

THEIR LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

SWIFT TRAIN SMASHES A TROLLEY CAR TO SPLINTERS.

EIGHTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED.

Men and Women On the Trolley Mangled Beyond Identification—Ten Badly Wounded and May Die.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Monday night a trolley car of the Troy City Railway company was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson river bridge, which connects Cohoes, N. Y., with Lansingburg.

Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers were killed outright and it is stated that at least ten of the remainder will die.

The cars entering the city for Lansingburg were crowded with passengers returning from a Labor Day picnic at Rensselaer park, a pleasure resort near Troy.

Car No. 192 of the Troy City railway was the victim of the disaster. It came over the bridge about 7:25 o'clock, laden with a merry party of people.

The crossing where the accident occurred is at a grade. Four tracks of the Delaware and Hudson road, which runs north and south at this point, cross the two tracks of the trolley road. It was the hour when the night boat special, a train which runs south and connects with the New York city boat at Albany, was due to pass that point.

The tracks of the street line run at a grade from the bridge to the point where the disaster occurred.

In consequence of this fact and of the frequent passage of the trains, it has been the rule for each motor car conductor to stop his car and go forward to observe the railroad tracks and signal his car to proceed if no trains were in sight. It cannot be ascertained whether that rule was complied with on this occasion, for all events prior to the crash are forgotten by those who were involved.

The motor car was struck directly in the center by the engine of the train, which was going at a high speed. The car was upon the tracks before the train loomed in sight and no power on earth could have saved it. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching as he reached the track and opened his controller, but in vain.

With a crash that was heard for blocks, the engine dashed into the lighter vehicle. The motor car parted in two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity, for the car was crowded to overflowing, was torn and mangled. Those in the front of the car met with the worst fate. The force of the collision was there experienced to the greatest degree, and every human being in that section of the car was killed.

Bodies were hurled into the air and their headless and limbless trunks were found in some cases fifty feet from the crossing.

The pilot of the engine was smashed and amid its wreckage were the mangled corpses of two women. The passengers of the train suffered no injury in addition to a violent shock.

The majority of the passengers of the trolley car were young people. They included many women.

The injured were taken to the Cohoes city hospital and to the Continental knitting mill, the former not having sufficient ambulance service to care for them all. The dead were placed in boxes and taken to a neighboring mill shed.

Many were unrecognizable. The crash was frightful in its results—headless women with gory summer dresses, bathed in their own and the blood of others; limbs without trunks or means of identifying to whom they belonged; women and men's heads with crushed and distorted features; bodies crushed and flattened.

The train of the Delaware and Hudson road, immediately after the accident, proceeded to Troy. The engineer stated that he did not see the car until he was upon it.

He tried to prevent his train from striking the car, but his efforts were fruitless.

DERVISHES WERE BRAVE.

Faced Deadly Hall of Bullets With Great Valor—Battle Described.

The correspondent of a London newspaper thus describes the conflict between the Anglo-Egyptian forces and the Dervishes wherein the latter were completely routed and the city of Omdurman captured:

"Our infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the First battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second battalion Lancashire Fusiliers and the First battalion Grenadier Guards, with the maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. In our center were the First Cameron Highlanders and the First battalion Lincolnshire regiment with maxims worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Major Major Williams. On our right were the Soudanese brigades commanded by General Maxwell and General McDonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserves and both flanks were supported by the Maxim Nordenfolt batteries.

"At 7:20 o'clock in the morning the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 o'clock our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen.

"Their attack developed on our left, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of reaching our flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all of our line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes balked and swept toward our center, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewn the field.

"The bravery of the Dervishes can hardly be overestimated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

"When the Dervishes withdrew beyond the ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman. As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese on our right came into contact with the enemy, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence and had massed beneath the black standard of the Khalifa, in order to make a supreme effort to reverse the fortunes of the day. A mass, 15,000 strong, bore down on the Soudanese.

"General Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Soudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes, and before the Dervishes could drive their attack home.

"The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression, and within a zone of a withering cross-fire from the brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every march was stopped, while their main body was literally moved down by a sustained deadly cross-fire.

"Defiantly the Dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their masses gradually melted to companies, the companies to dribble beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow-drift dotted meadow.

"At 11:15 o'clock the sirdar ordered an advance, and our whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

"Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lanciers, under Lieutenant Colonel Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy they found the Dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The lancers backed through the mass, rallied and kept the Dervish horde at bay. Lieutenant Grenfell, nephew of General Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed, four officers were wounded, twenty-one men were killed and twenty wounded.

