

## UNCLE SAM'S GOLD.

### The Gold Reserve in the Treasury Increasing at Wonderful Rate.

## MORE TROOPS TO BE DISBANDED

### The First North Carolina Regiment to be Mustered Out--The Negro Regiment Ordered to Knoxville--Report of the Commissioner of Pensions--The Treasury Department to Anticipate Redemption of Pacific Railroad Bonds--Bids for Furnishings the Navy with One Million Pounds of Smokeless Powder Opened.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, September 3.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp today, bare-headed most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewing the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

General Wheeler, his staff and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the president at the station, except General Shafter, who is still in detention, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm last night.

After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the president, took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, was among the group of horsemen near by. Mr. McKinley saw him and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted and tussled with a gauntlet for fifteen seconds so that unglued he might shake hands. The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third cavalry regiment and the mounted band of the Sixth cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill and the president looked out on the wide, undulating cape, water bound on either side and whitened on the level and hill tops by the tents of 18,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

His MEETING WITH SHAFTER. Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said: "Stay where you are, general. You are entitled to rest."

The president consulted General Shafter on the Santiago campaign, and after a few minutes' rest, proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up regularly on each side of the road and cheered. Mr. McKinley took off his straw hat then, and scarcely put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp.

Miss Wheeler, among the sick soldiers, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents and she showed the president through her division. General Wheeler accompanied in each ward: "Here, the president has come to see you, or 'Soldiers, the president of the United States!'"

Some of the soldiers slept on unconscious, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others wept, clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

In the second ward the president entered. Sergeant John A. Alexander, Company D, First Illinois, who has fever, was rather startled by hearing General Wheeler announce the president. The sergeant half raised up on his cot. Mr. McKinley, attracted by the movement, took Alexander's hand and said:

"I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you, I think I shall get well."

"Do you wish for anything?" inquired General Wheeler.

"No, I have everything good for me, I guess," Alexander replied wearily. "But I wish I were home."

"I hope that you will soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many bits of talk with the men and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slow-going through ward after ward.

ALONE WITH A DYING SOLDIER. When seemingly all the wards of the general hospital had been gone through and the president was about to get into a carriage, Attorney General Griggs detained him. "Miss Wheeler has told me," said he, "of a Lieutenant Prado, who is in a tight back here by himself, and he is in a dying condition. He has asked about your coming, and Miss Wheeler has promised that you shall see him."

"Certainly. Let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said.

The others of the party discreetly remained outside the tent. The president re-appeared with the nurse a minute or two later. His eyes were moist and down-cast.

The president proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called. The men of the Ninth Massachusetts, the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, the Thirtieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Tenth regular infantry were assembled without arms. About 5,000 men stood in close order. General Wheeler said:

"The president of our great country has come here to greet the soldiers that marched so gallantly up San Juan hill on July 1st. He comes here to express the nation's thanks to these brave men. I wish to tell you that when the president sent me here two

### THE DREYFUS CASE

#### The Excitement in Paris on the Increase of the French Minister of War Resigns.

Paris, September 3.—Cavaignac minister of war, has resigned. He sent the following letter of resignation to M. Brisson, premier and president of the council:

"I have the honor to send you and to beg you to transmit to the president of the republic my resignation as minister for war. There exists a disagreement between us, which, being prolonged would paralyze the government at a time when it most needs full unity of decision. I remain convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and as determined as heretofore to combat a revision of the case. I do not intend to shirk the responsibilities of the present situation; but I cannot assume them without being in accord with the chief of the government to which I have the honor to belong."

The Dreyfus agitation is not abating. The populace was again inflamed today by posters, printed by The Siecle, with which the town has been plastered. They reproduce two letters which Dreyfus wrote to the minister for war in 1894, and one which he wrote to his counsel, M. Demange, in 1894 protesting his innocence and denying that he had ever been guilty of indiscretion. The posters also call attention to the fact that Colonel Picquart wrote on July 9th affirming the falsity of lieutenant Colonel Henry's documents and they denounce the arrest and imprisonment of Colonel Picquart.

