

**AFTER ROOSEVELT'S SCALP.**

**Republican Leaders Want to Get Rid of Rough Rider—Talk of Postal Scandals.**

Washington, April 27.—There has been, within the past week, open avowal of the determination on the part of certain influential republicans to defeat Mr. Roosevelt in the national republican convention. This opposition is based on his alleged erraticism and the ground that he is not a "safe man." It is an ill wind which blows nobody good, however, and the same men who are opposing Mr. Roosevelt are contemplating the support of the democratic ticket if a careful and conservative man should be the nominee. A prominent New Yorker who has been recently in Washington said, on this subject, "We do not want a man in the White House who is always looking for a new sensation and who is willing to abandon even the things of his own invention as soon as they cease to be novel. The enforcement of laws which exist and the advocacy of more effective legislation to a desired end is not to be objected to in a President, but we do not want a President to whom the sensational appeals and who would do a thing in the wrong way rather than in the right in order to appear in the glare of the lime light." This is only a sample of the arguments advanced against Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy by that element of New York business men known as "conservatives" and it is heard so frequently as to occasion serious concern to the supporters of the President.

The weak and half hearted manner in which the Postmaster General has been conducting the investigations ordered by the President has produced startling results during the past week. The wife of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, with the assistance of her sister and a safe expert, has abstracted from the safe which contained, presumably, the private and confidential papers of the division, all the documents it contained and refused to surrender them to the Postmaster General when a demand was made. The sister of Mrs. Tyner, who accompanied her in the expedition, is the mother of Hamilton J. Barrett, late law clerk of the Postoffice, whose conduct is now under investigation, because of his known association with a turf investment company some of whose officers have been recently sentenced to terms in the penitentiary for fraud. It is alleged in some quarters that the object of the raid was the abstraction of papers which would have incriminated young Barrett.

The loose methods pursued by the Postmaster General are shown in that, notwithstanding the fact that this division has been under investigation for over a month, by order of the President, there is no record of the papers in the Tyner safe and now that the case has been turned over to the Attorney General for prosecution he has no evidence with which to refute the claim of Mrs. Tyner that she removed only private papers belonging to herself and her husband. It is alleged that practically the same thing occurred in the case of Superintendent Macher's safe which, when examined by the inspectors, was found to contain very few documents. Another remarkable feature of the Tyner incident is that Assistant and Acting Attorney General Christianity failed to notify the Postmaster General of what was going on, although aware of the presence of Mrs. Tyner and her associates for fifty minutes, and not until Mrs. Tyner had had ample time to leave the building. It is predicted that there will be further sensational developments after the President's visit to Saint Louis, this week.

There is consternation in the State Department as a result of advices from China to the effect that Russia has refused to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, has demanded partial sovereignty over the province and has further demanded the exclusion of all other nations. This is regarded as in direct violation of treaty pledges made to the United States, as well as to European nations, and the situation is regarded as serious although it is not likely that this country would go to war with Russia even if the latter violated her treaty obligations. It is more than possible, however, that the United States will join with the European powers in an emphatic protest, but that remains for the President to decide. Secretary Hay says he will submit the case to Mr. Roosevelt at Saint Louis.

A party of forty-six German agriculturists will arrive in New York the first week in May and make a 10,000 mile tour of the United States, studying the agricultural methods of this country. The expected visitors are members of an "up-to-date" German agricultural society whose members make an annual excursion to some foreign country with a view to learning improved methods and being able to estimate the competition which confronts them in the various departments of agriculture. The party will be accompanied in this country by representatives of the Department of Agriculture who will afford them every assistance in seeing the country. They will first visit the northwest, then go on to the Pacific slope and return through the southwest section of the country.

Scientists who have been in session in Washington recently have advised Secretary Hay that if the original Declaration of Independence is to be preserved it must be stored in a light and air proof safe and it has been removed from the glass case in the State Department, where it has rested for one hundred years. Many of the signatures are already illegible and the text of the instrument is rapidly fading away. This fading is said to be due to the poor quality of ink used and also to the fact that it was submitted to the process of letter copying some decades ago in order that the original signers might each possess a facsimile copy.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The Novosti today, without giving the exact figures, indicates that the Jews, at Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia, during the Anti-Semitic riots there on April 20, suffered even more severely than admitted officially. The papers say scores of Jews were shot or beaten to death and several hundred were wounded. Their houses were wrecked and their shops were sacked. Thousands of Jews in the district are homeless and destitute.

