

KILLICK'S BOAT SUNK.

Germans Make Reprisal For Seizure of Steamer.

CREW LEFT SINKING VESSEL.

Admiral Killick Agreed to Surrender, But Fired the Vessel Before Leaving It—German Vessel Then Fired 30 Shots at the Alleged Pirate—Haytiens Repudiate Killick.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 8.—The gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot which was in the service of the Firminist party, has been sunk at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaves by the German gunboat Panther. Details of the occurrence are lacking.

The crew of the Crete-a-Pierrot left her before she went down.

The German gunboat Panther arrived at Port au Prince Sept. 5.

It was announced from Cape Haytien Sept. 3 that the German steamer Markomannia, Captain Nansen, belonging to the Hamburg-American Packet company, having on board arms and ammunition sent by the provisional government to Cape Haytien, had been stopped Sept. 2 by the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, at the entrance to the harbor of Cape Haytien, and that an armed force sent on board the steamer from the gunboat took possession of the war munitions in spite of the protest of Captain Nansen and the German consul.

The seizure of the Markomannia has been characterized as an act of piracy. But a dispatch from Berlin dated Sept. 6 said German government circles did not take a tragic view of the seizure of the German vessel, but that satisfaction would be demanded. The foreign office agrees with the view held by the foreign representatives at Port au Prince, said the dispatch, that the action of the Crete-a-Pierrot was piracy, but it was not their known whether satisfaction would be demanded from General Firmin or whether the result of the revolution in Hayti would be awaited.

The Crete-a-Pierrot was formerly in the service of the Haytian government and Admiral Killick, commander of the Haytian fleet, June 27 of this year Admiral Killick disembarked troops from the Crete-a-Pierrot to support General Firmin, ex-Haytian minister at Paris, one of the candidates for the presidency of the republic, and after refusing to recognize the constituted authorities he retreated to bombard Cape Haytien.

The consular corps protested against such action being taken, but their efforts failed. Success for a few days later the admiral did bombard Cape Haytien, although little damage was done by the Crete-a-Pierrot's fire.

Operations of the Crete-a-Pierrot has been operating in the interests of General Firmin.

The Haytian government disavowed the action of Admiral Killick in bombarding Cape Haytien and ordered his arrest.

The present revolution in Hayti started in the month of April of this year and General Thiersas Simon was president of the Haytian republic, resigned his office and left the island in May. For the last two months American interests in Hayti have been looked after by the United States gunboat Machias, Commander McCrea.

It recently developed that at least six European nations had confided the protection of their interests in Hayti wholly to the United States naval forces in Haytian waters.

Admiral Killick recently declared Cape Haytien to be blockaded, but this blockade was admitted to be inefficient and was abandoned by the admiral after Commander McCrea had made certain representations to him concerning it.

CREW FIRED THE VESSEL.

German Commander Gave Firminist Admiral 15 Minutes to Surrender.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Sept. 8.—The German gunboat Panther arrived here Sept. 5 and received instructions from the German government to capture the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot.

She left immediately for Gonaves, the seat of the Firminist government. The Panther found the Crete-a-Pierrot in the harbor of Gonaves, and the commander of the German gunboat informed Admiral Killick on the Crete-a-Pierrot that he must remove his crew and surrender his vessel in five minutes time.

Admiral Killick asked that this time be extended to 15 minutes. This request was granted on the condition that the arms and ammunition on board the Crete-a-Pierrot should be abandoned when her crew left her.

The crew of the Crete-a-Pierrot left that vessel amid great disorder. At the end of 15 minutes the Panther sent a small boat carrying an officer and 20 sailors, who were to take possession of the Firminist gunboat. When these men had arrived at a point about 30 yards from the Crete-a-Pierrot, flames were seen to break out on board of her. She had been fired by her crew before they left her. The Panther then fired on the Crete-a-Pierrot until she was completely destroyed. Thirty shots all told were fired.

There is much feeling here against the Firminist party and their cause is considered to be a bad one. Soldiers are leaving here to attack St. Marc, Port au Prince is calm.

AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Guest of Citizens of Chattanooga on Sunday.

MONDAY WITH RAILROAD MEN

Escorted Through Chickamauga Park by Seventh Cavalry—Gave Them a Chase—Present From Citizens of Georgia—Welcomed as an American Prince.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt was the guest Sunday of the citizens of Chattanooga. He came here primarily to attend the National convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and today will be the guest of the railroad men, but yesterday (Chattanooga entertained him.

From early morning until late in the evening he was taken from one historic place to another and the details of the battles that have made this city famous were explained to him by men who were participants in the struggles.

The battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain were driven over. He attended services at the First Baptist church last night.

The presidential train arrived here promptly at 8:30 a. m. A large crowd was at the station and newsstand during the day was Sunday, the president was accorded a warm welcome. A committee composed of Governor McMillin, Mayor A. W. Chambliss, Congressman John A. Knox, General H. V. Boynton, General A. P. Stewart and Captain J. P. Smart, members of the Chickamauga park commission, General A. W. Wylie and Captain J. W. Shipp entered the president's car and welcomed him to the city. Trolley cars were in waiting and after the formal greeting the start for Chickamauga battlefield was made.

At the entrance to Chickamauga park, the Seventh United States cavalry, under command of Colonel Baldwin, which acted as the president's escort through the park, were drawn up.

Led Cavalry a Chase.

The president with General Boynton, president of the park commission, mounted horses and after the other members of the party had entered carriages, the drive through the park began. The cavalcade was hardly under way before the president started his horse at a sharp trot and for a mile and a half led the regiment a merry chase over the battlefield.

He was so hot that several of the troopers were unhorsed and it was necessary to call the ambulance corps into service.

After inspecting a portion of the field, the president stopped at the camping grounds and reviewed the regiment together with the Third party of Field Artillery. The review took place upon the spot where 30 years ago on a Sunday morning the confederate brigade of General Manigault was repulsed in a desperate charge by a portion of General W. H. T. Walker's brigade of cavalry.

At the conclusion of the review the 7th cavalry went through their new tactics drill. The troops were dismounted and to the accompaniment of the band performed their evolutions. The president at first was disinclined to witness a drill on Sunday, but upon its being represented to him that the men were particularly anxious that he should see the drill and this was the only opportunity he would have to do so he consented.

Lunch was served soon afterwards and then divine services which the president attended were held on the park grounds.

At the conclusion the president made a short address to the soldiers. He complimented them upon their soldierly appearance and also for the splendid drill they had shown. He said he had enjoyed his ride with them very much. His remarks were frequently interrupted by clapping and cheering. Colonel Baldwin, gave him a hearty cheer.

A very pleasing incident occurred shortly before the president resumed his inspection of the battlefield. A delegation of citizens of Georgia, headed by H. R. Harper of Rome, presented to him a cane cut from the Chickamauga battlefield. It is of bickory, with a silver head and band suitably inscribed.

When he resumed his inspection of the battlefield, the president dispensed with the cavalry escort and entered a carriage with General Boynton, Secretary Cottleman and Acting Grass-Master Hantahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, whose convention begins today.

Spodgrass Tower, which is 70 feet high, was soon reached and notwithstanding the warm weather the president walked to the top, where a splendid view of the battlefield was obtained. General Boynton and Captain Emay pointed out the many points of interest and explained the positions occupied by the different commands.

Through Missionary Ridge.

The drive extended through Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob. Along the route the president frequently was greeted by groups of people, to whom he responded by raising his hat. At one point on the road a number of children waved small American flags as the president passed.

When Orchard Knob was reached the president walked through it to the

GERMAN GAME OF WAR

Nearly 100,000 Soldiers Spreading Over the Country in Two Armies.

Frankfort on Oder, Sept. 8.—In preparation for the autumn maneuvers which begin next Tuesday 92,000 troops are spreading over the country side in two armies; one is marching to the eastward from here by various parallel roads while the other is marching westward from Posen.

The general staff, which is the brain of the German military organization, once a year opposing armies in the field under what would be the probable conditions in war and notes the results, especially in the higher question of strategy.