These are the circumstances which led M. Cavaignac to resign. After the discovery of lieutenant Colonel Henry's forgery the government sought means to reassure the public. The question of revision was broached. Certain ministers believed the time had come to throw full light on and to establish every responsibility. Mr. Cavaignac strongly objected. He declared that he was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. M. Brisson vainly endeavored to overcome his resistance. Later, M. Sarrien pointed out to M. Cavaignac that the revision

### The Anglo-German Alliance

Berlin, September 3.—The officials of the German foreign office assert that the London reports of an offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Great Britain and Germany are entirely without foundation.

The British ambassador here, asked if an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concerning Africa had been reached. He said: "Such an agreement already exists. Germany prefers that England rather than France should hold Egypt, although all that Germany expected from the English occupation has not been realized. An Anglo-German understanding regarding the rest of Africa also exists. The recent meetings between Mr. Balfour and Count Von Hatzfeldt dealt with other matters."

### Government Vessel Blown Up by a Torpedo.

New Orleans, September 3.—The government steamer John R. Meigs was totally destroyed by an explosion at Fort St. Philip today. She had aboard Lieutenant Jerry and a party engaged in moving the torpedoes laid in the Mississippi river during the beginning of the war. Lieutenant Jerry had a narrow escape. The killed were Captain Starr, commander of the boat; Sergeant John Newman, of the engineers; Pat Carlos and Ralph Rogers.

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.

### Spanish Peace Commissioners

Madrid, September 3.—It is currently reported that the Spanish minister at yesterday cabinet meeting definitely selected the three following peace commissioners: General Rafael Cerero y Saenz, general of engineers; Senor Villaurrutia, under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Carlists declare that after protesting in the cortes against the policy of the government they will withdraw.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

- There Were Nine Cases of Yellow Fever at Orwood, Miss.
- Yesterday.
- The First N. C. Regiment is Ordered Out of Service and the Negro Regiment is to be Retained.
- The Navy Department Opens Bids for Furnishing 1,000,000 Pounds of Smokeless Powder.
- General McKim Offers to General Brooke His Private Residence near San Juan.
- A Deputation of Philipinos wait on Consul Williams and Urge Annexation of the Philippines.
- Auguinaldo Writes an Impertinent Letter to General Olin and Gets a Snub.
- It is Rumored that the British Have Captured Kahtoum.
- The French Minister of War Resigns.
- President McKinley Goes to Camp Wikoff. He Goes Through all the Wards of the Hospital. Alone He Visits a Dying Soldier. He Makes an Address to the Soldiers.
- The Excitement in Paris over the Dreyfus Case Increases.
- The City is Placarded with Flaming Posters.
- Interesting Facts are Contained in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.
- General Brooke Starts To-Day for San Juan.

would be purely judicial. M. Cavaignac replied that revision could only be justified if some new fact were developed to show there had been a judicial error and that no such facts existed, Henry's forgery being subsequent to the conduct of Dreyfus and only indirectly connected with it.

M. Bourgeois, recalled from Switzerland, made a new effort, but M. Cavaignac still refused. The latter then saw M. Brisson, the premier, and declared that his determination was immovable, and that he would resign.

After M. Cavaignac's departure a conference was held at the ministry of the interior between MM. Brisson, Bourgeois and Sarrien. About 9 o'clock M. Cavaignac's letter of resignation was received.

It is said that a majority of the cabinet accept the views of M. Brisson, as the other ministers retain their portfolios. The resignation of M. Cavaignac enables the government to decide the matter and it is believed that Mr. Cavaignac successor at the war office will soon be appointed and a definitive resolution taken.

### The Storm-Swept Territory

Savannah, Ga., September 3.—Two more wrecks were reported today off the entrance to Calabogue sound. Both were dismasted schooners. There were no signs of life on either vessel. The coast is being patrolled in the hope of rescuing the crews of some of the wrecked vessels, but except the of the bark Boe none are known to have been saved.

On the storm-swept section of the coast the loss of property is increasing. The mounds of water in the lowlands are being added to by the floods in the river, and the waters everywhere in the flooded district are rising. The first rain from the north in three days reached here this afternoon, bringing the floods that have been accumulating north of the overtopped territory. The Central of Georgia railroad, the Georgia and Alabama and the Florida Central and Peninsular railroads are all high water.

The Savannah and Ogeechee rivers are rising rapidly and are likely to cause heavy damage when the flood reaches the low country.

