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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The aged Queen Louise of Denmark died at Copenhagen.

American and Spanish commissioners met and breakfasted together in Paris Thursday.

In Colorado, forest and prairie fires have done tremendous damage in Routt county, along the Roaring Fork river, and down in the San Juan region.

In addition to the troops already ordered to go to Cuba not later than October 20, there will follow four more divisions, three of infantry and one of cavalry.

Secretary Alger has returned to Washington, after his inspection of the army camps. He says the troops did not take care of themselves, which accounts for their present condition.

A man has been arrested at Orsova charged with complicity in a plot to assassinate the king of Rumania. The police received timely warning and the attempt was frustrated. A phial of poison, a dagger and several other weapons were found in the man's possession.

Striking union coalminers and imported negroes engaged in a pitched battle in the main street of Pana, Ill. Several hundred shots were fired. No one was wounded in the ranks of the union men. The negroes, it is believed, had several wounded men, and one died after reaching the stockades.

An uprising has occurred on the coast of Jamaica, and the Maroons have seized rich properties belonging to English prospectors. A general revolt is said to be imminent, and the residents of the threatened district are fleeing for safety to Kingston. The government is preparing to take vigorous measures to quell the uprising in its incipency.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Panama, Colombia, says: It may be stated with entire confidence that Colombia has not defied Italy by declining to pay the Cerutti claim. The dispute with Italy is regarded as settled so far as the award of President Cleveland in the case is concerned. Sixty pounds sterling has already been paid to Ernesto Cerutti for personal damages, and the payment of the liabilities of Cerutti & Co. has been guaranteed.

The Dominion government has taken steps to relieve the destitute prospectors on Ashcroft trail.

The government at Madrid reconsiders the matter of the repatriation of Spaniards in Cuba and decides to give them a free passage home.

The sailing of the battleships Oregon and Iowa has been temporarily delayed, in order that the eight-inch guns of the latter may be tested.

The transport Massachusetts has arrived at New York from Santiago. On board were Captain McCoy, Second United States volunteers, and a number of clerks and stowaways.

Dr. Jose Gonsaga, one of the Spanish peace commissioners at Havana, declares that the reconcentrados are all dead. He blames Toral for having surrendered Santiago de Cuba.

A total expenditure of less than \$100,000,000 will be necessary, to build the Nicaragua canal, according to the figures of the eight government engineers who have been engaged on the survey.

Judge Showalter, in the United States circuit court at Chicago, upheld the constitutionality of the provision in the war revenue act requiring brokers to file a memorandum of sales.

The American peace commissioners have begun their sittings at Paris. Gaudin claims to have information that the members are divided on the question of disposal of the Philippines.

There has been a distinct breach of the protocol terms in Cuba. The Spaniards removed a rapid-fire gun from Havana, and the American commissioners promptly filed a protest with the Spanish commission, to which an unsatisfactory reply was returned. The matter is still open.

The New York republican state convention nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor; Lieutenant-governor, Timothy L. Woodruff; controller, William J. Morgan; secretary of state, John B. McDonald; state treasurer, John B. Jaekel; state engineer, Edward A. Bond; attorney-general, John T. Davies.

An explosion of powder in a St. Louis sporting goods store, set the place on fire, caused its destruction, and resulted in injury to a number of people, several of whom will die. The fatally injured are: Kate Weldon, Kate Gault, Pauline Bender and Florence Higbee, employees of the McGinn Company. Those seriously hurt are: Firemen Joe Dettler, Frederick Bohly, Geley, Gus Jansen.

Minor News Items.
The North Atlantic squadron is to be reduced from a force of about 100 vessels to 32.

A boiler burst at a sawmill near Evergreen, Ala., and Bud Archer, the engineer, his wife and child and his wife's sister were instantly killed.

A special train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway established a new record between Chicago and Omaha, making the run of 493 miles in nine hours and 29 minutes.

LATER NEWS.

A report from General Otis to the department states that the total number of deaths among the troops at the Philippines in three months was 87.

The state department has issued a circular instructing the United States consulates to half-mast their flags in memory of the late Ambassador Bayard.

A warrant is out for the arrest of United States Senator Quay. Himself and son and other prominent Pennsylvanians are charged with having used state moneys from the People's bank to speculate in stocks.

Thirty miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn., four prominent men were assassinated by John Hollingsworth and several of his friends, who fired upon them from ambush. Hollingsworth was later captured and shot by a posse.

General Fitzhugh Lee's corps will go to Cuba this month. The general health of his command is excellent. The camp at Jacksonville, Fla., is well watered and in splendid sanitary condition. Cuba, the general thinks, will be divided into military departments.