The operations now beginning will be extended over a territory which is roughly speaking 30 miles wide and 50 miles long. The hostile army, the Blue, is popularly assumed to be Russian. It is believed to have penetrated the frontier and to be advancing. It is composed of the Fifth army corps and fractions of other corps about 50,000 strong.

The advance of the Blue is presumed to have passed a line marked by the river Odra, a tributary to the Warthe, and to be seeking to gain the left bank of the Odr and possession of the railroad junction at Frankfort on Oder.

The defensive army, known as the Red, is made up of the Third army corps and the first division of the guards. It is somewhat more than 40,000 strong.

The cavalry outposts of the two armies are in touch Tuesday morning between Meseritz, Schwiebus and Bentschen. This is all the general staff for the present, permits out- siders to know.

JOHNSON CAPTURED.

After a Two Days' Chase He Surrendered to an Officer on This Side.

Buffalo, Sept. 8.—"Pewee" Johnson, the negro who shot and killed an attendant at the Kenilworth race track last week during a quarrel over a game of craps, was captured at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

Johnson fled immediately after the shooting at Kenilworth and crossed to the Canadian side of Niagara river early the next morning.

The fugitive was seen and recognized by the Canadian frontier police and a chase began which lasted two days and two nights, the pursuers frequently coming into close quarters with the negro desperado, and on two occasions exchanging shots with him.

Johnson fled east as far as Hamilton, where he was traced and doubled on his tracks.

He was traced back to Suspension Bridge Sunday afternoon. The Canadian officers gave chase and Johnson ran across the bridge to the American side.

Here a crowd joined in the pursuit and Johnson, seeing that resistance was hopeless, threw down his pistol and surrendered to an officer who drove up in a buggy.

Member of German Embassy Quoted.

Manchester, Mass., Sept. 8.—Count Quadt Wykradt, envoy of the German embassy, was seen in relation to the sinking of the gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot by the German gunboat Panther. He said: "I have given the matter little thought as it is entirely outside of this country and for that reason I do not expect to receive advices concerning it from my government. While I do not care to make any prediction as to the outcome I feel quite sure and perfectly safe in saying that no international complications will arise with this country. This is all I care to say in regard to the affair."

Death of Ex-Senator Resch.

New York, Sept. 8.—William S. Resch, senator from North Dakota from 1892 to 1899, died here yesterday. He had been ill from cancer almost from his coming to this city, where he had made his home after retiring from the senate. Under special treatment here he progressed favorably and about a month ago it was announced that he was out of danger. He suffered a relapse, however, and died after having been confined to his bed for 10 months.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Rehoboth, Sept. 8.—Fred Derr, 28 years old and married, accidentally shot himself in the stomach Sunday with a shotgun while pushing a row boat off the shore of Braddock's bay. He died in an hour. Derr, who was with his brother and a friend, placed the gun in the boat before shooting off but the gun fell and the hammer struck a seat, discharging the birdshot at close range into Derr.

KILLED TWO WOMEN, WHY SHOULD BABY SUFFER WITH ECZEMA?

One His Mother and the Other His Sweetheart.

CONFESSION FOUND ON BODY

After Six Weeks of Flight William Bartholin's Dead Body Found in Iowa—Killed His Mother For Money Body Identified by People From Chicago—No Accomplices.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The body of a man, thought to be William Bartholin, murderer of his mother and sweet heart in Chicago six weeks ago, was found in a field near Lowther, Ia., 290 miles from Chicago.

A bullet hole in the head and a revolver on the ground beside the body showed how the hunted fugitive had died.

In the pocket of the man's coat was a letter confessing to the murder of the two women in Chicago.

Letters signed "Minnie Mitchell," the name of Bartholin's murdered sweetheart, also were found in the suicide's pockets.

Nothing was said of the death of his mother, Mrs. Anna Bartholin, who was found buried in the basement of the residence at 4310 Calumet avenue nearly three weeks after the son had fled.

Neither was any direct reference made to Minnie Mitchell. The letter simply said that "two women" had been murdered.

