

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

DETACHMENT OF FOURTH CAVALRY ON A GUNBOAT.

Have a Little Brush With Rebels on the Shore—Drive Them Back to the Hills With Severe Loss.

Manila.—(Special.)—Lake Laguna de Bay is being patrolled by three troops of the Fourth Cavalry under Captain McGraw and the army gunboat Napidan, commanded by Lieutenant Larson. The force makes its headquarters on an island, living on casaca, in which the men are towed, and make unexpected visits to towns where there are small parties of insurgents for the purpose of keeping the rebels moving. On Tuesday the troops had an engagement at Mantilupa, on the south shore of the lake. They found 500 insurgents there, entrenched near the shore. The Napidan shelled the rebels and a party of American troops numbering 125 landed and drove them by a sharp running fire to the hills, where they were too strongly entrenched for the small force to attack them.

Two of the cavalymen were wounded and the bodies of ten insurgents were found. It is supposed that the enemy's loss is thirty-five.

VOLUNTEERS IN BAD SHAPE.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special.)—Advices received by the transport Newport, dated Manila, June 11, are as follows: The volunteers are greatly debilitated in consequence of their hardships campaigning through three months of tropic weather. Since the middle of May no volunteer regiment has had a sick list of less than 20 per cent. Most of them at the present date had 25 per cent ill, and a few regiments have less than one-third of their number on duty. The Nebraska regiment has suffered the worst. It came in from San Fernando a few days ago with less than 200 men in the ranks. Some of the companies have only two sets of fours. The South Dakota regiment followed yesterday with 275 men on duty. The Montana and Kansas regiments at San Fernando have not more than 280 men available each. The morning after the Washington troops took Morong, a week ago, only 263 men responded to roll call. The Washington men have been engaged since March 12 in preventing the insurgent armies of the north and south from forming a junction in the region of Laguna de Bay, often being engaged at the same time with the enemy in opposite directions. Twenty-four of the Nebraska officers are on the sick list. In the Montana, Kansas, Washington and South Dakota regiments show twenty or more officers in the hospital or sick in their quarters. These regiments have borne the brunt of the fighting. Their losses in killed and wounded range from 150 in the Montana regiment to 280 in the Nebraska. The loss of the Kansas regiment is second to that of Nebraska, while the Washington and South Dakota regiments follow closely, each with losses of about 200. The Oregon regiment also suffered severely.

Of the regulars, the Third Artillery is the heaviest loser, it killed and wounded numbering 123.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special.)—It has been definitely determined to land the Oregon volunteers Friday morning. The Newport and Ohio, with the Oregon boys on board, will be docked late Thursday night or Friday morning.

General Shafter has arranged to have a suitable escort from the Presidio ready to march with the returned soldiers in the parade and later to escort them to the camp at the Presidio. The mustering-out process will take two or three weeks. Governor Geary of Oregon and his staff will leave for Portland after the parade.

New Cure for Lockjaw.

When the Navajo Indian is ailing he builds himself a little hut just large enough to crawl into, plasters it inside and out with mud so as to make it airtight, and then, taking with him a heap of stones intensively heated in an adjoining fire, he closes the entrance of his machine hut from within and remains there, violently perspiring until all but suffocated. He then comes out, has a rubdown, which to an Indian is a phenomenon, and believes he is cured, and he generally is.

What is practically the same primitive treatment is now recommended for the cure of lockjaw. This affection, when caused by a wound, has long been considered incurable, and only of late years has it yielded in some degree to the administration of a new class of remedies, among which are the Indian wooral poison and enormous doses of alcohol. It is now said that all the alarming symptoms of the seizure can be removed by violent perspiration. The case is quoted of a young man whose hand was caught in a new class of a thrashing machine. Part of the skin was carried off. For a fortnight everything seemed to be progressing, but one morning the patient awoke with rigid jaws, intense pain over the sternum, difficult breathing and convulsive starts in the lower limbs.

