continued, however, to affirm that the document was authentic.

Forgery is Charged.

Cavaignac then charged him point blank with having forged the letter. The officer attempted further argument, but admitted subsequently that the last sentence in the missive had been written by him at length. When required by the minister to tell the whole truth on his honor as a soldier Henry broke down and confessed he had fabricated the entire document. The examination, which had lasted three-quarters of an hour, was then at an end.

Henry was allowed to drive home and bid farewell to his wife before being imprisoned, but was accompanied by a military officer who did not lose sight of him.

The wildest excitement prevailed tonight when the news of Henry's suicide became known.

Amid the countless rumors in circulation the most credited is one to the effect that he fabricated the letter by order of Boisdeffre. It is further said that the former minister of war is compromised.

Boisdeffre Resigns.

General M. Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, has tendered his resignation to the government. General de Boisedeffre, in his letter of resignation, explains that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieutenant Colonel Henry, which led him to present what was forged evidence as genuine.

M. Cavignac, asked General de Boisdeffre to remain to "see justice rendered in the matter."

General de Boisdeffre thanked him, but persisted in his resignation.

He will be replaced, therefore, by General Renouard, director of the military college.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY

Henry Kisses His Wife Goodbye and Then Slashes His Throat with a Razor.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry cut his throat with a razor he had concealed in his valise.

During the recent Zola trial Henry accused Colonel Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded.

The next scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies, where Colonel Picquart proclaimed the letter a forgery, and as a result was arrested, while Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Colonel Picquart's successor in the intelligence department.

It is now evident that Henry forged the letter with the express object of paralyzing Colonel Picquart's efforts to expose Major Esterhazy and to get a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led it to be regarded as spurious. It is said that if the cabinet decides upon a revision of the Dreyfus case M. Cavaignac, minister for war, will resign.

The scene of Lieutenant Colonel Henry's avowal was most painful. When he saw it was useless to further deny his tongue became thick and he could not speak. It was feared he would have an apoplectic stroke. On the way to the fort he addressed his wife as "my poor wife," adding, "I am under arrest."

The officer of the company was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and therefore he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed: "My conscience is pure and free from every sting."

This is much commented upon as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry was a peasant's son. He was born in Pouzay in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment as his brother's substitute in 1863. He had a good military record for bravery and inexorable discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870 and was wounded in the Algerian campaign. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign languages and owed his promotion primarily to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

When Lieutenant Colonel Henry was summoned to the residence of the minister of war he found there Colonel Paty du Clam, Count Esterhazy, General Boisdeffre, General Roget and M. Cavaignac. The war minister had the suspected letter on his desk. He took it up and said to Henry: "You did not make known the agent who furnished this letter. My attention has been called to the fact that the docket gives no name."

Colonel Henry said he had forgotten the name in his case, but would know the man if he would see him.

"It is a pity you have forgotten," said M. Cavaignac, dryly. "We think the letter a forgery, and that you have been duped."

Henry declared his faith in its genuineness.

"Come," said the minister, "no agent ever gave it to you. You wrote it in pencil to disguise your handwriting."

Henry denied the charge. Then it was read and he gave fresh explanation. But his tongue began to cleave to the roof of his mouth and it was feared he would have an apoplectic stroke.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Cavaignac more gently, "did you or did you not write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldierly honor it was I who wrote it," he replied.

The fact of the suicide became known at Mont Valrien about 9 o'clock this evening. It is supposed it was committed about 5 in the afternoon. When the officers entered his cell Henry was found dead with a terrible gash in his throat. Shortly before midnight Madame Henry, who had been informed, went to the fortress and was admitted, the officials granting her permission to pass the night beside the body.

Figaro believes the Chamber of Deputies will be convoked in extraordinary session and that a strong parliamentary commission of inquiry will be appointed. M. Cavaignac has declined to receive the resignation of General Gonse, under chief of the signal staff.

The cabinet has held two stormy sessions. It finally arose, having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence, for the customary official note was not issued. It is possible, looking to the excited state of public feeling, that the government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to conceal its decision for the present.

M. Decasse, minister for foreign affairs, is said to have been violently attacked by his colleagues for his ignorance of the intention of Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation, but after the revival of the Dreyfus question the proposal has taken a secondary place. It is alleged that several ministers, including M. Brisson, the premier; M. Mareujouls, the minister of commerce, and M. Trouillot, minister of the colonies, demanded a revision and the immediate supersession of several staff officers. M. Cavaignac, however, remained firm, opposing this course on the ground that Lieutenant Colonel Henry's forgery had not altered the case as affecting Dreyfus' guilt.