The steamer Fastnet has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway with half a million in dust, and with news that a million more was on the way when the Fastnet left. There will be but one more boat from Dawson, the Columbia, which will bring down a large amount of treasure.

Captain Dreyfus, whether guilty or innocent, has certainly caused a veritable cyclone of passion to be let loose, and Paris was in a turmoil all Sunday. Crowds, scuffles, uproar and arrests were the programme of the day. About a score of people are said to have been seriously wounded in the various free fights.

Secretary Long, upon advice received at the state department, which show the existence of threatening conditions in China, has ordered Dewey to send two warships immediately from Manila to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible for a warship to approach. The vessels selected are the Baltimore and Petrel.

Bertha Beilstein killed her mother in Pittsburg, Pa., and later put several bullets into her own body, from the effects of which she cannot recover. The only explanation the girl has given for her terrible deed were these words: "I was tired of life. It held no pleasure for me. I wanted to die and did not want mother to live and fret over my death. For that reason I killed her."

German exports to America are said to be decreasing.

In Wisconsin it is estimated that 500,000,000 pine trees have been destroyed by fires.

Spanish forces are preparing to leave Cuba. Marching orders have been given at several points.

An authentic report received at San Francisco, says the seal heads of the northern waters are being rapidly exterminated.

It is reliably reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the island of Crete, has been presented to the sultan.

Advices from Van, Turkey, say fighting occurred at Alashgord between Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About 50 Armenians were killed.

A Quebec special says that Skagway or Dyea are to be placed under British administration, and that Canada will be allowed access to the Yukon by way of Lynn canal under the treaty now being perfected at Quebec.

It is estimated that the total crop of Washington this season will be between 27,700 and 30,000 bales. A considerable portion of the crop has been already contracted for on a basis of 10 and 11 cents per pound.

The story of the loss of the fishing schooner Bella has reached Seattle. The captain of the vessel was washed overboard and drowned. A member of the crew was also washed overboard, but rescued. The wreck has been beached by the Farallon.

Fire, supposed to have originated from forest fires, burned half of Cumberland, Wis., causing a property loss estimated at \$225,000. About 25 families are homeless. Five children are reported burned to death. A large saw mill is among the buildings burned, throwing many out of employment. Rain saved the entire city from being burned.

The steamship Gaelic has arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, bringing the congressional commission from the latter place. In speaking of the work of the commission Senator Cullum said: "We have done as much as was possible in the time at our disposal, and we have covered the ground thoroughly. When we meet in Washington we will go to work at once on a report."

Senator Agoncillo, the Philippine representative who has gone to Washington to ask that the insurgents be heard by the peace commissioners at Paris, has made public a translation of the Philippine constitution, which Aguinaldo was to have proclaimed at Malolos. By this constitution Aguinaldo formally renounces the title of dictator, and assumes that of president of the revolutionary government of the Philippines.

Rev. E. Fullerton, who has been appointed United States consul at Nagasaki, Japan, is a Methodist missionary. The American India company has been formed in New York with a capital stock of \$15,000,000. Its object is to develop the resources of Cuba and Porto Rico.

President McKinley and as many members of his cabinet as can do so will attend some portion of the peace jubilee which begins at the Omaha exposition October 10.

PUT OUT OF THE WAY

Death of the Emperor of China Confirmed.

VICTIM OF FRIGHTFUL TORTURE

It is Officially Announced as a Suicide—Anti-English Feeling Is Spreading.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: The announcement of the death of the emperor is confirmed. The reports as to the means employed in his taking off differ. One story has it that he died of poison, and another that death was caused by strangulation, while a third states that he was subjected to frightful torture, a red-hot iron being thrust through his bowels.

Another dispatch from Shanghai says: Telegrams furnished by the taltai, or local governor, to a Chinese paper allege that the emperor committed suicide September 21, after signing a decree which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This, it is added, is understood to mean that the emperor has also been announced semi-officially. All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office, it is further announced, have been banished.

The British foreign office today received a dispatch from her majesty's minister at Peking saying Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was insulted and attacked by a mob, which stoned him and covered him with mud. Later in the day, the dispatch adds, some American missionaries were similarly attacked, as was the Chinese secretary of the United States legation. The latter's ribs were broken.

Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister at Peking, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad.

Execution of Alleged Conspirators.
Washington, Oct. 4.—Minister Conger has cabled the following to the state department:

"Peking.—Six alleged conspirators were executed by order of the empress yesterday. Kang, the leading reformer and adviser of the emperor, escaped in a British vessel. Order and quiet prevail here. Trouble is feared at interior points."