The doctor immediately put hoops under the bedclothes, in order to prevent their contact with the body, and then got four pots filled with quicklime, which he slightly moistened with water. To prevent the skin from being scorched each pot was wrapped in linen, and then placed on each side of the patient, orders being left with the family to moisten the quicklime occasionally and to change it when exhausted. The heat engendered was so intense that on the first day the bed clothes caught fire. The perspiration induced was beyond all belief; but the patient, though greatly prostrated, was cured, and after a few days of good nourishment and close attention he was able to go to work.

Cleveland, O.—The bodies of two of the victims of the wreck of the steamer City of Rome, which was wrecked on the coast of June 2, were found Sunday in the lake by a fisherman. They were the bodies of the captain, John Brown, and his wife, Mrs. Brown. Only two other bodies have thus far been recovered, those of Mrs. Cox, first mate, and Frank Ship, the watchman.

GENERAL NEWS

Berlin.—Germany's exports to the United States for the quarter ended with June last were \$21,000,000, as compared with \$24,500,000 for the corresponding quarter last year.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A special from Duluth says: Reports were received here by grain men that vast clouds of grasshoppers alighted on the fields in the vicinity of Kolla, N. D., from the Turtle Mountain region.

Louisville, Ky.—A decree has been entered in the United States district court on mandate from the United States court of appeals ordering the sale of the property of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge company, besides about \$1,000,000. The aggregate of this is \$1,600,000. The date of the sale has not been fixed.

Chicago, Ill.—A train of nine empty passenger cars plunged into the river from the Northwestern railway Kinzua bridge. The conductor and brakeman saved their lives by jumping the locomotive staying on the track. The train was backing into the yard to carry a crowd of excursionists to the city when the accident occurred.

London.—The premier and minister of foreign affairs, had a slight attack of paralysis at Walmer castle. He rallied well and is now improving. A health. Lord Salisbury was obliged to curtail the diplomatic reception at the foreign office immediately after the receipt of the grave tidings, and took a special train to Walmer castle.

Janesville, Wis.—The national circuit bicycle race met here was declared open. Several of the riders were complaining that they were much harassed, despite the splendid track and the advantages in favor of the event. Most of the riders left for Ravenswood, Ill.

London.—The house of commons is committee is holding an all night session on the bill for the regulation of the carrying bill, the second reading of which was carried on June 29 by a majority of 314 to 176. The government is forcing the clauses through by means of the closure.

Brest.—The Schlesische-Zeitung declares that the death of the czar's son, Grand Duke George, who passed away July 10, was due to a bicycle accident. While wheeling over the hilly country about Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, a cooper and a mishap caused him such a blow on the head that he died on the spot of the occurrence.

Washington, D. C.—General Brookings the following from Havana. Death report 10th and 11th: Trinidad, Private Albert Wirth, company G, Second Infantry, suicide, 10th; Santiago, Captain Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, yellow fever, 11th; Louisville, H. Leach, civilian clerk, formerly 19th, company L, Fifth Infantry, 10th.

Washington, D. C.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has promulgated a ruling permitting the enclosure of coin receptacles for subscription purposes with all second and third-class mail matter. Their mailing with publications under the usual rate has heretofore been refused.

Boston, Mass.—Philip Lambelle, alias George Schley, of Chicago, charged with taking \$10,000 off the desk of the paying teller of the Metropolitan National bank June 23, pleaded guilty before Judge Richardson in the superior court, and was sent to state prison for not less than two and one-half nor more than three and one-half years solitary confinement.

London.—The Shamrock showed a stiff in this that it locked it in Southampton and removed a quantity of lead from the keel. A prominent yachting authority says he regards this as a serious development, making him much more doubtful of the Shamrock's chance. It is believed Fife was the culprit. He has altered all his rigging since after launching and seldom has effected an improvement.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Eight men formerly employed in the freight department of the Philadelphia & Reading company, are under arrest here charged with having stolen thousands of dollars worth of goods from the company's cars. Two of them were employed as conductors, the others as brakemen and their alleged peculations cover a period of more than a year. The value of the plunder will aggregate more than \$500,000 and the stolen merchandise consists of thousands of cigars, barrels of whiskey and valuable silk and woolen goods.

