The Wilmington Messenger.

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THE ARMY SURGEON

His Qualifications and Responsibilities Discussed by Dr. Senn.

THE STATE GUARD SURGEON

Difference in Education and Qualification of the Two---The Advantage as to General Education on the Side of the Army Officer---That of Experience With the Militiaman---Dr. Senns' Experience in Army Camps and in the Campaign in Cuba---Whose the Responsibility for the Yellow Fever in Our Army.

Chicago, September 1.—The Journal of the American Medical Association, edited by Dr. John B. Hamilton, will print tomorrow an article by Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Senn, U. S. V., chief of the operating staff with the army in the field, entitled, "The Qualifications and Duties of the Military Surgeon." Colonel Senn says:

"Nearly five months of continuous service with the army in the camp and field has afforded me an excellent opportunity to make a practical study of this subject. This time was spent in Camp Tanner, Springfield, Ill.; Camp Gearge H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., and the Cuban campaign, the time being about equally divided in the different places.

"The first four weeks were occupied in Camp Tanner, where I assisted in the capacity of surgeon general of the state in the organization of state troops. This service brought me into closer contact with the national guard of our state than at any time before. A physical and professional examination, in which I took part, brought out the shady as well as the sunny side of their qualifications. The result of my experience here convinced me that the average national guard surgeon is a faithful doctor, with more than average professional ability, but, with few exceptions, lacking the necessary military training in performing satisfactorily his administrative duties.

"The four weeks' service at Camp George H. Thomas, as chief surgeon of the Sixth corps, opened up a wide field for extended observation in making comparisons between the work done by the surgeons of the regular army and of the national guard. The surgeons of the United States army are all men of superior education, splendid physical development, and those who have been in the service for several years are well versed in the routine work of the medical department. However, in all matters pertaining to medicine and surgery the average national guard surgeon more than holds his own. This superiority of the national guard surgeon over his colleague of the regular army is no reflection on the latter, it is the natural outcome of circumstances which make such a difference inevitable.

"The exacting and often onerous duties of the military surgeon in times of war reqcire special qualifications to prepare and fit him for his work. He is not only expected to be well versed in theoretical and practical knowledge of everything pertaining to the practice of medicine and surgery, but he must be endowed with qualities both of mind and body upon which he can rely when engaged under the most trying circumstances.

"The physical condition of the military surgeon must be as nearly perfect as possible. During my service at Chickamauga and in the Cuban campaign, I saw more than one volunteer surgeon who ought to have been excluded from the service for physical disability. During the campaign the loss of a single medical officer may prove a great disaster. Of all commissioned officers the surgeon is the most indispensible. His position is one requiring special training, and one that cannot be filled without crippling the medical service at some other point. For this, if for no other reason, the medical officer must be in sound health and able to cope successfully with the hardships of a campaign.

"A proper and adequate preliminary education is exacted of every surgeon in the regular army; without it he is not permitted to pass the medical examination. Statistics show that a large percentage of the candidates are dropped at this stage of the examination. This is a reflection on the system of medical education which continues to prevail in our country. About the only evidence of proficiency the national guard surgeon in most of our states is required to show is his diploma. It makes but little difference when the diploma was obtained. Evidences of a satisfactory preliminary education are not required. In consequence of such an easy entrance into the medical service of our state troops, many of the men who receive commissions are illiterate. By hard post-graduate work they often become good physicians, but they seldom, if ever, make up for the early defects of the education, which seriously interferes with a successful military career. Is it to be wondered at that when such short-cominss are discovered by their colleagues and officers of the line, they do not command the respect their commissions should entitle them to?

"Anyone who enters the medical service of the army as a life avocation will be disappointed unless he does so imbued with a proper military spirit. The military surgeon must be a military man and an integral part of the army if he wants to do justice to his calling and the department he represents. I fear it is a lack of the proper military spirit in some of the medical officers in the regular army that is responsible for a well recognizably cleft between them and the officers of the line and field. If this is true in the regular army, it is only too obvious in the national guard. The rank of the medical officers and their standing in military and social circles suffer when they are regarded and treated as an ordinary doctor.

"To the credit of the medical officers of this and other wars, it must be said that they showed no fear, either in facing the enemy, or, what is vastly worse—disease. When yellow fever made its appearance among the troops around Santiago every man remained at his post and faced the danger without flinching. Men from the north who had never seen the disease accepted the detail for duty in the fever hospitals without a word of complaint.

