of age and leaves a wife and three children. He resided seven miles east of Edgar.

BANKERS OPEN IN DENVER.

Nearly 500 Delegates Present—Governor Adams Makes Suggestions.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 24.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bankers' association convened at 10 o'clock today at the Broadway theater. Most of the 500 delegates expected were in their seats when President Joseph C. Henrix rapped for order. Chancellor W. F. McDowell of Denver university invoked divine blessing.

Governor Alva Adams of Colorado welcomed the association to the state. Governor Adams himself a bank president, good naturedly criticized many of the methods of modern banking. He advocated a postal savings banking system and a government guarantee for all deposits in national banks. He predicted an era of prosperity to follow the season of uncertainty produced by the war with Spain. President Hendrix followed his response with the annual address to the association.

Secretary James R. Branch then read his annual report. The secretary appeared in his uniform of major of the Seventh United States immune infantry.

OVER 1,200 SICK AT MONTAUK.

Although Many Are Discharged Daily the Hospitals Are Crowded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There are now in the hospitals at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, more than 1,200 men. Of these about 900 are in the general hospital and annex. Three hundred are in the hospital in the detention camp. Many of those in the general hospital are improving and some are discharged as well every day. The situation in the hospitals is excellent.

The total number of typhoid cases is 225. Some of the typhoid patients are daily removed to New Haven. In a day or so the remaining typhoid patients will be taken to New York or Boston. The idea is to send the men to the nearest hospitals and thus make the journey as short as possible.

The Rio Grande will be converted into a hospital ship for use at Montauk and the harbors about New York for an indefinite time. It is evident that until more hospital accommodations are provided on shore some of the sick and wounded soldiers will have to be kept on board the hospital ships in Fort Pond Bay.

HOLD TROOPS AT HONOLULU.

The Reserve Soldiers for the Philippines to Camp in the Hawaiian Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Some days ago advices were received from General Merritt, in which he announced that for the present his force at Manila is sufficient for the work in hand. The government, however, while acting upon the advice of General Merritt, does not overlook the fact that additional forces may be needed in the Philippines in the near future, or that some of the troops now there may have to be recalled and replaced by others.

There is at San Francisco and vicinity a force of from 5,000 to 7,000 men, who have been held in reserve for the Philippines. This force will be sent to Honolulu and maintained there for any emergency that may arise. The order for the early movement to Honolulu has been issued, and the transports that will carry the troops out are instructed to remain at Honolulu until further orders.

SCHLEY AND EVANS SICK.

Two of the Commanders of the American Fleet on the Hospital List.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—Admiral Schley is confined to his summer home in Westport by illness, and no one except his attendants are allowed to see him or have any conversation with him. The illness is a pronounced fever, the character of which is not yet known.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—It is said at Roosevelt hospital that Captain Evans of the battleship Iowa would be brought to that institution this morning. The captain is said to be suffering from typhoid malaria.

THE MUSTER OUT.

General Order Governing It Is Issued—All Troops to Be Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Adjutant General Corbin has issued an order governing the mustering out of volunteers. It goes into duties of officers in detail. All volunteers will muster out at the state rendezvous ten days after departure from general camp. Soldiers may keep their rifles by paying for them.

Murdered Her Sister.

MONTREAL, Ont., Aug. 24.—Minnie Sexton deliberately fired four bullets into the body of her elder sister, Susie Sexton, killing her instantly. The dead woman was 35 years of age, and was to have married shortly. Her sister opposed the match, and declared it would never take place.

A Larger Army for Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The National Zeitung announces considerable changes and an increase in the army. It says the formation of another army corps, with headquarters at Mainz, is contemplated and that the artillery arm of the service will be reorganized.

Robert Lincoln a Grandfather.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Jessie Lincoln-Beckwith, Robert Lincoln's daughter, who created a sensation by eloping to Milwaukee last fall, where she was married to Warren W. Beckwith, gave birth to a 9-pound daughter here yesterday. Her husband, who had gone to war, is home or a furlough.

Hobson Off for Santiago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Lieutenant Hobson will leave this city to-day on the Seguranga for Santiago, where he will superintend the raising of the Spanish warships.

SECRET OF THE COLON.

COMMANDER PROMISES REVELATIONS.

It is Hated That the Ship was Sacrificed When Escape Was Certain—Cannot Forget Captain Sigbee and the Battleship Maine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Captain Emilio Diaz Moreu of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon in an interview, yesterday, discussed the events of the last few weeks without bitterness. Captain Moreu is one of the officers on his way home. There was even a playful suggestiveness in his tone when he replied to the inquiry whether he would say good-bye to the American fleet as he passed down the bay on the Normandie.

"Yes," he went on, "why should not I have friends on board your ships? We did not fight as personal foes. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn—you don't know him? Ah, a fine man. Half an hour after the battle I had given him my photograph and he had given me his. On mine I wrote: 'We have just fought two hours and a half. Each did his duty. We were not personal foes. Now that it is all over, we are comrades and friends.'

"That is the way I feel toward the Americans. I believe they have a different opinion of the Spaniards from what they had before the war."