The body was found in a flat field six miles from Riceville. The discovery was at once reported to the town authorities and the body removed to Riceville. There it was recognized as that of a man who had been in the locality for some time.

A number of persons recalled that the stranger had been seen around the town for several days. To some who had talked to him he had given the name of "Williams."

To others he had said he was William Boscoe. At a hotel he had registered as "Edwards." He disappeared a week ago yesterday, and it is presumed it was then that he took his life in despair of eluding the police and in terror of being captured.

The town authorities at once noticed the resemblance the body bore to the description of the Chicago fugitive.

The town authorities buried the body, but it will be exhumed to remove any doubt that may be raised as to the identity of the suicide.

Bartholin's note referred to the murders in Chicago and declared that no one except himself was concerned in the commission of the crimes. The note filled one and a quarter pages of ordinary letter paper and was signed "William Bartholin."

Two letters found on the body were "written two years ago" and signed "W. M." The initials are supposed to stand for Minnie Mitchell.

The confession, which was found in the dead man's pocket, was dated Aug. 31 and in it the writer declared that he killed his mother, Mrs. Anna Bartholin, for her money, and later murdered his sweetheart, Minnie Mitchell.

All others who have been arrested in the case are enumerated in the confession, although Bartholin accuses Minnie Mitchell of being a party to the plot to murder his mother.

The murder of Mrs. Bartholin, the confession runs, was accomplished according to a plot arranged between the two lovers and later Bartholin killed Miss Mitchell.

The confession explicitly states that Thompson, Claff and Counselman—the other suspects, are guilty of no complicity in the murders.

TOOK TEA WITH CARNEGIE.

King Edward Visited Skibo Castle in Sutherlandshire.

London, Sept. 8.—King Edward rode in a motor car to Dornock, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Galloway, the Portuguese minister to Great Britain and Queen Chamberlain, the postmaster general.

His majesty proceeded from Galloway, by way of Skibo castle, where he visited the Carnegies, and thence rode to Dornock station. The king looked particularly well.

Friday the Carnegie house party was invited to tea at Dunrobin castle to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The party consisted of United States Ambassador Croate and Mrs. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce and others.

At Saturday's visit to Skibo castle King Edward's suite took tea with the Carnegies and drove through the grounds, admiring the gardens and grounds. "God Save the King" was played on the organ as the royal party entered and the pipers repeated it as his majesty drove off. King Edward expressed surprise and delight at the attractions of Skibo castle.

Notes and snippets.

At sunset in the forest of Guiana the bats lit from their hiding places, some taking the pine of the parrots and flocking around the fruit trees, while the horrid vampire wandered far and near in search of some sleeping animal or even man, hurrying to obtain a meal. Cows, goats, hogs, fowls as well as game birds and quadrupeds all suffer from their attacks if not secured in well latched pens. While the traveler must not be surprised when awaking to find blood oozing from a wound in his foot or temple.

In some places domestic animals cannot be kept at all, as they are so weakly that repeated attacks are so ultimately die of exhaustion. Fortunately, however, the vampires are not very common and with proper care may be excluded from dwelling houses and stock pens.—Luzon's Magazine.

Stories of Children.

Teacher—What is velocity, Johnny?

Johnny—Velocity is what a feller lets go of a humblebee with.

The "Parson—My boy, I'm sorry to see you trying your kite over the Sabbath. Small Boy—Dat's all right, mister. Dis kite's made up a 'tigious paper. See?

Small Ned, hearing a number of frogs in a pond, crying "A hideous noise," explained, "My goodness, but the froggies must sleep a werry sound."

"Why do you think so?" asked his mother. "Cause they sure so loud," replied Ned.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Limited Choice.

Father—Johnny, I see your little brother has the smaller apple. Did you give him his choice, as I suggested.

Johnny—Yes, father; I told him he could have his choice—the little one or none—and he took the little one.—Chums.

Lawsuit Brought to Collect \$1.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Two of the oldest families in this city are involved in a novel lawsuit. The case is brought to recover the sum of \$1. Mrs. Henrietta Bashford claims that Dr. James C. Bennett, one of the best known physicians in town, had his carriage repaired over two years ago and that a balance of \$1 for supplies remains unpaid. Both sides have hired lawyers and intend to fight the case to the end. Dr. Bennett has said that a question of principle is involved.

