

**Yellow Fever Breaks
Out at Hampton Roads.**

**THREE DEATHS FROM
DISEASE IN ONE DAY.**

Newport News, Va., July 30.—There are 30 cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home near Hampton, and three deaths from the disease were reported today. There were several other deaths at the institution yesterday, but it cannot be stated tonight that all of them were caused by yellow fever. Newport News and Hampton will quarantine against the Soldiers' Home tomorrow. The government authorities at Old Point have already adopted this step and no street cars are allowed to enter the reservation. Quarantine Officer Hobson of this port went to the Soldiers' Home tonight and verified the statement that there are now 30 cases of the disease at the home and that there were three deaths from the malady today. While no one outside of the Soldier's Home knew anything about the existence of the yellow fever until today it is said that the disease made its appearance three days ago. The most rigid quarantine regulations will be enforced to prevent the spread of the malady.

The news has created great excitement in Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, and the most vigorous measures will be resorted to to prevent its spread. There are 4,000 old veterans at the home and several large excursion parties went through it last week.

The board of health at midnight issued the order:

"Until further orders a strict quarantine is hereby declared against Old Point, Phoebus, Hampton, Newport News and adjacent country."

DISPENSARY'S PROFITS.

Columbia, July 30.—The special legislative committee has about completed the report of its quarterly examination of the affairs of the State dispensary. Yesterday State Chairman Miles of the board of control who has been here during the examination of the books stated that in round numbers the profit to the State during the quarter would amount to about \$30,000, and the profit to the counties and towns about \$34,000. Mr Miles says the board believes the total profits for the year will show about \$400,000.

The American Losses.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—The Times prints what purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American army in the Philippines up to June 2. The list was furnished by Fred F. Bittell, a representative of the Manila Freedom, who claims to have obtained it from the records of the surgeon general's office at Manila. The total number of fatalities is 736—23 officers, 699 privates and 12 civilians attached to the army. A remarkable feature of the record is found in the statement that the number of officers killed in battle is out of all proportion to the number of privates killed. On the other hand, fewer officers died from disease proportionately than privates. Out of the 23 officers, 16 were killed in action, 2 were drowned and 5 died of disease. Of the 699 privates, 294 died of wounds received in action; 9 were killed accidentally; 23 were drowned and 7 committed suicide; 106 died of typhoid fever; 89 of smallpox; 47 of dysentery; 23 of pneumonia; 19 of malarial fever, and 14 of meningitis. The remainder died from various diseases. Of the 14 deaths among civilians, 7 were from smallpox and 3 from gunshot wounds received in action.

The Revolution in Santo Domingo.

Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, July 30.—The situation is critical. An outbreak is momentarily expected. The friends of the government are under arms and are ready for action to protect property and preserve the peace. A feeble attempt was made to seize the body of Henrieux by the assassins Ramon Caeres, Manuel Caeres, Horacia Vasquez and Domingo Pichardo, who are in the country about Moca with their followers. The burial of President Henrieux was conducted with fitting honors. Governor Pepin has assembled troops in Moca, and the governor of La Vega Real has 1,000 men. The minister of the treasury has arrived at Moca in hot haste. The government is taking steps for the protection of the business of the country, and expects to carry out the contemplated cancellation of the state bank notes. In Puerto Plata there is an urgent demand that the government send a sufficient force to Moca to hunt down the assassins of the country.

Philadelphia, July 29.—A special to the Press from Dover, Del., says: "The purchase of 1,200,000 acres of farming land in Arizona was consummated today by J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware. Mr. Addicks bought the land from the Santa Fe Railroad. This stretch of agricultural land is so great that it occupies the larger part of Yavapai County, and represents an area as large as all the State of Delaware."

**The Final Sitting
of Peace Delegates.**

**Announcement of States
That Had Signed Con-
vention.**

The Hague, July 29—3 p m.—The international peace conference met for its final sitting today, when it was announced that 16 States had signed the arbitration convention, 15 the other two conventions, 17 the declaration prohibiting throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, 16 the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

A letter was received from the Queen of Holland to the pope, asking his moral support of the conference. The pope's reply, which was read, promised cooperation, and recalled the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator, and assured her majesty that in spite of his present abnormal position the pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

The three conventions dealing with arbitration the laws and customs of war and the adoption of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States signed only the arbitration convention, and that under reserve. Roumania also made reservation.