Paris.—Sir Richard Webster, attorney general of Great Britain, concluded his presentation of the British case before the Venezuelan arbitration commission today. In the course of his remarks he said it would be a deathblow to arbitration if the courts sanctioned such claims as those advanced by Venezuela. He said in fact, implyly admitting an unsupported claim amounted to a title. The discussions of the commission were then adjourned until Wednesday next.

Detroit, Mich.—Venerable Dean J. G. Mitchell of the Theological seminary at Wilberforce, one of the oldest colored ministers and educators in the country, read a paper on "Love and Law, the Only Two Mighty Powers in the Universe that Can Harmonize and Organize Forces in the Moral Realm." before the National Association of Educators of Colored Youth. The association and its friends took a trolley ride about the city.

St. Johns, N. F.—Another evidence of the speedy settlement of the French shore question was afforded by the action of the colonial legislature in passing a bill granting mining leases along the shore. Mr. Morine, minister of finance, in moving the passage of the bill, said he expected that within a few months all restrictions upon mining operations along the coast would be removed by the action of the British government.

Washington, D. C.—The pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic finished its work here by a call on the White house, where it spent some time in conference with the president. Later it made a final visit to the pension bureau, where it examined about thirty cases as the result of published reports and other complaints. After eight or ten had been examined and the committee had agreed with the decisions made it was decided useless to proceed further along that line.

Washington, D. C.—The complete statistics of stamped paper sales in the United States during the fiscal year just closed, as announced today, shows a grand aggregate of \$12,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the total value of \$11,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000, or 18 per cent in volume, over the fiscal year 1898.

DRAW A DEAD LINE.

Indians Draw a Mark and Dare a White Sheriff to Cross Over It.

Edgemont, S. D.—(Special.)—Swift Bear, a Sioux Indian, and eight wagon with several bucks, resisted arrest on Buck creek, Wyoming, for killing game contrary to law.

Amos Demming, deputy sheriff of Corral county, and posse, left Lusk on Wednesday with warrants for the arrest of the Indians and overtook them at Buck creek Thursday morning. After reading the warrants the Indians refused to go with the sheriff and drew a line and told him that if he crossed the line there would be war and backed it up with their Winchester.

There was a moment of great suspense, the deputies being clearly out of it, as the Indians were decidedly in the majority. Being outnumbered the sheriff went to Edgmont to get help and papers for the arrest of the Indians in South Dakota, as they crossed the line. Deputy Sheriff George Miller of Edgmont will go out with them to an increased force.

Sheriff Demming telegraphed the Indian agent at Pine Ridge to have a force of Indian police go out to intercept the Indians if they got away from the Edgmont and Wyoming posse. It is expected the Indians will be overtaken somewhere near the agency, as they crossed Cottonwood creek, near Edgmont, Thursday afternoon, and are traveling for all there is in it.

The Indians traveled over sixty miles Thursday, but their ponies were still as fresh as ever, although the deputies are certain they are nearly played out. The Indians went through the sheep herd of N. S. Tubbs and stole all the herders' bedding and food. William Black lost everything he had.

OPENING CHINA TO THE WORLD.

Immense Alliance of British and American Capital is Dedicated.

New York.—(Special.)—The Tribune says: A business alliance of American and English capitalists has been recently formed which is of unusual interest and importance because of the leading positions held by these men on both sides, and the many millions involved in the United States.

The government is about to be asked to give the compact official sanction and moral support, because England has already formally approved it and because the field of its operations is beyond the jurisdiction of both nations. Announcement of this alliance was made by F. W. Whitbridge, of the firm of Cary & Whitebridge, who now fills the place left vacant by the death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, as chairman of the executive committee of the American-China Development company. The company is one party to the agreement and the other is the British and Chinese corporation. This makes a combination of the most powerful companies in the world. The field of their activities is China.