Mistaken For a Deer.

Utica, Sept. 8.—Burt Short of Cleveland, N. Y., was mistaken for a deer and shot last night while walking on the track a mile north of Minnehaha station in the Adirondacks. The shot was fired by Orson Mareness of Oneida. It is not believed the wound will prove fatal.

New Trolley Line.

Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The trolley line from Oneonta to Richfield Springs is finished. Herbert T. Jennings of Mount Vernon is the chief promoter. The line, when completed to Mohawk Valley will afford connections with the Catskills.

WHEN DR. HARRIS' WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, ZEMA-CURA, WILL BRING QUICK RELIEF.

Days and months of agony will be spared the baby if at the first appearance of Eczema you begin to use Zema-Cura. Baby will not dialike Zema-Cura and will bring immediate relief and permanent cure. You need not fear to use Zema-Cura on the baby. The wonderful remedy was the result of years of patient labor by Dr. Harris to find a cure for the eczema of her own little daughter, Eugenia, whom prominent specialists had pronounced incurable.



since then Zema-Cura has cured hundreds and thousands of babies. Mothers everywhere testify to its wonderful curing powers. In founding and orphan asylums and other places of a similar nature Zema-Cura is generally and freely used. The doctors and nurses have learned that Zema-Cura will CURE when all else has failed.

It is a liquid, applied externally. It has none of the disagreeable features of a salve, ointment, or cream. It is the only cure of skin disease yet discovered. Zema-Cura will positively cure Eczema, Acne, Heat, Herpes, Lupus, Erysipelas, Itch, (Nettle Rash), Barber's Itch, Mosquito Bites, Blackheads, Pimples and Blotches on the face, Hives, Burns, Cuts, or any itching condition of the skin or scalp. All druggists sell it. 50 cents and \$1.00.

Remember! ZEMA-CURA is not one of the many "patent medicines" of the day. It is a doctor's prescription—a scientific compound that has been used for years by its discoverer, Dr. Harris, in daily practice. It has restored thousands of sufferers from torturing skin diseases to perfect health. If you will write to-day Dr. Harris will advise you fully and carefully regarding your case, and charge you absolutely nothing.

Address: Dr. M. M. HARRIS, The Zema-Cura Co., No. 3 West 2nd Street, New York City.

During the treatment of skin diseases with ZEMA-CURA, under the supervision of Dr. Harris, the patient, taken internally, will be found of great benefit. By the use of the special glands U-H-M-A eliminates the poison virus, and hastens and completes the cure. \$1.00. Druggists, or express prepaid.

For sale in Oswego by Malone & Hennessy, 104 West 1st St., Main Drug Store, 214 West First St.; C. E. Miller, 128 West First St.

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Distress After Eating Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions. Accept no substitute for Hood's. I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress. Mrs. WILLIAM G. BAZZAR, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Weather Indications. Boston, Sept. 8.—The government magazine on Governor's island in the upper harbor exploded Sunday afternoon. One dead and five injured soldiers have been brought to the city. It is not believed that other soldiers were injured.

TUMOR CURED. By their fruits ye shall know them. The way to judge of the value of any medicine is by its cures. Apply that test to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it is at once lifted high above all other put-up medicines designed for the cure of woman's diseases. Chronic forms of disease which local physicians have failed to cure, and which have yielded to no other treatment, have been permanently and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes monthly regularity. It dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. Mrs. Shopshire, of Ballou, Shelby Co. Ohio writes: "I was troubled with a tumor which I thought would result in my death, but we had had your advertisement and I commenced using your Favorite Prescription. We got one dozen bottles to commence with, and before we had taken three bottles the tumor was gone. I am now well and happy and have given your medicine the credit. My mother was sixty-six years old when the tumor commenced to grow; she is seventy-four now and the tumor is all gone. She had gotten weakly and had her hair turning gray before we began to use your Favorite Prescription."

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