

COURT-MARTIALED AND SHOT

A Wisconsin Soldier in Porto Rico Pays the Penalty for Murder.

RESULT OF A SALOON QUARREL.

Volunteer Laduke Kills Regular Staffed—Court-Martialed on August 3, Found Guilty and Shot on the Morning of August 4—Left Camp Contrary to Orders.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to The Milwaukee Journal from Marinette, Wis., says: Word has been received here from Ponce, Porto Rico, that Private Laduke of the Second Wisconsin regiment, who shot and killed Private Stafford of the regular army during a quarrel in a saloon at Ponce, was court-martialed August 3, found guilty and shot on the morning of August 4.

Alexander Laduke was a member of Company I and Thomas Stafford was a member of the Thirteenth infantry, United States regulars. The murder of Stafford was the result of a quarrel in a wine shop in the mountains near Ponce, where the Second Wisconsin regiment was in camp. Strict orders had been given not to leave the camp or enter the houses, but Laduke, with two others, violated the order. In the wine shop they encountered two regulars, Stafford one of them.

WHEELER DEFENDS SHAFTER.

The Commanding General, the Veteran Holds, Is a Man of Great Ability. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—General Joseph Wheeler defends General Shafter in the following letter just received by Postmaster A. W. Willis, dated Santiago, July 27: "I think the criticisms on General Shafter were very unjust. He has had a hard task and has performed it successfully and well. He is a man of more than ordinary brain power and administrative ability. The criticism that he did not place himself on the firing line is ridiculous, as on July 1 he was carrying on two fights at the same time—one at Caney and one at San Juan. He had some reserves and had to place himself where he could see both fights and manage the whole affair, which he did efficiently. With very high regards, truly your friend—Joseph Wheeler."

ALL THE PORTS OPEN NOW.

Ships May Trade With Cuban and Porto Rican Cities at Will. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The merchant vessels of the world are now open to enter and leave all Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The state department holds no further proclamation is needed raising the blockade of these islands. The orders issued to the military and naval commanders and the President's proclamation of peace are said to be sufficient in themselves to end the blockade and open all ports to the shipping of the world. This means much not only to Spain and the beleaguered islands, but to the merchant shipping of Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries having commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico.

POPE WANTS TO BE SHOWN.

Miracles Attributed to a Philadelphia Bishop Must Be Investigated. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The tribunal of priests that has been conducting the investigations in connection with efforts to secure the canonization of the late Bishop Neumann, fourth bishop of Philadelphia, has completed its work so far as this city is concerned. The Rev. Joseph Wissel of St. Joseph's Catholic church will leave for Rome, August 20, with a copy of the acts of the tribunal. If the acts are approved at Rome a rigid investigation will begin into the miracles attributed to Bishop Neumann.

TO TREAT WITH SPAIN.

Day, Eustis, Hay and Gorman Believed to Have Been Chosen. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The appointment of the peace commissioners will be announced within the coming two weeks. There will be five commissioners on the part of each government. It is understood that the President has selected four of the United States commissioners. They are William R. Day, secretary of state; John Hay, ambassador at the court of St. James; J. R. Eustis, ex-minister to France, and Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland.

THEY WILL GO TO MANILA.

Peace Will Have No Effect on Movement of Troops in San Francisco. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Arrangements have been made to send larger reinforcements to General Merritt. With the troops already at Manila and those which will arrive within a very few days, General Merritt will have 16,000 men. The 7,000 troops at San Francisco are to be sent as rapidly as transports can be obtained. These transports are now on their way from Nagasaki to San Francisco.

MEMORABLE DATES OF WAR.

The chronology of important dates of the war and events immediately preceding it is not a long one, but valuable to all students of history. This table gives every date worthy of precise recollection:

War began.....	April 21, 1898
War closed.....	August 12, 1898
Duration of hostilities.....	113 days
Expense of actual war.....	\$141,000,000
Americans killed.....	503
Americans wounded.....	1,465
Spaniards killed.....	2,199
Spaniards wounded.....	2,948
Vessels destroyed (American).....	0
Vessels destroyed (Spanish).....	35

Territory Lost by Spain.