"The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held the gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

"The heroic bravery of the Dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time they dispersed and broken forces re-formed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptian, their emirs conspicuously leading and inspiring death.

"Even when wounded and in death agonies, they raised themselves to fire a last shot."

PRESIDENT VISITS WIKOFF.

CHEERS THE MANY SICK SOLDIERS BY HIS PRESENCE.

HE IS GIVEN A ROYAL WELCOME.

Went Through the Hospitals and Afterward Addresses Heroes of the Santiago Campaign.

President McKinley spent five hours at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Saturday, baredheaded 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, reviewed 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.

With the president were Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, Brigadier General Regan, commissary of the army; Brigadier General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Colonel Henry Hecker and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, daughter of Colonel Hecker.

General Wheeler, his staff and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the president at the station except General Shafter, who was still in detention, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm Friday night. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the president took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage.

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 congratulated 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 irregularly 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, 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 announced in each ward: "Boys, the president has come to see you," or "Soldiers, the president of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept unconscious, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly 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.

From here 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."

The president then addressed the men in a touching manner, eliciting cheers at frequent intervals.

The part of the field where the Eighth Ohio stood, the regiment which is sometimes called "The President's Own," was particularly noisy. The party then went to the detention hospital. The graveyard, in which sixty to seventy plain new wooden crosses stood, was near the road on the left. The president solemnly raised his hat.

Mr. McKinley went through all the wards of the detention hospital in the same careful way in which he had gone through those of the general hospital.

The president and those with him took lunch with General Wheeler and his staff. After lunch the president, General Alger, General Wheeler and Colonel Hard, of the Eighth Ohio, were photographed in a group.

ENGLISH-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Report That William and Victoria Have Signed Mutual Agreement.

A report was current in London Friday that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany, on the lines of the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, was actually completed Thursday.

This is probably an amplification of the gossip relative to the daily visits of Count Von Hatzfeldt-Weidenburg, the German ambassador, to the British foreign office during the past fortnight, which have been attributed to a desire upon the part of Germany and Great Britain to formulate a common policy in regard to Russia and China.

Another explanation of the German ambassador's visits to the foreign office here is that they are relative to mixed tribunals of Egypt, the international agreement on the subject ending in February. Through French and Russian influence, the court has always hampered the British plans for the use of the Egyptian savings and the advancement of Egypt.

Now it is said an agreement has been almost reached by which Germany will support the British views relative to the future composition and powers of the mixed tribunal.

It is said that as a quid pro quo Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claim to utilize as an outlet for her surplus population. Syria, a division of Asiatic Turkey, which includes Palestine, is estimated to cover an area of about 145,000 square miles. It has a population of about 2,750,000, mostly Mohammedans, but including about 850,000 Greek Christians, 260,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews and 48,000 Druses.

Emperor William, of Germany, has for some time past been planning a trip to Palestine, and he is expected to visit Jerusalem this fall in order to dedicate the German church there and lay the corner stone of the German school, parsonage and hospital. His majesty has also undertaken to regain for the Roman Catholics the possession of the Cobnaecium (in Zion) the "chamber of the last supper," and the sultan of Turkey is said to have intimated his willingness to meet the wish of the emperor in this matter.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of Friday afternoon stated that it had received from a source in which it has every confidence information that the Anglo-German agreement was signed by Mr. Balfour and the German ambassador in behalf of the respective powers.

TEN NEW CASES AT ORWOOD. Marine Hospital Service Receives Advice From Mississippi Village.

The marine hospital service at Washington was officially advised Friday of the ten new cases of yellow fever which have been discovered at Orwood, Miss.

The officials are at sea as to the origin of the fever there and have no definite theories to work upon. They are endeavoring to trace the cause.

There is a possibility that the victims brought the germs in their clothes to Orwood from some point heretofore infected, but the nearest one is Durrant, where the epidemic touched last year, and even on this theory the warm weather should have brought out the fever.

Orwood is far from the railroad and the fever, therefore, might not have been brought by that means.

The Mississippi board of health has received a telegram from Inspector Grant stating that yellow fever has appeared at Taylor station. No report of the number of cases is made.

CAVAGNAC QUILTS CABINET.

OPPOSED TO A REVISION OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

DISAGREED WITH HIS COLLEAGUES.

Story of the Imprisoned Artillerist and the Revelations Which Followed His Trial and Conviction.

A cable dispatch from Paris states that M. Cavaignac, minister for war, has resigned. The resignation was due to a disagreement with his colleagues who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case, thus a revision of the case seems assured.

Albert Dreyfus is an Alsatian Jew. He was a captain in the Fourteenth regiment of artillery in the French army. He was detailed for service at the information bureau of the minister of war. He was arrested on October 15, 1894, on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign power. Here is the letter which was said to have been found at the German embassy by a French detective, written, it was claimed, in the hand of Dreyfus:

"Having no news from you I do not know what to send you in the meantime the condition of the forts. I also hand you the principal instructions as to firing. If you desire the rest I shall have them copied. The document is precious. The instructions have been given only to officers of the general staff. I leave for the manoeuvres."

Some time before the arrest of Dreyfus, who was charged with being the author of this letter, M. Drumont, editor of the Libre Parole, had been reading about the Jews in general. He declared Dreyfus guilty, but affirmed that there was danger of his being acquitted through the Juveris, "the cosmopolitan syndicate which exploits France."

Public opinion in Paris was thus poisoned against Dreyfus. He was under these circumstances brought to trial before a secret court martial, declared guilty, degraded from his military rank and imprisoned for life on Devil's Island off the coast of French Guiana. The sentence was executed with the greatest severity. It is stated that Dreyfus is living in a miserable hut shut in by an iron cage on the island. He is allowed to send and receive letters only which have been transcribed by one of his guardians. He and his family have always stoutly asserted his innocence.

It appeared from the indictment of Dreyfus that he was convicted on an unsigned memorandum indicating that its author had sold military secrets to a foreign government. It appeared also that of the five experts in handwriting who testified at the trial only three had affirmed that Dreyfus had written the memorandum.

Mathieu Dreyfus, a brother of the captain, declared that Major Esterhazy was the guilty man.

Dreyfus was arrested, his lodgings and papers ransacked and two letters were found in which he expressed a wish that the Germans would conquer France. He was tried, as Dreyfus had been, before a military court and behind closed doors. So far as can be judged by the meagre accounts made public, the evidence that Esterhazy wrote the memorandum was quite as strong as that which had already convicted Dreyfus of that act.

Esterhazy was not only acquitted, but also publicly congratulated and complimented by the president of the court.

Then it was that Emile Zola, the novelist, took a hand in the affair. He addressed an open letter to the president of the republic entitled "I accuse," which was published in the "L'Aurore." He charged that the officers of the court martial freed Esterhazy upon the order of their chiefs in the ministry of war, in their anxiety to show that French military justice could not possibly make an error. Thereupon Zola was indicted, as was also the responsible representative of the paper "L'Aurore." They were adjudged guilty of the libel against French officers.

By the assize court of Versailles Zola was sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs and serve a year in prison.

It was in the Zola trial that Colonel Henri first figured in the case.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The New Industries Reported in the South During the Past Week.

With the end of summer, the new industries reported gain in number and importance. Advice received during the past week include a brush factory in North Carolina, a castor oil mill in Arkansas and cotton seed oil mills in Arkansas and South Carolina; a 25,000-spindle cotton mill in Tennessee and smaller ones in Mississippi and North Carolina; a \$50,000 chair factory in Kentucky; a large coverage works in Georgia; distilleries in Virginia and Kentucky; a large grain elevator at New Orleans; two electric light plants in Tennessee and one each in Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi, and a \$150,000 electric light, power and railway company in the latter state; flouring mills in Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee; a glass bottle factory in Kentucky; ice factories in Tennessee and Texas; a general mining company in Texas, and the development of zinc mines in Kentucky, iron ore mines in Alabama and talc mines in North Carolina; a paper box factory in Alabama; pipe line and a plow company in Kentucky; a pottery in Georgia; a rice mill in Louisiana; saw mills in Tennessee and Florida and two planing mills in the latter state; a spoke factory in Alabama, and a \$1,000,000 steel works at Sheffield in that state; a trunk factory in Mississippi; varnish works in Virginia, and water works in Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee.—Tradesman, (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

G. A. R. IN SESSION. An Unprecedented Attendance On Thirty-Second Annual Convention.

A Cincinnati special says: The opening day of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic surpassed expectations in the attendance and in the successful progress of events on the programme of the first day. During the Labor Day parade, and other parades in escorting new arrivals from the depots to the hotels, the city presented an unusually brilliant appearance with its elaborate decorations, which were displayed everywhere.

The large music hall was filled to its limit at the naval camp fire Monday night, while receptions and reunions were going on at other places all over the city. There will be big camp fires at Music hall and Camp Sherman every night and smaller gatherings at other points.

Camp Sherman was turned over to Commander-in-chief Gibson during the day. It has a capacity of over 15,000 in its tents and ample provisions for members.