"Captain, do you think Hobson will raise the Colon?"

"No, he will not. She is tipped on her side and her 7,000 tons have smashed her. Any vessel saved there will cost twice its value."

"The Colon was a beautiful vessel," ventured the reporter. "Beautiful and every inch a fighting ship. I would have got away; none of them could have stopped me, but—"

The captain paused and said: "Got away, I said, you understand. I mean it. Schley knows it. Sampson knows it and so does Cook. I told them it was not the Brooklyn nor the Oregon that kept me from escaping. They say I only went sixty-four miles. I tell you it was seventy-two. Divide that by the time and you will see my average was 17.2 knots an hour and at times 18. The Oregon could only go 16, and I was steadily dropping the Brooklyn behind. Oh, no, neither of the two kept me from escaping, but I cannot tell you now why I was not able to save my splendid ship, and the captain's voice trembled.

"You won't have long to wait, though, you won't have long to wait," he repeated.

"When I tell why, it will be on the floor of the cortes. I am a member of the Spanish parliament. I represent the Montri district in Granada province. I have been permitted by the President to go home now, that I may be present at the opening of the cortes, which will take place in a few days. Then I will explain and many things dark now will seem clear. I know many Americans don't seem quite clear from their own accounts as to why I did not escape when I was in the lead and gaining. They will know soon. I am not saying this to detract at all from the achievements of the American fleet. The men did as they could, but there is an unwritten chapter yet to be known before history is written.

"No one will say the Colon was materially damaged by the American fire," he went on. "She was hit only six times. By your own reports I made twenty-six holes in the Brooklyn and there were forty-two traces of hits on her side. Does that not speak well for Spanish gunnery? They say our gunners could not shoot. Well, the Brooklyn's sides tell a different story."

"Why did not you sink her then?"

"Our guns were too small. The three vessels with heavy guns—the Vizcaya, the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo—were on fire. I was left alone with only rapid-fire guns of a comparatively small caliber. If I had had 13-inch guns or 11 or 12-inch, there might have been a different story. Those holes in the Brooklyn would have meant more.

"Your naval men have learned a great deal from their fight with the Colon. They will not give up their heavy guns for the light rapid-fire. Sampson told me as much. I told them they could not and they smiled when I asked them where they would be if I had had heavy guns."

"It was the fortune of war that heavy guns were only on board the ships with wood work that would catch fire. The first shell that struck any of our ships started a fire. There was no fire on my ship, because she had no wood work. She was like the Brooklyn and would not burn."

THE FLEET IS WELCOMED.

New York Gives Sampson's Squadron a Splendid Greeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—New York and the nation have fitly shown to-day the appreciation of the republic of her victorious fleet. The war ships have been received with salute of gun and of flag, and the ovation from shore and from the great flotillas of all sorts of craft on the water has given to the returning sailors an idea of the esteem and admiration in which they are regarded by the people.

Long before the sunrise guns were fired at Castle William, Governor's island, and people were astir. Crowds were hurrying to the river to be early upon the scene. The New York and New Jersey shores were crowded with the people. The river and bay were alive with people, all cheering and good natured. As the flags were raised on the forts and ships the bands of the forts and on the flagships played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the shores rang with patriotic cheers.

There was little friction in carrying out the program and no more delay than was to be expected. The citizens' committee left the foot of Cortlandt street upon the steamer Glen Island and proceeded down the bay, followed by a long retinue of all sorts of craft. At Tompkinsville the mayor and committee of ten embarked and boarded the police boat Patrol. The Patrol then headed for the flagship, with colors flying and bands playing. Staten Island shores were lined with people and they joined in the general acclamation with the people on the myriads of boats.

The ceremonies over, amid the shrieking of steam whistles and the cheers of the throngs on shore and water, the mayor and the committee returned to the Glen Island.

Then came the event of the day. There was considerable wigwagging upon the gray battleships, and the police boats formed in line. Then came the Glen Island and then the battleships began to slowly move up the bay. The salute of cannon, cheers of people and the blasts of thousands of whistles made an indescribable din.

Soon the fleet was in line. First came Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, then Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, then the Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana and Texas, and after them a moving mass of all sizes and descriptions, with flags waving and people cheering. The great battleships moved slowly and majestically. As governor's island was passed there was a tremendous report from the guns of the ships. The people on shore and afloat went wild. They yelled and screamed, waved flags and jumped up and down.

The New York was flying Rear Admiral Sampson's blue flag with two white stars; her decks were crowded with her white clad crew, who lined up silently. At 9:24 Fort Hamilton fired the opening gun of the salute, Fort Wadsworth following. The Iowa returned the salute.

The Brooklyn did not display the flag of Rear Admiral Schley. Her center funnel was seen to have a shot through the starboard side. The Brooklyn was flying her battle ensigns, which looked stained and frayed, as if they had seen plenty of service.

While the fleet was passing the Narrows two explosions upon the surface water near Fort Wadsworth, presumably of loose gun cotton or other explosive, shot up immense columns of water about a hundred feet high.

