

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

VOUME IX.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.

NO. 30.

ELOQUENTLY PLEADED CAMBON

Graciously Our Noble Executive Acceded to the Prayer of the Great Frenchman.

SILVER CLOUDS OVERSHADOW THE GLOOM OF STRIFE.

Prince Bismarck, the Great Ex-Chancellor of Germany Dead. The Spanish Ship Maria Teresa Saved. Gen Merritt in Command at Manila. Natives of Porto Rico for Vengeance.

EVENTS of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House on July 30th, between the President, Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere substance of terms of peace between the United States and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice, and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations. The meeting was held in the President's private library, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the arguments proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable.

The President and the ambassador addressed each other directly, with the greatest freedom and frankness, maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour to attend to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the President, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having with the President, man for man, like interest in the matter. He spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the President and the others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thibault with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communication. The President spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

Terms of Peace.
The outlines of the terms of peace as drafted by Secretary Day are as follows: Cuba to be free; the Philippines, the Ladrones Islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and, as an immediate step, all Spanish forces in the West India to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment of Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among those islands. No war indemnity will be demanded. As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point: That Manila, Luzon, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group.

Natives for Vengeance.
The appearance at Ponce of a large body of volunteer Spanish deserters aroused in the breasts of the natives a desire for revenge, and they began to ferret out the Spaniards in the city who had ever been in the volunteer service and dragged them to the plaza. Blood hounds could not have been more savage. The most of the Spaniards in hiding, upon being discovered were hauled in triumph by hoisting, jostling mobs to General Wilson's headquarters, or to the provost marshal's office in the municipal building. Some of the natives even began looting the residences of the Spaniards. That military liberty for license and were granted with a threat for vengeance. General Wilson, however, soon taught them that revenge could not be wreaked under the protection of our flag, and summarily ordered that the looting of Spanish residences should cease.

Not Regarded as Servants.
The ill-treatment which has arisen between General Miles and the General who was appointed to command the Spanish forces at Manila, has caused a considerable number of Spanish officers to resign. They are not regarded as servants, but as men.

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PRINCE BISMARCK DEAD.

His Death Due to a Culmination of Chronic Diseases.
Prince Bismarck, Germany's great statesman and warrior, died at his home in Friedrichsruh on the night of July 30. It appears that the ex-Chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic diseases—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected. The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the Prince was confined to his bed.

Official Expression of Sympathy.
By direction of the President, the following dispatch was sent to Hon. Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany: "Washington, D. C., July 31.—White, Ambassador, Berlin: The President charges you to express in the proper official quarter the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman, the sorrow which the government and people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great Chancellor, whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German Empire."
ADEL, Assl. Sec.

His Life.
Prince Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck-Schoenhausen was born of an old family of the mark (Brandenburg) at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815. He was created a Count on September 16, 1855, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck, in March, 1871. He was educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Griefswald, spent some time in the army and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory Equivocally, he became, in 1845, a member of the old monarchial party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause led to his appointment as the representative of Prussia, in the Diet of the old German Bund, at Frankfurt. Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1850 and held that position until 1862. In May of 1862 he became Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made first Minister of the Prussian Crown. With in the next ten years he humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembered Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of the dethroned German princes, and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of all the great powers, at the head of all the States of Europe.

Battleship Texas at New York.
The Battleship Texas has arrived at the New York harbor preparatory to going into dry dock. She was given a great welcome from the thousands of people who crowded the decks of the outward-bound excursion boats. Every vessel that boasted a steam whistle let it shriek for all it was worth. The piping tones of little tug boats mounted with the deep-mouthed roar of the ocean and coastwise steamers, and the usual clamor of the Sabbath was supplanted by a veritable pandemonium.

The Maria Teresa Saved.
The War Department has received the following dispatch from Admiral Sampson: "Plymouth, July 29.—The Infamia Maria Teresa, upon which the wreckers are now engaged, will be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as a small leak is located, which is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this is due to a small valve being left open, or a hole which may have been made in the bow, is not known. Her crew are being used to remove the water, there being steam in one of her boilers. (Signed) Sampson."

General Has Resigned.
Advice from Havana confirms the report that General Cervera has relinquished his command and gone to Camaguey.

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WAR NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Briefly Told for the Huddled Reader.