"The first and most important duty of the military surgeon is to prevent disease. This can often be done more effectively by example than by precept. The military surgeon must be known in camp as a gentleman, not only by officers, but by every man under his charge, if he expects to be respected, and to do justice to his high calling and responsible position.

"The first and most important duty of the military surgeon during active warfare is to prevent disease and unnecessary suffering by giving early advice and resorting to timely precautions. The location of camps, policing of the same, the water supply, food and clothing are subjects which must receive his early and earnest attention. In this work he should receive the hearty co-operation of the officers in command, and if this is not the case he has the moral and military authority to demand it.

"It was not the medical department, but the arrogance or stupidity of the commanding general of the invading army that was responsible for the extensive outbreak of yellow fever during the Cuban campaign. This experience is sufficient to teach commanding generals that it is unsafe in the future to follow such an example, as an improidence of this kind, giving rise to inexcusable slaughter and indescribable suffering, will meet with universal indignation."

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

TUESDAY'S STORM

Played Havoc With the Railroads in Georgia—Many Vessels Wrecked in the Savannah Section

Atlanta, Ga., September 1.—The storm which has swept over southeast Georgia for the past two days has put six counties under water and paralyzed railroad and telegraph communication in that part of the state. Armies of railroad men are at work on all lines affected, but are making poor progress, as the rain continues. Many trains from Atlanta and the north and west are at Tennille, Ga., unable to move. A night train on the Central of Georgia railroad ploughed through three feet of mud to reach that point last night and the passengers are here as guests of the city. Eight inches of rain fell at Tennille in twelve hours and the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Bridges were wrecked and houses and trees blown down, but, so far as known, no lives were lost. The damage to bridges and roads in Washington county alone is $150,000.

Atlanta received a touch of the storm today. The wind reached a velocity of thirty-five miles and the rain fall was very heavy.

Savannah, Ga., September 1.—The steam pilot boat K. H. Estill picked up Captain Wilson and three men from the schooner Edwin A. Gaskill today. The schooner is wrecked on Hilton Head beach.

The Estill also picked up Captain Moa and two men from the Norwegian bark D. H. Morris, which is lying off Port Royal bar with her sails and rigging gone. She is from London, bound to Savannah. Five men from the Norwegian bark Ragna, which is wrecked on Gaskin bank, were also on the bark.

The Estill also reports passing a vessel supposed to be a schooner, bottom up, ten miles east of Tybee light.

The schooner John S. Dearing, Captain Woodland, from Baltimore to Jacksonville, with canned goods, is ashore on Daufauski island. Her crew is safe. It is believed the schooner can be saved.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. R. R. Bellamy.

The South Carolina Election

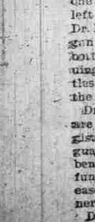
Columbia, S. C., September 1.—Out of a total vote accounted for up to 1 o'clock tonight, of 66,173, Governor Ellerbee leads with 24,716 and will have to make the second race with the prohibition leader, Mr. Featherstone, who comes second with 14,814. Ex-Congressman Tillman is in third place with 10,321. Very nearly all of the counties have reported officially tonight. Beaufort is the only county in the state from which absolutely nothing was heard. The returns are not yet complete to indicate conclusive results as to the other state officers. Congressman Strait has been beaten in the Fifth district, Messrs. Barber and Finley entering the second race.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

Body Recovered.

The body of Joe Cook, colored, of this city, who was drowned at Norfolk on Tuesday night, was recovered and the body has been ordered to be sent to his old home, Augusta, Ga.

"Saved Her Life."



MRS. JOHN WALLETT, of Jefferson, Wis., than whom none is more highly esteemed or widely known, writes: "In 1890 I had a severe attack of LaGrippe and at the end of five months, in spite of all physicians, in and good nursing could do, my heart, nerves and nervous system were so completely wrecked, my life was despaired of by my friends giving me up. I could sleep only by the use of opiates. My lungs became badly diseased, I suffered terribly and my cough was most agonizing. I could not lie in one position scarcely one minute at a time, my left side ached all the time. My husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and I began taking them. When I had taken a half bottle of each I was much better and continuing persistently I took about a dozen bottles and was completely restored, to his and my surprise of all."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

INTERESTING BIKE NOTES.