The parade was commenced at the Narrows at 9:30 and at 10:30 the Texas, the last of the seven war vessels, took her place in line, the full length of which extended from Governor's island to Tompkinsville.

The shores were crowded with people cheering and waving flags, bunting was flying from every flag staff, innumerable crafts crowded with eager passengers were cheering and waving frantically. The soldiers crowded the embankment of the forts, cheering and shouting.

So it was all the way up to Grant's tomb, where there was a final demonstration. The review was viewed and cheered by hundreds of thousands of people.

Admiral Sampson looks far better than when war began. Speaking of his crews, and especially the crews of the Indiana, Iowa and New York, who have had no shore liberty for seven months, he said: "They have borne their privations in a manner beyond all praise."

Summing up what has been one of the most successful and important naval campaigns in the history of the world, Admiral Sampson said: "The navy has been very fortunate. We have, I think, made no mistakes."

How much Sampson contributed to the success of the war, the efficiency of his advice and the splendid manner in which he directed the largest fleet ever under the command of one man in the history of the United States, probably will not be known or fully appreciated until the history of this war is written.

The health of the fleet is excellent. The ships need docking sadly, the Indiana, Iowa and New York especially. The first named will probably require a thorough overhauling of her machinery.

RETURN OF THE FLEET.

Seventy Warships Will Be Mobilized at Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The largest fleet of warships ever assembled in an American port, will be brought together in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already fifty-seven warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of seventy. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor.

500 NATIVES MASSACRED.

Rebellion in the Philippines Has Extended to the Hemp Provinces.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Paglatuan, Pilar and Ponsoi, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spanish also burned Pilar and massacred 500 natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Albany, with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in the Camarinas province."

A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the captain general of the Visayas islands to the district between Cebu and Iligan and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao. The steamer Posario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Iloilo. After the island of Masbate had been taken by the insurgents, the latter indignantly refused to allow the German steamer Clara to enter any ports under their control.

WOULD CUT SANTIAGO PRICES.

A Dollar a Pound for Meat the General Decided Was Exorbitant.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 20.—The last week in Santiago de Cuba has seen the furtherance of reforms and improvements already under way. There has been a slow and steady increase in the death rate. One abuse that has been rectified was the exorbitant prices asked for food—\$1 a pound for meat, \$3 for a bag of charcoal that once sold for eighty cents and a general continuation of blockade prices long after their justification had been removed. This matter the palace has ably taken in hand, and after careful consideration and a discussion of the subject with leading wholesalers and retailers, a tariff in gold money on provisions has been arranged. Retailers have been notified that infringements of this tariff, or schedule, will be severely punished, and the community at large is requested to report any over charge. The prices given out are a great reduction from those prevailing hitherto, but even in the new arrangement there is ample opportunity for good profits, even to 50 per cent in some instances.

CEDED THE PHILIPPINES.

This Was One of the Conditions of the Manila Surrender.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The terms of the capitulation of Manila as agreed upon Saturday between General Jaundenes and General Merritt include the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States. An American naval officer who arrived from Manila on the Zafro tells me that the Americans practically walked into Manila."

"The operations, he says, were confined to the Malate side of the city, where the Spaniards held a fort and two lines of trenches. The troops waded through the Malate river and walked up the beach as though going to lunch, meeting practically no opposition."

"I learn that when General Merritt went ashore after the capitulation of Manila, he experienced some difficulty in finding General Jaundenes, who ultimately was found in a church among crowds of women and children."

ORDERED TO MUSTER OUT.

A Vermont Regiment Leaves Chickamauga—Three More to Go Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Orders were given to-day for the return to their state rendezvous of the following regiments: The First Illinois cavalry and the First Maine infantry, now at Chickamauga, and the Second New York infantry, now at Ferdinandina, Fla. The First Illinois is ordered to Springfield, Ill., the First Maine to Augusta, Me., and the Second New York to Troy, N. Y. These regiments were mustered into the military service of the government at the places mentioned and their return there is accepted as conclusive evidence that they are to be mustered out.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 19.—The First Vermont infantry broke camp early to-day and marched five miles to Rossville station, where the men boarded trains waiting to take them to Fort Ethan Allen, in their home state.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

ix Women and Three Men Have an Uncomfortable Experience.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 20.—About 250 or 300 men, disguised as "white-caps," visited the house of Susie Colston, near Smithfield, Wetzel county, and dragged the inmates, six women and three men, out of bed in their night clothes. No time was given them to get their clothes, money or valuables. The house was then blown to pieces with three sticks of dynamite. The inmates were taken down Morgan's run and tarred and feathered, and then taken to the Shuman house and all locked in a room together until daylight. No apparent effort was made to discover who did the act, and the popular sentiment is that nothing wrong was done.

Morale's Convent Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—United States Minister Hunter of Guatemala cables the state department that General Morales, leader of the revolution, was captured in a cave Wednesday and died on his way to prison at San Sebastian.

Negro Missionaries for the Colonies.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 20.—The general association of negro Baptists of Kentucky, in session here, adopted resolutions favoring the sending of negro missionaries to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii.