

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

St. Louis, July 27.—A murder that almost added a lynching with it occurred at Third and Biddle streets last night. Edward Kennedy, a railroad man, was passing a saloon and stopped on the sidewalk a moment. The negro porter ordered him to move on. Kennedy started slowly, which enraged the negro, who pulled a revolver and shot Kennedy through the forehead. As he fell the negro ran. A number of pedestrians witnessed the murder and at once gave chase with cries of "Lynch him." A police officer outdistanced the mob and caught the negro, holding the crowd at bay with his revolver until a patrol wagon was summoned.

Kennedy was not dead when picked up. He was placed in an ambulance and rushed to the hospital. The ambulance broke down, throwing the dying man into the street. He was quickly placed on a dray and the journey continued, but he died before the hospital was reached.

Washington, July 27.—The absence for a name of the remarkable naval battle that resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron has been felt in the clumsy attempts made in official reports to refer to the engagement.

Lieut. Whittlesey, of the navigation bureau, has evolved a name that is likely to be formally adopted for the engagement. It is "The Battle of July Third."

He does this for the reason that some of the most famous battles that the world has known have been given the name of the day they fought. Thus "The Battle of July First" was attached to the famous naval engagement fought in midocean between Lord Hokes' fleet on one side and the combined French and Spanish fleets on the other, which resulted in the memorable victory for the British navy.

Kansas City, July 27.—A special to the Star from Eufala, I. T., says:

In two distinct battles with deputy sheriffs, a gang of cattle thieves and outlaws which have disturbed the Cherokee and Creek nations for a long time were destroyed. The first fight occurred six miles east of Checotah, and resulted in one outlaw, a half-breed Cherokee, named Petit, being mortally wounded; David Greathouse, an ex-member of the French gang, slightly wounded and captured, and one Cawhorn captured. Later the remainder of the gang were intercepted near Braggs, Cherokee nation, by Deputy Marshal Ledbetter and a posse, and all of the outlaws killed. These latter were Goldsby, brother of Cherokee Bill, Mose Sharp and the famous "Piccolo Bill."

Pinole, Cal., 27.—At 1:40 this morning an explosion took place in the nitro glycerine house of the Hercules Powder company. No one was in the building at the time. Later a crew was sent to clear away the debris and extinguish the flames, and at 4:15, a second terrific explosion took place, killing four men and fatally injuring many others.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as known:

Killed—J. P. Alveraz, Herbert Stratton, Patrick Murphy, John Ashe.

Wounded—W. Evans, Gus Sandal, Thomas Stout, Joseph L. Walton, M. Welsh, Robert Bradhoff, John O'Neill, J. B. Rice, John Brunton, K. B. Quinas and Lucas.

Particulars are very meager owing to the inaccessibility of the works. It is believed three of the injured will die.

Some unknown miscreant caused the first explosion. This fact has been definitely established by the finding of a

piece of fuse, five feet long, under the mixing house.

Washington, July 28.—Secretary Alger has given orders for the removal of all Gen. Shafter's army as soon as the men, in the discretion of the commanding officer, may be brought safely back to a camp on Montauk Point, L. I.

The report of Gen. Shafter showing that there were 3,770 cases of sickness in the army in Cuba has given the officials of the war department considerable concern, but the reports heretofore made that the yellow fever cases were of a mild type, encourages the hope that the death rate will be small. The large number of fever cases reported, 2,924, show that not only yellow fever but typhoid and other kinds are numerous.

Surgeon General Sternberg says that it is the history of yellow fever that it spreads rapidly, and having once got started in the camp is sure to infect many soldiers.

Speaking of the other fevers, he said that not only in Cuba but in the camps of the United States there had been many cases, and it was the history of all new armies that fevers, especially typhoid, became quite common. This was due to the change of climate and mode of life of the soldiers. Even where the water was pure, cases would arise. Soldiers bought and ate many things not furnished by the commissary, such as milk and other things peddled about the camps. Often these foods caused sickness. Another feature he mentioned was the indifferent care the men took of themselves when they join the army. It was his belief that as the army became more seasoned there would be less sickness.

New York, July 28.—A cablegram from Hongkong to the Journal says that Admiral Dewey at Manila has dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to gather up eleven Spanish craft which, according to information sent by Consul General Wildman, are at various places in the Philippines.

Among these vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel, Luzon Island, and four at Port Royal, Palawar Island. Four merchantmen with cargoes of tobacco are reported at Cagayan Luzon.

The same dispatch reports that English traders at the coal mines at Batan, Luzon Island, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

Chicago, July 28.—Judge Tuley of the circuit court today ruled in favor of the shippers in the test case brought by the Illinois Manufacturers' association, granting a writ of mandamus compelling the United States express company to accept for transportation packages for shipment without the payment of one cent in excess of the regular rate. The case will be appealed by the defendants.

The court held it was not within the domain of the shipper to use the bill and that the law expressly provides that the person issuing the receipt shall affix the stamp. Three million dollars annually is the estimated sum which the express companies will have to pay in case the opinion is sustained by higher courts.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 29.—The port of Ponce, Island of Porto Rico surrendered to Commander Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie on Wednesday. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. The capitulation of the town of Ponce took place on Thursday afternoon.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 28.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated

Press.]—The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Major Gen. Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with Gen. Ernest's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division on board transports. Gen. Ernest's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers.

The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to the ridge where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois, and Massachusetts and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded.

None of our men were killed and only three were slightly wounded. The wounded are:

Captain Gihon Barrett.

Private James Drummond.

Private H. C. Garry.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Port Prince, Porto Rico, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: "In the affair of the 26th Captain Edward J. Gibson, company A, was wounded in left hip. Captain J. H. Prior, company L, slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, company K, two wounds in neck and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, company L, slightly wounded in right arm. All of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival." "MILES."

The Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois went to Porto Rico on the Dixie.

New York, July 29.—A dispatch from Key West to the Journal says:

Hunger is claiming many victims, rich and poor, in Havana. Since the extended blockade has closed the ports of Saguala Grande, Nipe and Batabano no provisions have entered the Cuban capital and Gen. Blanco's scanty store in the warehouses has been exhausted. Bread riots have already begun.

Two brothers, bakers, were killed by a mob for defending two dozen loaves. Charity is dead because the wealthy themselves are in need of assistance.

Washington, July 30.—A telegram received from Santiago announces the death of Captain Dodge, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, well known in the west.

Adjutant Gen. Corbin was deeply affected today upon receiving news of the death at Santiago of Capt. Charles Dodge. The captain was lieutenant in the same company that formed Gen. Corbin's first command when he became a captain, and he looked upon him almost as a younger brother.

If anything was wanting to show the extraordinarily high rate of mortality among the officers of the American army engaged in the battles before Santiago, it is supplied by the statement at the war department office that with the death of Captain Dodge the