WEDNESDAY.—Spain will protest against an attack on Porto Rico. The Wagoner expedition to capture all the Cuban troops at Camp Calla were transferred to Caimanero. Honolulu went wild with joy on receipt of news that the United States Senate had passed the Hawaiian resolution. The Spanish forces at Porto Rico are concentrating at San Juan. Japanese press generally favor the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States. Gen. Shafter reports 3,770 sick soldiers. Admiral Miller sailed for Honolulu.

THURSDAY.—Terms of peace being reduced to form. Fever report from Santiago, now cases 822, total 4,122, death from fever 3. Wood's immense regiment sailed for Santiago. The authorities at Fort Monroe refused to let the steamship Concho with sick soldiers from Santiago touch at that port. The third regiment of Pennsylvania and the third division hospital corps arrived at Ferdinandina. State Department replies to Spain's charge of had faith. Wrecking expedition off for Santiago. Captain Cook's (of the Brooklyn) report on the destruction of Cervera fleet made public.

FRIDAY.—Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered. President McKinley and his cabinet were in session for five hours discussing the forms of peace that would be acceptable to the United States. British subjects and natives of the Philippine Islands in London called to President McKinley praying that he not to abandon the Philippine Islands for the sake of peace. Through Spanish sources it is reported that Manila has surrendered. Another transport sailed for Manila with the First Dakota Regiment.

FRIDAY.—Gen. Wado ordered to Porto Rico. The battleship Texas arrived at the New York harbor and was given a great welcome. Dispatches received in London say the Madrid government considers the peace terms as being very hard. Spain becoming dependent about the Philippine Islands. A military club formed in Santiago by the American military officers.

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SPAIN ACCEPTS THE TERMS.

A Clash Expected Between the American Forces and Aguinaldo.

WILL NOT CALL EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS—FOURTH EXPEDITION REACHED HONOLULU—DEMOCRATS SWEEP ALABAMA. Twenty-eight Floating Bodies.

A SPECIAL cable to the New York Evening Journal from Madrid, says: "Spain accepts the principal conditions of peace as set forth by the American government and only the peace details are needed to cause all hostilities to cease at once."

Aguinaldo's Attitude.
A dispatch from Cavite to the New York Journal says: "Aguinaldo is respectful toward Admiral Dewey, General Merritt and Consul Wildman, and will go any lengths to retain Consul Wildman's good opinion, but he holds back from giving orders to the United States' forces. He will give only a negative sort of assistance until he knows the exact form which the American policy will take. He is disturbed by telegraphic reports that the United States will abandon the islands to Spain. There are some indications of a clash between General Merritt and Aguinaldo."

Fourth Manila Expedition Reaches Honolulu.
The transports Peru and City of Puebla arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco early on the morning of the 27th of July. The voyage was uneventful. There were no deaths, and but little sickness among the men. Three men with typhoid were moved from the ship to the local Red Cross hospital. President Dole with his cabinet and Minister Hatch, received Major-General Otis at the government wharf. The general, with an American band, turned out in honor of the visitors. The reception was of an extremely cordial nature and lasted longer than such functions usually do.

Has Faith in the Gratitude of the Cubans.
President T. Estrada Palma, of the Cuban junta, when questioned about the estrangement between Gen. Garcia and General Shafter said: "There is no danger that the Cubans will permit a slight misunderstanding of one of their countrymen, even of a general, with an American, to affect the successful issue of the campaign. I know that General Garcia, as well as all the Cubans, has too deep a sense of gratitude toward the United States to harbor slight or fanciful wrongs against their benefactors."

Razors at Fort McPherson.
A fight took place between a negro by the name of McGinnis and one of the negro soldiers stationed at the post, in which the latter was dangerously cut. After the cutting a crowd of negro soldiers made for McGinnis, who immediately fled to a house and crawled under a bed to escape the mob that was in pursuit, and but for the prompt arrival of the corporal of the guard and a large squad of men, together with the assistance of Marshall Ryan, of Oakland, the negro would in all probability have been lynched.

No Extra Session of Congress.
There will be no extra session of Congress, though the Senate will have to be called together for the prompt ratification of the treaty of peace, if that was in pursuit, and but for the present plan of the President, which is that the treaty should be passed by the House, that there should be some extraordinary development, the House will not meet until it convenes its regular session next December.