### A Soldier Imprisoned For Life

Leavenworth, Kas., September 3.—Private Alex. La Duke, company I, Second Wisconsin volunteers, was placed in the federal prison here today to remain for life, for the murder of Private Thomas Stafford of the Thirtieth United States infantry, in a saloon run at Ponce, Porto Rico. La Duke asserts he shot Stafford in self-defense.

You invite disappointment when you experiment with 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.

### Fatal Explosion of Millstones

Vicksburg, Miss., September 3.—The mill stones of the Nitta Yuma planation burst with a terrific force this morning, instantly killing four men and injuring four others two of them fatally. Three of the dead, Ralph Holmes, Jesse Gowen and Andrew Chalk were driven through the walls of the building by the force of the explosion.

## McKINLEY IN CAMP.

### The President Makes a Thorough Inspection of Camp Wikoff.

## TENDER CONCERN FOR THE SICK

### He Goes Through all the Hospital Wards, With a Kind Word for all Who Recognize His Presence--Alone He Visits a Dying Soldier Who Had Expressed a Desire to See Him--His Sympathetic Greeting to General Shafter--Not Afraid to Enter the Contagious Wards--An Address to the Soldier.

Washington, September 3.—The appended bulletin was issued by the war department today, announcing the additional regiments to be mustered out of the service. Adjutant General Corbin said that, in all probability, few, if any other, troops would be ordered relieved from duty at this time. The bulletin of the organizations to be mustered out follows:

First United States volunteer infantry at Galveston, Texas.

Ninth Massachusetts infantry, from Montauk to South Farmingham, Mass. Batteries B. C. and D, First Maine artillery, at Augusta.

Companies A. B. C. and D, Second Washington volunteer infantry, Van Couver barracks, Washington.

District of Columbia infantry, from Montauk to Armory, Washington, D.C.

First battalion of Nevada infantry, at Carson City.

Ninth New York infantry from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.

Third New York infantry from Camp Meade, Middleton, to Troy, N. Y.

Fourteenth New York infantry, from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.

Second New Jersey infantry, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Sea Girt, N. J.

First Massachusetts heavy artillery, from Fort Pickering, Mass., to South Farmingham, Mass.

Second Virginia, forty-six officers, 1,239 enlisted men, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Armory, Richmond, Va.

Second Texas infantry, forty-six officers, 1,297 enlisted men, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Houston, Texas.

Fourth Minnesota, forty-nine officers, 1,366 enlisted men, from Knoxville, to St. Paul.

Twelfth Minnesota, forty-nine officers, 1,259 enlisted men, from Lexington to St. Paul.

First North Carolina, fifty officers, 1,160 enlisted men, from Jacksonville to Raleigh.

First Louisiana, forty-five officers, 1,192 enlisted men, from Jacksonville to New Orleans.

In connection with the orders mustering out of the above named regiments, it is significant of the government's intention to retain many of the volunteer troops in the service that orders were issued transferring thirteen regiments from their state camps to the various camps of mobilization throughout the country. It is understood that the orders were issued with a view to the retention in the service, perhaps until next spring, of the organizations named in the orders. The regiments included in the orders are as follows:

Third Georgia, from Griffin, to Jacksonville.

Fifteenth Minnesota, from St. Paul to Camp Meade, Middleton, Pa.

Fourth New Jersey, from Sea Girt to Camp Meade.

Eighth infantry (regulars) from Fort Thomas, Washington, to Lexington, Kentucky.

Fifth Massachusetts, from South Farmingham to Camp Meade.

Thirty-fifth Michigan, from Island Haven to Camp Meade.

Third Mississippi, from Jackson, Miss., to Lexington.

Two Hundred and First New York, from Hempstead to Camp Meade.

Third North Carolina, from Fort Macon, to Knoxville.

Fourth Kentucky, from Lexington to Knoxville, Va.

Third Alabama, from Mobile to Jacksonville.

Third regiment United States engineers from Jefferson barracks to Lexington.

First Territorial regiment, from Tucson, Arizona, to Lexington.

### TO ANTICIPATE REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call offering to redeem the balance of the bonds amounting to \$14,000,000 issued to the Pacific railroad and of this amount over \$3,000,000 was issued to the Central Pacific, over \$3,000,000 to the Union Pacific and over \$1,000,000 to the old Western Pacific. These bonds will be redeemed at the treasury at a rebate of one half of one per cent. of their face value at any time during the month of September. This is on the basis of 2 per cent. per annum. These bonds were to mature January 1st, 1899.