The opinion thus far is that Esterhazy is cashiered and will retire on a small pension. Even after leaving the council the ministers continued to argue.

M. Faure has deferred his intended return to Havre. It would be impossible to describe the sensation that has thrilled Paris and it is not unlikely that at the next meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the government will be defeated.

It is said that when the interpellation in the Dreyfus case was coming up in the Chamber of Deputies this letter was secretly communicated to the court-martial and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted. The anti-Dreyfus papers are dumfounded at the arrest of the colonel, while on the other hand the papers which have been supporting the proposition to reopen the case are jubilant. They now demand the immediate release of Colonel Picquart, who is imprisoned on charges connected indirectly with the Dreyfus affair, and they also insist upon a review of the Dreyfus trial.

When Count Esterhazy was informed of the arrest of Colonel Henry and of his admission, he exclaimed, "This is too terrifying."

Colonel Henry's confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more heatedly than ever and seems to shake the public confidence in the army. Even the Liberte, a strong anti-Dreyfus organ, says:

"It must cause the deepest pain to all honorable men that officers of such standing show such a lack of moral sense."

It is reported that at today's cabinet meeting the ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was unavoidable and a public announcement that the ministry had decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

Another report is that the minister for war has declared that he intended to compel the resignation of the chief of the general staff, General Boisdeffre, and his subordinate, Gonz, because in two years' personal investigation they had not succeeded in discovering the forgery and led successive war ministers to pledge themselves to the genuineness of the documents.

The Temps this afternoon asserts that the disclosures made to the ministers today have decided the minister of war to place Major Count Esterhazy on the retired list.

Colonel Henry was attached to the war department when Dreyfus was convicted and he was one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably to M. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libeling military officers.

The arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Henry is one of the most sensational developments in the whole of this extraordinary affair. Colonel Henry has been throughout the champion of the army against Colonel Picquart, with whom he fought a duel. This new development appears to alter the aspect of both the Dreyfus and Zola cases and to practically nullify the evidence of Generals Pellieux and Boisdeffre and the declarations of the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, in the Chamber of Deputies. In fact some people believe that perhaps the real turning point in the Dreyfus case has been reached and that the arrest of Colonel Henry will lead to a revision of the trial of the prisoner of Devil's island.

It appears that so soon as M. Cavaignac assumed the office of minister for war he charged the official bureau to make a thorough search of the Dreyfus case, and it was this inquiry which resulted in the recovery of documents lately read in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged. When Colonel Henry was summoned to the ministry for war and questioned by M. Cavaignac in the presence of General Boisdeffre and others, he at first affirmed the authenticity of the incriminating document, but when discrepancies were pointed out, he at first admitted adding sentences, and finally confessed to fabricating the whole letter. It is affirmed, however, that while this discovery has not changed M. Cavaignac's belief in the culpability of Dreyfus, the minister is determined to punish all the guilty parties, no matter what their rank or position.

Chinese Troops Defeated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai dated Wednesday says: "The Chinese government troops, it is reported, have been defeated in two pitched battles during the last ten days by the Kwang Si rebels, losing 3,000 men. The rebels are said to number 90,000 and the provincial forces are powerless against them. A high government official has been ordered to suppress the rebellion within a month.

An important edict just issued strongly censures the government of Sang Si province for deceiving the emperor in July last by reporting that the rebellion had been suppressed.

Annexation Not Favored.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—The annexation movement has not progressed favorably, owing to the opposition of the colored element of the population and the lack of support from the newspapers. Consequently the Hon. Samuel Constantin D. Burke, Jamaica's member of the Barbadoes conference, who sailed today, is not authorized to propose annexation as an alternative to the joint demand of the West Indies for fair treatment. Possibly British Guiana or Barbadoes may take the initiative should the conference decide to adopt a decisive ultimatum attitude.

Welsh Miners Agree.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 31.—The delegates of the Welsh miners met today and formally ratified by a majority of 24,000 the acceptance of the employers' terms, which they agreed to adhere to at a joint meeting on Monday last. The terms include an increase of 5 per cent in miners' wages.