Twenty-eight Floating Bodies.
The steamship Westerland arrived at the New York port recently, and those on board report that when 60 miles off Sable Island, and within about one mile of the spot where La Bourgeois went down on July 4, the bodies of 26 men and two women were seen floating in the water.

A Berlin Sensation.
A sensation was created by the Emperor, who telegraphed countermanding the Bismarck obsequies which were to take place in front of the Reichstag building, and ordering instead that mourning services be held in the Emperor William Memorial church. The trades people and artists who had taken orders in connection with the funeral were badly disappointed.

Died in the Electric Chair.
Martin Thorne, the murderer of William Goldensuppe, was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison at 11:17 a. m. August 1. When announced to the execution chamber and chair. Thorne showed no emotion and walked to the quickly repeating prayers after the attending priest. There was no upward incident in connection with the execution, and after the current had been turned on 55 seconds, Thorne was dead.

Advanced to Comm.
The American troops have reached Camaguey, about sixteen miles northwest of Havana, on the road to San Juan. This fact they have met with no resistance.

Ordered to Command the Base.
Lieutenant Commander E. D. Tuttle has been detached from the Norfolk to command the base at San Juan, P. R. He will be in command of the base at San Juan, P. R.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Preparing for the Opening Up of the West Indies.

While as yet showing little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook—particularly at the East. This is reflected in active preparations by shippers and commercial interests to share in the expected widening of demand from the West Indies. As for some time past, however, reports of solid business returns came mainly from the Western part of the country, and in the markets of that section are reported signs of the ground swell of fall demand. Signs of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry, more particularly from west of the Alleghenies, where slight advances in prices accompanying a good volume of domestic and export business are reported. Expected activity in ship building is reflected in the demand for plates at Eastern points. A rather better tone is found in the anthracite coal trade, in which the reports of another one of those numerous "gentlemen's agreements," prices have been advanced at the West from previously low cut rates. The situation in cereals is hardly as satisfactory as could be wished, cash prices being lower for the week in face of probably record-breaking small world's supplies on August 1, and good exports from this country, while futures are less depressed, but exhibit the pressure of expected liberal supplies at home and heavier crops abroad.

The sugar markets remain dull, and stocks of refined in the channels of distribution are reported small. Raw sugar, however, remains featureless, perhaps waiting a closer approximation of the effects of recent or imminent changes in territorial authority upon the sugar trade of the world. The textile manufacturing situation is as yet a rather clouded one, a shut-down of print cloth mills being regarded as probable in another effort to secure a better balance of the trade. Woolen goods are still slow of sale, while the relatively low range of wool prices at Eastern markets and the improved inquiry by manufacturers has stiffened values with the effect of increasing sales. Raw cotton is firmer on reports of excessive rains affecting crops.

Cereal exports still continue of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments for the week (four included) aggregating 2,275,875 bushels, as against 2,303,430 bushels last week, and compared with 2,343,021 bushels in the corresponding week of last year; 2,648,628 bushels in this week of 1896; 1,469,917 bushels in 1895, and 2,367,357 bushels in 1894. Since the beginning of the year, the exports aggregate 10,421,780 bushels, against 8,680,000 bushels last year. The business failures in the United States remain at a normal low point, aggregating for the week 180, against 237 last week, and compared with 231 in this week a year ago; 294 in 1896; 221 in 1895, and 220 in 1894. The business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the same week number 34, against 17 last week; 34 in this week a year ago; 37 in 1896; 31 in 1895, and 31 in 1894.

Insurgents Becoming Arrogant.
General Merritt has again called the War Department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. The attitude of the insurgents is a similar one to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are very much more formidable, being armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes. General Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents. Up to the date of the report Gen. Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers.

Monthly Statement of the Public Debt.
The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$978,081,000, as against \$978,081,000, at the close of business of July 31, 1897. Independent of the cash, the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,159. The cash in the Treasury increased during the month by over \$49,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

The Commissioners to Meet in London.
MANHATTAN, (By Cable).—The Liberal says the Spanish-American commissioners are to meet in London and that the points which will be discussed are the surrender of Santiago, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

Col. Astor Arrives With the Official Report.
Col. John Jacob Astor, who was detailed by Gen. Shafter to bear to the Secretary of War the official report of the surrender of Santiago, has reached Washington. He called at the War Department and with Adjutant-General Corbin went to the White House and reported to the President.