**ALL FEAR THE RUSSIAN BEAR.**

**"Great" Powers Cannot Prevent Seizure of Manchuria.**

**GERMANY BACKS RUSSIA.**

**Russian Ambassador in Washington Says That There is Nothing Inimical to the United States in Russia's Policy in China.**

Washington, April 25.—The Japanese minister, Mr. Takapara, and Baron von Sternberg, the German minister, called upon Secretary Hay today, and it is believed that the Manchurian question was discussed. Secretary Hay has no advices from St. Petersburg or London, but it is expected that he will shortly hear from the latter Capital through the ambassador there. These conferences and exchanges are all preliminary to the preparation of a protest which is to be made against the Russian demands, but it is not yet clear what form this will take. The protest, however, must be directed not to Russia, but to China, who will be warned that the nations which sign the protest will not look with favor upon any action by China that will alienate Chinese territory or will confer special advantages upon one nation (meaning Russia) over others.

The tone of the press advices from the European capitals printed this morning has done much to depress officials here, who have labored so long to preserve the integrity of China. It begins to appear to them that Manchuria is hopelessly lost to China, and the best that can be done now is to save as much as possible from the wreck, and therefore the effort will probably be made to procure from Russia a binding promise that the Powers will not be entirely deprived of the right to exploit commercially. It may be possible to secure the opening of one or two ports, such as was proposed in the pending treaty between China and the United States, which will probably have to be amended in view of these last developments.

Having heard from the President, Secretary Hay is now in position to act respecting the Manchurian matter. Indeed he has already taken the first steps, although for obvious reasons it is not deemed well to indicate their nature. But the broad statement is made that the department of State is doing what it regards as necessary to meet the issue. It is made quite plain, however, to avoid a misunderstanding of dispatches from foreign capitals referring to the United States, that this Government will join in no general protest against Russian action. The State department's policy is so clearly defined in such matters that the officials assume that it is understood that whatever action the United States takes will be individual. It is true that it may run parallel to the action of other Powers similarly interested, but there will be no entangling alliances between us and those Powers.

There is no apprehension among the representatives of the Powers that the Manchurian affair will lead to anything beyond diplomatic exchanges. In the absence of anything official from his Government the Russian ambassador, in a note to Secretary Hay, announced that nothing inimical to the United States was projected in Russia's course.

The call of Baron von Sternberg at the State department today furnished him an opportunity to discuss Russia's action at some length with Secretary Hay. From Germany no official advices have been received, either at the State department or at the embassy, regarding the attitude of the Berlin Government, but the understanding is general in the diplomatic corps that Russia has nothing to apprehend from Germany in the stand she has taken in Manchuria. Russia and Germany, it is admitted, have a thorough understanding, relative to China, and while it may not be necessary for the Berlin Government to come openly to the support of the Russian demands at this time, the other Powers will be permitted to see clearly that Germany is not hostile to Russia's plans. If asked by the Powers to join in a note of protest against Russia's conduct Germany's reply will probably be that her interests demand that she remain neutral.

**MORMONS MUST LEAVE GERMANY.**

Berlin, April 26.—Hugh J. Cannon, the Mormon missionary, intends to appeal to Emperor William for permission for the Mormons to remain in Germany, hoping that his Majesty's policy of religious tolerance may include the Mormons.

In his petition Mr. Cannon sets forth the morality of Mormon doctrines and refers to the inability of his adversaries to cite an example where Mormon teachings have been subversive of the laws of the State or of orderly citizenship; he declares also that by the commands of the supreme authority of the Church polygamy is not taught.

Last Wednesday Mr. Cannon sent to the Emperor and the Empress copies of the Book of Mormon in German. If no aid is extended to the Mormon missionaries by Emperor William, and if the orders of expulsion are enforced, all the missionaries will leave quietly.

Mr. Cannon expects the United States to intervene in case where the missionaries have been maltreated, as, for instance, in the affair at Olenbruck, Prussia, last January, when two missionaries were dragged through the streets of the town and imprisoned for three days. They were deported to Hanover, where they were again placed in jail and later sent to Hamburg. Affidavits of these occurrences have been forwarded to Senators Kearns and Smoot, who, it is said here, have asked Secretary Hay to demand an apology from Germany in this matter, on the ground that American citizens were treated brutally.

