

CZAR TIRED OF WAR.

CALLS A UNIVERSAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

Aims to Abandon Huge Defensive Armaments—The Fruits of Industry Absorbed by the Maintenance of Huge Military Establishments.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all governments ought to strive.

The czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus insuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armament.

The text of the note follows: "The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed.

"In the course of the last twenty years, the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances.

"It is better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented to their military forces, and still continue to increase them without shrinkage from any sacrifice.

"Nevertheless, all these efforts have not been able to bring about the beneficent results desired—pacification. "The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labor and capital, are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, they less and less fulfill the object the governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments, outrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that, if this state of things were to be prolonged, it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors thereof make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"To put an end to these increasing armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all states.

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

"This conference will be, by the help of God, the happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate concentration of the principles of Europe and right whereon rests the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

BOND FIXED FOR KENNEDY

The Suspected Murderer May Go Free for a While.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—John Kennedy, who is under arrest for the killing of Emma Schumacher, was admitted to bail to-day by Judge Scarritt of the Circuit court. Kennedy had applied for it under writ of habeas corpus and the case was submitted to Judge Scarritt on a transcript of the testimony under which Kennedy had been held without bail by Justice Krueger. Judge Scarritt put the amount of the bond at \$5,000.

EX-GOV. MATTHEWS DEAD.

Indiana Mourns for the Loss of a Favorite Son—Passed Away Peacefully.

WYNGATE, Ind., Aug. 30.—At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at the quiet Melharry homestead, where he was taken immediately after his sudden affliction, ex-Governor Claude Matthews passed away peacefully, surrounded by the members of his immediate family.



GOV. MATTHEWS.

Mr. Matthews attained wide celebrity while governor by driving out the Roby gamblers. In 1896 the Indiana Democrats made him their candidate for President, and in the national convention had quite a strong vote.

MANY SICK SLEEP ON FLOOR.

Montauk Point Has Not Sufficient Hospital Accommodations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—There are 1,600 patients in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff, 115 of whom are down with typhoid. This is a decrease. The deaths reported to-day were those of William Boblo of Battery F, Second artillery; Timothy Donovan, troop F, Second artillery, from malaria fever, and Frederick Miller, Company A, Twenty-first regular infantry, from dysentery. There are 530 men in the detention hospital. Tomorrow the hospital will be enlarged so as to accommodate 750 patients.

While the condition in the hospitals has been somewhat improved, 500 sick soldiers are still sleeping upon the floor. These men will be put on cots in the new wing to-morrow.

The force of nurses has been increased to seventy-seven. There are forty Sisters of Charity administering to the sick.

To-day's arrivals at Camp Wikoff included the First battalion of the District of Columbia volunteers, one battalion of United States engineers attached to the Fifth army corps, Troops A, C, D and F of the Second cavalry, the men who operated the balloons at Santiago and ninety-five men of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers. These were debarked from the United States transport Minnewaska, which left Santiago de Cuba, August 23. There were forty-nine hospital cases on board the transport, typhoid and dysentery being the prevailing diseases. Private Bohman, Company B, District of Columbia volunteers, died on the passage from Santiago.

AFTER 13 YEARS IN CHINA.

Ex-Minister Denby's Return—The Effect of Dewey's Victory on the East.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Colonel Charles Denby, who was minister to China for thirteen years and was relieved from his post a few weeks ago, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco. In an interview Colonel Denby said: "In my opinion China will never be dismembered among the great European nations, as I do not think that the United States, England and Japan will permit it." Both China and Japan, Colonel Denby said, favored the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States. While on the Philippine subject Colonel Denby took occasion to remark that Admiral Dewey's victory had added greatly to the dignity and influence of his office as United States minister, the Chinese heretofore having believed the United States to be a great commercial nation, incapable of such victories. Colonel Denby stated that the famous battle had much the same effect on Japan.

WHITE MAY DECLINE A PLACE.

Senator Lodge Suggested as the Justice's Substitute on the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—There is still a possibility of a change in the personnel of the American membership of the peace commission. Up to the moment it is not definitely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment tendered him and efforts are making by the President to learn his intentions. Mr. McArthur, the assistant secretary of the American commission, is now in New York making arrangements for the sailing of the commission September 17, so that a very little time intervenes to make a change in the body in the event Justice White declines the place. It is suggested that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts may fill the vacancy that would so result.