Outbreak in Peruvian Province.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31.—(Via Galveston, Tex.)—The Cacerist party in the city of Puno, capital of the Peruvian province of that name, has created a disturbance by bribing the guards on duty at the jail and freeing the prisoners. The civil guard and citizens, headed by the prefect, succeeded in crushing the outbreak.

Monument to American Officers.

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CARACAS, Aug. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The monument erected at Maracay to commemorate the ten American officers who fought for Venezuelan independence and who were executed in 1806 by the Spaniards was dedicated today. Francis B. Loomis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela, assisted in his official capacity at the ceremonies. A banquet at which Americans and Venezuelans were guests followed.

Miss Roosevelt Improves.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Blanche Roosevelt's condition has slightly improved within the last twenty-four hours. Your correspondent was informed by her physician tonight that although he had cabled her sister yesterday that the case was hopeless, there is now a faint chance of recovery. She is suffering from a complication of disorders, including brain trouble.

Battle May Be in Progress.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—There has been a sudden interruption of news from the Soudan.

It is supposed that a battle is in progress between the Anglo-Egyptian forces under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar and the Dervishes, under the Khalifa, north of Omdurman, the Khalifa's capital.

Anxiety Over Sultan's Health.

TANGIER, Morocco, Aug. 31.—The greatest anxiety prevails among the Moors regarding the health of the reigning sultan of Morocco, Muta Abd El Aziz. The gravest rumors are in circulation but the populace is denied all information and the people believe the government is suppressing the truth.

Keep Chinese Out of Manila.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says United States Consul Wildman has learned from General Greene that Chinese are not allowed to land at Manila.

Ecuador Has Cabinet Troubles.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31.—(Via Galveston, Tex.)—The congress of Ecuador has suspended its sessions until it can obtain government protection. Consequently the cabinet has resigned.

Emperor Kwang Su Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Emperor Kwang Su of China, according to dispatches from Pekin to the Daily Mail, is reported seriously ill.

ENSIGN POWELSON MARRIED

Brave Young Naval Officer's Romance Happily Consummated in a Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Ensign Powelson, one of the survivors of the Maine and a hero of the war, was married in his room in the Episcopal hospital, this city, today to Miss Oliver Millar of Wyoming, O., daughter of Colonel Millar, U. S. A. The marriage of the young ensign has about it an air of romance. The ceremony was performed in one of the rooms of the hospital by Rev. Dr. David Lovejoy, chaplain of the institution. Only a small bridal party was present, including the father and mother of the groom, Captain Sigsbee and several of the latter's naval associates. Miss Clark, a friend of the bride, was also present. Ensign Powelson is suffering from a broken leg, the result of a fall, and was not able to stand up while Dr. Lovejoy performed the ceremony, and his bride stood beside his cot.

Miss Millar wore a bridal dress of white and Miss Clark was dressed in a walking costume. For some days Miss Millar has been acting as nurse to her injured lover and after the ceremony the newly made wife resumed her position of nurse.

Burger-Murray.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Peter Burger, one of the wealthiest farmers of Nemaha county, was married here today to Mrs. Julia Murray of Cheyenne, Wyo. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Cusson. Mr. and Mrs. Burger will reside in Auburn.

Plummer-Herold.

WEST POINT, Neb., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Rev. W. H. McCool, pastor of the English Lutheran church, united in marriage Charles W. Plummer and Miss Laura Herold of this city yesterday.

Hill-Phillips.

WEST POINT, Neb., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Mr. George Hill and Miss Annie Phillips of Pender were married on August 27 by County Judge Krake.

DEATH RECORD.

John W. Sargent.

HARVARD, Neb., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—At his home in this place this morning John W. Sargent departed this life, aged about 69 years. Mr. Sargent was one of the first settlers in Harvard, having located a homestead one and one-half miles north of the city in 1871, upon which he continued to reside for many years. More recently he has resided in Harvard, and for the last two years has been in failing health. His wife and only daughter, Mrs. L. J. Tites, from Holdrege, were with him during his last sickness and death.

Almond A. Wait.

HARVARD, Neb., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Almond A. Wait died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Philetes Moore, early yesterday morning in the 84th year of his age. Some two years ago Mr. Wait was stricken with a paralytic stroke which so affected his power of speech that he has never been able to converse, and could only make known his wants by signs and motions, but so far recovered as to be able to walk around up to nearly the hour of his death.