Arrangements About To Be Made For a Relay Race Monday—Test Race of the L. A. W. Cycle Club this Afternoon

A relay race between the L. A. W. and Carolina Cycle Clubs teams is now being talked about for Monday afternoon, and the idea will, no doubt, materialize. If it does, why the bike sports will see some rare sport and burning the breeze by fast riders. If they are to race at all the Carolina cyclists are desirous of pulling the race off the time and date specified, as it is very probable that after that time they will be minus one of their crack riders, "Scorcher" Turrentine, who is soon to leave for college. Further developments will very likely take place today, and definitely settled whether or not the rivals are to meet Monday afternoon.

This afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock the L. A. W. Cycle Club will have a test bicycle race, that is a race to ascertain the riders best qualified to constitute the club's racing team. The race will be open to all of the members, and it will furnish an exhibition of fast riding.

The juvenile relay teams that raced a week ago, which contest was decided a draw by the judges, are now practicing for the race next Friday afternoon which is to determine the mastery. One team, as before, will represent the Carolina Cycle Club, and the other the L. A. W. Cycle Club.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Gave Splendid Service, for Which the Soldiers are Thankful

The following complimentary notice with reference to the splendid service given by the Atlantic Coast Line in the prompt movement of troops is taken from The Augusta Chronicle of August 27th:

The Richmond (Va.) Leader in noting the passage of the First Maine volunteers, which regiment spent some time in Augusta, prints a letter in which Colonel Kendall thanks the Atlantic Coast Line for the splendid service accorded the troops en route.

The Leader says: "The officers and men expressed keen appreciation of the kindness and courtesy shown them and especially by the Atlantic Coast Line. In this connection the following explains itself:

"'Richomnd, Va., August 26, 1898.

"'To the Editor of The Leader:

"'Sir: It is with great pleasure that I write of the nice treatment we received from the Atlantic Coast Line people on our trip from Chickamauga to Augusta, Me. After striking the Atlantic Coast Line at Denmark there was not a flaw, everything moved on with ease and great satisfaction to me, and to the comfort of every man aboard.

"'Hoping when our boys are Remembering the Maine that they will remember the Atlantic Coast Line in their move homeward.

"'L. H. KENDALL,

"'Colonel First Maine, U. S. V.'"

Again That Stolen Guitar

In yesterday's issue we referred to the course the guitar stolen from ex-Mayor S. H. Fishblate took before recovered. The article stated that King Bell, colored, sold the guitar to Mr. W. A. Cannady, who in turn disposed of it. This was an error, as Mr. Cannady did not sell it, but presented it to his son, and he informs us that he didn't have the slightest idea the guitar was not the property of Bell, as it was in his (Bell's) possession about a month before he purchased it and was being roughly treated Bell drives Chief Schnibben's buggy.

Stevedore Gets His Leg Broke

A colored stevedore, William Evans at the Champion Compress met with a painful accident yesterday morning. He was at work on the British steamship Yearby when a heavy jack screw fell upon one of his legs breaking it and pinning him helplessly down. Several men working near by immediately went to the unfortunate man's assistance.

Evans was removed to his home on Tenth street, between Queen and Wooster, where he received medical attention and his injured limb dressed.

A Gas Jet Did It

(Norfolk Landmark.)

Mr. Joseph E. Murphy, who registered at Hotel Portsmouth Monday night from Wilmington, N. C., was assigned to room 32. Retiring to his room at quite a late hour, Mr. Murphy proceeded to divert himself of his outer garments, and with his feet encased in comfortable slippers he adjusted the gaslight and sat down for an hour's quiet reading before bedtime. While thus engaged he suddenly fell asleep. Presently a sportive gust sent the mosquito bar against the gas jet and the thing was ablaze in an instand. Mr. Murphy was startled by the sound of crackling flames, the whole cahopy being enveloped. A man across the street saw the light and running to the Chambers engine house, gave an alarm.

The occupant of the room had succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the fire department could arrive. The firemen found the room full of smoke, but undamaged beyond a little scorching of the bed clothes. The coming of the fire apparatus awakened many of the guests and produced considerable excitement, which, however, quickly quieted down.

Married in Columbia.

The Columbia, S. C., State of yesterday says:

Mr. E. J. Phillips, of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss Annie J. Dent, of this city, were married last night at the Second Presbyterian parsonage by the Rev. A. G. Blackburn. The ceremony was scheduled to occur next Sunday, but time failed to move along fast enough for them, so last night they decided to turn in and have the knot tied. The young couple have decided to make Columbia their home, the groom having been employed here for the past four years.

FOR RENT.

