THE DEADLY RIFLE BULLETS.

Modern Missiles Inflict Terrible Wounds on Soldiers.

This is Shown in the Examination of Wounds Made in the Fight Near Guantanamo, June 14.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dispatch, Marine Camp, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 24.—(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)—Ever since introduction of the modern high power, small caliber rifle among the armies of the world, there has been intense interest in the medical profession, as well as among laymen, in the effect of the wounds thus made on the nature of wounds of small bore and the proportion of mortality in wounded. Director-in-Chief of the Medical Department of the Army, who is here to study the practical aspects of synthetic surgery as well as tropical diseases, visited the battlefield of Santiago, visited the battlefield of Cuero, consulted with Surgeon Edgecomb of the Marine corps and made a thorough tour.

A night or the battlefield gave the impression of a tragic hell. Then had been napping and the Marines had stood off the attack at Camp Mckales last Tuesday. The additional bullet found itself in the hot day's account to such that it is the most phenomenal thing that ever happened to the Marine corps. Their ranks were thinned by the Spanish fire. The entire glen was literally strewn with the dead. Many dead lay in a pile, while certain place evts. positively piled up with the bodies. Indeed, the dead were so numerous and lodgings were hanging in certainly among the trees green foot path.

Some of the wounds were found in condition to examine. Two were brought into the hospital—one a Spanish, about Speaking of a ball he had seen Dr. Darlington said: "The effectiveness of rifles of small caliber and of great initial velocity like the Krag-Jorgensen, Lee, Mauser or Mauser, for instance, should be regarded as settled if we accept the results of the battle of Guantanamo Bay in June 14. Out of our actions received in the left arm at a fresh wound in the left arm at a distance of 200 yards. The bone was fast through the elbow as the arm was being extended (semi-flexed). The wound at the entrance was so large that the ball had left the arm, but the exit was a terrible laceration, as great in fact that it was supposedly a dum-dum bullet. Such bullet cannot be an explosive bullet had been used.

"Of the Spanish soldiers examined one had received a comminuted fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs at the anterior extremity. The wound was evidently ending and running when struck by the fatal bullet, the ball entering the back below the tenth rib and ranging upward, striking the inner side of the sixth and outer side of the fifth rib, shattering them for the space of two inches.

"The second was a mere Spanish guerrilla, with the usual thick scanty skull. The wound of entrance was near the middle of the left parietal bone, tearing away the outer table for a quarter of an inch around it, but leaving the inner table intact except a clean cut hole the size of the bullet. The ball passed out through the right orbit, tearing away half of the floor orbit, and all of the inner wall. There was complete longitudinal fracture of the skull extending from the cilary ridge of the right side to the occipital artery on the same side, passing one inch above the mastoid at the entrance.

"The third Spaniard was one of the regulars, judging from his uniform, and was about 25 years of age. He was evidently stepping forward and facing the other troops as the ball entered the right frontal bone, two inches anterior to the parietal sutures and two and one-half inches above the temporal artery. The wound of entrance was high longitudinally, passing out through the right side of occipital bone on a line of and midway between the mastoid process and occipital protuberance. The wound at exit was irregular in shape, but not by over-weights of an inch in size, damaged a little both the upper and water table of the skull.

"The wound at entrance was clean cut and the size of the bullet so far as the inner table was involved but the outer table was shattered for a space of three-fourths of an inch on either side and two inch below the entrance the outer table was completely torn away as though it had been excavated by a chisel. A complete longitudinal fracture extended from the end of the right orbit through the frontal bone, passing half an inch above the temporal artery at entrance to two-thirds the distance of the right parietal the other extending downward and outward to the middle and posterior margin of the bone. In both case of wounds of the skull the longitudinal fracture did not communicate with the wound of entrance in exit. In both cases the fracture was parallel to the course of the ball and complete. A thin bone splinter was passed through the fractures. The shooting was from 800 to 900 yards and the fractures along the line of least resistance.

"Whether a ball passed through the head from side to side, causing a fracture at a right angle to the long diameter of the bed or not, further investigation will determine. A thin bone splinter of the shape to do double duty as the great velocity of the ball through the head, and surely would have left the brain free for self consideration.

"Another fact we consider to be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt is that the use of modern or the old style rifles. In the case of our own troops the wounds were clean cut and the proportion of wounded was formerly. However, that will require further investigation, as the return of the 13th of May, which has not yet been received, is to be filled.

"There is not an iota of absolutely reliable information available, but I remember hearing of the Spanish troops during the engagement referred to, but it only at the very most, in the case of one of the Spanish the majority were also larger than usual. The proportion of the wounds in the Spanish troops covered and the extensive nature wounds of comprehensive of head surface is not, I think, at all comparable to the wounds received at Santiago. I have not yet had time to get a good review of them. As a matter of fact, nothing of a single Spanish Spaniard has been found."

IN HARD LUCK.

Denver Finds Great Difficulty in Securing Money for Congress Delegates.

Of the 1,000 delegates which constitute Colorado's representation at the forthcoming session of the International Mining Congress in Salt Lake so far have been appointed that the distribution is unfortunately. Twelve have been appointed by mere mayors and one side of Denver. Governor Adams has appointed not one of the three, which he has the right to name, and there are all that had been appointed yesterday to Secretary Moore of the congress. There are five to be appointed by the chamber of commerce, five by mayor McKinzie and five by the Arapahoe county commissioners. Any one who has ever tried to secure three men to agree upon anything knows how difficult it will be for the three bodies to agree upon such commissions. Mayor McKinzie has been in the same predicament and to have the officials of the chamber of commerce and the county commissioners also.

The convention will meet the second week in July and the officials appointed should be notified that they are placed in a peculiarly embarrassing position. None of them care to be the cause of their city or county being without a large delegation from the largest and producing state in the Union. Nevertheless the officials have had no time for a creditable representation a exceedingly discouraging to them.

Secretary Moore has a list of 300 delegates that have been appointed from the Canadian provinces, Eastern states, England, France, Australia, South Africa, Japan, Mexico and several of the South American republics, the remaining delegates at large. Mr. Moore has another list of some 40 or 50 delegates, all officers and from the same states which have responded to Secretary Moore. These lists show that the representative selections made by the governors of the states are as well as tropical states, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Michigan are to be held from the state of Colorado.

"The agency of Colorado in the matter is to be the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the greater interest they will find themselves is anything for an outside city to do is to secure the appointment of delegates, of which will be greatly curtailed unless it is the non-partisan so will present there with a hundred of their citizens.

Secretary Williams of the chamber of commerce, when seen by the Tribune, said: "I do not think that there will be any difficulty in securing a full delegation. I do not think that there will be any difficulty in securing a full delegation. I do not think that there will be any difficulty in securing a full delegation.