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles, of dum dum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia or Switzerland, and the United States signed only the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons.

**Negro Postmaster Objection-
able.**

As a result of a resolution passed by the city council, Senator John L. McLaurin and G. G. Thompson, Esq., went to Washington tonight to have a conference with President McKinley. They will enter a protest against the appointment of the Rev. Joshua E. Wilson, a negro, as postmaster at Florence.

Senator McLaurin, Congressman Norton and several citizens talked the matter over tonight. Mr. McLaurin was here at the request of Mayor Malloy. The citizens of Florence protest against Wilson, but violence is out of the question. —Florence Correspondent News and Courier, July 28

**An Officer in Philippines Re-
veals the True Situation.**

San Francisco, July 31.—An officer of one of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines has written the following to the Association Press:

Manila, June 27
The arrival of the rainy season finds the insurrection as vigorous as it has been at any time since the outbreak. The insurgent armies are well recruited, notwithstanding their heavy losses, are not well fed and clothed. They have profited by their five months of warfare against the American tactics and are becoming better disciplined and more skillful in the use of their weapons every day. One hundred thousand soldiers should be here ready for business by the beginning of the dry season in November. Garrison could then be stationed at strategic points.

A continuous warfare cannot be carried on in this everating climate by the same troops. Frequent reliefs are necessary. Troops should not be kept longer than a year. Men from northern climate retain their native vigor for six or eight months after their arrival here and then begin to succumb to the various ailments of tropical weather. This is exemplified in the case of volunteers and regulars who have been in the Philippines since last summer. The most of them are saturated with malaria, many have rheumatism and all are greatly debilitated. They are unfit for further duty and recuperation seems slow and unsatisfactory. As it is with them so it is likely to be with their successors. The eight million people will imagine the United States to have acquired Mexico against her will and to be engaged in an attempt to put down an universal rebellion of Mexicans with 20,000 troops they will have a dupli cate picture at close range of the situation in the Philippines with the climate of the Philippines is from 10 to 15 degrees more tropical than that of Mexico.

Washington, July 29.—The Post tomorrow will say: "Gen Miles will ask Secretary Root for a speedy decision as to the relations existing between the general commanding the army and the secretary of war. He is now preparing his side of the case, which will be submitted to the new secretary. The condition which has existed in the war department since the campaign in Puerto Rico is reviewed, showing that Gen. Miles while major general commanding the army has had little or no voice in the management of affairs in the army, and it is stated that with the incoming secretary he hopes the present condition will change."

**STANDARD BALE
RESOLUTIONS.**

**FARMERS URGED TO ADOPT
UNIFORM STANDARD FOR
SQUARE PRESSES.**

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Cotton Exchange today, about 25 members being present,

It was not in favor of the square bale over the other kind, but to try and secure uniformity by those who desire the square bale:

As a packing of square bales of cotton has been done in boxes of irregular size and much of it is covered with sugar sacks and patched bagging, thereby rendering such irregularity in size and covering unsatisfactory to the trade, we earnestly recommend to the planters and grinders of our tributary country the importance of adopting the 54x24 box, making uniform packages of square bales. We also recommend the use of two pound bagging as a covering.

"This will give to the trade uniformity in size of square bales and a satisfactory covering, and will enable the producer to get better net results for their cotton. The cost of change is small and the benefits to be derived very great.—Angusta Chronicle, July 29.

Paris, July 30.—Two automobiles today beat the Paris-Saint Malo express in a race between the two cities, a distance of 226 miles, making the best time ever recorded for an automobile, covering the distance in 7 hours and 35 minutes. The time of the train was 7 hours and 48 minutes.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—The American Glass company sent out today circulars announcing an advance of 5 per cent. in the price of glass, to take effect on August 1. The last advance in prices was made on June 20, which, including the present increase, makes the advance in the price of glass since the opening of the fire about 30 per cent. Prospects for a large fall trade are said to be good in all parts of the country, and next month likely will see unusually small stocks on hand. The wage committee of the Window Glass Workers' association meets in this city next week to formulate a scale for the ensuing year.