Theodore A. Allen.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Theodore A. Allen of New York, secretary of the Trade Mark Association of the Plug Tobacco Manufacturers of the United States, died tonight at the Planters' hotel. Last Saturday he was stricken with paralysis and another stroke followed today, causing his demise. His wife and son Charles were with him at the time of his death.

Scott Fishe, Basso.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Scott Fishe, the well known basso, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening. He had been suffering from consumption and only recently came from Jamaica, where he had gone in a fruitless search for health. Mr. Fishe was a member of the Savoy Opera company.

C. A. Woosley.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—C. A. Woosley of Columbus, Neb., died suddenly at this place at 2 o'clock this afternoon of heart disease. Mr. Woosley was senior member of the law firm of Woosley & Stires.

Old Fire Chief.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—James Elliott, one of the oldest fire chiefs in the United States, died at 5:10 this afternoon of stomach trouble.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

GENERAL BOYNTON'S REPORT

Other Side of Stories of Ill-Treatment of Chickamauga Camp Invalids.

OFFICERS WERE CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT

Result of an Exhaustive Examination of the Southern Camps Shows Conditions Are Greatly Overdrawn.

(Continued from First Page.)

and dirtier than can be found in the slums of New York, it will become the officers of that regiment and the men to explain how such a transformation could be made by them in this brief space of time.

Whether General Terry means that twenty-four in the camp of the Eighth New York, or in the entire camp, and as many more would die the day of his departure cannot be exactly determined by his form of speech. On the day he is quoted as making this remark the deaths of the entire army encamped here were seven and the deaths in the Eighth New York, two days before his visit (being the last report) numbered only one, which had been the rate for several days.

As to the hospitals being unclean and there being a lack of food and the food being regular army rations badly cooked and other similar conditions, a sufficient answer is found in the critical examination of the hospital of the first division of the Third army corps, General Frank commanding, set forth above. This hospital, in charge of Major C. M. Drake, is one of the cleanest and most complete which any veteran of the civil war would expect to see and this is the division to which the Eighth New York is attached.

In closing I beg leave to express my opinion that most of the interviews with chaplains, regimental surgeons and others, both officers and men, now appearing in many newspapers, in regard to this camp are reckless and false except as to the filthy conditions which their own criminal neglect has caused. In my judgment the recent increase in the outcries against water and the persistent assertion that the park is unhealthy have been largely and deliberately used to stir up sentiment or influence which would be exerted to secure their relief from service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. V. BOYNTON,
Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

REMOVING THE SICK SOLDIERS.

Invalid Men Are Taken from Camp Wikoff to Other Points.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The transport Alleghany arrived at Montauk Point today, having on board 500 men of the Ninth Massachusetts and the remainder of the First Illinois men, who sailed from Santiago on August 25. The hospital accommodations are still unequal to the demands made upon them and last night 150 sick soldiers were obliged to lie upon the bare floors instead of being provided with cots. A majority of these were members of the First Illinois regiment, who reached Montauk Point yesterday on board the transport Berlin. The work of removing the sick soldiers to their homes or to city hospitals is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. The steamer Shinnecock is at Montauk Point, being fitted up as a hospital ship, and a corps of doctors and nurses have been detailed to care for the sick soldiers while they are being transported to this city.

The transport Yucatan has been fitted up as a hospital ship with accommodations for 250. It is expected to sail for New York with that number of sick this evening.

The delicacies which arrived in camp last evening for the First Illinois volunteers were distributed to the boys today. Chaplain T. G. Stewart of the Twenty-fifth regular infantry is in New Jersey purchasing watermelons, peaches and other fruit for the troops at Montauk Point.

Fourteen of the soldiers returning from Santiago on board the Alleghany died on the passage to Montauk Point.

The men of companies D and M of the Texas volunteers and those of the A and D of the First artillery were landed from the transport San Marios today and went to the detention camp. The San Marios is being made ready to serve as a hospital transport to carry sick to New York.

Major Brown, in charge of the general hospital, has directed that the swamps be filled in and that the grounds around the hospital be sprinkled frequently with antiseptics. Dr. Brown has also ordered that all drinking water be boiled before used.

John Wagoner, Company H, Seventeenth United States infantry, who enlisted from Columbus, O., hanged himself from the ridge pole of a tent today. He fought at Santiago and contracted typhoid fever. His suicide is supposed to have been committed in a delirium of the fever.

