

# MUST HAVE CUBA

"WE THANK THE U. S. FOR WHAT IT HAS DONE BUT OUR TIME HAS COME."

## THE ATTITUDE OF THE CUBANS

"Cubans Should Now be Placed in Highest Offices and Assume Charge of Island."

Santiago de Cuba.—(Special)—Major Pettit, in command of the United States troops at Manzanillo, and military governor of the city, telegraphed today that the Cuban general, Rios, offers two armed men to assist the Americans in preserving order, merely asking rations in return. General Wood sent the following reply: "Certainly not. The only conditions on which rations are to be issued are the complete disarmament and disbandment of the troops."

Some of the Cubans here consider that the United States is treating its allies badly in not allowing the Cuban forces to remain armed. They contend that the Cuban soldiers who have been fighting three years, who speak the language of the country, are better fitted for garrison duty than "untrained volunteers."

The Cuban General, Macia Rodriguez, virtually voices the sentiment of the Cuban army when he says: "We thank the United States for the assistance it has given us, but the time has now arrived when the Cuban should be placed in the highest offices and should prepare to take over the island on the departure of the Spanish."

Cuban extremists here are jubilant at the reported attitude of the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, where the delegates, while expressing their gratitude to the Americans, practically demand a distinctive Cuban government.

The Cuban moderates, on the other hand, regret this attitude, thinking it best for the United States authorities to continue in charge of affairs for a year at least, so as to set things going and to prevent any complications with foreign governments.

Those who advocate annexation to the United States are extremely anxious as to the outcome. A prominent Cuban, now employed under our government, who is a moderate and well able to judge of the feeling in Santiago, says that three parties are well defined and would pull equally, but in the event of the extremists endeavoring to force an issue a majority of moderates would join the annexationists.

General Wood is fully resolved to allow no more newspapers to land here, especially no more from the West Indies, a class entirely unwilling to do hard work. One schooner from Jamaica and one from Haiti, loaded with negro emigrants, have been ordered to return their passengers to ports of embarkation.

Lieutenant Victor Blue, in command of the prize gunboat Alvaro, arrived here this morning from Guantanamo and left this morning to inspect the wrecks of the six Spanish gunboats driven ashore on July 3 by United States warships, with a view to raising some or all of them if possible. He consulted with Major Pettit to ascertain whether the latter requires naval assistance.

Lieutenant Blue says the Infanta Maria Teresa will leave Guantanamo on Sunday next for the United States, running under her own steam, but accompanied by the Vulcan, which will be prepared to render any assistance necessary.

The United States transport Roumanian arrived here today from Manzanillo, en route to Guantanamo, with Colonel Ray's immune. Colonel Ray brought with him the remaining customs receipts at Manzanillo. The Santiago customs receipts for September were \$32,223.81. It is expected that the receipts for this month will exceed \$100,000.

Lieutenant Colonel Wiley, lieutenant governor of Santiago, has applied for leave to return to the United States at the earliest opportunity. He is suffering from fever.

This evening a reception was given at the San Carlos club to the Cuban general, Macia Rodriguez.

The Cuban colonel, Valiente, who holds a position under the American authorities, is about to leave for Sagua de Tanamo to disband his late regiment.

## WINDING UP THEIR BUSINESS.

Nebraska State Commission Preparing Its Last Duties.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special)—The Nebraska state exposition commission proposes to hold its final session November 10. It will then cease to have an existence.

This was decided at a meeting yesterday, when all commissioners were present, save Mr. Poynter and Secretary Casper. As soon as possible after the clock strikes midnight October 31, all the loose property of the state at the various exhibits is to be brought to the state building, where it can be properly and safely taken care of until both this property and the state building itself are turned over to Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Wolfe. It is thought that this can be done about November 3.

The pictures and hangings lent the commission for decorating purposes will be packed as soon as can be and returned to the owners. Mr. Wolfe will have charge of the disposal of the state building and of the state property therein.

With the close of the exposition all the employees under the commission except the office force and the three guards Messrs. Williams, Barrett and Hines, are to be discharged. The commission will recommend that the three guards be retained to look after the property until it is disposed of by the commissioner of public lands and buildings.

The commissioners went to the agricultural building at noon and enjoyed a corn dinner tendered by Mrs. MacMurphy at the model kitchen.

The Alvarado, Potomac and Southern have arrived at Calmanera.