The Last Colonel Gone.
Col. Page has sailed for New York on the Iroquois for dangerous duty. He is the last colonel of the regular army left in the country.

Colored Man Killed at Batesburg.
A Southern engine with cab attached running backward while passing at rapid speed through Batesburg, struck and killed a colored man by the name of William Corley.

The Movement Being Pushed.
The movement to organize and establish a bonded warehouse at Anderson is being pushed. It has behind it some of the most liberal and progressive men of the city.

A New Cotton Gin Mill.
A cotton seed oil mill will be erected at Gray Court, nine miles above Laurens, in the near future, with a capital stock of \$125,000.

Big Standard Warehouse.
The big Standard warehouse for the storage of cotton, now under construction in Laurens, is nearly completed and will be ready for business by the time the new crop of cotton begins to move.

THROUGH THE MYSTIC GLOOM

Four Souls Ushered Into Eternity to Meet Their God.

TWO SHOT, TWO POISONED.

Two Youthful Runaways Arrested at Columbia All Bitterness Blotted Out Small Pox Near Inman.

To negroes were killed in Columbia Sunday, July 31, one at the hands of the police and the other through the accidental discharge of a pistol. The negro killed by the police was a fugitive convict and met death while trying to escape arrest. The other negro, Fross Grant, met death at the hands of a companion named Gooding, who, with several other darkies, had been shooting at a telegraph pole. Gooding was letting the hammer of the pistol down, when his finger slipped and the pistol was accidentally discharged, almost instantly killing Grant.

All Bitterness Blotted Out.
Many letters are being received by Charlestonians from Northern families expressing gratitude for the kindness extended to sick soldiers who had stopped in the city. A Wisconsin citizen, writing lately to the train on which the boys came to Columbia, tells, "I am, before me, I desire to thank you for your attention to young Hart, and for writing so kind a letter. You cannot understand how much good it did in clearing a sorrowing mother's heart of its cloud to a company of friends, but my voice faltered and I could not finish. I thought of the bitter cry of the firing on Sumter, and then said: 'All is blotted out; these people are one in heart and purpose now.' All our people appreciate what the noble men and women of Charleston have done for our boys."

Youthful Runaways.
Two boys, Edgar Sanders, 14 years old, and Eugene Halcobbe, aged 12 were arrested in Columbia by Police-man Hammond, who had been given a tip by the conductor of the train on which the boys came to Columbia, telling him to be on the lookout for them, as he thought they had run away from home and intended going on to Florida. Just before the Jackson train was to leave he caught sight of them getting on the cars. He took them in charge, rang up the patrol wagon and sent them to the station house.

A Father's Fatal Mistake.
Two children of Mr. Thomas Elrod, of Anderson, aged 7 and 9 years respectively, were poisoned by taking streptococcus through mistake. The children had been ill and the father intended to give quinine, and before administering the medicine tasted it. Finding that it had a pungent taste he gave it to the children and death resulted in a few hours.

Are They Legal?
The Charleston ministers are not paying any attention to the stamp act, as they are filing marriage certificates without the stamps. It is not known whether the ministers are wilfully disregarding Uncle Sam's revenue measure or that they have been advised legally not to affix the stamps to the certificates, but at any rate the certificates are not being stamped.

Granted All That Was Asked.
Col. Willie Jones telegraphed to Governor Ellerbe from Washington that the War Department had granted all that was asked, and that he thought there would be no trouble in getting the full complement for the second regiment.

Smallpox Near Inman.
Smallpox has made its appearance a few miles south of Inman. There were three well developed cases before the serious character of the disease was known, and about forty families are known to have been exposed.

Mr. Doscher Appointed.
Mr. B. Doscher, the well known dealer in books and stationery, at Charleston, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Cuban-American league, which has now become a permanent organization.

Accidentally Killed.
While Wayne Shelor, son of John W. Shelor, of Tugaloo, was taking his gun from the buggy it was accidentally discharged, the lead entering the young man's abdomen. Young Shelor lingered several hours and then died.

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A Southern engine with cab attached running backward while passing at rapid speed through Batesburg, struck and killed a colored man by the name of William Corley.