Premier Sagasta Will Not Permit a Debate of the War.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, is quoted as having in the course of an interview, made statements declaring that it was the government's intention to repress the discussion of war topics in the cortes. He said that as soon as the cortes met the government would submit a bill authorizing peace negotiations and next a measure relating to the suppression of the constitutional guarantee. Although Senor Sagasta did not state the nature of this measure, it is supposed that it will provide for the continuation of suspension.

TO BE INVESTIGATED

GENERAL MILES' MATTERS TO BE LOOKED INTO.

Until the Arrival of General Miles the War Department Will Not Discuss the Matter—Miles Made Public Dispatches Not Intended to Be Given Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—When General Miles returns to Washington he will be asked for an explanation of recent interviews appearing and the publication of certain dispatches which the war department has not made public. Whether the investigation will take the course of a military court of inquiry or of a private interview with the President, the secretary of war and General Miles, remains to be seen.

Until the arrival of General Miles the war department will not discuss the matter. Secretary Alger says that the department will not enter into any controversy with its subordinates and does not propose to discuss matters affecting General Miles during his absence.

The department is of the opinion that General Miles made public the dispatches of the secretary, General Shafter and himself. Such action it regards as a breach of military regulations, but no military court can secure proof that General Miles made public the dispatches printed in the Kansas City Star, if he and the person to whom they were furnished refuse to give the information, as several military trials have made the settled law that no military law can compel a civilian to testify if he does not desire to. General Miles also may be called to account for the interviews with him. Unless disavowed they would place him in the attitude of criticising his superior officers and subject him to military discipline.

The publication of the dispatches taken together with previous interviews in the Kansas City Star, were the topic of conversation among officers of the war department, and already there is a disposition by some to take sides in the matter, while others deplore the conditions as tending to lower the tone of the army and to do irreparable injury to the service.

It is expected the controversy will extend to both houses of Congress and it is feared will have an adverse effect upon legislation which will be asked to better the army. It is generally understood that the regular force will be largely increased, at least until the conquered islands are disposed of, and it is feared that legislation in this direction will be hampered by the controversy between the secretary of war and the general in command of the army.

THE LAST MAINE VICTIM.

Henry Mason's Death Attributed to the Loss of "His Ship."

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Henry Mason, one of the best known engineers in the country, and for nearly twelve years the engineer in charge of the West Side water works of Chicago, is dead in Brooklyn, N. Y. His son, Thomas Mason, is engineer in charge of the Field museum.

Mr. Mason first came here about nineteen years ago as superintendent of the Quinard Iron works in the construction of the two first engines of the West Side water works. Mr. Mason also built the engines of the battleship Maine, a work regarded as his greatest achievement. After nearly fifty years' experience in engine building he regarded this as the greatest work of his life.

The news of the destruction of the Maine preyed upon his mind and finally sent him to a sick bed, from which he never rose. The rumors prevalent for a few days following the destruction of the Maine that the disaster had been caused by defective boilers served to increase the already dangerous condition of the engine-builder. His family believe this to be the direct cause leading to his death. He was stricken with apoplexy and paralysis. For a time he could neither speak nor move. When he was at one time thought to be at the point of death he recovered the partial use of his vocal organs, but only raved about the Maine. He would speak of the vessel and its engines as if they were living things. He cried aloud over the fate of what he called "his ship."

NASHVILLE'S \$500,000 FIRE.

Stove Works, a Furniture Store and a Printing Plant Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—Fire broke out at 2:10 o'clock this morning in the fifth floor of the large establishment of the Phillips-Butthoff manufacturing, dealers in stoves and tinware, on College street, and spread rapidly, destroying the building and those occupied by A. J. Warren, furniture dealer; Phillips & Stevenson, stoves and tinware, and the Davis Printing company. The building occupied by the American National bank was considerably damaged by fire and water. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, and is covered by insurance.

Thin pants are always too long or too short; no man ever wore just the right length.

Cashier Looted the Bank.