Edward Tanager, aged 30 years, of Hancock, Mich., a rough rider, died at Boston of malaria.

It has been decided to open all the Canadian canals Sundays after the 30th of this month.

The directors of the People's Gas Co. of New York have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable November 23.

Four companies of the Second regiment of volunteer engineers now at Montauk Point have been ordered to join General Lee's corps at Savannah.

## WILL CURE HOG CHOLERA.

Agricultural Department Believes It Has Found a Remedy.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—During the past two years the department of agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of serum as a remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the dreaded disease can be successfully treated easily and inexpensively. The losses suffered by the farmers of the United States annually from hog cholera aggregates an enormous sum. In Iowa alone, during 1896, it is estimated that the hog raisers lost through the ravages of the disease \$15,000,000. Scores of remedies have been tried, but nothing even approximating a specific for the disease has ever been discovered, until the department of agriculture began its experiments. Last year the experiment was conducted in Page county, Ia., the results showing a loss of only 20 per cent of the affected droves. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs. Of these, 170 died, the number saved being 81 out of every hundred. The loss was only 19 per cent. The animals comprised seven steers and one of these six droves lost only one hog each.

On the other hand 1,107 hogs in other droves were served and not subjected to the serum treatment. Of these 579 died, showing a loss of 79 hogs out of every hundred.

Specialist of the treatment Dr. Salmon said there is no question of the effectiveness of the serum treatment. "Our operations have been viewed with skepticism, but the serum treatment for hog cholera is no longer an experiment. It is a proved success and undoubtedly will save the farmers of the United States millions of dollars every year." The cholera serum is procured by keeping apart for treatment an animal—a horse or a cow—and injecting into its blood a small amount of the blood of the cholera diseased hog.

This will be repeated, when another dose will be administered and so on until finally his blood becomes so impregnated as to render him practically cholera-proof. Then his blood is let and the clot drawn off, leaving the thin, yellowish portion which is the serum. This is used to inject into the diseased hogs and operates to render them likewise cholera-proof or even cures them of the disease after it has developed.

## SOCIAL PURITY THE TOPIC.

How Unfortunate Girls May Be Helped Discussed by Council.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special)—Social purity was the topic for discussion at the afternoon session of the National Congress of Women yesterday. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Washington, who presided, discussed the best methods to save wayward girls and scarlet women. She told of the Florence Crittenden missions, which would not allow a woman who had given birth to an illegitimate child to desert it, but to teach her to win for it an honest livelihood.

Rev. Anna Shaw declared that the efforts of women who had fallen to reform and then had fallen again was part of the heroism of the century. She held that women of the cities whose lives are pure and good too often fail in their duty to aid and encourage those who have failed in the struggle of life.

Miss Anthony thought that the traffic in human bodies was one of the gravest evils of government. She said that the principal cause of social staining, because no provision had been made for women who were unable, either by misfortune or poverty to earn an honest living. By giving women an equal chance with men to hold responsible positions, she believed, the real solution of the problem.

## New Inventions.

United States has 47,665 coke ovens; Pennsylvania 26,919.

The capital invested in cotton mills in South Carolina now amounts to \$18,314,000.

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the silk goods used in the United States are the products of our own factories. The labor press announces that E. V. Debas has severed his official connection with all labor unions and will take the lecture platform.

At Lando, S. C., a contract has been made for the building of the Manetta cotton mill, which will contain 3,000 or more spindles.

A writer in an exchange declares that 200 millwrights are working in the U. S. to do a few years ago.

The membership of the Cigarmakers' international union is taking a vote on a proposition to abolish the out-of-work benefit and to reduce the death benefits about 20 per cent.

A good many of the New England cotton mills are making silk a few years from now. Some of them have sought on already to the advantages of making the change.

It is reported the English machine builders have contracts for the equipment of many cotton mills in India, including eleven mills being established at Ahmedabad, where six more may be in progress of construction.

After an idleness of four years, the 112-inch mill of the Glasgow Iron company, Pottstown, Pa., has been put in operation, as was also a sixty-five-inch mill of the same company, giving employment to nearly 600 men.

The first woolen mill in the Chinese empire is about to be established, and it will be fitted up with American machinery. Even if our own woolen mills are falling, our machine workers appear to be doing a good business.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They say Dobbin's wife has a mania for giving away everything." "Yes, I heard she couldn't even keep her temper."

The coroner's jury found no one responsible for the death of the miners at Virden, Ill.

