

MR. MCKINLEY AT CAMP

WHEELER ESCORTS PRESIDENT ABOUT MONTAUK.

The Third Cavalry Act as Guard - A Handsome Camp President McKinley Said He Had Never Seen - General Shafter Feels "Achy."

CAMP WIKOFF, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The President and Secretary of War arrived at Camp Wikoff at 8:45 this morning. Major General Wheeler and his staff greeted Mr. McKinley, Mr. Alger and their party on the station platform.

General Wheeler met the President because General Shafter has a touch of fever and does not feel able to move from his cot. Besides, General Shafter is still in detention and it would hardly comport with the discipline of the camp for the commanding general to disregard the detention rules.

With the President, besides the Secretary of War, were: Vice-President Hobart, Attorney-General Griggs, Senator Proctor, of Vermont, Brigadier-General Egan, Brigadier-General Ludington, Major Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes; Colonel M. T. Herrick, of Cleveland; William McK. Barber, of Canton; H. H. Herrick, of Cleveland; Secretary Porter and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. The women of the party were: Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker.

Major-General Wheeler was surrounded by a number of his staff. The carriages, preceded by the cavalry, wound up the hill to General Wheeler's headquarters.

There the President took a long view of the wide, treeless expanse, checked with regimental camps and hospitals, oases of canvas amid stretches of grass.

"This is beautiful," Mr. McKinley said, and then later: "I think I never saw a handsomer camp."

After a two minutes' wait, the President drove through the "detention camp" to Major General Shafter's tent. The general was in full uniform, but his face was flushed with fever. He endeavored to rise from the chair in which he sat as the President entered the tent.

"Don't get up, general," said Mr. McKinley, as they shook hands. "You are entitled to rest. How are you?"

"A little achy," replied the general, "but otherwise all right."

Mrs. Alger remained in General Shafter's tent while the President, Secretary Alger, Mr. Griggs and others went to the general hospital.

NAVY TO KEEP 20,000 MEN.

No Grant Falling Off From the War Quota to Be Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The enlistment force of the navy is to be maintained at its full strength, and as fast as vacancies occur through discharges and the expiration of enlistment periods they will be filled. The number of men enrolled in the navy during the war with Spain reached 24,000, including about 4,000 naval militia.

The return North of the Santiago fleet, and that on patrol service, resulted in the mustering out of over 400 regular seamen, whose terms had expired, and who had no desire for further active service. Many ships have on their list sailors who will also leave the government service in the next month for the same reason.

To keep the strength approximately up to 20,000 enlistments have been directed to begin again at recruiting stations, and so anxious are hundreds of well-equipped men to join the navy that no difficulty will be experienced in soon having the quota filled.

SICK TO BE CARED FOR.

Those Who Reach Home in Bad Condition to Be Sent to Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was at the war department yesterday, looking after the interests of sick soldiers of the Second Nebraska. He had received a telegram from Omaha saying that these soldiers were arriving there without provision having been made for their care. Secretary Alger at once directed that the adjutant general of Nebraska take charge of the sick soldiers and place them in hospitals, the expense to be borne by the United States. Subsequently a general order was issued to the adjutant general of different states directing them to take charge of sick soldiers on the same basis.

ROUGH RIDERS NOT TO PARADE.

New York, Sept. 5.—Colonel Roosevelt had a consultation with General Wheeler yesterday, and when it was over the commander of the rough riders announced that there would be no parade of his regiment in New York on Labor day. There will be none at all, in fact, unless the citizens of New York demand it, and then Colonel Roosevelt believes that all the cavalry regiments on duty in Cuba should participate.

MAINE WRECK STILL THERE.

Havana Authorities Establish a Patrol About the Hulk in the Harbor.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Havana says: Within the last few days the authorities have reinstated the system of patrol boats about the Maine wreck as maintained before the war, intending to show the commission their determination that American property shall be fully protected and, incidentally, that they do not regard the case of the disaster as determined.

WILFORD WOODRUFF DEAD.

President of the Mormon Church Passes Away—His Career.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, died at the home of Colonel Isaac Trumble here this morning, aged 91 years.



WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Mr. Woodruff was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1807, and was one of the original 147 pioneers that reached Salt Lake valley in 1847. He has been president of the church for the last ten years.

ESCAPE FROM A PEST HOLE.

Colonel Studebaker of the 157th Indiana Volunteers Makes a Bold Statement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—Colonel Studebaker's "Tigers," the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers, reached here from the South yesterday morning.