House cor. 2nd and Grace.
Ann St., between 2nd and 3rd.
Second St., between Ann and Nun.
Market St., between 2nd and 3rd.
Chestnut St., between 2nd and 3rd.
Walnut St., between 3rd and 4th.
Princess St., between 8th and 9th.
Front St., between Walnut and Red Cross.
Third St., between Chestnut and Grace.
Also others.
I have FOR SALE several desirable places.

W. M. CUMMING,
Real Estate Agent and Notary Public.
sept 2

GENERAL MACIAS NOTIFIED

Of Coming of American Commissioners.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE

To be Taken by General Brooke From Ponce to San Juan—He Asks Spanish Permission for This Course—Roads to be Repaired by Our Army Engineers—More Prisoners Reach Spain, Latest News From the Philippines Priests Selling Their Property

Ponce, Porto Rico, September 1—General Brooke, yesterday, notified Captain General Macias, the Spanish commander at San Juan de Porto Rico, under a flag of truce, carried to the Spanish lines by Colonel Goethal, that Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the American Porto Rican peace commissioners, had sailed for San Juan from New York on the steamer Seneca. At the same time General Brooke who is also a member of the commission, asked if there was any objection to his proceeding overland with an escort. Major Jose Reyes, of the Spanish army, brought the reply of General Macias today. It was sent by wire and said there were no objections. Consequently General Brooke has arranged to leave on Friday or Saturday, with his staff, escorted by troop H. of the Sixth cavalry and Pitcher's company of the Eighth infantry.

Several stone culverts between here and the Spanish works, on the crest of the mountains, which have been blown up, will be repaired tomorrow by Colonel Goethal's engineers. The colopel has examined the Spanish fortifications. He says they are marvelously strong and that he could have held back the strongest army in Europe with five hundred men against an assault in front.

The Spaniards had trenches and two guns. All but 100 of the 600 men stationed there have returned to San Juan.

MORE PRISONERS REACH SPAIN.

Corunna, Spain, September 1.—The transport Isle de Penay, from Santiago de Cuba, about August 16th, has arrived here with a detachment of the surrendered Spanish troops on board. There were seventeen deaths on board the steamer during the voyage.

NEWS FROM MANILA.

Manila, September 1.—The United states transport St. Paul has arrived here from San Francisco and reports all well on board.

The light houses in the southern Philippines have been reestablished.

It is reported that the religious orders are selling their property to a Hong Kong syndicate.

Drowned While Trying to Save Others

Savannah, Ga., September 1.—Lieutenant H. S. Morgan, of the United States engineer corps, in charge of the fortification work on Tybee island, and Henry Smith, a rigger, were drowned in Calabogue sound Wednesday afternoon in an effort to rescue the crew of the ill-fater Norwegian bark Noe, which went ashore and was lost on Daufauskie beach.

Lieutenant Morgan and a party of four riggers left Tybee in a sail boat to cross the sound to where the bark was pounding to pieces in the breakers. They had reached the rim of breakers in front of the wreck when a tremendous sea came down on their boat, swamping it. All the men were thrown into the sea, but managed to regain the boat. Morgan was in his uniform and wore a heavy mackintosh. Although a good swimmer, he was weighted down with clothing and sank out of sight. A moment later he reappeared and seized the boat, but was torn loose by a wave and sank. A few minutes later Smith met the same fate. Morgan was a West Pointer and was assigned to the work in the Savannah district as assistant to Captain C. E. Gillett.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW

A Knock-Out to Independent Candidates.

TREMENDOUS POWERS

Of Chairmen of State Committees—Russell Ignored in the Campaign by His Party—The West Wants Information as to Negro Domination in the East. The Trinity Trustees Acquit Kilgo. The Ninth District All Right—Populists Kicking.

Messenger Bureau.
Raleigh, N. C., September 1.

At republican state headquarters it is said that the new election law is said to be a crusher so far as bolters or independent candidate are concerned, and literally shuts them out. It requires a state chairman to file a certified copy of a ticket, and no tickets like this will be allowed to be used, nor can "stickers" be placed on it. Any changes must be made by marking out or writing. Inquiry was made as to what effect this law had upon J. Norment, republican candidate in the Sixth congressional district and W. Wilcox, bolting republican candidate in the Eighth district, and the reply was that it knocks them out by putting them outside the organization. The law gives a state chairman tremendous power.

The republicans have in six weeks issued five circulars, only one of which is not secret.

The populists opened state headquarters today where they were two years ago, as they could not get the building vacated in the Capitol club.