PRESTON, Minn., Aug. 31.—M. R. Todd, the cashier who wrecked the Fillmore county bank, has confessed to M. T. Gratton, one of his bondsmen, the theft of all the bank's deposit funds. Gratton told Todd that a lynching was imminent, unless he made a full statement. Overcome by fear, he confessed that just prior to the bank's assignment he had taken all the money on deposit and delivered it to a former partner, who is now at LaCrosse, Wis. The LaCrosse authorities have been asked to arrest this man, and further developments are expected.

TYPHOID IN PORTO RICO.

Soldiers Brought the Disease From the Home Camps.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The yacht May, which arrived in this city to-day via Newport News, brought the report of the representatives of the National Relief commission, William Potter, examiner to Italy, William Van Rensselaer, Louis C. Van Uxem and Dr. G. G. Graff, who went to Porto Rico to superintend the distribution of supplies sent to the sick soldiers by the commission. The May, which was loaned to the government by Mr. Van Rensselaer, left this city August 6 and reached Ponce August 11. The report states that the commissioners reported to General Miles and were by him referred to Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon of the army in the field. Colonel Greenleaf ordered the seventy tons of medical supplies to be taken from the May and placed in the lower floor of the customs house, which is now used as the headquarters of the army at Porto Rico.

After giving details of the distribution of supplies, the report says: "In almost every instance we found the army surgeons most anxious to have at their disposition money for the purchase of needed luxuries for the sick, such as fresh milk, ice (when obtainable) and canned goods, and we are happy to report that in every case we have been able to meet the demands made upon us.

"There are about 16,000 American soldiers in Porto Rico and upon the day of our departure, August 22, there were over 1,000 men upon the sick list. Of this number one-half were cases requiring prompt and careful treatment. There was a large number of typhoid cases, but upon the 22d instant this disease was not upon the increase, a fact which indicates that the malady had been carried from the camps at home and is not indigenous to Porto Rico. However, there was a large increase in diarrhoea, dysentery, dengue or breakbone fever and malarial disorders due to the hot, unhealthy rainy season, just commencing, which causes the water supply to be filled with malarial germs from the constant decaying vegetation. All medical authorities in the army in Porto Rico agree that the sick list is increasing and that an alarming condition may be created unless the War department arranges army barracks for the army of occupation and immediately provides additional transports (the hospital ship Relief being insufficient) to remove such sick men as can be safely transported home, the convalescents and those enervated by climatic conditions. It is impossible for men from a Northern climate to recuperate in a tropical country during its most unhealthful season.

"In conclusion we are glad to report that we reached Porto Rico with our medical and hospital supplies just at the time when they were most needed, as, owing to the lack of steam launches with which to unload the vessels in the harbor and those hard aground upon the coral reef, the medical department could not secure its supplies promptly and our consignments had been most carefully selected, containing many useful articles not supplied in the hospital equipment of the United States army.

"We cabled to the National Relief commission on the 22d to forward to Porto Rico a consignment of light groceries, such as condensed cream, cereals, canned soups, clam broth, etc.; also pajamas and underclothing, all of which are much needed in the hospitals and are not obtainable in the island."

Attached to the report is a letter from General Miles thanking the commissioners on behalf of the army for the supplies and also for a big consignment of American flags; also a letter from Colonel Greenleaf expressing thanks for the gift of an ice making machine, in which he says:

"I cannot adequately express the satisfaction with which the results of this donation will be received by the sick. Ice in this country is an expensive luxury, costing \$30 per ton in Porto Rican money, which necessitates the exercise of rigid economy upon the part of our medical officers in its use. To have the output of such a machine at our disposal is a blessing, the benefits of which can only be appreciated by those who have served in these hospitals."

McKINLEY TO VISIT MONTAUK

Will Personally Investigate the Condition There—To Remain Two Days.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—President McKinley will spend a couple of days at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, so as correctly to inform himself as to the condition of affairs and the truth of reports that have been circulated. The President will probably be in camp Friday and Saturday, leaving Mrs. McKinley in New York city, whether he will return to spend Sunday. They will then go to Washington. George H. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the President, will accompany the chief executive to New York.

"The President will probably return to Washington for a short time after this trip and intends taking a longer vacation a little later this fall," said Mr. Cortelyou to-day.

A Five Mile Square of Timber Burned.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 31.—A destructive timber fire, which seems to be beyond control, is raging in Carbonate camp, seven miles from here. It has been burning since Friday. A district five miles square, heavily timbered, has been burned over.