MORE TROOPS DESIGNATED. Orders For Mustering Out Soldiers Follow Each Other With Rapidity.

The following troops were ordered to be mustered out of service Friday: First Pennsylvania, Knoxville to Philadelphia; Second Pennsylvania, Monteban to Philadelphia; Third Pennsylvania, Huntsville to Philadelphia; Eighth Pennsylvania, Camp Meade to Pittsburgh; Fourth Wisconsin, Camp Douglas, Wis.; Seventy-first New York, Montauk to Camp Black; First New Jersey, Camp Alger to Sea Girt; Thirty-second Michigan, Chickamauga to Camp Eaton, Mich.; First Ohio, Jacksonville to army, Cincinnati; Eighth Ohio, Montauk to Columbus, O.; One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Knoxville to Indianapolis; Third Ohio, Huntsville to Columbus; Second North Carolina, St. Simon's Island, Ga.; Raleigh; First and Second Alabama, Jacksonville to Mobile; Third United States volunteer cavalry, Chickamauga to Old Fort, Omaha; Second Massachusetts, Montauk to South Farmingham; First South Carolina, Jacksonville to Columbia, S. C., and two squadrons of Ohio cavalry, Huntsville to Columbus.

GLADSTONE'S WILL PROBATED. Names His Sons as Executors of His Personal Estate.

A London cable dispatch states that the will of the late Right Hon. William E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £59,506, or about \$300,000.

After appointing his sons as executors the will charges the future possessor of Hawarden to remember that, as head of the family, it will be his duty to extend good offices to other members thereof. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants and bequests to his grandson, as nephew, all patents of crown offices held by the testator and books and prints presented to him by the queen, letters from the queen, etc.

WORK OF TWO BOYS. Caused Wreck of English Express Train With Fearful Results.

At Wellingtonborough railway station, on the London and Northwestern railway, near Manchester, England, two boys pushed a loaded luggage "trolley" on the track just as the express train was approaching at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

The train was derailed and fearful scenes ensued. The wreckage of the railway carriages caught fire; the engineer, fireman and two passengers were killed and many others were seriously wounded.

SHAFTER HITS AUTHORITIES.

PUTS BLAME OF SUMMER CAMPAIGN ON THEIR SHOULDERS.

GENERAL'S CRITICISM IS HARSH.

Declares That Unaccustomed American Soldiers Should Not Have Been Sent to Cuba at That Time.

The New York World prints an interview with General Shafter, in which he is represented as saying: "At Santiago we had to deal with things as they are, not as they should be. Of course there was sickness. It was inevitable in a summer campaign. Nobody was neglected. The doctors were scarce at first, but we had boat loads of them as soon as they could get there. The doctors got sick like the rest. They were overworked and exhausted. But their ability was unquestionable. Look at the low percentage of deaths from wounds. It never was lower in any war."

"Why, in the civil war I lay on the battlefield myself until maggots developed in my wounds, and that was near by, not down in a malarious, subtropical country far away. The men who ordered a summer campaign in a fever-infected country are responsible for the natural and unavoidable consequences. None of our wounded were allowed to lie on the battlefield as I was in the civil war. It was the heat that was so deadly, and the rains. The more torrid the heat became as the showers fell. They would drench everybody without cooling the air. In a few minutes under the sun again every man would be steaming. Men of the strongest type succumbed."

"Our first case of yellow fever developed at El Coney. But the army was ripe for it, and it spread like a prairie fire. Many a man had yellow fever who never will know it. And, to tell the truth, it is not so dangerous as the calentura or heat attacks that unaccustomed men have in the malarious regions of Cuba. Why, it is a common thing for a man's temperature to rise from a normal state to 105 in a few hours. That means death in most cases."

"It can give cards and spades to yellow fever in the game of death. I'd rather have yellow fever. I tell you when a man burns up inside there is little hope for him."

"Our men were all unaccustomed. They had faced no such constant heat before. Many of them never had slept out of doors before they went into camp. How could they be molded into proper material for such a campaign? It could not be done. These men, you see, coming back with their lean bodies and the yellow faces are suffering from the parasite of the low fever of the Santiago plateau."

"The cool air and good home care will cure them. We had to choose the lesser of two evils—to ship the men north to a healthy climate, not wanting to keep them where they must die. We at the front did not wait to let the fever have its run. We wanted to save life. Now the problem was to save the most lives possible. We never had a foreign war since 1812-14. The United States has no hospital ships. It was not a question of using what was best, but what you had. We used the transports that brought the troops down."