The Postoffice department has ordered the establishment December 1 of military post offices in Cuba at Rajauri, Guantanamo, Baracoa, San Luis, Manzanillo, Gohara and Holguin.

All of the lake craft that were out in Tuesday's storm have been accounted for. The schooner Jeanette was towed into Chicago. The barge Blawieck has reached Sheboygan and the barge Delta is safe at Milwaukee.

The war department has been informed of the sailing of the Panama from Ponce to Santiago.

## THE GATES ARE CLOSED

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI PASSES INTO HISTORY.

Omaha Day Oath Its Thousands of Visitors Closes a Series of Brilliant Events in a Blaze of Glory.

Omaha, Neb., November 1.—With the gray of the first November dawn the night of Omaha Day was declared at the Trans-Mississippi exposition with its splendid showing of the wealth of the mighty west, the beautiful exposition, a wonder by day and a dazzling dream by night, officially passed into history. By the sound of the toll, the world cries of Turk and Egyptian, the vigorous lungs of thousands of gay revelers, the big exposition plunged into its last wild dash to death.

Although the early hours of the day found the gates swinging slowly, during the afternoon the crush began, and lasted till late at night, till 61,102 had entered for their last good-bye, and swelled the total since June 1 to 2,613,374.

With that total of 2,613,374 the exposition far eclipsed anything since the World's fair; the Midwinter exposition with its 1,278,863; the Atlanta exposition with its 1,278,863; and the Nashville exposition with its 1,703,328.

And the last day, Omaha day, the second best of the exposition, with its 61,102, cast into the shade the closing day of Atlanta with its 16,000; of Nashville with its 41,702; but it did not pass the last day of the Midwinter exposition, the Fourth of July, with its 79,000.

But if this exposition lacked numbers at its dying hour, it made up for it in the business of the day was finished in the afternoon by Omaha day exercises at the Auditorium; a farewell jubilee at the government board, the heads of departments, exposition officials and Omaha business men who have been prominent in exposition work, a fine dinner at the Markel cafe at 6 p. m.; four band concerts, two by the renowned Innes band; the last life saving exhibition in this field has passed that its work in this field has passed and ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world, regardless of distance.

Midnight began approaching, and the men out with their wives and the wives out with their husbands went home. So did a few other people. But 25,000 people didn't go. They just simply tore down every loose sign on the Midway, and carried the pieces about on their shoulders. They tore down every piece of curtains, awnings or cloth signs in sight and turned them into banners; they carried every bottle in sight on their heads; they tore down every sign on the Midway, and carried the pieces about on their shoulders. They tore down every piece of curtains, awnings or cloth signs in sight and turned them into banners; they carried every bottle in sight on their heads; they tore down every sign on the Midway, and carried the pieces about on their shoulders.

Once in a while some one would create a disturbance. One riot at the Street of the colored man, another mixing of a colored man and another boy with a long pole over his shoulder made a riot of other people. But other outbreaks occurred from time to time, but all were promptly squelched by the guards. On the whole, however, the crowd was well natured, out for a good time, and had it.

MASO'S ADDRESS TO CUBANS.

To the Delegates in Attendance at the Military Assembly.

Santiago De Cuba, Oct. 31.—Senor Bartolomeo Maso, president of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States, and indicates their wisest future policy. The address in part is as follows:

"The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing exactly what were the Americans' aims, just as they did not know the help of any other country, in their fight against Spain.

"As the contest progressed the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear the solemn declaration by the United States congress regarding the intention of the American government to follow the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war.

"The Americans came to our help to compel Spain to give up Cuba, and to order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of their island, and that the administration of its affairs and have a government of their own.

"Therefore, the Cubans agreed to cooperate with the Americans, to obey orders of American generals and help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban republic, and to accept of the American possession. Though America did not recognize the government of the Cubans, it was well understood that the Cubans would not on that account abandon their organization, but that on the contrary, the time would come when such recognition would be granted.

"Indeed, it was asserted to our Cuban representatives by one of the most distinguished members of the United States government, in the presence of the United States senate that in order to do away with an obstacle that might hinder the United States to go into the fight for the cause of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban government must come later.

"Nevertheless, it has not been possible to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American governments for the transaction of the public business, although the general character of our relations throughout the war was friendly. But we have now reached a time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon the Cubans to show true patriotism, and while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

The Ninth regiment, New York volunteers, was mustered out of the United States service at Cuba.