Corporal Corbett of the Seventeenth infantry, who had been in the hospital, but who had recovered and returned to duty, was fixing his bed last night when he suddenly expired. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

The dead reported at the hospital today are: Alexander Hellee, Company B, Eighth Ohio, typhoid; Henry Bordick, Troop K, Tenth cavalry, malaria; Philip Gooch, Company F, Twenty-fifth infantry, typhoid; John W. Crawford, Troop N, Ninth cavalry, typhoid; Frank Kane, Company E, Twentieth infantry; Private Wolfenberg, Company I, Seventh infantry; James E. Jernan, Company K, Twenty-second regiment; Timothy Cancay, Company B, Seventh infantry.

The hospital reports today are: General hospital, 1,272; detention hospital, 416.

There are 1,027 patients in the general hospital and 417 in the detention hospital today. There is a decrease in the detention hospital, due to furloughs and the removal of convalescents to hospitals. There have been 900 furloughs issued so far.

COMPLAINTS BORN OF IGNORANCE.

Gratifying All the Wishes of the Sick Would Prove Fatal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Alger with Mrs. Alger paid a visit to Fort Myer last evening and inspected the arrangements at the hospital there for the treatment for the cases of fever coming from Camp Alger. They were found to be of the first order. The surgeons in charge are supplied with everything conducive to the comforts of the patients that money can buy.

It was a noticeable fact that many of the sick soldiers complained of hunger and this is in spite of the fact that they are given all the food that the nature of their ailments will permit of. Few of the visitors to the army hospital who see the typhoid patients, emaciated in appearance, calling for food, realize that to grant their desire for solid food would be to condemn the patients to death; that the immediate result of the administration of anything more than limited quantities of liquid food would cause perforation of the inflamed intestines, hemorrhage and death. Secretary Alger's attention has been strongly directed toward this fact by the reports that come to him from the medical officers of the field and garrison hospitals.

Major Taylor, the surgeon in charge at Fort McPherson, Ga., hospital, has suffered from adverse criticism based on the observation of inexperienced visitors and while he has refrained from answering criticisms published in the newspapers, he has submitted the facts to the War department. His statements exactly bear out the observations of Secretary Alger as to the mistakes made in assuming that the patients were underfed. Moreover, Major Taylor takes occasion to show by figures just what he has done for the patients in the matter of food and attendance. His bill for milk alone is $800 per month; he has more ice than can be used either for drinking purposes or for the patients. He provides a special diet in specially arranged kitchens, he has seventy-one trained nurses, over 100 hospital attendants and employs numerous laborers to clean the mess halls and tents.

Secretary Alger says the criticisms that have been passed upon the hospitals are but samples of those that come from all hospitals.

BAD CHARGES AGAINST SURGEONS.

Orderly Stanley Says Bodies Were Cut Up an Hour After Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Two carloads of sick soldiers of the Ninth New York volunteers arrived today from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The men were convalescent from rheumatism, malaria and typhoid fever and were in fairly good condition. Orderly Robert Stanley, in whose charge the men were, was especially bitter against some of the surgeons at Chickamauga. He said they did not show any respect for the dead. He declared that when Private George Nunn died, between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday evening, his body was not permitted to rest in quiet. He declared that before 10 p. m. the surgeons were at work cutting up his body to perform an autopsy. The orderly cited the case of Private Graham and declared that an autopsy was being made on his body an hour after his demise.

Orderly Stanley said Adjutant Kipp was making an investigation and he expected papers tonight ordering him south to assist in the investigation.

Moving from Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Thirteenth Pennsylvania and the First battalion of the Seventh Ohio will leave Camp Alger today for Middletown, Pa. The other two Ohio battalions will go tomorrow. The destination of the First New Jersey, First Connecticut and Third Virginia has not been finally settled upon. Strong pressure is being brought to bear to have the last two regiments mustered out. It is thought the Third Virginia will be ordered to Richmond and the First Connecticut to its home, both to be mustered out. Whether the First New Jersey will be mustered out depends upon the governor of New Jersey.

The report of the court of inquiry in the hourly expected to be made public, the delay being due to the absence of Colonel Dudley, the judge advocate of the Second army corps.

Denies Starvation Stories.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 31.—Colonel C. V. Hard of the Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, wires from Montauk Point a denial of the accusation of the starving of the Eighth while on its way home from Cuba. He says that the published stories of starvation while on the transport Mohawk are false. He calls attention to the fact that three days' unused rations were left on board the ship and that the percentage of sickness and death was less than that of any regiment in Cuba. The Eighth Ohio had 294 sick upon arrival at Montauk Point.