There are 130 hospital patients, and two were unable to march—two dead bodies were brought home. They were those of Clifton Lowell of Fort Wayne and William Snyder of Maysville. Robert Durling of Elkhart died as the train pulled into the station. All were privates.

Colonel Studebaker said: "This is not the same regiment I took away from Indianapolis last May. The personality is the same, but it is made up of a different lot of men. They have fever in their very bones; they are hungry and their strength is wasted. It is all due to the cesspools in which we lived in the South. When the men left Indianapolis they were strong and showed their hardiness. They were all right when we left Chickamauga park."

"Fort Tampa—there is the most God-forsaken, health-destroying spot on the continent. I charge the condition of my men to it and to the conditions surrounding it. For weeks we were in camp there, exposed to the fevers and the unrelenting sun of Florida. We have not been in the shade of a tree since last June. It was a happy day for us when we received orders to leave there. But when we moved we did not better our condition much. The fevers followed us, and, day by day, the regiment became weaker. At Fernandina we had the same difficulty to obtain proper food. The United States authorities seemed willing enough to provide us with what we needed, but Fernandina is such an out-of-the-way place that it is difficult to reach it. One railroad runs to the town."

"When men who have been investigating the condition of the Florida camps say we have not been in actual need of food and medical assistance, they do not know what they are talking about. My men cannot march in straight lines on account of their weakness. They cannot carry their rifles at the right position. They cannot march any distance without many of them having to drop out of the ranks to rest. I think that our counting home has saved the lives of hundreds in the regiment."

The officers of Colonel Studebaker's regiment hesitate about fixing blame on any particular government officer. They say they are still in the service and a court-martial might meet the man who talks too much.

SPANISH ARMS CAPTURED.

23,139 Rifles and 2,500,000 Cartridges Surrendered at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Colonel H. D. Borup, the chief ordnance officer of Santiago, has forwarded to the war department a complete list of the ordnance captured from the Spaniards. The number of rifles and carbines captured far exceeds the expectations of the authorities in Washington. The list as received by General Flieger, chief of ordnance, is as follows:

Table listing captured ordnance: Rifles (Spanish Mausers 16,000, Remingtons 872, Carbines 6,118), Mausers (33), Remingtons (84), Revolvers (30), Ammunition for small arms (1,500,000), Mauser rifle cartridges (471,300), Remington rifle cartridges (1,600,000). Also lists projectiles captured: Solid shot, spherical, 3.55; shell, spherical, 673; shell, cylindrical, 1.87; shrapnel, cylindrical, 437.

Seeking the Missing Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Major Huer of the United States engineer corps has removed fifty-six of the sixty-three mines or torpedoes put in this bay at the outbreak of the war with Spain. He is experiencing some difficulty in locating the remaining six mines, as they have dragged their anchors for a distance of a mile or more, and several of them have been detached from the cables connecting them with the shore. The major hopes to locate the missing mines in a day or two and store them with the others on Goat island for future use.

A MILLION IN PRIZES

VICTORIES NET FORTUNES TO COMMANDERS.

Admiral Sampson's Share Is \$40,000, While Dewey Receives Only \$9,375—The Ratio and Conditions Under Which the Money Will Be Divided.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—At least one million dollars in prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain. More than one-half of this sum will be paid in accordance with that section of law providing for the payment of a bounty for persons on board vessels of war sunk in action. The rest will be turned into the treasury for distribution by the courts which shall pass upon vessels of the enemy captured by American men-of-war.

From the official report of Admiral Montojo, commanding the Spanish fleet sunk at Manila, there were 1,875 persons on board the ships under his command. The Spanish fleet was of inferior force to the American squadron, and Rear Admiral Dewey's men will, therefore, only get \$100 for each person.

It is estimated that the aggregate amount due the Asiatic fleet as a result of the destruction of the Spanish forces amounts to \$187,500, which Congress will be asked to appropriate during the coming session. One twentieth of this sum belongs to Rear Admiral Dewey, as commander-in-chief, and he will, therefore, be \$9,375 richer than he was before the war.

Rear Admiral Sampson has realized a snug little fortune as a result of the war. As commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet he will get one-twentieth of every prize taken in North Atlantic waters and one-twentieth of the head money allowed for the vessels destroyed off Santiago and in Cuban ports. It is estimated that he will finally receive about \$10,000 as his share of the prize money.