Sq. Miles.	Population.
Cuba.....	4,655 1,631,006
Porto Rico.....	3,670 806,708
Guam.....	150 8,000
Philippines.....	52,650 7,000,000

February 15—Destruction of the Maine.

April 10—Armed intervention ordered by Congress.

April 22—Nashville fires first shot of the war.

April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25—Declaration of war by the United States.

May 1—Battle of Manila.

May 11—The first naval battle in Cuban waters, the Winslow fight.

May 13—Bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 19—Admiral Cervera arrives at Santiago.

May 24—Oregon arrives off Florida; journey 13,000 miles.

May 25—President calls for 75,000 more troops.

June 3—Lieutenant Hobson sinks the Merrimac in Santiago harbor.

June 10—Invasion of Cuba by Americans commences.

June 11—Battle of Guantanamo.

June 20—Ladrons islands taken.

June 22—General Shafter lands at Baiquiri.

June 24—Battle of Baiquiri.

June 25—Sevilla captured.

July 1 and 2—Battle of Santiago.

July 3—Destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

July 14—Santiago surrenders.

July 25—General Miles invades Porto Rico.

July 26—Spain makes peace overtures.

August 2—Arroyo and Guayama, Porto Rico, surrender.

August 3—French ambassador confers with President McKinley for Spain.

August 5—Spanish forces in Porto Rico ordered not to resist.

August 6—Spain accepts peace terms of the United States.

August 10—Protocol cabled to Spain.

August 11—Spain authorizes the signing of the protocol.

August 12—Protocol signed and President McKinley proclaims suspension of hostilities.

WHERE TORAL'S HORSES WENT

Spanish Soldiers Sold America's Prizes of War to Restaurants. SANTIAGO, Aug. 15.—General Shafter's report says that, on July 24, 143 horses were turned over by General Toral as the sum total of the Spanish cavalry under his command. It is well known that 1,000 is nearer the number that should have been turned over, but history in this case must relate to the whys and wherefores of the shrinkage.

When Santiago surrendered on July 17, 11,000 Spaniards stood in urgent need, first of food, second of cash. These crafty Castilians killed a goodly number of old war horses and distributed the meat at fancy prices to the inns and chop houses of the district.

In the chaotic condition of Spain's military regime in the city orderlies would mount their officers' steeds and ride into the market place, offering their mounts to the first comer for the most they could get. In this simple manner, unhampered by the formality of a bill of sale, many horses changed hands, always to the advantage of the seller, who was getting something for what had cost him nothing, and incidentally depriving Uncle Sam of lawful prizes of war. And thus, at least partially is explained the fact that the Spanish cavalry horses turned over to General Shafter had dwindled to the ridiculous figure of 143.

They Expect Dias in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 15.—Signaling the installation of the exhibit of the Mexican government at the exposition the Mexican band arrived yesterday and will give daily concerts on the grand plaza for several weeks. Invitations recently extended to President Diaz and members of his cabinet met a favorable response and the president of the Mexican republic and party are expected to visit the exposition next month.

Catholic Abstainers Thank Shafter.

ROSTON, Aug. 15.—The 1st session of the national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union was held yesterday in Faneuil hall. The first business was the adoption of a resolution thanking General Shafter on the stand he had taken on the use and sale of intoxicating liquors in cantens in the army at Santiago, and for his refusal to permit cargoes of beer from the United States to be landed there.

Senator Harris on the War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Chicago Tribune prints the following to-day: "Linwood, Kan.—The world has learned by this little war what a response would be made to meet a serious conflict. Earnest and devoted patriotism is everywhere that an American heart beats, and the men who do the shooting cannot be matched in all the world.—W. A. Harris, United States Senator."

Great Britain is building 108 ships.

AN INVASION OF INDIANS

One, However, in Which the Red Men Come With Peaceful Intent.

AN EXPOSITION FEATURE.

The Indian Congress Now On With a Good Attendance, Which Will Be Greatly Enlarged in the Autumnal Days—All the Tribes to Be Fully Represented at the Exposition.