Kentucky Will Care for Its Sick.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 31.—Governor Bradley wired Secretary Alger asking leave to bring Kentucky sick soldiers at Chickamauga back to their homes, the state to equip a special train for the purpose. He also wired General Breckinridge asking how many soldiers from this state are sick at Chickamauga. The state has no money available for this purpose, but Governor Bradley declared his intention of borrowing sufficient money on behalf of the state to accomplish it.

Won't Discuss Senn's Statements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—General Sternberg would not discuss the statements made by Colonel Nicholas Senn concerning the sanitary conditions at Camp Wikoff. Quartermaster General Ludington said no reports had reached him that the water was bad or likely to become so. The point that Surgeon Senn makes is that it will soon become infected with typhoid germs.

Will Investigate Presidio Camp.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The authorities at Washington have ordered an inquiry into the condition of the expeditionary forces now gathered in this city, particularly as to the cause and the extent of the sickness now prevailing at the Presidio and also the conditions as they existed at Camp Merritt when that ground was abandoned.

President Delays His Visit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A dispatch received at Camp Wikoff today from Adjutant General Corbin says that there has been a change in the plans of President McKinley and that neither the president or Secretary Alger will visit the camp this week.

REVIEW PHILIPPINE TROOPS

Fifty-First Iowa, Kansas Regiment and Wyoming Light Artillery on Parade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Today at the Presidio Brigadier General Miller reviewed the 7,000 troops representing part of the Philippine army of invasion now encamped in this city.

Previous to the review the troops were inspected by regiments and were then marched upon the field. There were two brigades, the first in command of Colonel Barry, consisting of the Seventh California, two battalions of the First Washington, the Wyoming Light artillery, two battalions of California Heavy artillery and one battalion of the Twenty-third United States infantry. The Second brigade was commanded by Colonel Smith, and included the Tennessee regiment, the Kansas regiment and the Fifty-first Iowa. Colonel Frederick Funston of the Kansas regiment was designated as acting division commander. The review consumed over an hour and was entirely satisfactory to General Miller, who extended his compliments to the brigade commanders and the men alike.

FOUR YELLOW FEVER DEATHS

Authorities Taking Steps to Prevent a Spread of the Epidemic Along the Mexican Border.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 31.—Within the last week four deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Vera Cruz, Mex. The authorities there are making every effort to prevent its spread.

The physicians at Tampico state that the yellow fever has attacked only those persons who do not take proper care of themselves. There is no danger of the fever breaking out here or hardly any other point along the Mexican border, due largely to the climatic conditions and the elevation of the important towns.

Origin of Fever a Mystery.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 31.—The State Board of Health is unable to locate the origin of the four cases of yellow fever reported yesterday at Orwood, a small village in Lafayette county. The place was not infected during the epidemic last year and the board finds it impossible to discover an origin from any outside source. Dr. Gray, a local physician, died at Taylor's station four days ago and the doctors who attended him say that he showed symptoms of black vomit. Orwood and Taylor's station are both tightly quarantined and members of the state board are hurrying to the scene.

SLEEPY FEELING
after hearty eating use
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It relieves drowsiness.
Shun Substitutes Put up only in bottles.

HOSPITAL SHIP GOES DOWN

Everyone on Board Escapes, Though Many in Scant Attire—Cause of Accident Unknown.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 31.—The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station, through some mysterious agency sank this morning about 7:30 o'clock. Aboard of the ship was the hospital corps of thirty-five and a crew of forty-five persons, all of whom escaped without injury, but in scanty attire.

The roustabouts sleeping in the lower hold had a narrow escape, being driven from their bunks like so many rats. Fortunately for those on board there was a schooner near by and some of them took shelter on it while others sought refuge at the quarantine station. The Olivette went down in about thirty feet of water, its main deck being submerged. No one apparently knows how the calamity could have occurred and as no investigation has yet been made the matter remains a mystery. Vessels in the harbor will probably pump it out if such a thing is possible.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Olivette arrived at Montauk on August 21 with 271 soldiers from Santiago, seventy-five of whom were landed and 200 were taken to Boston, where the Olivette arrived August 23. From Boston the Olivette sailed for Fernandina for the purpose of transporting sick soldiers to Philadelphia. The Olivette belonged to the Plant line of steamers and was built at Philadelphia in 1887. It was 274 feet long, 35 feet beam, 11¾ feet deep and registered 1,611 gross and 1,105 net tons.