It has been said that Governor Russell will participate in the campaign this year. He has not been asked to do so by his party and it is said will not be asked.

Mr. Richard T. Wilmington today completed the drop curtain for Mr. Schloss' theatre here. Mr. Schloss will put in two fire escapes at this theatre, which is now dangerous in case of fire, owing to very badly arranged exits.

John P. Kerr of the Asheville Citizen, left here today to get facts and figures regarding negro domination in eastern North Carolina. He was asked what of the status of politics in the Ninth district and replied: "We feel good in the Ninth. If we don't lick 'em this year we will be the most surprised people you ever saw."

Some of the populists kick because in counties with an assured republican majority the republicans do not divide with them.

The state chapters the Farmer's Milling Company, of Goldsboro, which will make veneers, barrels, etc.

The trustees of Trinity college acquitted President Kilgo of the charges brought against him by Judge Walter Clark. This action was taken at midnight last night. It is said that Judge Clark will continue the fight before the people of the state and that the matter is far from ended. The friends of the trustees applaud their action.

The state superintendent of public instruction insists that for the proper protection of the school funds there ought to be a school treasurer in each district.

Companies A and E. of the Second regiment, in camp at Tybee, had a terrible experience Tuesday night during the hurricane. They are said to have lost a great deal of property. It is also said that before the storm they asked permission of Major Wilder to leave the island, but that it was refused.

Willis G. Briggs, of Raleigh, is appointed by Judge Purnell United States jury commissioner for the eastern district of North Carolina, a place held successively by Judges Seymour and Purnell and C. T. Bailey.

The fall term of the Agricultural and Mechanical college here begun yesterday. Many improvements and additions have been made to the college equipment during the vacation. One of the handsomest of the new buildings is the hospital.

The attendance of students at the opening of the fall term at Wake Forest is the largest in its history.

The democrats of the Second congressional district made no nomination at Wilson yesterday. It is understood that they will vote for James B. Lloyd, the populist nominee. The latter was nominated nearly two months ago. Senator Butler's private secretary, who is here, says all the populist will vote for Lloyd and that he will poll a very large democratic vote, and denies the statement made by R. A. Cobb, of the populist state committee, that many populists will vote for George H. White, the negro republican nominee.

White came here today to attend the special meeting of the republican state committee and the populist central committee. Committeeman Cobb said this morning that the meeting, which began at 5 o'clock would be joint. This is natural and there is little or no difference in the committees, the motto of both being "Anything to beat the democrats."

Francis D. Winston, of Bertie county, who has charge of the organization of White Government Unions" all over the state, is here to look after that mater. These unions are being rapidly formed.

The directors of the Coleman cotton mill at Concord met yesterday. This is the mill owned and to be entirely operated by negro labor. The engine and boilers have arrived and the machinery is packed for shipment, and will soon be in place. The directors say the outlook for the mill is all right.

SHAFTER'S ARRIVAL.

His Landing Unexpected—The Intended Salute Not Given—The Transport Allegheny a Death Trap.

New York, September 1.—The transport Mexico, with General Shafter on board, was sighted off Montauk Point at 6:40 o'clock a. m. today and an hour later dropped anchor in Fort Pond bay. She had on board besides General Shafter the members of his staff. As soon as General Wheeler was notified of General Shafter's arrival he ordered a salute of fifteen guns to be fired and troops M. E. H. and K., of the Second regular cavalry were detailed to escort General Shafter into camp when he should land.

General Shafter and his staff were landed from the steamer shortly before 1 o'clock at the "floating dock" some distance from the quarantine pier. The coming ashore of the commander and his staff was unexpected. General Wheeler had the cavalry escort drawn up at the quarantine pier and the guns waiting to salute General Shafter. He was not aware that General Shafter was on shore until General Shafter and his staff had been driven to the detention hospital in carriages. General Wheeler was a little putout when he learned that General Shafter had landed. General Shafter appeared in good health when he came ashore.

On the City of Mexico beside the general and his staff came one company of the First regular infantry.

General Wheeler, when informed that General Shafter was ashore ordered the salute of fifteen guns fired and these were sent off after General Shafter had actually passed hearing distance.

It was difficult to get near General Shafter at detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondent that he was glad to be on American soil once more, but was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died and were still sick at Montauk. He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago they would have fared much worse.

Surgeon Meyer, who came north on the Allegheny had something to say today as to the condition of the transport. It was on this vessel that fourteen Ninth Massachusetts men died. Surgeon Meyer stated that when the Allegheny left Santiago there were but twelve sick men on board, but illness developed quickly on the vessel and when out a few days, deaths occurred at the rate of three a day.