A little more than thirty years ago writes Mr. J. B. Haynes, superintendent of the Press Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Nebraska, the people of Omaha were called to arms to defend their homes and families against a threatened invasion of Sioux warriors. An expedition sent out to put down the uprising succeeded so well that never since has there been any cause to fear a second visitation. In the intervening years, the red man has been penned up in the reservations which Uncle Sam provided for his well-being, and it has been impossible for poor Lo to organize boards of strategy and swoop down upon Omaha. Today, however, the Indians are there by invitation and grace of the Indian office at Washington. They come from all parts of the United States, and represent forty distinct types of the North American Indian.

When Congress appropriated \$40,000 for this purpose, it was the intention to assemble at Omaha members of every tribe and to show, possibly for the last time, representative types of a race destined to extinction by the slow but sure advance of civilization. Over three hundred Indians have already been gathered, and before the Exposition closes fully one thousand aborigines will be found on the camping grounds. At intervals they will participate in festivities peculiar to their tribes and in their barbarous dances. The promoters of this great enterprise have styled it the Indian Congress. The opening session was called to order August 4th by Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., who by direction of the War department is high chief-in-charge of all tribes now at Omaha.

The opening of the Congress was attended with ceremonial, savage and civilized, and drew one of the largest crowds of the season on the grounds. In the forenoon 150 children of the Plains and forests, mounted on ponies and gaudily painted and costumed, paraded the principal downtown streets, and on their return to the Exposition grounds Captain Mercer gathered his charges in front of the office building where they participated in a flag raising. As the stars and stripes ascended the pole, the band from the Indian school at Flandreau, S. D., played the "Star Spangled Banner," and as it flung to the breeze three cheers were raised in as many languages and dialects as there were tribes represented. The sounds were strange, but the cheers were given with a hearty good will and the hundreds of whites who were looking on were not slow to join in.

After the Indians had dined the parade was formed, with a squad of Exposition policemen marching in front. Next came the Indian band of twenty instruments, and then there were hundreds of Indians on foot. Their apparel was gaudy in the extreme. Paint, feathers and blankets formed the basis of most of the costumes. Big war hawks of skins, hair and beads, and backs with nothing on them but a heavy layer of red or blue paint gave the affair a most picturesque appearance. In the line of march was an Indian sledge drawn by a pony and bearing three or four tom-toms which the painted and feathered musicians beat constantly. Another sledge laden with tom-toms followed a short distance down the line. The Indians who rode were clothed in all of the known colors and painted to perfection. The faces of some were a dead white, others black, while still others were red, blue or green. There was as many styles of painting as there were Indians. Eagle feathers formed a feature of the attire of many, especially the Rosebud, the Brule and the Standing Rock Sioux. There were carried all of the Indian implements of ancient and civilized warfare. Some had the modern rifle, some the tomahawk, while plenty had bows and arrows. Many a brave had a bunch of scalps dangling at his belt, while others held aloft and waved with great satisfaction great bunches of flesh, to which was attached hair, not human flesh and hair, but flesh and hair torn from a beef that had been slaughtered during the morning hours.

After the Indians had returned to the enclosure, the public was admitted to witness dances and sports of various descriptions. In the center of the grass plot some twenty bucks and squaws seated themselves in a circle and began to beat the tom-tom. Other Indians quickly gathered and the fun began. The dance was designated as He-u Ski, which when put into English means nothing more than Snake Dance. This is a dance for the Winnebagoes and Omahas and they were the only ones who participated. An Indian would start out with a slow swinging step. This he would continue for a time. Gradually he would move faster and faster and continuing till he fell exhausted. Then others would dance and fall until about all had taken a tumble.

The Indian Congress does not contemplate merely an encampment of tribal Indians, housed in native habitations and carrying on various native festivals, but also periodic Indian festivals, participated in not only by the Indians in attendance, but by additional members brought from the larger reservations for these special occasions. These Indian festivals, illustrating the religious and social rites of the American Indian, will be not alone interesting as a show feature, but instructive from the educational and scientific standpoint, affording students of ethnology and sociology an opportunity never before presented and never likely to be again within their reach.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

What is Set Forth by the Latest Bulletin From Lincoln.

The last Nebraska weather crop bulletin says the past week has been unfavorable for stacking, threshing and haymaking, but very favorable for the growth of corn, potatoes and other crops. Corn has suffered considerable permanent injury from the July drouth in the central and southern counties, while in the northern counties little if any damage has resulted to corn. The greatest damage, amounting to from 40 to 70 per cent of the crop, has occurred in Fillmore, Saline, Jefferson, Thayer and adjoining counties. The rains of the week have placed the ground in excellent condition for plowing and the preparation of ground for fall wheat has generally commenced.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION.