DISORDERS IN PARIS.

Foreigners Are Preparing to Leave the City.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Dreyfus demonstration organized by M. Pressence, one of the leaders of the agitation, for this afternoon, was prevented by the closing of the Salle Wagram. M. Pressence and his friends tried to force an entrance, and an uproar resulted. The police then intervened and arrested M. Pressence, M. Vaughn, editor of the Aurore, and Deputy Mory, amid shouts and counter-shouts of "Vive revision!" "Vive armee!" "Vive Zola!" and "A bas les juifs!" and the crowd was dispersed. The persons taken into custody were subsequently released.

Disorders, most of them in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole, occurred during the evening. Many persons were slightly injured, though sticks were the only weapons used. Several arrests were made.

An angry statement is made by the Petite Republique to the effect that Colonel Picquart, who had previously taken exercise in the courtyard of the jail, had not left his cell since Thursday, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. There is no means, however, of verifying the statement.

The disorders have created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels, and it is probable that an exodus will occur, the guests fearing grave developments.

The working class, so far, has held aloof, but the leaders of the rival parties are doing their utmost to stir them up, and it is believed that the disorders will be repeated.

Le Matin publishes a dispatch from Cayenne stating that the French cruiser Dubordieu is lying off the Salut islands waiting to bring Dreyfus away.

A SPANISH THREAT.

Troops to Be Sent to the Philippines to Protect the Visayas Islands.

Madrid, Oct. 4.—The cabinet has decided to authorize General Rios to grant reforms in the Visayas islands, on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Visayas.

The Spanish ministers also decided to protest to the government at Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Visayas, while it is claimed the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands, "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene."

The Spanish cabinet, it is added, will acquaint its Paris commissioners with these contentions, in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations. Finally, it is announced that the government will inform the government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Visayas, and has ordered several batteries of artillery in Andalusia to get ready to start for the Philippine islands within 24 hours. In addition to this, the cabinet will repeat its protests against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands.

A Russian does not become of age until he is 26.

TORNADO AND FLOOD.

Coasts of Georgia and South Carolina Swept—Property Loss Heavy.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 4.—For 15 hours, from 3 o'clock this morning until 8 o'clock tonight, Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian tornado. During the day the wind blew steadily from 50 to 70 miles an hour.

While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy. For miles in every direction around Savannah the towns along the rivers are submerged. Only one fatality has so far been reported—the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the land from a small island near Thunder-bolt—but heavy loss of life is feared on the South Carolina sea islands, where such fearful loss of life occurred during the great tidal wave of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolated location of the islands, no news can be had from them until the water subsides.

For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake, with only the hummocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it filled up the islands, swept over banks, and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm, and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops. The loss to ricegrowers alone will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Of the entire rice crop along the Savannah river, valued at \$250,000, all but about 15 per cent was lost in this and the preceding storm.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Governor Ames, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, went adrift in the harbor, but was secured safely.

The wharves at the quarantine station, at the entrance to the river here, were partially carried away.

The telephone, police, light and fire alarms are down, and the city is in darkness.

On Hutchinson's island, opposite Savannah, and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, many negro families were rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Boutwell.

ANOTHER HORROR SHIP.

Surgeon Protests Against Overcrowding on the Obedam.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 4.—Surgeon-Major Seaman, of the transport Obedam, declares that there will be a repetition of the awful horrors that have characterized the voyage home of the other transports if more sick soldiers are sent on board the vessel for transportation to New York. He says that when the Obedam left Porto Rico many on board were sick, yet the first quartermaster refused to furnish wine for their use, but supplied them with hardtack and canned food, saying that he had no authority to furnish wine. Surgeon Seaman said he would hold him responsible should any deaths occur, and finally succeeded in obtaining suitable food for those who were ill. He asserts that the ship has every man that she can carry, and that if she reaches New York without any deaths occurring, she will be lucky.

Hearing that a number of other sick soldiers were to be sent aboard her, the surgeon-major made a protest, and stated that he was informed by General Lawton that his protest showed lack of discipline, and that an officer had been appointed to see how many additional men the Obedam could carry. Surgeon Seaman says he will cable to Surgeon-General Sternberg a protest, disclaiming responsibility for whatever may happen.