Among the converts to Mormonism made in Germany are several policemen who were sent to observe the missionary meetings.

Under date of March 14, 1903, Consular Agent W. D. Gordon, of Johannesburg, informs the State Department that he is in receipt of inquiries for data relative to cotton gins and equipment, brick making and cane-sugar machinery, and oil presses for extracting oil from peanuts and other nuts of a similar nature.

**VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.**

**Mr. Bowen Submits a New Protocol to the Allied Powers.**

Washington, April 26.—Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, the Venezuelan plenipotentiary has drawn up a new protocol for the determination by The Hague Arbitration Tribunal of the question whether the blockading Powers shall be entitled to preferential treatment in the payment of their claims against Venezuela. This has been presented to the British ambassador and copies furnished to the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Italy. The new instrument contains all the points on which the negotiators practically are in accord, except one, which, it is thought, will be amicably adjusted.

The allied Governments having determined not to press the point of consideration by The Hague Tribunal of whether or not Venezuela shall be compelled to pay the expenses of the blockade, the new protocol contains no provision on that point. The document has been transmitted to London by cable, and an early reply is expected by the ambassador, which will authorize him to proceed with the consideration of the matter. According to the protocol the arbitration tribunal is to be appointed by the Czar of Russia, and will meet on the 1st of September.

**The Venezuelan Revolution.**

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Tuesday, April 21.—News has reached here that the Venezuelan Government generals, Gomez and Ferrer, have been routed at El Guapo by revolutionists, under the command of Gen. Rolando. Gomez and Ferrer returned to Caracas with many wounded. Gomez owes his escape from capture only to the fact that he was well mounted. Forces of the Government have also been defeated at Barquisimeto, San Felipe and Moran. Large numbers of wounded Government soldiers have reached Valencia, Puerto Cabello and La Guayra.

The revolutionary general, Rivera, has evacuated La Vela de Coro and is now occupying a strong position near Coro, waiting for an opportunity to capture that town without bloodshed. Minister Velutina has left Caracas for Europe for the purpose of having coined silver money of the Republic.

It is reported that the entire district is in revolt.

**A Great Battle in Africa.**

Aden, Arabia, April 25.—Brig. Gen. Manning, after an engagement with the Mad Mullah's forces, has relieved Col. Cobbe, near Gumburru, Somaliland, forty-five miles westward of Galadi. About two thousand of the Mullah's men were killed. The British loss is not known.

The few details obtainable of the disaster to Col. Plunkett's detachment on April 17 show that the Mullah's forces consisted of 2,000 horsemen and 10,000 spearmen. They surrounded Col. Plunkett's force in the open and the Somalis, after a heavy rifle fire, charged repeatedly, with their horsemen and spearmen, on all sides. The British detachment held out until its ammunition was exhausted and then charged with the bayonet, but it was ultimately overwhelmed by weight of numbers. The British force fought until all its officers and 170 men were killed. Most of the handful of men who reached the camp were wounded. The Somalis' losses are reported to have been enormous.

The Mullah's forces are reported to aggregate from 3,000 to 4,000 mounted men and about 80,000 spearmen.

**There Will be Only One More Partial Eclipse of the Moon.**

News and Courier. The most interesting thing about the partial eclipse of the moon last Saturday night is that the youngest child living today will not live to see another partial obstruction of the moon's light, except the partial eclipse which will take place on the night of October 6th next, and which will be invisible in America. After that, the astronomers say, the eclipse will be in totality, and will so continue for centuries, at intervals, which will be calculated and duly recorded by the professors in the observatories. The ancient Assyrians are credited with having discovered that the "partial" eclipse of the moon extended over a period of eight hundred years, and then became "total," and so continued for seven from seven to eight centuries. The calculation of the time and duration of eclipse is one of the easiest tasks of the student of the movements of the heavenly bodies and the time that the planet enters the shadow of the other planet is figured out as accurately as the rising and the setting of the sun and the movements of the tides. After next October the babe who sees the partial eclipse of the moon then will have to live to the year 2700 to see another.