Butler—Early planted corn has suffered considerably and the late planted but little; crop will be decidedly below average.

Cass—Corn in eastern and central portions of the county but little injured by drouth; in western portion considerably damaged.

Clay—Corn damaged about one-half by drouth; pastures improved by rain; plowing for wheat in progress; ground in excellent condition.

Fillmore—Corn badly damaged by the drouth and some fields will not yield one bushel per acre; others about half a crop.

Gage—Some early corn a failure and the crop generally will be light, except in the few well cultivated fields.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION.

Antelope—Harvest done; small grain good; corn promises full crop.

Boyd—Stacking of grain retarded by rain; corn an even stand, large growth and earing well; promises a large crop.

Burt—Growing week for corn, yet will not yield a large crop; apples are poor and grapes good.

Cedar—Corn in exceptionally fine condition; hay and potatoes good; fall plowing begun; small grain being threshed; is about average crop.

Colfax—Wheat and oats partly stacked; threshing from shock in progress and yielding well; corn late; but promises a fair crop.

CENTRAL SECTION.

Blaine—Corn late, but with warm August will be fair crop.

Boone—Potatoes are poor; wheat and oats fully average; corn but slightly damaged in most of county and will be an average crop.

Buffalo—Corn in tassel burned or would have made a full crop; potatoes poor; pastures improved by rain.

Custer—Wheat harvest nearly completed; rye and barley being threshed and good crops; corn some damaged.

Dawson—Much corn is badly dwarfed and cannot make a full crop; fall plowing commenced; pastures improved.

Greely—Corn backward, but doing well since rain; some damage from dry weather; fields cultivated after frost.

SOUTHWESTERN SECTION.

Adams—Corn damaged one-half by dry weather; field cultivated after July 1 will make fair crop; oats light.

Chase—Corn doing well; grasshoppers doing some damage.

Dundy—Corn promises fair crop, yet grasshoppers are damaging it.

Franklin—Winter wheat yielding well; spring wheat light.

Frontier—Corn making good growth and appears in good condition; wheat yielding well.

Furnas—In part of county corn excellent; in most of county somewhat damaged by dry weather; fall plowing begun.

Gosper—Corn fine; wheat about half a crop; oats good.

Harlan—Most of the corn promises a fair crop, but some has been damaged considerably by drouth; fall plowing begun.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN.

Box Butte—Corn and potatoes doing well; stock looks fine.

Brown—Corn in extra good condition; small grain yielding well.

Cherry—Too wet for haying; splendid for corn.

Deuel—Small grain crop; corn doing well.

Keith—Corn looking well; harvesting completed.

Keya Paha—Small grain nearly all in shock; corn good.

Kimball—Corn needs rain; haying in progress; harvest completed; crop poor.

Logan—Corn improved splendidly since rain; harvest progressing.

McPherson—Corn good; rye harvested and yield more than usual.

Bank is Held Responsible.

Judge Munger has filed an opinion in the case of the State of Nebraska against the First National Bank of Omaha, says the Omaha Bee. In order to become a state depository under the laws of Nebraska the bank gave a bond for \$25,000 signed by the bank as principal and by John M. Burton, George W. Burton, Pat Gibbins, John O. Hoffman and M. F. Burton as sureties. State money to the amount of \$25,000 was received into the bank on which 3 per cent interest was paid. Later the bank became insolvent and suit was brought for the recovery of the money. The defendants filed a general demurrer to the plaintiff's petition in which they alleged that the transaction was one of borrowing money, not one of receiving money on deposit, and that said borrowing was in violation of the national banking act and that as a result the sureties were not liable for the money. Judge Munger overruled the demurrer, holding that the transaction was a deposit of public money and not a borrowing and that even if it were regarded as a loan it would not be in violation of the authority conferred on national banks.