The Galveston News thus summarizes one of the greatest scandals that has attached to any federal administration: "Captain Carter, who had charge of the government works at Savannah, managed to 'knock down' on the government to the estimated amount of \$1,600,000. He was convicted a year ago and sentenced to dismissal from the army and to an imprisonment of five years in the penitentiary. The record of the trial has since that time been with the president. The captain is on waiting order, drawing his pay and doing nothing in the way of hurrying the president into a consideration of his case. Even in this warmest of weather he is taking matters with all the coolness of a man who has a pull." So far Carter has had a better time since his conviction than he had before. He has drawn his full pay and done what he pleased. How much longer does the president propose to try public patience and insult public opinion in this matter?

**Information for the Wheat
Growers.**

Newberry Voice.
Mr. Lem Wise, a progressive farmer of No. 9 township has an experience in growing wheat and improving land which is worth recording. Three years ago he sowed six and one half acres of ordinary land in wheat, following the wheat with peas. He cut the peas, which were sown broadcast. He kept this up three years. The first year he made 30 bushels of wheat; the next, 51½ bushels; the next (this year), between 75 and 80 bushels. He did not use any fertilizers—not even cotton seed. The sowing of the peas broadcast was all that he did to increase the productiveness of his land. He kept no account of his pea vine hay the first two years, but the last year his hay brought him over \$75. It seems to us that this experience should put farmers to thinking.

Executive Clemency.

Columbia, July 29.—Gov. McSwain has commuted the sentence of James Abraham, who was convicted of murder in Florence County. Abraham was sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was respited, and today the sentence was changed so that he will spend the remainder of his days in the penitentiary. Judge Watts, to whom the papers were referred, recommended the commutation, and said in his letter that he thought justice would be served by the change of sentence; that he regarded Abraham as being of a low order of intelligence and a degenerate. He stated that in his opinion Abraham's mind was weak, not foolish or idiotic. Abraham was under sentence to be hanged on the 4th of August.

ALGER'S DEFENSE.

**Retiring Secretary of War
Answers Accusations in
the Press.**

A CLEAN FINANCIAL RECORD

Washington, July 31.—One of the last official acts of Secretary Alger, who tomorrow will relinquish his portfolio, was to prepare a statement covering several matters regarding the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press, particularly with reference to the appointment of staff officers in the volunteer army. The statement follows:

I am led to make the following statements on account of many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in the London Times containing assertions which have no foundation in truth.

At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of only 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. The situation can be partially appreciated when it is remembered that within 60 days from the declaration of war the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 men, and everything for the equipment of this great force, including clothing, tents, transportations, medical supplies, camps and camp equipment, and all that pertains to equip an army for service had to be manufactured, transported and distributed for use.

From the statement referred to the public might be led to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected through political influence by the secretary of war by special favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform. As is well known, the volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various states, the officers of which were all appointed exclusively by the governors of the respective states from which the regiments came, and any officer found unfit for service and discharged was replaced by another in the same manner. The president had no voice or control in the matter.

The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,244 enlisted men and 8,785 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000 officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the president numbered, all told, 1,032. Of this number 441 were taken from the regular army and 591 from civil life. The scarcity of regimental officers in the regular service, owing to appointments in the volunteers, special recruiting and mustering details, had so reduced their number that to have taken a larger number for service with the volunteers would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the regular regiments. For a little over a thousand appointments made by the president, the number of applications was over 25,000, and each application was accompanied by a certificate of ability and in most instances in the military service, either in the regular army or a state organization of the applicant and not infrequently both. These certificates showed that each one was well qualified for the position he sought and to which he was appointed as could be possible for men in civil life in this country. Of the number appointed there were for instance 26 major generals, of whom 19 were taken from the regular army and seven from civil life. Of these seven all but one were graduates of West Point military academy, and all had distinguished themselves in command during the civil war. Of brigadier generals there were 102 appointed, 66 from the regular army and 36 from civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the civil war or on our western frontier, and all had proved themselves competent to command.