David A. Wells, the political economist, was reported to be resting comfortably. Mr. Wells may live one or two weeks.

The output of ore in the Cripple Creek district in October is valued at \$1,488,156—the highest of any month in the history of the camp.

W. C. Haman and John R. West, Superior, Wis., police stations in Cuba, drowned in Burnside lake while hunting. The bodies were recovered.

Ass. Van Wormer of Cincinnati, aged about 80 years, has made a gift to the university of Cincinnati of \$50,000, to be used for the erection of a fireproof library building.

Major General Henry W. Lawton, recently in command at Santiago, has been ordered to command the Second army corps, relieving General Graham, recently retired.

## TESLA FINDS A NEW POWER.

Can Transmit Electric Force for Many Miles Through the Air.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special)—Nikola Tesla, the electrician, describes in today's issue of the Electrical Review a possible invention in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at many natural sources of power.

Probably the most important of these plants in the United States is at Niagara Falls, costing over \$6,000,000 and install, which supplies electricity to many large factories and supplies electric power for running the trolley lines of the city of Buffalo, twenty-six miles distant.

The announcement is now made that by employing apparatus which he had invented, capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, located at natural sources of power, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarified atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced there, at a distant point where the energy is to be used commercially, to maintain a second terminal at about the same elevation to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through special means for transforming and utilizing it.

With the article an illustration is presented showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal, giving an estimated electrical pressure of 2,500,000 volts. The Electrical Review comments on Mr. Tesla's novel and startling ideas as follows:

"Tesla now proposes to transmit, without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream—a tale from the 'Arabian Nights.' But the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed and ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world, regardless of distance."

## M'KINLEY SHARPENS HIS AX.

Something Like Six Thousand Heads Likely to Fall Shortly.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—It is understood that a presidential edict, removing a large number of government officers from the civil service, probably will be promulgated before Thanksgiving day. The order is one which has been in contemplation for many months, having been deferred from time to time, owing to pressure of war business. As at present determined upon the order will affect upward of 6,000 places. It will include deputies acting as collectors of internal revenue, who are authorized to become acting collectors, actually serving in that capacity. There are about 2,000 of these deputies. The largest class affected is the corps of examining surgeons of the pension bureau, of whom there are, in all, over 4,100. There seems to be a general understanding that it will be better to have these left out of the civil service, although Secretary Bliss, while understood to favor such action, does not recommend it. Over 3,000 of these surgeons are stated at the civil service commission never to have been classified under the civil service law. The order will clear up the misapprehension of the status of the whole corps and place them all outside. About fifty office deputy marshals, heretofore reported as classified, but concerning whose status there has been some doubt because of their being in the judicial branch of the service, are expected to be placed in the exempt class. There are other scattering positions, including some of a fiduciary and confidential character, which will aggregate possibly several hundred. This is the scope of the order as now outlined in official quarters, but it is subject to further modifications before finally being passed upon.

## ALL GUNS IN CUBA ARE OURS.

War Department Puts a Stop to the Selling of Material.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—It was stated today at the war department that the sale by the Spanish government of government property in Cuba for the benefit of the Spanish treasury of officers making the sale had been stopped by the United States. This practice has grown to such proportions that Major General Butler in a private letter to Secretary Alger called his attention to the matter.

Expensive guns of modern type, the valuable machinery in the government workshops and small gunboats were being sold by the Spaniards or prepared for shipment back to Spain. The matter was laid before the president by Secretary Alger and through the French embassy, the diplomatic channel of communication with Spain, notice was sent to Madrid that either this property must be left intact or its value in money would be collected from Spain before the signing of the peace treaty.

This sharp reminder to Spain of her obligations toward the United States had the desired effect, and it is promised that there will be no further attempts to dismount batteries or to remove government property that belongs to the United States.

The American commissioners have called on Spanish authorities for an official statement to the effect that there are no torpedoes or mines in the harbor.

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil the coffin, hearse and liver of the coachman are all scarlet.

Four-fifths of all the garlic eaten in Europe is raised on the two African islands, Zanzibar and Pemba.

In the Cuban cigar factories the workers hire men and women to react and sing to them while they work, so they won't talk to one another and neglect their tasks.

Brooklyn Life: "So Alice has decided finally to marry an officer." "Yes, she captured him in what she positively declares to be her last engagement."