Mayor McCleary, of Santiago, is endeavoring to compel the merchants to sell necessities of life at reasonable rates.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Serious Blow to the Town of Colorado Springs—Eight Blocks Burned.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 4.—This city had a visitation of fire this afternoon which threatened for four hours to destroy the entire business district. The wind was blowing at the rate of 45 miles an hour from the southwest when the fire started at the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot, at the foot of Chuchis street, at 2:10 P. M., and the flames spread with great rapidity. A strip of blocks from the south to north and two blocks wide from east to west, has been burned over, but at this hour the conflagration is believed to be under control. The flames are still leaping high over the burnt district, but the wind has died down, and there is no doubt that the fire engines, which have come from Denver and Pueblo in response to appeals for aid, will be able to confine the flames within the present limits.

The Antlers hotel, one of the largest in the West, whose lumber yards and two blocks of business houses have been destroyed. In round numbers the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, and insurance at one-half of that amount.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 3.—The meeting of the military commission yesterday was private, and no news was given out regarding what transpired. The American troops now occupy fully two-thirds of the island.

New Steamship Line.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4.—The Canadian Pacific railway will establish another trans-Pacific line. The steamers Tartar and Athenian, of over 4,500 tons, will run between Vancouver and Vladivostok, the terminus of the trans-Canadian and trans-Asian lines, respectively. The Athenian sailed yesterday, leaving here and then proceeding to Seattle and Portland, where grain will probably be placed on board for Russia.

PHILIPPINES ARE OURS

Not Only Luzon, But the Entire Group.

SO SAYS SENATOR MARK HANNA

And He Undoubtedly Expresses the Views of the President—Spain's Sovereignty Must End.

Cleveland, Oct. 3.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said Mr. Hanna, "but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris tomorrow, I can see no other reason than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer the consequences which such a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which most confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands."

"When the Philippine question first presented itself, there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country, which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and it now appears that, for the most part, these same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group."

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligation to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out, the Philippine insurrectionists became, in a certain sense, the allies of the Americans, and it is, therefore, our moral duty to see to it that they are assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Filipinos our wards."

"During this transition period the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive, or rather arbitrary, form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippine waters."

"What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is, of course, a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long-time American protectorate will be established, will be a subject for congress to decide. "It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group. I feel confident that we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans."

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Pana Looks for Another Bloody Battle Between Strikers and Deputies.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 3.—Last night was a terrorizing one for the people of Pana. Two-thirds of the residences were unoccupied. Each house occupied contained groups of families. In some cases, all the residents of an entire block spent the dark hours in one home, armed, terrorized and awaiting attacks expected to be made on their homes by the negroes imported from Alabama.

All night the striking union miners, reinforced by brother miners from other towns, armed with shotguns and rifles, paraded the streets or lay in ambush on house-tops and in alleys awaiting the coming of blacks from the Springfield and Penwell stockades, who had announced their intention to march into the city and drive out the whites. But the deputy sheriffs were successful in keeping the negroes within the stockades.

Many shots were fired in the vicinity of the mines throughout the night, but with what result could not be ascertained.

Many visiting miners, heavily armed, arrived today, and later, with 200 local miners, left the city for Shelby county, three miles east, to intercept a train said to be conveying 60 negro miners to Pana to take union men's place.

Sheriff Coburn, in wiring for the troops last evening, reported one black killed in Wednesday's riot, and several wounded.

Mayor Penwell, son of Operator Penwell, spent last night in the stockade. He said he was afraid of being mobbed by the miners, and his father and mother have left the city.

WILL COLLECT DUTIES.

Clelie Sam Will Take Possession of Havana Custom-House.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted largely to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which will be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by October 15 danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood the movement of troops will be begun about that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officers at Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president, and it is said to be decided to take possession of the customs-house there at an early date, and administer affairs under the regulations prescribed by this government.

There was also some consideration of the subject of mustering out a comparatively large number of general officers of the volunteer army, to meet mustering out of regiments already ordered.

Instructions were given to the two commissions now sitting in the West Indies to provide, it is stated, for the actual occupation of Porto Rico in advance of Cuba.

A Military Telegraph Line.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 3.—Captain Brady, of the United States signal corps, has been ordered to begin the construction of an overland telegraph line from Guantanamo, via Santiago de Cuba, to Manzanillo. The line is to be used principally for the transmission of government dispatches, although commercial messages will be accepted. The present cost of transmission of messages by telegraph from Guantanamo to Santiago is 20 cents a word up to 30 words, and 12 cents for each additional word.

Schools were opened today. The attendance will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers at a salary of \$60 a month each, and the superintendent, at \$125 a month, have been engaged.

ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

Thirty Men Miraculously Escape Death.