Bristol, R. I., April 25.—In a fifteen-mile boat to windward down Narragansett Bay out to sea and a long run before the wind back to her moorings here, the Reliance, the new aspirant for the honor of defending the America's cup, was given her first builder's trial today. At the conclusion C. Oliver Iselin, the managing member of the syndicate of owners, said he was much pleased with the new boat.

For the first time in the history of this country the imports have within a year exceeded a billion dollars. Much of these imports consist of raw materials for our manufacturers on which they have to pay tariff duty, which adds to the cost of the materials and also to that of the manufacturers.

Cotton prices are booming. The future market opened Monday with big buying orders and prices went up with a rush ten to twelve points.

There was a large crowd in town Saturday and there was more talk about the primary election and the race for the clerkship than on any day yet. The race is warming up and unless all signs fall the county clubs will come nearer polling their full strength than the town clubs.

**Weekly Crop Bulletin.**

Columbia, April 23.—Section Director or Bauer of the local agricultural bureau has issued the following report on the weather and crops for the week just ended:

"The week ending 8 p. m., Monday, April 27, had a mean temperature of about 58 degrees, which is about 8 degrees below normal. There were no warm days and the nights were unusually cool, with general frosts on the 23rd and 24th, and with thin ice in the northern portions on the latter date. The damage done by the frost was slight, though tender vegetation was killed in places, but the frosts were light in those sections where field crops are generally up. The cool weather did harm by retarding the growth of crops, and by preventing rapid or favorable germination of planted seeds. It also caused young corn and cotton to turn yellow and look sickly. High winds prevailed at times that had a bad effect upon cotton.

"The precipitation was light and confined to the first and last two days with an interval of dry weather that permitted rapid progress of farm work. Hail occurred over the northern portions on the 20th that destroyed much tobacco in Marion and adjacent counties. There was another hail storm on the 22nd that did little or no damage. There was also a flurry of snow in Lancaster county on the latter date. The rain at the close of the week was beneficial, by softening clay soils that had become baked and hard and that broke up cloddy.

"Corn planting is almost finished in the eastern and central counties, but made slow progress in the extreme west where lands continue too wet. Corn that is up looks sickly, owing to cold weather, and stands have become broken from the ravages of birds and worms to such an extent that some fields are being plowed up and replanted. First cultivation is general in the eastern counties.

"Cotton planting made rapid progress over all except the extreme western portions, and is nearly finished in the central and eastern counties, making the planting season practically as early as the average on. The weather has been too cold for the favorable germination of cotton seed, and the growth of that which is just up. Some cotton is large enough to have received its first cultivation.

"Tobacco plants are doing well, except where damaged by worms and hail, and transplanting has become general in the more westerly districts, and is about finished in the easterly ones. Rice planting is very backward in the Georgetown district, but has progressed favorably in other districts, where much is up to fair stands. The oat crop shows slight improvement in localities, but none over the greater portion of the State. Lice are still doing some damage. Oats are heading low in places, and harvest has begun in Charleston county. Wheat shows no improvements, and rust is spreading rapidly. Truck was unfavorably affected by the cool weather. Minor crops and gardens need warmer weather."

**Wedgfield Items.**

Wedgfield, April 27.—The cool weather of the past few days has checked the growth of all vegetation, but we all hope there will be no planting over of cotton. On account of the devastation by insect and rust the oat crop will be the shortest in years.

Mr. McDonald Furman of Privateer has been spending the past few days in town with friends, he pays us a yearly visit and we wish he would come oftener. He lectured to the children of the graded school on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. L. I. Parrott, candidate for Clerk of Court has been over to see us, but our people don't seem to be taking much interest in the coming primary.

Mr. F. F. Covington of the South Carolina College spent Saturday and Sunday here with relatives.

**A Farmer's Conference Organized by the Colored People.**

Maysville, S. C., April 22, 1903. Editor The Watchman and Southon: Moved with a deep desire to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people, invitations were prepared and sent to the homes of as many farmers as possible eliciting their cooperation in matters of reform. The response to the call far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. A great number of farmers and representative citizens from this and other counties met in the Maysville Educational and Industrial Institute on the 18th inst., and discussed questions of vital importance; such as, how to buy homes and farms, and how to improve them; how to raise stock, hogs, cows, horses and poultry. The discussion of these questions led to the formation of a farmers' conference which will meet annually hereafter on the first Saturday in February. This conference was organized in connection with the Maysville Educational and Industrial Association, and will be known as The Farmers Conference of the Maysville Institute. It will, no doubt, be of interest to you to know that the school is steadily gaining the confidence of the people both North and South. Much attention is being given to the industrial training of the boys and girls which is indispensable to the well being of every individual.