The concession which ex-Senator Calvin Brice secured from the Chinese government for the American-China Development company consists of the right to construct a railroad 750 miles long from Canton to Han Kow, exceedingly valuable coal mining concessions and other industrial franchises of great individual but of great aggregate value. The British company had a contract to build a 180-mile railway from Canton to Kowloon on the seacoast. The companies resolved to pool their undertakings and the profit. The British company got the money to carry out the bargain, but their ability to sell Chinese bonds in the money markets of Europe exceeded the ability of the American company to sell Chinese bonds in America or anywhere else to such an extent that the advantage is only apparent.

Tramps Killed in a Wreck.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special.)—Three tramps were killed and five others were seriously injured by the wrecking of a freight train on the Chicago & Alton road near Gladstone, Mo. The bodies of the three who were killed are at the bottom of the wreckage, which consists of ten carloads of merchandise, hogs and cattle.

Perry Curtis of Atlanta, Ga., is the only one of the dead identified. They were so severely injured that they were thought to be dead. The bodies of Pat Gierhart, W. S. Biddell, all of St. Louis; Ira Purlison, Springfield, Ill., and J. M. McMahon, Chicago. All of them were stealing a tin in an empty stock car when the train left the track on a sharp curve. Among those in the car was a woman in male attire. She escaped uninjured.

Violent Death of Yellow Wolf.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—(Special.)—Additional particulars have reached here concerning the violent death of Yellow Wolf, the Rosebud agency Sioux. He was found lying on the prairie, bleeding and senseless, and taken to Rosebud agency, where he died shortly afterward without regaining consciousness. One version is that he was dragged to death by a horse which he had been riding; another version is that he was beaten to death by four drunken Indians, who had secured liquor at Georgia, a small town across the reservation line in Nebraska. Yellow Wolf was a member of the Indian police, and while endeavoring to quiet the drunken Indians was set upon by them and pounded to death, according to information received here. One Indian has been arrested as a suspect and other arrests are soon to follow.

McLaurin Holds the Reins.

Jackson, Miss.—(Special.)—Governor McLaurin has attained such a lead in the county primaries that his election as United States senator is practically assured. He has seventy-two votes in the primaries thus far held and only ninety are necessary to elect. "Private" John Allen has a total in the primaries of but twenty-two. Even if he were successful in carrying all of the northern counties, which are supposed to be sold for him, he could not possibly overcome McLaurin's lead. The primaries will not be concluded until September 7.

Ex-Governor Lowery is in the lead for the short term senatorship, closely pressed by Senator Sullivan.

Perth, Western Australia.—The British ship Carlisle Castle was lost off the coast of Rockingham. The crew perished. The British ship City of York had been wrecked off Rottnest Island. Seven of the crew were saved, but the captain and eleven men are missing.

Perth, Western Australia.—The Volkwardt has adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares the necessity of the law, they avoiding the three months' previous petitioning required by the constitution. The preamble of the act of the order of the day is as follows:

LOOK AT YOUR HANDS!

"At Deloma, where we came upon a detachment strongly entrenched, we buried 45 Filipinos, while our loss was only one. We buried eighteen in one grave. There were women here, shot down while cooking for their husbands and brothers. There were lads of 12 and 15 firing bravely to the last, and old men who could hardly see."—From letters published in the Boston Transcript.

Look at your hands when blood is shed for lust of land or gold or fame. And if you find them dripping red, Think not the patriot's honored name Will cleanse your guilt or purge your shame.— Look at your hands!

Look at your hands, most reverend priest, Let that should show the scarlet spot That stained Inca's robes. If the least of these, Christ's little ones, forgot, Cry out to you who answer not.— Look at your hands!

Look at your hands, Sir President! Do they not reek with your disgrace? When free men's knees to force are bent, The tears that stain each patriot's face Proclaim your treason to your race.— Look at your hands!