It has been stated, and repeated many times, that the secretary of war made these appointments, when the truth is that very few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list with the recommendations to be compiled and placed before the president for his selection. I would be only too glad to have had the honor to have made these appointments. No better, no more loyal or patriotic set of men as a whole ever served their country, and their appointments were a credit not only to the appointing power, but to the country they served. There were exceptions, but that could not have been foreseen. In every walk of life men are found who cannot carry out successfully the work they have undertaken. There were three regiments of cavalry, the officers of which were appointed by the secretary of war. Col. Leonard Wood, now a brigadier general and commanding the departments at Santiago and Puerto Principe, was one of these. Col. Grigsby and Col. Torrey, both good officers, were the

other two. There were three regiments of engineers, the colonels of which were all graduates of the military academy, and not only the officers but the enlisted men were selected with a view to their special fitness, and in most instances upon the recommendations of the colonels themselves, and all proved most efficient.

There were also ten regiments of immune infantry, of whose colonels eight were graduates of the military academy, who were selected for special fitness to command, and in the short time these regiments were in service developed remarkable proficiency.

Criticisms as to the amounts and methods of expenditures which could imply the wrong or careless use of money were also made by the London Times. This charge is false. So far as the conduct of the service was concerned, no person with any knowledge of the facts can ever charge truthfully, and no one can ever show that a dollar misappropriated, stolen or embezzled out of the hundreds of millions of dollars that were expended.

The records are an open book, and I will be glad to have them rigidly examined, and ask my successor to open these accounts to the country whenever properly called for in order that the entire truth may be known.

R. A. Alger,
Secretary of War.
Washington, D. C., July 31.

No Gold Bug Ticket.

**Democrats Solid for the
Regular Nominee of the
Party.**

Washington, July 31.—Republican wishes father the story sent out from Washington, several days ago, that a movement was on foot to put another gold democratic presidential ticket in the field next year. No such movement is known among democrats and no such action is expected to get the support of any considerable number of democrats, because they all know that it is not being instigated by democrats, but by republicans, whose only object is to draw support away from the regular democratic ticket. A number of democrats who took part in organizing the Palmer and Buckner movement, have since acknowledged their mistake and their regret, and expressed their intention to stand by the regular nomination hereafter, because the democratic party as a whole stands for most of the things they believe in. Although republican money is likely to be freely used to bring about such a condition, there is absolutely nothing in sight at this time to indicate the nomination of a gold democratic ticket next year.

There is much shaking and quaking in the old Alger clique in the war department because of a rumor, which seems to have foundation, that Secretary Root, who is now in Washington, preparatory to being sworn in tomorrow and taking charge intends to reorganize the war department from bottom to top. Certainly no other department of government needs a thorough reorganization more than the one over which Mr. Root has been chosen to preside, but the clique is powerful and Secretary Root may find himself unable to overthrow the Algerites. If he is wise, he will get Gen. Miles on his side, by restoring him the authority of which he was deprived by Alger.

Attorney General Griggs, before going off on his summer vacation, shattered the hopes of numerous persons who thought they had everything fixed to secure valuable Porto Rican concessions from the war department, by rendering opinions upon three specific concessions—the right to use the water power of the River Plata, the right to build and operate a tramway, and the right to build and control, for all time, piers and wharves at Ponce. These opinions take the ground that all such concessions were the crown property of Spain, and sums them all, and apparently all other public concessions on the island, up as follows: "As crown property, they were, by the treaty of cession, transferred by Spain to the United States of America, and are now a part of the public domain of that nation. I do not know of any right or power which the secretary of war or the president has to alienate in perpetuity, any of the public domain of the United States, except in accordance with acts of congress, duly passed with reference thereto." This is understood to be a hint to Alger of the power of the administration to make trouble for him and his business friends, who are heavily interested in some Cuban deals, if he attempts to antagonize the administration.