A CONFESSED EMBEZZLER.

A Prominent Citizen of Bath, Me., Confesses to Having Been Stealing for Fourteen Years.

Bath, Me., September 1.—Ex-Mayor Fritz H. Twitchell, one of Bath's most prominent citizens and a member of Governor Powers' council and well-known in busines circles in Maine and Massachusetts, is a confessed embezzler. The amount of the embezzlement is placed at $60,000, but it may exceed that sum. It is alleged that for the past fourteen or fifteen years, during which time Mr. Twitchell has been connected with the Worumbo Woolen Manufacturing Company, various sums have been appropriated by him. These amounts were charged to the expense account so that the business had not become involved at anytime. When confronted with the evidence, Mr. Twitchell acknowledged his guilt, but it is thought no prosecution will follow, as the one most deeply involved is Galen S. Moses, treasurer of the mills, who is inclined to treat the matter as one of personal wrong rather than an instance of criminal intent. Mr. Twitchell, who is at his summer home at Popham Beach, is in very poor health. He refuses to discuss the situation.

The disclosure in the case was precipitated by the personal assignment of Mr. Moses, which was announced Tuesday, and in which Mr. Moses himself says more than $400,000 worth of property is involved.

Mr. Twitchell was chosen mayor in 1891, and 1892. He was sent to the legislature in 1893 and 1895, and this year he was selected a member of the executive council. He has been grand commander of the Masonic commandery of Maine and is past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

Troops Sail From Porto Rico

New York, September 1.—Colonel Kimball, deputy quartermaster general, today received from General Miles a dispatch dated Ponce, September 1st, stating that 4,000 troops sailed today from Puerto Rico on the transports Manitoba, Mississippi, Concho, Alamo, Chester and Obdam. He himself sailed on the Obdam. The transports will come to New York.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The "Chicago Limited" was Wrecked Thursday Near Fulton, N. Y., Three Men Were Killed. A Switch Had Been Opened.

General Shafter Reaches Montauk on the City of Mexico.

F. H. Twitchell, a Prominent Business and Public Man of Bath, Me., is a Confessed Embezzler to the Amount of $60,000 or More.

The President and Superintendent of the Mines at Pana, Ills., Have Been Kidnaped by the Striking Miners.

General Miles and 4,000 Soldiers Sail from Porto Rico.

For the Past Fiscal Year Our Government Paid Out in Pensions $144,651,879, Almost as Much as Was Paid Out During the Entire Four Years of Hayes' Administration.

Steps Have Been Taken to Grant Dreyfus a New Trial. Army Authorities Connived at Colonel Henry's Suicide. Henry Had Accomplices in His Forgery.

The Navy Department Opens Bids for the Construction of Three More Battleships.

Ten New Cases of Yellow Fever are Reported at Orwood, Miss.

Tuesday's Storm Played Havoc with the Railroads in Georgia. The Pilot Boat K. H. Estill Reports Many Wrecks in the Savannah Section.

Slander of White Women by Negro Editor.

The statement that nine-tenths of the Populist voters belong to the Farming element will pass unchallenged, and that is the class referred to in the following article, copied from the Daily Record of August 18th, published in Wilmington, N. C., by negroes and the organ of the Republican-Populist Fusion political crowd. This is the way your new friends regard yourself and families.

Every White Man in the State, having any regard for the purity of his mother, sisters and daughters, must take this matter into consideration and determine that henceforward he will act as a White Man should.

"Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, ESPECIALLY ON THE FARMS. They are careless of their conduct toward them, and OUR EXPERIENCE AMONG POOR WHITE PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY TEACHES US THAT WOMEN OF THAT RACE ARE NOT MORE PARTICULAR IN THE MATTER OF CLANDESTINE MEETINGS WITH COLORED MEN, than are the white man with colored women. MEETINGS OF THIS KIND GO ON FOR SOME TIME UNTIL THE WOMAN'S INFATUATION or the man's boldness, bring attention to them, and the man is lynched for rape. Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burley, black brute,' when, in fact, many of those who have thus been dealt with had white men for their fathers, and were not only not 'black' and "burley,' but were SUFFICIENTLY ATTRACTIVE FOR WHITE GIRLS OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT TO FALL IN LOVE WITH THEM, as is very well known to all."