A stock company has been formed in Ainsworth for an acetylene gas plant to be put in by H. O. Mead of Omaha. Eight prominent business firms are stockholders of the company. A distressing accident happened to Miss Lena Wentrich, who lives about four miles southwest of Columbus in Loup township. In company with others she was gathering wild grapes, when she fell out of the tree, a distance of four or five feet. She was picked up unconscious and it was also discovered that her legs were paralyzed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The Gallantry of Subordinate Officers Is Recognized.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY GO UP.

Wainwright and Victor Blue Advanced—Captain Clark the Best Edwarded Captain—Engineers in the List—Appointments Hold Until the Senate Acts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—For some unknown reason the administration decided not to adhere to its announcement that the promotions in the navy would be made as the recommendations by a board whose duty it should be to review the achievements of naval officers throughout the Spanish war, and to-day the navy department made public the following promotions in the North Atlantic fleet, previous publications having been inaccurate in some particulars. These are all interim commissions, and hold until the Senate confirms or rejects them. They take date of August 10, and in each case are for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Besides the commanding officers of the fleet that took part in the battle of Santiago, a number of subordinate officers, engineers and marine officers are promoted. Among these are Lieutenant Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester, who is advanced ten numbers; Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, who cleared the landing for marines at Guantanamo bay; the chief engineers of the battleships; Lieutenant Victor Blue, who made a hazardous trip behind Santiago to confirm the report of the presence of Cervera's fleet in the harbor, and Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, who commanded the marines in their gallant fight at Guantanamo.

Here is the list: Commodore William T. Sampson, advanced eight numbers and appointed a rear admiral from August 10, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. He takes rank next after Rear Admiral John A. Howell.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced five numbers and appointed a rear admiral from the same date and for the same reasons. Takes rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Captain John W. Philip of the Texas, advanced five numbers and appointed a commodore. Takes rank after Commodore John G. Watson.

Captain Francis J. Higginson of the Massachusetts, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Captain Bartlett J. Cromwell.

Captain Robley D. Evans of the Iowa, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Captain Charles S. Cotton.

Captain Henry Taylor of the Indiana, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Captain John J. Read.

Captain Francis A. Cook of the Brooklyn, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Captain Yates Sterling.

Captain Charles E. Clark of the Oregon, advanced six numbers. Takes rank next after Captain William C. Wise.

Captain French E. Chadwick of the New York, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Captain Charles D. Sigsbee.

TO A PEACE FOOTING AGAIN.

Navy Returns Revenue Cutters to the Treasury—Troops to Be Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acting Secretary Allen continued to-day the reduction of the commissioned force of the navy. Orders were issued directing the return to the revenue cutter service of four cutters now on the Pacific coast, the Rush, Corum, Grant and Perry. These vessels were needed by the treasury department for the service on the seal patrol in Bering sea. They will be ordered north immediately.

Secretary Alger is taking measures to put the army on a peace footing. The regular troops on the way to Montauk point from Santiago de Cuba will, as soon as possible, be returned to the points from which they were drawn on the outbreak of the war.

FLEET TO GO NORTH AT ONCE.

Formal Announcement Made of the Abandonment of the Raid on Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Rear Admiral Sampson's command will not be sent to the East. This definite announcement was made at the navy department this morning. The vessels comprising it will be ordered north at once in order to get them out of the enervating climate of Cuba.

A Hot Time in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Reports from Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Los Angeles and many other interior points show that yesterday was the hottest day of the year and one of the warmest ever experienced in the state. The thermometer ranged from 91 degrees at Los Angeles to 122 at Farmington, in the San Joaquin valley. At Sacramento it reached 110, the highest on record.

B. D. Odell for Governor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—All indications now point to the nomination by the Republican state convention of Congressman B. D. Odell, chairman of the Republican state committee, as the candidate for governor.

All the Sick to Go Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A general order has been issued at the adjutant general's office granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers and transportation to their homes.

MAY FIGHT AFTER PEACE.