Emma J. Wilson, Principal.

Ben Green, a negro who has been wanted in Darlington county for more than a year for burglary, was arrested on the Edens place four miles from this city last week and turned over to Sheriff Scarborough of Darlington, who was in town. Green's accomplices were arrested shortly after the commission of the crime and were tried, convicted and sent to the chain gang several months ago. Green made his escape and has since been living in this county under an assumed name. He was recognized by Mr. Henry G. Muldrow, who had learned that he was a fugitive from justice and his arrest followed.

A few years ago strawberries were being shipped from Sumter by the car load, now the greater part of the berries for local consumption are shipped in from other points. This is one of the few industries that has deteriorated instead of expanding when once established in Sumter.

**HORRORS IN THE PHILIPPINES.**

**Gen. Miles' Report of His Trip Through the Philippines.**

**STORY OF BRUTAL CRUELTY.**

**Atrocities Perpetrated by United States Troops and Native Scouts on Defenceless Filipinos Hotly Condemned.**

**Gen. Bell's Acts of Reconcentration in Direct Violation of the Law.**

Washington, April 27.—The extended report of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles concerning his observations in the Philippines was made public today by the war department. It is dated February 19, 1903, and covers all together with his recommendations. Gen. Miles describes a visit to Lipa, where, he says, a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying that they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignation: "that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged 65 years, named Vicente Luna, while suffering from the effect of the torture and unconscious was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieut. Hennessy, and that their people had been crowded into towns, five hundred being confined, to one building." A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the six hundred died from suffocation.

Gen. Miles then refers to other cases, saying that on the island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, "that two officers, Capt. Samuels, 44th infantry United States volunteers, and Lieut. Peeter, 19th infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death. At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieut. Caulfield, Philippine scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent, Quison, he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men who had a son among the scouts was spared, but the others were shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time.

"At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water torture. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the presidente of the town, Mr. Rosales, who showed me long, deep scars on his arm, which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jose Borja and the third was Padre Jose Diaznes, who stated that he was one of the three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieut. Ganjot, 10th cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was malpractice; that he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of \$300. It was stated that these priests were taken out to be killed and were saved only by the prompt action of Major Carrington, 1st infantry, who sent out for them. Lieut. Ganjot was tried, pleaded guilty and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed.

"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieut. Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture, and it became so notorious that this party was called 'Glenn's brigade.' Whether it was possible for officials to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely Brig. Gen. Hughes, I leave to others to conjecture.

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. In fact, I was informed that it was common talk at the place where officers congregated that such transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or approval of certain commanding officers. It is however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities have been condemned by such commanders as Gens. Lawton, Wade, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others.

"I found that with certain officers the impression prevails that such acts were justifiable, and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impression, and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future, which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all time, to direct that any orders or circulars of personal instruction, which would inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled."

Gen. Miles directs attention to the acts of reconcentration by Gen. Bell and claims that they were in direct violation of the law. He says the law was also violated in handling and buying large quantities of rice which was sold at a profit. The people who were in the reconcentration camp, says Gen. Miles, were "considered prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them at a large profit."

Gen. Miles characterizes this as unprecedented.

Judge Advocate General Davis has made a reply to the foregoing, in which he says the instances of atrocity were made the subject of special investigations, resulting in administrative action as in Court-martials. As to some phases of these inquiries, says Gen. Davis, the investigations are not yet complete. The distribution of rice, Gen. Davis says, was a military necessity, and the profits were turned over to the insular treasury for use in further relief.

Of the Moros Gen. Miles says: "The problem of reducing or controlling these people in case of continued hostilities does not appear to be a difficult one. They are very poorly armed and have no means of withstanding our mountain artillery or field mortars. Their forts possess but slight resisting power and can easily be destroyed by modern artillery."