The above is the opinion of the editors of a Negro paper, and endorsed by the action and votes of a number of prominent White Men in Wilmington.

Is there another place in North Carolina where a publication of this character would be allowed to pass unnoticed and the author go without punishment Our country friends are invited to visit our office to see the original copy of this scandalous sheet.

BIDS FOR WARSHIPS

The Bids for Three New Battleships Opened at the Navy Department.

THE TERMS VERY SATISFACTORY

The Contracts Likely to be Divided Among the Three Big Ship Building Concerns---Some of the Bids Specify Greater Speed and Better Vessels Than the Department Called for at Less Cost Than the Illinois Type---Fraudulent Subscription to Bonds---Our Immense Pension Service.

Washington, September 1.—The result of the bidding for the construction of the three big battleships authorized by congress is apparently satisfactory to the navy department. From the face of the bids it is clear that the government is going to secure very much more in the matter of power and speed than was anticipated; that the cost is going to be less than was paid proportionately for the Illinois class, and, finally, that the department will be able to distribute the work among the three big building concerns, a method of construction that always redounds to the advantage of the government. The bids were opened shortly after noon in the presence of a number of representatives of shipbuilding concerns, department officials and other men connected with the department.

The bids were made in three classes, the first being under the plans prepared by the navy department calling for ships of about 11,500 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots. The other classes were under plans prepared by the bidders themselves, in some cases or additional plans prepared by the engineering bureau, but not included in the original specifications sent out to bidders.

The bids were opened in the following order: J. H. Dialogue & Co., of Camden, N. J., one ship under class three months, under class one, for the sum of $2,840,000.

Newport News Shipbuilding Company, one ship under class one, for thirty-one months, for the sum of $2,580,000. One ship under class two, with a speed of seventeen knots, for thirty-two months, for the sum of $2,650,000.

William Cramps' Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, one ship under class one, in twenty-nine months, for $2,650,000. Two ships of the same class for $2,625,000 each. One ship under class two, with a speed of seventeen knots, in thirty-two months, for a tonnage of 11,500, for $2,725,000 or two of the same for $2,700,000 each. One ship of 12,150 tons and a speed of eighteen knots, in thirty-two months, for $2,870,000, or two of same for $2,855,000 each.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, one ship under class one, for $2,674,000, in thirty-one months. One ship under class two, with a speed of seventeen knots, for $2,725,000, in thirty-two months. One 12,000 tons, eighteen-knot ship in thirty-three months for $2,899,000.

A careful examination of these bids shows that the prices asked for the vessels planned on the department designs average slightly less than the price to be paid for the Illinois class, although these ships are improvements in some respects. But it also shows that the bids are within the limit of cost fixed by congress, even when the builders propose to make the eighteen knot speed, much better than called for by the department. It is expected that the only bids considered, therefore, will be for the eighteen knot ships. In this case the Newport News Company is the lowest bidder, but bids for only one ship. The highest is the Union Iron Works, but the act of congress allows those department to make an allowance of not exceed 4 per cent in favor of Pacific coast bidders, so that brings their bids within line. Cramp comes in between them and consequently the three ships are likely to be distributed geographically in that order. In the case of the eighteen-knot ships both Cramp and the Union Iron Works submitted plans. These being practically the department plans lengthened about sixteen feet in order to get in the extra horse-power. The Newport News design for the eighteen-knot vessel is original with them. If it should not be satisfactory to the department then Cramp would probably get two of the ships. The bids have been taken under advisement by Acting Secretary Allen.

MORE TROOPS DISBANDED.

The war department has issued orders for the following transfers of troops for the purpose of being mustered out at their destinations:

First Wisconsin, from Jacksonville to Camp Douglass, Wisconsin; First Ohio, from Fernandina to Camp Haskell; First United States volunteers (Rough Riders), at Montauk Point; Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, from Montauk Point to Camp Eaton; Island Lake, Michigan; First Connecticut, from Dunn Loring to Niantic, Conn.; First Illinois infantry, from Montauk to Armour; Fifth Iowa, from Jacksonville to Des Moines; Third Virginia, from Camp Alger to Richmond; First Mississippi, from Chickamauga to Lauderdale Springs, Miss.; Second Mississippi, from Jacksonville to Lauderdale Springs.