In determining the amount of head money due officers and men it will be necessary for the department to decide whether a vessel destroyed was inferior or superior to her antagonist. If the latter the American ship will be entitled to \$200 for each person on board the enemy's vessel. Of course this will swell the amount of money due the rear admiral.

It is estimated that, including the Mercedes, sunk by the Massachusetts at the mouth of the harbor at Santiago, there were 2,492 persons on board the Spanish fleet destroyed by Rear Admiral Sampson's command, which was superior to the enemy and the amount of head money due the fleet will consequently aggregate \$249,200. Besides these ships Spanish men-of-war were sunk at Manzanillo, Nipe and other points along the Cuban coast, the destruction of each of which means prize money for the officers and men participating in the work.

Legal officials of the department will be required to determine whether merchant vessels carrying guns in their hold, like Santo Domingo, which was sunk by the Eagle, come within the meaning of the section providing for the payment of bounties for persons on board. The result of these questions will be to delay the adjudication of the amounts due to officers and men interested.

PROUD OF "ROUGH RIDERS."

General Shafter Says Roosevelt's Men Are a Splendid Regiment.

CAMP WIKOFF, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Referring to the mustering out of the "Rough Riders," General Shafter said: "I am sorry to lose such a splendid regiment, but I suppose their services are no longer needed and having done their duty like brave soldiers, they are naturally anxious to return to their homes."

"No one need make any mistake about the 'Rough Riders' being a good regiment. They were good soldiers when they enlisted. The men who came from the West had lived the life that makes good soldiers. They could ride and shoot and knew how to take care of themselves in the field. The men of the East were men of nerve and pride and mettle that carried them alongside their comrades from the West. It was in all respects a splendid regiment and officers have reason to be proud of their service in it."

MR. BAYARD'S DEATH IS NEAR.

Doctors Fear the Ex-Secretary of State Can Live Only a Few Days.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 6.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State and ambassador to England, is critical. So pronounced has been the change in the last two or three days that it is thought the patient will not survive many days.

The Queen of Denmark's Critical Illness.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: The illness of the Queen of Denmark has taken a serious turn. She has suffered a hemorrhage and lay for a long time speechless and unconscious. It is feared that a crisis is imminent.

Terrible Heat Still Continues in New York—Forty-Three Deaths.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Up to midnight there had been reported to police headquarters forty-three deaths and fifty prostrations from heat. Yesterday everything that floated carried a crowd of humanity, and the trains, cable and trolley cars, and other modes of locomotion were jammed with people all day long. The record for crowds at Coney Island and Rockaway Beach was broken. The average temperature of the day in degrees was 82, against 66 for the corresponding day of last year.

THE G. A. R. AT CINCINNATI.

Commander-in-Chief Gobin and Staff Arrive From Camp Meade.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 6.—After the rains of yesterday and last night there is no longer apprehension of prostration from heat during the national encampment of the G. A. R. here this week. The railways are bringing in excursionists from every direction and the local posts are kept busily engaged in escorting the visitors to their quarters.

General Gobin, commander-in-chief, came from Camp Meade by the way of Camp Meade and has leave of absence for six days only, so that he must get back to Camp Meade by Saturday, at which place he is to report on his return. He was accompanied by the following members of his staff: General Thomas J. Stewart, Major Charles Williams, Colonel Charles Burrows, Colonel J. H. Holcomb, Colonel J. F. Lovett, Colonel R. B. Beath and others.

When the party arrived the G. A. R. posts were arriving in bodies as fast as the railways could get them into the city, and there was a parade in connection with the carriages of the reception committee. General Gobin and staff arrived while the big Labor day parade was in progress and he was most enthusiastically received all along the line from the Pennsylvania depot to the Grand hotel.

Although Camp Sherman was not dedicated till 10 o'clock this morning it was partially occupied by veterans last night. Other tents pitched in the parks were also used, and at all quarters will be well occupied to-night. The reports of the railways indicate over 300,000 tickets sold. While many have arrived during the last two days, these railway reports indicate a greater influx the next two days than was ever known before at these national encampments.

The festivities of the week opened early when the naval cadets formed at 6 a. m. to escort Rear Admiral Kelly from the depot. The opening exercises of the naval veterans, under the auspices of the National Naval Veterans' association, occurred at 9 a. m., while the martial music of the G. A. R. posts was heard in every part of the city, preparing for the dedication of Camp Sherman and the reception at 10:40 a. m. of General Gobin, commander-in-chief, and his staff.