General Buell Dying.

CALHOUN, Ky., Aug. 31.—General Don Carlos Buell is dying at his home near Paradise, Ky. He was taken suddenly ill Saturday, and the attending physician says he cannot live. He is 89 years old.

DELUGED WITH WAR CLAIMS.

The States Asking to Be Reimbursed for Calling Out the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Claims from the states for reimbursement for expenditures of the war with Spain are beginning to pour into the Treasury department and the office of Auditor Brown, who passes upon War department accounts, is getting to work upon them.

"There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of the claimants," said Auditor Brown to-day, "that creditors can present their accounts direct to the War department. The law provides that all accounts must be paid by the states and the general government will reimburse the state."

After the call for troops the secretary of war sent a telegram, April 27, to the governors of the states advising them that all necessary expenses for the subsistence, transportation, sheltering and maintenance of volunteers during the interval between their enlistment and their muster into the service of the United States would be met by the general government. Then congress, the last day of the session, passed a law providing for the reimbursement of the states for the expenses of furnishing volunteers. Claims began to reach the war department early in June and a commission of army officers was appointed to pass upon them. It has been found that a large proportion of the claims will necessitate further action upon the part of the state officials. In many cases no receipts bills were attached and the governor's approval was omitted. A feature of the situation which will cause the department considerable work has arisen in this way: Some of the volunteers who offered their services and proceeded to the state capitals with their companies were subsequently rejected by the medical officers and were not mustered into the service. In such cases the state will have to pay the cost of transportation of the rejected soldiers and the officials here will have to compare the muster rolls of the war department with the original enrollment lists.

An original itemized bill must be furnished whenever it is practicable to do so and the governor of the state must sign a certificate supporting the claim.

IT IS A STEP TOWARD PEACE.

Senator Davis of Minnesota Praises the Czar's Humanitarian Motives.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, a member of the Paris peace commission, stopped in this city a few hours while on his way to his home in St. Paul, where he expects to remain and rest until September 17, when the commission will sail for Europe. When asked for his opinion of the probable success of the czar's proposal for a disarmament conference, he said:

"The czar has done a great thing in putting forth his suggestion. While Russia would undoubtedly benefit greatly by the change, I believe the czar's motives are not in any sense selfish, and that he is perfectly sincere in his desire to bring about benefits to all the European nations. The Russian imperial family has always had a vein of humanitarianism and even of sentimentalism in matters of reform and its achievements have been very great in some lines.

"It is of course very hard to say what the proposed conference would accomplish. England would gain immensely by disarming and would undoubtedly work hard for it. The smaller and weaker nations are being forced to bankruptcy and ruin by the armies they feel forced to maintain. They may have to reduce their forces merely to keep in existence, whether there is any general agreement or not. Russia is so protected by its barrier of ice and snow behind it and by the character of its people, that it could afford to disarm. Certainly it would want to avoid fighting until its great military road across Siberia is completed."

LOST WITH 900 SPANIARDS.

The Leyte Was Forced to Leave Her Tow to the Storm's Mercy.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 31.—The Hong Kong Daily Press is authority for the statement that 900 Spaniards, including sixteen priests, lost their lives several weeks ago when the Spanish gunboat Leyte was captured by a vessel belonging to Admiral Dewey's squadron. The Leyte had been stationed in an adjoining island, where the insurgents were numerous and aggressive. The latter were gaining ground rapidly, causing 900 Spaniards to board these sailing vessels in an endeavor to escape from the natives, who would massacre them.

The gunboat Leyte undertook to tow these three transports to Manila bay, where the Spaniards aboard them were to surrender to Admiral Dewey, if they did not succeed in landing somewhere and reaching Manila under cover of darkness. After the Leyte had towed them down Pampangas river and some distance along the coast a heavy storm came up, making it necessary for the gunboat to eather tows loose and proceed to Manila for assistance. Before getting there she was captured by the Americans the next day, and an American vessel was dispatched to find the three transports, but failed to discover any trace of them.

The natives on the adjoining coast say they saw nothing of any vessels. The Hong Kong Press finally reached the conclusion that the vessels foundered with all on board.

TRAVEL WEST THIS YEAR.

The Tourist Seeks the Mountains Rather Than the Seaside and Lake.