FRAUDULENT BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A wide investigation of suspicious bids under the last call for subscriptions to government bonds has been completed by Solicitor O'Connell of the treasury department, and he submitted to Secretary Gage a mass of testimony on the transaction. Several thousand subscribers were examined. The facts developed show a systematic scheme operated by a single parties to secure a large amount of bonds. The investigation was the outcome of complaints, alleging wrongful dealing on the part of many bidders. Secretary Gage promptly instituted the investigation and Solicitor O'Connell today, after submitting his report, held a conference for two hours with the secretary on the evidence. The report indicates a revolution of dollars in bonds secured by irregular means and a number of New York bidders are involved in the cases.

Many of the bidders, it is stated, were hired to sign and the system was carried so far, the report goes on to show, that virtual agents were employed who were paid so much per subscriber, the last named merely signing his name and giving the bid with his nature to the agent or directly to the party seeking control of a large amount of bids. The report and the facts are withheld from publication at this time for prudential reasons. Solicitor O'Connell said today: "The large amount of fraudulent bids is stated a further investigation is to be made and that the facts will be followed in action by the secretary.

Secretary Gage said tonight the investigation showed that a large amount of the bids offered were not in good faith, but that in none of the cases involved in the investigation had bonds been issued to the bidders. He said he had no doubt, however, that in some instances, as yet undiscovered, bonds bid for in a similar way and unknowingly to the department had been issued.

IMMENSE PENSION PAYMENTS.

The forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions will show that the number of pensions allowed during the past fiscal year, including the war of 1812, was 56,535, of which 54,852 were for soldiers and 1,885 for sailors. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1898, was 993,714; amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, $144,651,879; average value of each pension $121.29; comparison shows that more pensions for service in the war of the rebellion were granted during the last fiscal year than were allowed during the entire four years of Grant's second term and the entire administration of President Hayes; that the amount actually paid for army and navy pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was largely in excess of the amount paid either during the first or second term of President Grant's administration and almost as much as was paid during the entire four years of President Hayes' administration.

THE DREYFUS CASE

Steps Taken to Give Him a New Trial Colonel Henry's Suicide Connived at. He had Accomplices in the Forgery

Paris, September 1.—It is reported that the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, has taken steps to grant Captain Dreyfus a retrial.

La Patrie announced today that Colonel Paty du Clim had been arrested for complicity in the Dreyfus forgery.

It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, the chief of the intelligence department of the French ministry for war, was connived at by the French army authorities. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, declined to profit by it.

It is generally believed that the rest of the general staff of the French army will follow the example of General Boisdeffre, the chief of staff, and of General Gonze, the under chief and tender their resignations.

It appears that the minister of war, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that Colonel Henry had accomplices in the forgery of the incriminating document. Colonel Henry left letters addressed to the minister for war and General Boisdeffre in which he protested that he had not realized the gravity of the act which he committed "solely for the good of the cause."

The minister for war this afternoon had an audience with Gen. Renouard director of the military college, who has accepted the office of chief of the general staff, vacant owing to the resignation of General Boisdeffre. The latter bid farewell to the officials of his bureau this morning.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. R. R. Bellamy.

Nine Officers Kidnaped by Strikers

St. Louis, September 1.—A special to The Post-Dispatch from Pana, Ills., says that 600 striking miners this afternoon seized David J. Overholt and Lewis Overholt, president and superintendent respectively of the Springfield mines. The two officials were taken out of their buggy by the mob and carried in the direction of the mines. Nothing is known of their fate. Rev. Dr. Millard, a minister of Pana, made a plea to the miners to release the Overholts and was knocked on the head with a revolver for his pains.

The two officials were dragged from their buggy in front of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern depot. The seizure was made for the purpose of demanding the surrender of the negro miners who had been working in union men's places.

Galena, Ills., September 1.—The miners were overtaken by the state officials of the miners' union and halted. D. J. and Lewis Overholt gave the committee an order to send for a committee of the negro miners. Sheriff Coburn refused and demanded the release of the Overholts. John Mitchell, national vice president of the union, sent back a note saying the Overholts were not in his keeping.

The Messrs. Overholt were released at 5 o'clock this evening. The strikers are said to have voted several times to hang the Overholts, but were prevented by their leaders from committing violence.

Ten New Cases of Yellow Fever

Jackson, Miss., September 1.—Ten new cases of yellow fever are reported tonight from Orwood. These cases have appeared since the report yesterday of the first infection there and are said to be of a mild type.

The official report of Inspectors Grant, Dunn and Harrelson, of the Mississippi board, and Inspector Gill, of the Louisiana board of health, on the first Orwood case was received today and unhesitatingly pronounced the infection yellow fever.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

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