The National Soldiers' home at Dayton is less than sixty miles distant and the veterans from that institution are taking active part. Those who can participate in the parade will wear khaki suits, the same as the "Rough Riders." It is estimated by Captain Harry E. Feicht and Captain T. J. Adkins that there will be 10,000 people here from Dayton.

Among the questions discussed is one to make all who engaged in the late Spanish war eligible to membership as comrades in the "old Grand Army."

The friends of Colonel Albert D. Shaw of New York, James A. Sexton of Illinois and I. F. Mack of Ohio are at work early in the contest for commander-in-chief, and there is also an early contest between Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Denver and other places for the next national encampment.

GLADSTONE'S NOTABLE WILL.

"On No Account" He Says, "Shall a Laudatory Inscription Be Placed Over Me."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The will of the late Right Hon. William E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at \$27,330.

Mr. Gladstone's will was written by himself in an ordinary memorandum book. It is a document of about 2,000 words, and is a remarkable specimen of writing. The second clause of the will has reference to the funeral arrangements, and says:

"Commanding myself to the infinite mercies of God in the incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only that they be very simple and private, unless there be conclusive reasons to the contrary. And I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie. On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me."

After appointing his sons as executors, the will charged the future possessor of Hawarden to remember that, as the head of the family, it will be his duty to extend good offices to other members thereof according to his ability and their manifest needs and merits. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants and bequeaths to his grandson William, as heirlooms, all patents of crown offices held by the testator and books and prints presented to him by the queen letters from the queen, etc.

The will bears date of November 26, 1896.

MISSOURI DROUGHT BROKEN.

Heavy Rains Reported From St. Joseph and Nevada.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 6.—The drought, which threatened disaster to late corn, fruit and vegetables, has been broken. Heavy rains fell yesterday and to-day, doing great good.

NEVADA, Mo., Sept. 5.—A heavy rain fell to-day, breaking a long drought. Late crops will be greatly benefited.

BRYAN'S MEN ARE DYING.

Nebraska Silver Battalion in Danger of Decimation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.—Governor Holcomb telegraphed to Washington yesterday asking if it was possible to secure an honorable discharge for the Third Nebraska, Bryan's regiment, on their application. Private advices from Jacksonville, telling of four deaths within a week and an increase in the sick list of from 44 to 147 has prompted the governor's action.

KHARTOUM IS FALLEN

KITCHENER HAS ENTERED THE STRONGHOLD.

Thousands of the Fanatics Fell Under the Terrible Fire of the British Maxims Guns—Forty-Six Killed the Anglo-Egyptian Loss.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Khartoum has fallen; the murder of Lieutenant Colonel Charles George Gordon has been avenged; the khalifa's forces are scattered; upper Egypt is again under British control.

This news reached the war office last night in this dispatch from General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the sirdar of Egypt, in command of the Anglo-Egyptian army, sent Saturday night: "The remnant of the khalifa's force has surrendered, and I have now a very large number of prisoners on my hands."

"Our cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the khalifa and his chiefs, who, with only 140 fighting men, are apparently making for Kordofan."

"The left bank of the White Nile is so difficult of approach, owing to the overflow and the thick brush, that the gunboats cannot effect a landing. I therefore, can rely only upon the cavalry to capture him."



GENERAL KITCHENER.

"I visited Khartoum to-day."

"The town is a complete ruin, but lower portions show some of the principal houses still standing. The people are naturally delighted to see us."

"So far as I can see at present, Khartoum is the best position. Omdurman is very extensive and the stretch there is unbearable."

"I have therefore moved the troops down to Khor Skambat, where we now are in a good camp on the river. All the British wounded will descend the river with this dispatch. There are no cases that cause grave anxiety."

The official list gives the number of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as two, while thirteen were wounded. Of the men, twenty-three were killed and ninety-nine were wounded. The loss sustained by the Egyptians (the English allies) was: Officers, one killed, eight wounded; men, twenty killed; 221 wounded.

OMDURMAN, ON THE NILE, NUBIA, Sept. 2.—The sirdar General Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism.

Roughly our losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed and wounded.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overestimated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman. As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Sudanese on our right came in contact with the enemy, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence and had massed beneath the black standard of the khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass, 15,000 strong bore down upon the Sudanese.

General Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Sudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home.

The flower of the khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering crossfire from three brigades from the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained deadly crossfire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies and the companies to dribbles beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow-drift dotted meadow.