"Of the roads to Lake Lanao, he says: "At the time of my visit there were six hundred of our men at work on this road. The heat was intense, and there were at the time seventy men sick, and some two hundred men on sick report. Unless there be some great military necessity—and I know of none—this work should not be performed by troops. There appeared to be very great dissatisfaction and just ground for complaint."

The more important observations and recommendations of Gen. Miles are as follows: "The general condition of the troops in the archipelago was creditable to themselves and to the country. The officers and soldiers made a good appearance.

"The effect of the climate is a most serious detriment to the service. The men go there in perfect health and in the prime of manhood, but as a body are seriously affected in the course of two or three years' service. Very few escape, but the majority are debilitated.

"As the military stations, with but few exceptions, are very remote and the troops are required to be in communities that are neither beneficial nor congenial to them, the service is depressing, and, to some extent, has a demoralizing effect. During my visits to the garrisons it so happened that I did not see a single soldier under the influence of liquor. As the result of my observations it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the army. Now that the temptation has been removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the army they are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor.

"The number of troops that will be required to occupy the Philippine Islands is still problematic. While it is claimed that the people are pacified, evidences of hostility toward American sovereignty are apparent. The newspapers, published in both Spanish and English, contain almost daily accounts of hostilities, depredations or disturbances of the peace. Against these armed bands the Civil Government is employing the constabulary, a force of about six thousand men.

"I found a large proportion of the troops occupying church property, monasteries, colleges and convents. This I believe to be entirely wrong, and it should be discontinued without delay."

"While the supplies have, as a rule, been abundant and of good quality, there is, in my opinion, too much cold storage meat used for the good of the troops. Its constant use becomes very distasteful and, in the opinion of many eminent physicians, it is not the most healthful."

Gen. Miles says the Philippine Islands are as defenceless today as they were five years ago and renews his recommendation that at least one strategic position be fortified beyond the possibility of capture by any foreign fleet or fleets.

"In my journeys through the archipelago I was frequently appealed to aid in assisting the people to obtain a food supply, of which they will be in great need in the near future. I do not think there is today a people so sorely afflicted as the eight millions of inhabitants of this archipelago. Pestilence has prevailed, having been in some districts a serious scourge, resulting in the reported death of nearly 75,000 people, while it is estimated that the number not reported is fully as large."

Gen. Miles recommended that transports should be used to bring out wheat and corn, and then used to bring carabao and cattle.

Portions of the report of Gen. Miles were sent to the different chiefs of bureaus and replies from several officers have been received.

Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers, says: "That Manila harbor or any other harbor in the insular possessions is not now defended, or is not in process of defence, is because Congress has not so willed it."

Gen. O'Reilly, surgeon general, says:

"The bad effect of the climate on the health of the army is a simple fact. I think we must consider these sick rates as part of the price of occupancy of the islands and not expect any very great diminution for the future. There should be improvement when the troops are taken out of the native villages and comfortably settled in permanent barracks.

"The prevalence of alcoholism in the army as shown by the sick report is much greater in the United States than in the islands. The last annual report of the surgeon general showed the island rate to be only two-thirds of the army rate at home."

Gen. O'Reilly defends the canteen system as a means of keeping soldiers away from the attractions of saloons.

Gen. Weston, commissary general, says: "In my judgment it is not a feasible or economical plan and there should be no departure from the present system of supplying frozen beef."

Gen. Weston says his office has never received any complaint about frozen beef, but, on the contrary, uniform commendation.

It is understood that a reply has been received from Gen. Hughes, who was commanding in the Philippines and one of the officers to whom Gen. Miles refers in his report. This reply was not made public. Gen. Miles, however, who had been furnished copies of the replies of the different bureau officers, sent each a note of a few lines, stating that the replies to his comments on affairs in the Philippines were all of gentlemanly character save that of Gen. Hughes.

Consul D. E. McGinley, of Athens, reports that large deposits of stone suitable for lithographic purposes have been discovered and opened in Thessaly. The deposits are situated on a good highway, six or seven miles from the Pharsala station, on the new railroad now being constructed between Athens and Larissa, Greece. Greek experts report that the stone is far superior in quality to the best lithographic tone heretofore known in Europe.

A big lot of new paper novels received today by H. G. Osteen & Co.