Look at your hands, whoever you be! That drive in blood weak Eban's trade! In your despita, men shall be free; But you against your shame are weighed, And when the bargain's price is paid— Look at your hands! —William Vincent Byars.

GOVERNMENT BANKS.

There is nothing more practicable than government banks. Suppose all the banking business of a city of fifty thousand was done by one government bank. The first saving would be the expense of conducting the business. One bank would take the place of a dozen. One set of books the place of a dozen. One building the place of a dozen. One-third of the number of employees would be able to do the business.

One draft offsets the other. Then the produce shipper goes to his office and checks out to various farmers the amount of the draft deposited. The farmers get their money and go to the stores and pay their bills. The merchants take the money and deposit it in the bank the same day they get it. The money always gets back to the bank. It can loan every hour of the day and at closing time will have just as much money as it had in the morning. A farmer who owed a mortgage drawing 6 or 3 per cent could go to the government bank and get money at 3 or 3 per cent (perhaps it would be advisable to make the rate on long loans 2 per cent). With his government loan he would pay off his old debt and the man to whom he paid the old debt would then have a bank panic or a bank run short of actual cash, as could be transferred to it from other government banks. Of course private banks could not compete with government banks and would have to liquidate, but they would not suffer any loss of their capital. The government concerns would take their solvent notes and give them the money for them. Occasionally, of course, a loss would occur, but not often, for the amount of the loss would be easily covered with the steadiness of business affairs and the absence of panics that would not be the business disasters we have now. Loans, of course, would have to be made to those who would certainly pay, but it would not be long until industry, economy and honesty would be good security for a reasonable amount. That is to say, it would not always be necessary for a borrower to be possessed of property. The man with some land, but no fit habitation for his family could get money to build a home, say \$1,000, which would cost him but \$20 a year. Under present systems a great majority of families live in small houses, and the father is only able to build after saving for years. He lives crowded in one, two or three rooms with his large family until he is well along in life, his children are married off and gone, and perhaps he can and does build a large house, whose very dimensions remind him how badly they needed it years before. An experience should show it to be safe, the government banks could aid the people in getting homes. The profits of government banks should largely reduce taxation if they were used in place of taxes. Scenes would occur like this:

Collector's office: Enter taxpayer. Taxpayer—I want to pay my taxes, suppose they are about the same as last year—\$40. Collector—Oh, no, only half as much. You see the profits of government banking have been applied to the payment of public expenses. Taxpayer—Well, that is good. Reduced interest and reduced taxes. But the greatest benefit of government banking would be the prevention of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. A thousand dollars loaned at 10 per cent, compounded annually, will amount to over thirteen million dollars in one hundred years. That is not a long time in the life of a nation—that long ago the writer's grandfather was twenty years old. Interest to private parties will concentrate nearly all property in the hands of a few in a remarkably short time from now on, because there is, it is estimated, not less than the vast sum of twenty billion dollars at interest in the United States. Some estimate it higher than that. The lenders can use only a small part of it—probably nine-tenths of it—is loaned out again and the interest is in effect compounded.

Twenty-five years more at an average rate of 10 per cent and the capitalists will own wealth equal to the present wealth of the United States. What the balance of the people will have will be an amount equal to the increase of wealth between now and that time, and even this may largely be concentrated in the hands of specialists.

With the government doing all the money lending, interest on money would not concentrate capital in a few people, for every dollar of interest would belong to all the people and would in effect be divided into twenty million parts. Banking is properly a government function. It should not be in the hands of private parties. The people can never enjoy the fruits of their own labor while the money lending is done by private corporations or individuals. Interest to individuals will just as surely as time passes transfer the property of the many to the possession of the few.

With government banks the government would always have an unlimited cash resource to carry out any great project such as the construction of railroads, canals, etc. A government banking system would be a medium of exchange of labor. A million of men, now idle, could at once be set to work on internal improvements—giving their labor to the whole people in exchange for the products of the labor of others. Money and banking are the principal mediums through which labor is exchanged and they should not be controlled by private parties. The tribute paid for the privilege of exchanging labor is the whole secret of hard times.—The Science of Government.