### GOLD PILING UP IN THE TREASURY.

The gold in the treasury is steadily climbing upward and today again took a record with a total reserve of \$29,916,232.46, the highest in the history of the reserve fund. United States Treasurer B. F. Sargent, speaking of the upward trend of the gold in the treasury, said that out of about \$40,000,000 yet to be paid in the new war loan, it is likely that \$15,000,000 or \$30,000,000 will be in gold. "It would not be all at all strange," he said, "if before the tide turns our total gold will be considerably over \$50,000,000."

### 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.

### NO MORE BLACK POWDER IN THE NAVY.

Probably the navy has fought its last war with black powder. Bids were opened today at the navy department for supplying the new warships with 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder, a quantity sufficient to supply at least the secondary batteries of all the ships in the service and this supply will be augmented from time to time until within the course of a year or two all the black powder will have been retired, except possibly some that will be retained for saluting purposes. There were six bids received today at the department and opened by Judge Advocate Leffly in the presence of representatives of most of the bidders, prominent among them being Mrs. Maria Dittmar, head of the powder concern bearing her name. The bids on an average, about the same as the navy is now paying for its powder and slightly below the figure paid by the army under the emergency created by the war.

### GENERAL BROOKE LEAVES FOR SAN JUAN.

Adjutant General Corbin today received a cablegram from General Brooke, announcing that he would leave Ponce today for San Juan, escorted by troop H., of the Sixth cavalry and Company F., of the Eighth infantry. It is expected that he will make his headquarters for the present at Rio Piedras, about seven miles from San Juan. General Brooke is accompanied on the trip, which he will make over land, by his full staff. He will be in constant telegraphic communication with Ponce. He expects to arrive in about five days.

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The annual report of Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions was made public today. The commissioner says that the bill is only counting in numbers, but in value. The amounts paid out at the several agencies for the year on account of pensions under the general laws were \$75,275,383 and on account of pensions under the act of June 27th, 1882, \$66,255,670. The number of pensions in foreign countries at the close of the fiscal year was 4,371, having increased 309. The total amount paid to pensioners living in 1897 was \$69,822.

Pension claims pending June 30, 1898, numbered 63,049. The commissioner is confident that there are not over 75,000 of these invalids and widows that are getting original claims. The others are those where the claimants are already pensioned. There is much complaint among pensioners, says the commissioner, and very just cause for such, by reason of uniformity of rating for the same or like disabilities of different claimants. These will be paid always as fast and always will, under our present system, and he declares, cannot be speedily and without radical change of system. It is recommended that the payments of pensions be made to the wife or some other suitable person in the case of pensioners who are likely to dissipate their money.

A special provision has been established to adjust the claims growing out of the Spanish war. These will be paid under the general laws. Only about one hundred claims of this class have been filed up to the close of the fiscal year and none has been adjudicated.

### SPARKS

On the recommendation of the Swedish-Norwegian council, King Oscar has refused the czar of his acceptance of the invitation to send delegates to the peace conference.

A hospital train of two coaches arrived at 10:11 p.m. to take the sick Kentuckians there back to their homes.

The recent northwest storm which swept across the Baltic sank a German torpedo boat and severely damaged the white German torpedo flotilla. Five of the torpedo boats barely reached harbor.

The United States revenue cutter Algonquin has been seized on behalf of J. Wade who claims wages due him as a detective in Chinese smuggling cases.

### Food Still Scarce at Havana

Havana, September 3, 9 p. m.—Although not a day has passed since the blockade was raised without two or three vessels arriving here with provisions, the prices of the necessities of life are not only excessive but, in some cases, are higher than they were during the blockade. As the Red Cross society's supplies on the Clinton were not landed, this condition of things seriously affects the poor. Rice is selling at 6¢ cents. During the blockade meat sold at from 40 to 45 cents a pound retail.

### Corbett and McCoy to Fight

New York, September 3.—Jim Corbett arrived here at noon today met "Kid" McCoy at an uptown sporting resort and they arranged to fight their proposed battle on October 15th at Buffalo. Corbett left for Asbury Park tonight and will resume training on Monday. McCoy will return to Saratoga. Corbett said: "I have decided to quit the ring after this fight, win or lose."

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