## DEMAND UPON SPAIN

INSIST UPON CESSION OF THE ENTIRE ARCHIPELAGO.

Are Willing to Concede That Certain Amount of Remuneration Be Paid in Exchange.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The American and Spanish commissioners held a meeting this afternoon, the health of President Rios of the Spanish commission permitting his attendance.

Immediately after the ten men seated themselves at the table, Secretary Moore, upon the request of Judge Day, passed to Mr. Ferguson, the interpreter, the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines, which were read to the Spaniards in their own tongue by a rapid rendering from the English, in which they were written.

Although the Spanish commissioners did not betray anxiety, their attention to the reading was keen. They had anticipated that the United States would take over the islands, but the terms and details of the transfer had all along been a subject of speculation.

The reading disclosed the fact that the United States had determined to possess for itself the main territory and parts of land bounded by and lying within such parallels of latitude and longitude as mark the limits of the Philippine archipelago.

The United States does not propose assuming the Philippine debt of \$40,000,000, but it is willing to be responsible to Spain for a sum of money equal to the actual expenditures by Spain in the Philippines for the good of their people, for permanent betterments and improvements, both physical and mental.

The reading of the presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain for "pacific expenditures" made in the archipelago. This phrase, "pacific expenditures," is employed to differentiate the expenditures incurred in combating the insurrections in the Philippines.

The one left by the American commissioners to be a fair burden on the Spanish people, while the other and latter class of expenditures is held to have been logically assumed by Spain in the inevitable hazard of a nation resorting to arms to enforce order in its own territory.

Such is the vital portion of the presentment made by the American commissioners today, and it is to be observed that while the main proposition upon possession and financial responsibility is clear and definite, many details have been left to the developments of the discussion between the two commissions.

Thus, while the Spaniards are quite certain that the United States intends to reimburse them for "pacific expenditures," they remark that they are not enlightened as to whether the Americans expect to indorse the Spanish obligations to the extent of "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago, or whether they will hand Spain a lump sum of gold large enough to cover Spain's outlay so designated.

Publicly the American commissioners themselves are not at this moment fully determined on this point. It is understood, however, that the Americans will not be identified in the slightest degree with Spain in her responsibility to her creditors. The clearer method seems to be to hand the Spaniards something as good as bid her to apply it on her debts by whatever name known or to put it in her wallet for whatever use she may direct.

While the United States has designated "pacific expenditures" as those which reimburse Spain, the presentment of the American commissioners today did not demand either a schedule or an inventory of the same. The Spaniards, but the suggestion naturally raises an inquiry as to the kind and quantity of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the Philippines, and some light may be thrown on that matter now.

WHAT THEY ARE.

There is considerable traffic between Manila and the New York and Los Angeles, and wharves of small value along the Pasig river. She has recently built barracks for 4,000 men, now occupied by American troops, the cost of which is not yet ascertained.

At Cavite, Spain had built a naval station, which, before it was sacked by the island natives, was equal to the Mare Island station and may be worth \$2,500,000.

Whether or not the last two items can be properly designated "pacific expenditures" must be determined in conference, but the light houses, water improvements, hospitals, and other works necessary to the United States as the owner of the Philippines and are deemed worth a fair price.

Spain has also built some school houses, which the Americans are willing to take over at cost.

ASKED FOR A REPLY.

The Spanish commissioners listened attentively, though not without some evidence of impatience and surprise at the financial statement of the American presentment, and finally asked until Friday to consult the Madrid government and make reply.

It was then taken to that day. After the conference was dissolved the Spanish commissioners expressed the opinion that the American demand would create in Spain, as it did upon her commissioners, an exceedingly grave impression.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

The Maria Teresa passed Cape May, Cuba, going at the rate of six knots under her own steam; all well.

The Massillon O. Stone ware company has volunteered to increase the wages of its employees, restoring the 12 1/2 per cent cut made last winter.

The meeting in Washington of the American-American commission to settle differences between the United States and Canada has been postponed until November 10.

Joseph C. Godfrey, proprietor of a paper mill at Raville, Pa., with offices in Boston and New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$120,000; assets, \$38,000.

The executive committee of the citizens' state party in New York has decided to not fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel George E. Waring, candidate for state engineer.

Three fishing vessels, bound for Labrador, with crews aggregating 120 persons, are now much overdue at St. Johns, N. F. Arrangements are being made to dispatch search steamers.