The periods of Western migration of people vary with the years. Sometimes the attractions of the East overcome the distaste to long travel, and the flood of excursionists is in that direction, but, latterly, the beauties and benefits of Colorado scenery and air have tipped the scales of doubting minds in favor of the great central summer resort of the continent. The present summer has been a Western resort epoch, largely because the railroads have established and maintained unsurpassed facilities for comfortable travel, and the desirability of the location has become widely known through judicious advertising.

The great game preserves and the rivers stocked with finest specimens of the fanny tribe, the vigorous mountain air, the gathering of pleasant people at first class hotels, and the proximity to home and business if required, have proved stronger attractions than the sea coast and the Northern lake regions. The vast mineral resources of Colorado have tempted the watchful business man to combine something of business with his outing, too, and as a consequence of all these reasons travel to the West has been unsurpassed this year and the state has found new friends and gained new tongues to tell its praise.

It is a matter of such great importance that comfort shall be a striking feature of travel that the tourist as well as the daily traveler in pursuit of business should select his route with care and judgment. The Missouri Pacific, with its many branches affords opportunity for all the people to use its magnificent trains as far as Pueblo, and there the Denver & Rio Grande road, with its justly bestowed celebrity for piercing the most beautiful scenery of the mountain wilds, continues the care and watchfulness which has been so readily observed on the route to Pueblo, and with every comfort at hand and inspiring scenery round about, the traveler finds himself at his destination unwearied, satisfied and ready for what Fate has in store for the future.

It is a mental treat and rest as well as a physical relief from heat and labor, and should be provided for in the yearly itinerary as much as the provision for the habiliments which custom prescribes.

A Defunct Kicker.

"I had my hat kicked off one dark night by a dead man." "When a youngster of 19 I was riding a star mail route in Southeastern Missouri. It was just after the war and footpads were plentiful. One dark night a couple of these gentry tried to hold me up but I was mounted on a mettlesome horse and I socked the spurs home and rode over them. I went plunging on through the darkness for several hundred yards when my horse stopped so suddenly that I inadvertently left the saddle and sat astride his neck. My roadster was trembling all over with fright, but to save me, I could see nothing. I thought it must be more footpads and spurred the horse forward, while I held my pistol ready for the expected attack. As I passed a large walnut tree that nearly covered the road a big muddy boot struck me in the face and scraped my hat off. I concluded that I did not need a hat so I did not stop to recover it. On my way back the next morning I found that the kicker was a dead man, who was swinging from a limb with a piece of paper pinned to his shirt on which was scrawled: 'Thou shalt not steal—spushully cows and mows.'"

"Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows."

This is an old adage and one that has been demonstrated as truthful many times. The fact that the excursion business in Colorado seeks to use one particular line is a straw that indicates where the excursionists find the best scenery, lowest rates and best train service. The line in question, the Colorado Midland, has handled more excursion and tourist business this season than ever before in its history, and this is a straw which indicates that the Colorado Midland always offers the lowest rates, the finest scenery and the best train service through the Mountains and to the Colorado Tourist Resorts.

Do Fishes Feel the Cold.

There is no doubt that fishes, particularly many of those which inhabit fresh water, feel the cold, and that this accounts for their moving in the winter to deep water, when they have the opportunity of doing so. Some fish are much more affected than others by severe cold. Swainson mentions an instance of a number of fine tench having been found dead in a pond, after the break up of a frost, and, as proof of vitality in other fish, he states that, in northern latitudes, eels and perch have retained their vitality when frozen into solid blocks of ice, and that advantage has been taken of the fact to remove them from one locality to another.

G. A. R. Cincinnati Encampment.

The Monon Route, with its four trains daily, is the best and most comfortable line to Cincinnati. The rate will be only 1 cent a mile. Tickets on sale Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, good to return Sept. 6th to 12th inclusive, and by extension to Oct. 2d. Send 4 cents in stamps for the Monon's beautifully illustrated book on the Cincinnati Encampment. Frank J. Reed, G. P. A., Chicago. L. E. Sessions, T. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

A Long-Winded Clock.

The nearest approach yet to perpetual motion is the discovery of a European clock-maker who has invented a clock that will run for ten years without winding.

Read the Advertisement.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most interesting study and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable, they send what they advertise.

Adam had his foibles, but he never related anecdotes of his boyhood days.