Idaho, Oct. 3.—Thirty men working the night shift in No. 4 tunnel of the Morning mine had an almost miraculous escape from death early this morning, when 350 pounds of dynamite in a magazine exploded. The first report to reach here was that eight dead and wounded had been recovered, and that smoke was still too thick to permit the rescuers to get farther back, where it was feared the imprisoned men were all dead, either from the direct results of the explosion or from the gases generated by it. Later it was learned that not a man had been killed or seriously injured, the only casualty being the killing of a horse used to haul out the ore. Most of the men walked out, although some of them were so stunned by the explosion or overcome by smoke and gas that they had to be helped. A number of them were stunned by the concussion, and one, Captain Woods, fell onto his candle, burning his face severely before he recovered consciousness sufficiently to get from over the flame. It is not known what caused the explosion, no one being near the magazine at the time. That no one was injured was purely a piece of luck.

BRUTAL CRIME IN TEXAS.

Woman, Aided by Her Paramour, Murders Her Old Husband.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 3.—Word has been received here of an atrocious murder recently committed on Porter's creek, near El Campo, Tex. The murdered man was Otto Harnes, an old German farmer, who, it is claimed, was murdered by his wife and Julius Harnes, his nephew.

The information comes that Julius became infatuated with Mrs. Harnes and they decided to put the old farmer out of the way. It is said Julius hit him on the head with an ax one night when he was sleeping, and assisted by Mrs. Harnes, dragged the body to a cornfield, piled brush over it, and started a fire.

The story further says that Julius and Mrs. Harnes returned the next morning to find the fire had gone out and Harnes was alive, but unconscious, and that they then piled cornstalks over him and burned him to a crisp, after which they buried his remains. Both have since been arrested.

Terrible Storm in Japan.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The steamer Gaelic, from China and Japan, brings news of a terrible storm, which swept over Japan September 6, doing much damage to shipping. Heavy rains fell, and the rivers became raging torrents. A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 260; houses swept away, 164; houses overturned, 1,195; partially wrecked, 1,400; houses inundated, 15,577; river banks broken, 78.

The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Kofu. This section also showed other losses greater in comparison with any other, but Aichi prefecture suffered greater loss of property.

Coming of the Obedam.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The following was received at the war department: "Ponce, Oct. 3.—Obedam sailed today with 191 convalescents, 104 discharged soldiers and teamsters. "BROOKE."

Shot and Killed by a Friend.

Baker City, Or., Oct. 3.—Wednesday night Jack Weaver shot and killed William McKinnon, aged 21, at Burns. McKinnon and his companion had attempted to play a joke on Weaver by leading him out of a saloon as though he needed to be escorted home. Just as they reached the door, Weaver, without a moment's warning, drew a revolver and shot McKinnon, who was a brother of Sheriff McKinnon, of Harney county. Sheriff McKinnon, with a posse, is in close pursuit of Weaver.

INSULT TO THE ARMY

Volunteers Not Responsible for Their Condition.

MILES CHAMPIONS THEIR CAUSE

State Troops Did Not Suffer Through Their Own Fault—Disease Carried Off More Than Bullets.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Daily News' Washington special says that General Miles, at the reception given at his home last night to his comrades of the Metal of Honor Legion, denounced as false the claims that volunteer officers and soldiers were themselves responsible for the sickness in the camps.

"The volunteer troops of the United States in the war with Spain," said he, "were as brave and as patriotic a body of soldiers as ever took the field in any campaign the world has ever seen. The battles they fought were won as gallantly as any recorded in history. And yet the peril which our soldiers had most cause to dread was not bullets but disease, which swept over our camps and destroyed hundreds where bullets killed one. Our soldiers entered into the fever-stricken camps as they went up the hill in the face of the enemy—with a courage and devotion that must open to them the glorious pages of history."

"Those who say that these men sickened and died because they wished to; those who blame the soldiers and officers of our army for disease and death that devastated the camps and thinned the ranks; those who assert that our soldiers suffered through their own fault, insult 250,000 of the bravest men that ever carried arms beneath the sun."

"These men did not suffer and die because they liked it, and whoever says they did insults our army and the men who offered it. It is an affront to reason. I have nothing to say of the blame for the death of those brave men."

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

First Division to Garrison Cuba Has Been Formed.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The public order forming the first division for the occupation of Cuba does not designate the major-general who will command it, but states that the division will be temporarily commanded by the senior officer on duty until a permanent division commander is chosen by the president. The division is of three brigades, as follows:

Cavalry brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States cavalry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter, United States volunteers.

The first infantry brigade, composed of the Fifteenth United States infantry and the Fourth United States volunteer infantry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Simon Snyder, United States volunteers.

Second infantry brigade, composed of the First United States infantry and the Sixth United States volunteer infantry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General B. E. Williston, United States volunteers.