Representative Griffith, who represents the Indiana district which sent the late Judge Holman to congress for so many years, said of politics in his State, and he knows: "Indiana will send to the Democratic National convention a solid Bryan delegation. The men who were for Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1896 have not weakened in their faith regarding either. I am one of those who believe in the indestructibility of the principles of democracy, and though the party may suffer

temporary defeat, it is sure to regain ascendancy, for it represents better than any other political organization, the true interests of the people. The predominant issue in 1900 is very apt to be war upon the trusts, and upon this the democrats will be in far better position than their opponents. The voters of the country cannot be deluded by anti-trust declarations of the republican convention; they understand that there is no real antagonism between the leading men of that party and the trusts, but that on the contrary, the closest intimacy exists, seeing that most of the influential republicans are thoroughly identified with combines and monopolies. We had a great chance in 1896, and we came very near success, and we will have just as good a chance in 1900. I see nothing in the situation that is discouraging to democrats, but on the contrary much that betokens a winning campaign."

One of the conundrums of the hour is why the sending of a cablegram to Gen. Otis, conveying an expression of McKinley's confidence in him, and satisfaction with all he has done, including his press censoring, should have been kept secret for ten days after it was sent? Some say that Mr. McKinley wanted to ascertain how far public sentiment would go in supporting the demand for the recall of Otis, and that if that demand had been a little stronger, the cablegram would have been suppressed entirely. It was evidently kept back for some purpose. And it wouldn't have been the first time that official matters have been made public or suppressed by this administration in deference to the state of public opinion.

Atlanta, Ga., July 27.—The Constitution has received a special from its Covington, Ga., correspondent which says that a mob of 50 masked men made away with three Mormon elders who have been proselyting in Jasper County. The story is to the effect that the three elders visited the home of William Cannon near Newton factory, Jasper County, yesterday and endeavored to persuade Mrs. Cannon to join the church. While they were at the Cannon home, 50 men masked and on horseback came up and asked the elders to accompany them. They refused to do so and while they were parleying Mr. Cannon procured a rifle and aided the mob in taking the Mormons. Several shots were exchanged and in the excitement Mrs. Cannon had her jaw shattered. The mob finally secured the elders and rode off with them. Nothing has been seen of them since. The elders were driven out of two towns in Jasper County early in the week.

"A Biblical student in this city," says the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Record, "declares that if the descriptions of Solomon's Temple are accurately given in the Bible and by secular authorities, the total value of that edifice and its contents must have exceeded \$50,000,000,000. In the first place, the value of the materials in the rough is estimated at \$12,500,000,000, and the labor at \$2,000,000,000. According to Villalpanda 10,000 men were engaged in dressing cedar lumber, 80,000 were engaged in cutting stone and 60,000,000 in bearing burdens, for a period of seven years, who, in addition to their wages, received 50 cents a day for food. According to the same authority, which is corroborated by Josephus, the vessels of gold were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to American money, is equal to \$2,326,481,015. The vessels of silver are calculated at \$3,231,715,000, the vestments of the priests and the robes of the singers at \$1,050,000, and the value of the trumpets of gold was \$10,000,000."

At the time of the failure of Mr. Picketney in Charleston a few years ago the Farmers Mining company went down to the crash. The court appointed Mr. Wm. E. Huger receiver, and into his hands went all the assets of the company. The company at the time was due the State \$2,439 85 in royalty on phosphate rock; this amount has been tied up ever since. Yesterday Attorney General Bellinger stated that the amount had at last been paid into the State treasury.

Lieut. Col. Ernst A. Garlington, the South Carolinian who has been inspector general, U. S. A., is by a recent order from the war department relieved of the office of inspector general and ordered to Manila for duty and inspector general, department of the Pacific and Eighth Army corps. The order sending Col. Garlington to Manila is made because of the desire to increase the efficiency of the troops in the field, his experience specially fitting him for the duty to which he has been assigned.

New York, July 26.—The steamship Ceric brought to this city 250 tons of copper coins from India, consigned to the Oxford Copper company. The coins will be melted over for refining purposes, as they were imported as copper scrap. It is explained that the coins are worth more as copper than as coins with the price of copper standing at or about the present value of 18 50 for a ton. The statement is made that when copper stood at 10 cents there was a profit in coining for the Indian government, but conditions are now changed by the prices ruling for copper. It is said that the copper coins of China can also be imported and melted into copper at a profit.