It is stated at the War department that the sinking of the Olivette was not the fault of the United States officers. The steamship company owning the vessel has already offered to raise it. An explanation has been asked for from the officer in charge of the Olivette.

Longshoremen's Riot.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 31.—In a riot which occurred on the Mallory docks in this city today one man was killed and six injured. No names are yet obtainable. The riot grew out of labor troubles, the longshoremen demanding an advance from 30 and 40 cents per hour to 50 and 60 cents for day and night work respectively.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TROCADERO Cor. 14th and Harney Sts. Telephone 2217. Lentz & Williams, Props. and Mgrs. W. W. COLE, Act. Manager.
HIGHEST IN MERIT.... GREATEST IN POPULARITY
WEEK AUG. 28.
Special Return Engagement of HORWITZ & BOWERS, in their latest travesty, on The Heart of Maryland.
The spectacular Triumph, late of Palmer Cox's "The Brownies."
GRAND NAVAL BALLET,
Introducing 10 Beautiful Young Ladies. Scenic and Electrical Embellishments.
Sensational—LOZELLE—Aerialist.
SHORNERT & GOVERNDALE, Classical and Refined Musical Artists.
MISSES SHAFER & GAVINI, Operatic Duetists.
MISS GEORGIA LESLIE, The Human Butterfly.
MISS LILLIAN YARS And Her Challenge Dog Circus.
MLLE. ADELLE, Shadowgraphist.
KITTIE LESLIE, Descriptive Vocalist.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday. REFRESHMENTS. PRICES 25c, 35c, and 50c.

BOYD'S THEATRE PAXTON & BURGESS Managers. Tel. 1919.
Season of Comic Opera.
BARGAIN MATINEE, TODAY, 2:30.
TONIGHT, 8:30,
Dorothy Morton Opera Co.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
30—Chorus of—30.
Bargain Matinees Thursday and Saturday —25c and 50c.
Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

SCHLITZ ROOF GARDEN,
16th and Harney Streets.
The most popular resort in the city.
The attraction for this week—
Miss Isabel Henderson
Great Operatic Vocalist.
Admission free.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Creighton | Paxton & Burgess, Managers. Tel. 1531. O. D. Woodward, Amusement Director.
TONIGHT, 8:30.
THE WOODWARD STOCK CO.
PRESENTING
ESMERALDA
NEXT WEEK . . . FERNCLIFF

Are you going to the
Omaha Museum and Theater
1315-1317 Farnam
BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN.
Admission 10 cents.

FREE LECTURES TO LADIES
with stereopticon illustrations, will be given by Mrs. Mary E. Griffith of Cleveland, O., in Y. M. C. A. hall on Douglas, near 16th, Friday, Sept. 2, at 3 p. m. Theme: "The New Race; How to Make it Grander Than Any Preceding."

HOTELS.

THE MILLARD
13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN—
J. E. MARKEL & SON, Props.

MURRAY HOTEL,
14th and Harney St.
American Plan—3 to 4 dollars per day. Street cars from depots and from hotel to Exposition Grounds in fifteen minutes.
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MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS.

STREETS OF CAIRO — The Only Oriental Show on the Midway. Ride the Camel. See the Egyptian Dancing Girls.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Ostrich Farm WEST MIDWAY. 62—Gigantic Birds—62

DON'T FAIL TO SHOOT the CHUTES — Largest and most Wonderful Incline in the World. WEST MIDWAY.

Old Plantation — 100 Southern Negro Dancers, Singers, and Cake Walkers. Pickaninny Quartet. Handsome Theater, See the Village.

VISIT THE MOORISH HAREM And see the Egyptian Dancing Girls. Also see the Great MYSTIC MAZE ON EAST MIDWAY.

VISITORS WILL FIND AT "SCHLITZ PAVILION" The "coolest beer" and the best music on the grounds. Weinerwurst, with potato salad, 15 Cents.

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DARKNESS AND DAWN THE Magnificent Novelty OF THE MIDWAY.

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THAT TIRED FEELING

Aching Sensation—Eruptions—Immediate Benefit.

OMAHA, NEB.—"I was troubled with an aching sensation and tired feeling all over my body. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and was benefited by it immediately. At the same time I suffered with eruptions on my limbs, but all this had disappeared after I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. A. HAGAMAN, 2033 South 20th Street.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills. All druggists. 25c.

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