"If I could have had a few weeks to equip hospital ships, the conditions would have been better. If the war had continued we would have stayed right there, fever or no fever. The sudden end of the war was unexpected. We were not prepared for the unexpected. I made it an invariable rule to send home 25 per cent less men on a transport that she had brought south. That was a fair view to take."

"I am satisfied with the Santiago campaign. When it is fully understood, with all its difficulties, it will receive just place in military history. We were hurried off to Cuba. We landed and could not have got our stores back on board ship if we had wanted to. When the invasion was planned it was obvious that it must be a rush. Such it was."

"And it was a success—complete and unequivocal. Many things were done, it is true, that were forced upon us by the exigencies of the hour, but the means employed even under such stress proved to be wisely chosen. I was compelled to do a great many things that under different conditions would not have been considered."

"We never had on the fighting line at any one time more than 15,000 men. And with these we captured 27,000. Nine thousand Spaniards were fortified in the best entrenched position I ever saw."

"Did Cervera's men help in the San Juan fight?" was asked to clear up a mooted point.

"Yes, indeed. He had 1,000 men ashore from his fleet in the battle of the 1st of July. His chief of staff, Bustamante, was killed. His marines and sailors suffered severely. Cervera put them all back on board July 2d and on the 8d he tried to get to sea."

ARKANSAS STATE ELECTION.

Jones, Democrat, For Governor, Wins By Decisive Majority.

Monday Arkansas elected a full corps of state officers, 100 members of the lower house of the legislature, sixteen state senators, local officers in each of the seventy-five counties and voted on the adoption of two important constitutional amendments as well as the question of the liquor license in the different counties.

The democratic state ticket, headed by Dan W. Jones, is undoubtedly elected, the only question of doubt being the size of the democratic plurality. The vote on the two constitutional amendments is in doubt.

EXPLOSION ON STEAMER.

Six Men Drowned in Mississippi River at Port St. Philip.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Six men were killed in the explosion which sank the steamer John B. Meigs, near Port St. Philip, on Saturday.

The forecabin was blown off and the vessel went in the deep water of the Mississippi channel.

The explosion occurred about 11 o'clock. It was noon when the Meigs sank.

LETTER CARRIERS MEET.

National Association Assembles In Convention at Toledo.

The National Letter Carriers' association opened at Toledo, O., Monday with 400 delegates present. Visiting carriers from various cities were estimated at 5,000 and the convention opened with promise of being the greatest in the history of the association.

WILL NOT PARADE.

An Order Issued In Regard to General Miles and His Troops.

A Washington dispatch says: General Miles and his army of between 4,000 and 5,000 volunteers now en route to this country from Porto Rico, will not parade in New York city or elsewhere, as a body, upon their arrival. The official announcement of this fact was made at the war department Saturday.

BAVARD AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Our Former Ambassador to England Is Critically Ill.

A special from Dedham, Mass., says: The condition of Thomas F. Bayard, former ambassador to England, who is at Karlstein, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Warrea, was critical Sunday. So pronounced has been the change in the past two or three days that it was thought the patient would not survive many days.

TRANSPORTS FROM SANTIAGO.

Arrive at Montauk Point With Many Convalescents Aboard.

The transports Nuces, City of Washington and City of Berkshire arrived at Montauk Point Friday. The Berkshire had 350 convalescents on board from the Siboney hospital. She sailed from Santiago on August 5th. The Nuces had on board the Twenty-fourth United States infantry and two companies of the First Illinois.

WILL WHITE REFUSE?

Reported That He Will Not Serve on the Paris Peace Commission.

Secretary of State Day arrived in Cleveland, O., Monday morning. Secretary Day said that he intended to hand in his resignation on the 12th of this month. He gave it as his understanding that Justice White had decided not to serve as one of the commissioners. Regarding a published interview with ex-Secretary Sherman, in Washington, in which the latter expressed some very radical views regarding the war with Spain, he declined to speak.

TRANSPORT REACHES SPAIN.

Over Two Thousand Spanish Soldiers Arrive Safely at Home.

The Spanish transport Covadonga, which sailed from Santiago de Cuba on August 19th, with 2,168 Spanish soldiers, 109 Spanish officers, five children, a total of 2,346 passengers, arrived at Santander, Spain, safely Friday morning.

BODIES NOT RECOVERED.

Neither That of Lieutenant Morgan or Sergeant Smith.

A Savannah dispatch says: Neither the body of Lieutenant Henry S. Morgan, U. S. A., nor that of Harry Smith, the rigger, who were drowned off Tybee while heroically attempting to rescue the crew of the Italian bark Nee, have yet been recovered.

The government boat Dandy Jim made a thorough search for the bodies, but without avail.