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THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South. It is said that about 10,000 sheep will be the result of severe drought in California.

Mrs. Pearl Johnson, of Baltimore, tried to take her life by drinking laudanum. It was her third attempt at self-destruction.

The Democrats of the First Virginia district met in convention at Urbana and unanimously re-nominated Hon. Wm. A. Jones, for Congress. The resolution passed by a vote of 100 to 1.

The Georgia Railroad Commission has rendered a decision that express companies in issuing a bill of lading were required to put a stamp upon it in order to make it legal, and that the companies had no right to exact the cost of the stamp from the shipper.

Edward Kennedy, of St. Louis, Mo., was passing a saloon and stopped on the sidewalk a moment. A colored waiter ordered him to move on. Kennedy started slowly, which enraged the colored man, who drew a revolver and shot Kennedy through the forehead. As he fell the waiter ran.

Three people perished in a burning house at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The Hotel Berwyn was destroyed by fire and three lives lost at Chicago.

A freight wreck on the Blocton Branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad resulted in the death of two men.

Commodore Carlos Ferreros, of the Peruvian navy, who is en route to Paris for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing warships for the Peruvian navy, was in New York recently.

The express companies operating in Texas have defied the railroad commission by paying no attention to the tax of that body directing them to pay the war tax of one cent on all receipts.

Hosmer, Coddling & Co., the largest boot and shoe dealers in New England, have assigned to Charles W. Lavery, president of the National Shoe and Leather Exchange, of Boston. The liabilities are estimated at \$500,000.

Mrs. Carolina Croft, formerly Caroline Abigail Brewer, of Boston, has left \$100,000 to two prominent physicians of that city for investigations to find some way of curing cancer, consumption and other diseases now regarded as incurable.

A draw was the decision rendered at the Greater New York Athletic Club, Coney Island, after Tommy White, of Chicago, and Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, had fought twenty-five rounds to decide the featherweight championship of the world.

Bob Fitzsimmons, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, announces that he has posted a forfeit of \$5,500 with the sporting editor of a New York newspaper for a fight with Jim Jeffries, of California, the contest to occur before October 1.

The Republicans of the First Maine Congressional district met at Portland and Thomas B. Reed was nominated by acclamation amid much enthusiasm. Later Mr. Reed appeared on the floor of the hall. He was greeted with deafening applause and responded in a speech.

A passenger train on the Norfolk and Western was ditched at Bannock, Ohio. The engine and baggage car rolled down a 12-foot embankment, and the smoker, which was filled with passengers, was overturned, but none of the passengers were seriously injured. Engineer Frank Garsl and Fireman Gilboer saved themselves by jumping, but were badly injured. Brakeman F. W. Laney had his leg lashed.

Miscellaneous.
The President intends to make strong recommendations to Congress for legislation making immediate provision for completion of the Nicaragua canal, and for making it the direct property of the government.

The President has issued a proclamation restoring the lands known as the eastern, middle and western Saline reserves, in the Cherokee outfit, to the public domain.

The disappointment of the Fifth Illinois in being turned back after it had marched to Rosville, has so disheartened many of them that they have no further ambition for military life.

Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government through the French ambassador his report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very elaborate.

The exportation of manufactures from the United States amounted to \$288,371,440 in 1898, exceeded those of 1897 by \$11,886,008 and those of 1896 by \$69,300,271; while the products of agriculture exported, amounted to \$854,927,929 in 1898, against \$683,471,181 in 1897, and \$569,879,297 in 1896, the chief increase in agricultural exports being in breadstuffs.

The first of the four games of the tie chess match between Pillsbury and Larrsch was won by Tarasch at Vienna.

Foreign.
Li-Lap-Yau, leader of the rebellion in the Province of Kwang-Si, China, has proclaimed a new dynasty, styled "vast progress."

Mr. Hooley's revelations of the rottenness of London financiers has thrown into a panic millions of Englishmen who have invested their savings in the stock of companies.

Letters received from Cavite, under date of July 20, state that the insurgents have done nothing since their recent repulse at Manila, what the American troops were held under arms through fear of an attack by the Spaniards.

A dispatch from Manila says that King Alfonso is now dining here a great number of times.

The big Standard warehouse for the storage of cotton, now under construction in Laurens, is nearly completed and will be ready for business by the time the new crop of cotton begins to move.