Three Days Before Dewey and Merritt Can Learn of the War's End.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In view of the fact that at least three days must elapse before Major General Merritt and Rear Admiral Dewey will learn of the end of the war, it is presumed in official circles that there will be more or less fighting after the end of hostilities will be recognized in Spain and the United States. No general attack on the city of Manila, however, is anticipated, nor is it countenanced by the President's instructions. Rear Admiral Dewey and Major General Merritt have been kept constantly advised of the status of peace negotiations, and only the other day they were informed of the satisfactory progress. The President had no desire to risk any further loss of life when there was a prospect that the islands would be obtained peacefully, and while he has never hampered commanding officers with direct instructions, he has made it plain to the American commanders before Manila that the delay would be in accordance with good policy. For this reason it is not expected by the authorities that Manila will fall in consequence of a voluntary attack by American troops, but that the Americans will take peaceful possession as soon as Captain General Augusti receives notification through the French consul in Manila that his government has signed the terms of peace and that one of the terms is the temporary occupation of Manila and Manila bay by the American forces.

Where the Spanish troops will go is a question which the authorities have not determined and Spain must decide this question for herself. It is not believed that she will direct their return to Spain, but will keep them in the island of Luzon to represent her military authority. And here will come the rub. The insurgents are not expected to view with satisfaction the cessation of hostilities when their fate is balancing between Spain and the United States, and it is believed they may find outbreak in attacks, probably on the Spanish forces, once they leave the defense of Manila.

SPAIN LOST 35 VESSELS.

American Guns Sent a Total Tonnage of 48,165 to the Bottom.

New York, Aug. 13.—Here is a complete list of the war ships which, according to the Madrid press, Spain has lost since the beginning of the present war:

Cruisers—Infanta Maria Teresa, 7,000 tons; Almirante Oquendo, 7,000 tons; Vizcaya, 7,000 tons; Cristobal Colon, 6,500 tons; Reina Christina, 3,500 tons; Castilla, 3,200 tons; Reina Mercedes, 3,000 tons; Don Antonio de Ulloa, 1,700 tons; Don Juan de Austria, 1,100 tons; Isla de Cuba, 1,000 tons; Isla de Luzon, 1,000 tons; Jorge Juan, 950 tons.

Torpedo boat destroyers—Furor, 500 tons; Pluton, 380 tons.

Gunboats—El Cano, 380 tons; Galien, 310 tons; General Lezo, 300 tons; Marquis del Duero, 300 tons; Fernando el Catolico, 300 tons; Niara, 300 tons; Cuba Espanola, 235 tons; Callao, 280 tons; Centinela, 200 tons; Legre, 180 tons; Alvarado, 180 tons; San Rafael, 180 tons; Delgado Parajo, 50 tons; Guardiamar, 65 tons; Estrella, 45 tons; Goloso, 45 tons; Barroca, 45 tons; Yarmor, 40 tons; Guantamo, 40 tons; Mayari, 35 tons; Dependencia, 25 tons.

In all, thirty-five warships with a total tonnage of 48,165.

SPANISH PRISONERS COMPLAIN.

A Prize Crew, Reaching Spain, Say They Were Ill Treated in Tampa.

New York, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Gibraltar says: "The officers and men of the Buena Ventura, Catalina, Guido and Miguel Jover arrived Wednesday on board the Hesperia and were transhipped direct to Algiers."

"They complain bitterly of their treatment at Tampa. They say they were ill fed and uncared for, that their luggage was lost and their sentences were brutal. They wear, they say, confined in small barracks rooms. Some of their number actually offered themselves as volunteers in the American army. They were, they say, well treated at New York, their treatment being quite different from food and presents of clothing, shoes and money being given them on their arrival."

At Algiers the poor fellows are having a shocking time. Their luggage is quarantined and no quarters are provided for them. They are sleeping in the streets and are starving and begging money to communicate with their families to obtain funds to reach their homes. The authorities are treating them like dogs."

His Wife a Dumb-Bell, Too.

TORONTO, Kan., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Mary D. Knox, wife of the Rev. John D. Knox, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The list of creditors in the petition is the same as that in the petition of her husband, but several months ago, but Mrs. Knox's assets mount to only \$30 worth of wearing apparel, which is claimed to be exempt.

Copplager's Corps to Leave Florida.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Major General Copplager's army corps formally has been ordered from Florida to Huntsville, Ala. It has been announced that this corps would be moved from Florida, but not until next night did Adjutant General Cobbin order the movement of the troops.

General Ewers Governor of Guantamo, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Brigadier General Eura P. Ewers of the volunteers has been appointed governor of the city of Guantamo.