Secretary-Treasurer T. L. Lewis of the Ohio miners is at Columbus, O., making arrangements for the state convention, which meets in January. He is being pushed for national president of the United Mine Workers by his friends.

## BROKE A FLASK OF FIREWATER.

And That Is How the Reported Indian Uprising in Nevada Began.

Austin, Nev.—(Special)—The reported Indian outbreak at Midas is greatly exaggerated. There is no danger at the present time. Last Friday an Indian named Ballard and a white man named McLeod took a load of hay to Midas. The Indian got drunk and was carrying the bottle of whisky on the way home. The bottle broke and the Indian accused McLeod of breaking it.

In his anger he cut McLeod about the head and face with a knife and threatened to kill him. On re-aching the river the Indian wanted to get a rifle from McLeod, but he refused to do so. Ballard then started after McLeod with the knife. McLeod got away for the time being, but later he found McLeod again and the latter in self-defense gave the Indian a terrible beating. The Indian was taken to Midas and placed in jail and is now in a very dangerous condition.

The Indians are greatly worked up over the affair and Ballard's brothers say that they will kill McLeod, but do not threaten others. The deputy sheriff at Midas asked for arms and ammunition to be sent to the people on upper Reese river, who fear that the Indians may do mischief.

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## HUIDEKOPER TO BE LET OUT.

Comes Home to Be Honorably Discharged From the U. S. Service.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Against the statement attributed in this morning's papers to Surgeon Rush S. Huidekoper that he had come to this country only to appear before the investigation commission and would return to Porto Rico, it is stated at the war department that Surgeon Huidekoper is expected by the authorities either to remain in the army or to return to Porto Rico.

It was well understood in the offices of adjutant general and surgeon general, and was so stated to me, that Dr. Huidekoper was coming to the United States to be honorably discharged. How much the wretched hospital conditions at Chickamauga, where Dr. Huidekoper was stationed, had to do with this announcement is not disclosed, but the forthcoming "discharge" of Dr. Huidekoper was to follow closely upon the ventilation of the hospital inadequacies at Chickamauga.

It was distinctly understood at the war department that Dr. Huidekoper was to get his travel pay and sixty days' furlough. At the end of this time, as was repeated to me today, he will, according to the present decision, be mustered out of the service.

## JESSE JAMES ON TRIAL.

Son of the Noted Outlaw Charged With Train Robbery.

Kansas City, Oct. 28.—The trial of Jesse James, son of the noted outlaw, for complicity in the Missouri Pacific train robbery at Leeds, on September 13 last, was begun in the criminal court here. The day was spent in securing a jury. Prominent lawyers have been retained by both sides, a formidable array of witnesses has been subpoenaed and a battle royal is expected. The case of young James, who up to the time of his arrest for alleged complicity in the robbery, had borne an excellent reputation, has excited great interest, and many of the best men of the city have come out in his defense. Chief of Police Hayes, on the other hand, declares that he has evidence sufficient to convict James. Frank James of St. Louis, uncle of the accused, and brother of the famed Jesse James, is in the city to attend the trial.

Young James, Finis C. Farr and R. L. Yeager, his attorneys, swore Judge John D. Wood on the bench, alleging preliminary threats respecting a postponement. Judge Wood promptly called in Judge Shackelford of Booneville, and set the case for next Monday.

## COLONEL BRYAN'S CONDITION

Corps Surgeon Cannot Tell How Serious It Is.

Savannah, Ga.—(Special)—Colonel William J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska regiment has been sick in bed with enteric fever for several days.

His regimental surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel Maus, the corps surgeon, was called to his bedside and has been with him a good deal since that time. Colonel Maus stated that he was suffering from an attack of enteric fever and he is unable to tell yet how serious it may be.

Colonel Bryan has seen no one but a few friends in the army corps and has denied himself to all callers. A telegram was sent to his wife and the chances are that she will come to Savannah as soon as she can get here. His regiment came to Savannah in command of Lieutenant Colonel Vifquinn, who, it is said, is also sick and may have to secure a leave of absence.

## Lepers Evade Officials.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—A special Treasury official, who exercised over an official warning that has come to them from the authorities in Canada, that several people with pronounced cases of leprosy have evaded the American immigration inspectors and crossed the line into the United States. The officers of the immigration bureau were reticent concerning the matter, but admitted they had received the official note from Canada and had taken extraordinary means to apprehend and exp