Caught in the Niagara Rapids. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—M. B. Marvin of Buffalo and Constable Macien of Lewiston were drowned in the Niagara river at Lewiston last night. The men were in a small skiff and, despite warnings from the shore, rowed up the river until they were caught in the boiling water of Niagara's rapids and their boat upset.

Rios Shooting Subjects.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—According to notices from Iloilo, General Rios, governor of the Visayas, is arresting and shooting suspected persons, including prominent natives of Negros.

WIFE PLEADS FOR JUSTICE.

Mrs. Dreyfus Pleas for Husband to be Heard by France.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Owing to the resignation of M. Godefroy Cavaignac, minister of war, President Faure returned to Paris and conferred with M. Del Casse, minister of foreign affairs; M. Bourgeois, minister of public education, and General Zurlinden.

The cabinet will meet to-day expressly to deal with a request from Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of the proceedings of the court martial that condemned her husband.

As the cabinet is now practically unanimous in favor of revision—partly because the ministers are aware that there is no other method of satisfying public feeling—the outcome of the meeting is almost a foregone conclusion.

In her letter to M. Sarrien, the minister of justice, Mme. Dreyfus says she addresses him again, since he alone has the right to demand revision on the ground of a "new fact." She argues that Lieutenant Colonel Henry's admission of forgery deprives his depositions and acts of all weight, and concludes her appeal by calling upon M. Sarrien to "listen to the voice of public opinion and put an end to the punishment of a loyal and innocent man."

WILL LEAVE CAMP WIKOFF.

Men to Be Sent Home as Fast as Transportation Can Be Arranged.

CAMP WIKOFF, Sept. 6.—This great camp will dissolve during the three coming weeks, and by October 1 it will have shrunk to slender proportions. The well men, according to the war department's set designs, will leave the camp as fast as transportation can be conveniently provided, probably at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a week. The convalescents from the hospitals, instead of being sent again into camp with their commands, will go to their homes. The President, Secretary Alger and General Wheeler had a talk about it, and, although General Wheeler thought the men would do well in camp until October 1, it was determined to continue sending the men away.

Arthur Fieble, a private in Company F, Second United States Infantry, killed himself in his tent. He took his Krag-Jorgensen rifle, put the muzzle to his left eye, and touched off the trigger with his sword bayonet. He was recruited in Tampa three and a half months ago, went to Cuba, fought, caught the fever and was out of his mind some time.

PANDO TALKS ON THE WAR.

Politicians, the Spanish General Declares Caused the Hostilities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—General Luis N. Pando, the former commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, arrived in New York yesterday from Havana on the Philadelphia, thereby settling at rest the rumors that he had secretly fled to Madrid with \$2,400,000.

Asked to express his views of the war in general, the general replied, with a gesture of derision: "Why, there has been no war. There are 200,000 soldiers in Cuba who have not seen an American soldier. My opinion is that the Spanish and American soldiers were simply inveigled into a war by the politicians of the two countries. The politicians made fools of the soldiers. They sold them."

Asked if he believed that General Toral should be court-martialed, General Pando replied: "I believe that in the regular course of events, considering what has happened, he will be."

In response to the question of his destination, General Pando replied that he was on his way to Madrid. He wished to get there, he said, as quickly as possible, in order to attend the meeting of the cortes. He would not go to Paris, he thought. General Pando said he thought the Cuban could govern themselves.

GORDON'S STATUE WREATHED.

London's Tribute to the Victim of Khartoum—The Queen's Thanks.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The morning paper editorials resound with congratulations upon the avenging of Gordon, and are full of eulogy of Baron Cromer, the British financial adviser of the khedive. General Kitchener and all concerned in the splendid successes. All day yesterday impressive services were witnessed at Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square, London.

Early in the morning the statue was wreathed and decorated with a placard bearing the words: "At Last." The police removed altogether three such placards, but the demonstrations still continued. The news of the overthrow of the khalifa has caused intense satisfaction in Italy. The queen and General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British army, telegraphed their congratulations to the sirdar direct.

Memphis Quarantined.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6.—The Memphis board of health to-day established a rigid quarantine against the entire country. No one will be allowed to enter the city from any direction. This action was taken on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in Mississippi.

No Protection for American Missionaries.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the rebellion in Hainan continues, and that the American consul at Canton has repeatedly without avail urged the authorities to send troops there to protect the American missionaries.

Winnie Davis No Better.

NASHAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 6.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis shows no marked improvement, but her physician is still hopeful of her recovery.