On the Coast Lines. Pros. Oscar C. S. Carter of the Central high school, Philadelphia, gave an illustrated talk before the Engineers' club recently on "Coast Topography." The subject was treated in a manner quite new to the older members of the club, and illustrated by photographs of various portions of the coast line of North America, bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Taking up a definite portion of the coast line like that of Maine, or an island, like Nantucket, he showed what forces had been at work, ancient and comparatively recent, to produce the results now seen. The coast line of Maine, its rocky character, studded with islands, is due to the submergence by bringing bowlders weighing several tons each from the coast of Connecticut and dropping them in parallel lines, several hundred yards apart, for a distance of over a mile out from the harbor. The wash of the tide was dependent upon a scour out the ship channel thus formed.

Coming down to the coast of New Jersey, a series of slides showed where and was being made and where the sea was cutting it away. This coast also was shown to be sinking. He regarded Delaware Bay as a "Columbia" of the high enough to be above the ocean with the river running through it. In like manner the sinking of the coast had produced the Chesapeake Bay, "barrel sound and the lagoons that are found along the coast from Norfolk to Florida, making a chain of sounds, which could be used for navigation with a few short portages.

On the Pacific coast the illustrations showed the few harbors to be found here, Santiago, San Domingo, Monterey and San Francisco, in California, and then a few on the Columbia river. He gave as reasons for this scarcity that the mountains and valleys had been lifted up along the shore line, and there had been very little submergence. There were few river valleys, the rivers being mostly "young." The valleys had been cut in the mountains and the sides were precipitous, whereas an old, nature valley sloped off in V shape.

Speaking of the alternate submergence and elevation of the coast, he said that in the glacial period, when the ice cap on the entire northern portion of the United States was a mile thick, and when the Adirondacks stood up as islands and were submerged by the ice sheet, then the weight of that mass of ice pressed down the earth's crust and caused it to sink. The whole coast line of a continent was not necessarily involved, and the professor called attention to the fact that the northern coast of Norway was sinking, while the southern coast was being elevated.

A Window Dresser's Hit.

"Funny thing happened to me when I was working for Blankety Blank & Co. in Chicago," said a New Orleans window dresser. "I had a big window on Clark street that seemed as if it was hoodooed. No matter what I put there it appeared to be impossible to attract any attention, and the manager, who was as keen as a hawk, began to stumble because he never saw anybody looking in. I used to lay awake nights racking my brains for new schemes, but it was no go. One day, when I was feeling pretty blue, I told our negro porter to clear everything out preparatory to making a big display of a special line of shirts. "He was a fat, black, trifling fellow, and I guess he must have been out at a cakewalk the night before, for he fell fast asleep in a chair in the middle of the window. I was on the point of waking him up and giving him fits, when I happened to notice how extremely ludicrous he looked. His head was on one side, his enormous mouth wide open, and his limbs relaxed in the oddest postures imaginable; in short, he was a perfect picture of a lazy rascal in happy slumber. That gave me an idea. I didn't say a word, but grabbing a piece of pasteboard I dashed off a sign: 'Dreaming of our Dollar Shirts,' and stood it quietly against his knees. "Then I gently rolled up the curtain and awaited developments. Well, the hit that window made is the pet tradition of the store to this day. People simply blockaded the sidewalk, and you could hear them laughing a block away. The funniest part about it was that nobody supposed for a moment it could possibly be the real thing. They thought it was a clever piece of acting, or else a wonderful wax figure. That the coast was actually asleep never occurred to any one, and I stood around with my heart in my mouth for fear the noise would arouse him. "It didn't, however, and he snored away peacefully until nearly 4 o'clock. Then he woke up with a start, and was so surprised he came nose jumping through the pasteboard. The operators howled, and that night the house raised my salary. I tried to work the same scheme afterward, but it was a failure. The darky couldn't proceed worth a cent."