# FAITH IN UNCLE SAM.

## PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS WANT TO BE FRIENDLY.

**Condition of the Eleven Thousand Spanish Prisoners Very Poor — Typhoid Fever Increasing at an Alarming Rate in Manila and Cavite.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Manila says: As the result of the meetings of the national assembly of Filipinos, thus far held in Malolos, there is now entire confidence in the American government on the part of the insurgent leaders. All the members of the assembly exhibit an earnest desire that the future relations of the Filipinos with the Americans may be of the most friendly character.

The condition of the Spanish prisoners is beginning to excite anxiety among the military officers here. Eleven thousand of these prisoners are quartered in churches and other public buildings within the narrow confines of the walled city, where most of the Spanish people live, where the American garrison is quartered, and where General Otis has located the army headquarters.

Members of the sanitar ycorps are kept constantly at work clearing out filth that constantly accumulates, the Spaniards having not the least knowledge of the laws of sanitation. The result is a condition threatening a general outbreak of disease at any moment. Typhoid fever is already increasing at an alarming rate. Authorities feel it is absolutely essential to the health of the city to get the Spanish prisoners out of Manila at the earliest possible date.

Similar conditions are reported from Cavite, where the Spanish in the hands of the rebels are suffering from the lack of the necessaries of life. To make matters worse the sailing of the hospital ship Rio has been repeatedly delayed. It is now stated positively that the vessel will sail Thursday.

# PRESIDENT MAY GO SOUTH.

**Urgent Invitations Have Changed the Plans for the Tour.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. — President McKinley has altered his plans for his Western tour in many respects. The original program embraced only a trip to the Omaha exposition and a day in Kansas City. It is positively stated in Washington now that the President will, after leaving the Omaha exposition make a tour through the South. St. Louis, Atlanta and Birmingham are the cities, outside of those on the Missouri river, which have been most urgent in their invitations.

It is possible that the President may go as far West as Denver. Nothing has yet been definitely decided beyond the Omaha trip and the stop in Chicago, but the extension of the trip is now being figured on and the persuasion being brought to bear on the President is so urgent that he will hardly be able to resist.

# CANADA MAY VOTE TO BE DRY.

**Entire Dominion Will Pass on Question of Prohibition.**

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 21.—For the first time in the history of the world the people of an entire country are to vote on the question of suppressing the liquor traffic. On September 29 the people of Canada from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, are to take part in a plebiscite on the question of prohibiting the manufacture of all malt and spirituous liquors in the dominion. Nearly every province in Canada has already voted to suppress the liquor traffic at plebiscites which have been taken in years past, but all these previous plebiscites have been merely provincial.

Ontario, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have cast 266,498 votes in favor of prohibition to 133,380 against—a majority of 132,918. These votes were cast at separate plebiscites on purely provincial measures. The vote on September 29 will be for the entire dominion on the question of national prohibition, and the American people will watch it with keen interest.

# MIGHT HAVE SOLD CUBA.

**The Duke of Tetuan Says Former Premier Canovas Would Have Averted War.**

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The duke of Tetuan, who was minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of the late Premier Canovas del Castillo, is quoted as saying in an interview: "Senor Canovas, if he had lived, would never have accepted war with the United States. Canovas and myself were convinced that war would lead inevitably to the ruin of Spain."

Continuing, the duke blamed the Liberals, who, he said, could have averted war, either by accepting the proffered good offices of the United States minister, General Woodford, or by treating with the insurgents on the basis of Cuban independence, or by selling Cuba. Senor Sagasta, the Duke of Tetuan declared, "is responsible for all our disasters and must be ejected from power."

# ATE BEEF AT A CHURCH SOCIAL

**Fifty-Five People in a Michigan Village Poisoned—Four Are Near Death.**

PLAINWELL, Mich., Sept. 21.—Nearly one-tenth of the entire population of this village is ill from eating canned beef at a church social. Fifty-five persons were poisoned. Twenty are dangerously ill and four are expected to die, the doctors having expressed no hope of their recovery. The latter are Mrs. Ethel Clancy, Mrs. J. M. Mrs. John Bishop and L. W.

# AMERICAN METHODS BLAMED.

**Action of Our Officers at Manila Causes Criticism.**

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Filipino congress has favorably impressed the Europeans who have witnessed its proceedings. It is believed that its deliberations will result in a petition to President McKinley to establish a protectorate.

"The attitude of the American officers toward the insurgents is causing much unfavorable criticism among Europeans who have returned from Manila. They blame their almost criminal negligence of the native character and their elementary ideas of colonizing.

"The officers seem determined upon winning glory at the expense of the insurgents by hatching imaginary revolts. Aguinaldo has obeyed every order, whether accompanied by threats or not. The insurgent chief at Pasay declined to move, and Aguinaldo asked General Otis not to proceed against him for four days, so as to give him an opportunity to interview him.

"A British naval officer who has just returned from Manila, says: 'What is needed is a force acquainted with the Asiatic character. America does not seem to utilize the material she has at hand. Every one is surprised that O. F. Williams, United States consul at Manila, was not sent to Paris instead of a lot of staff officers who know but little of the Philippines. I am satisfied that if Consul General Wildman, who has lived among the Malays and is familiar with British colonial methods, were given power, he could arrange satisfactorily with Aguinaldo. It is suicidal policy on the part of America that he has not been accredited to Manila long ago.'"

# NEW DEAL IN CHINA.

**Western Civilization to Be Patterned After—Series of Startling Edicts.**

PEKIN, Sept. 21. — A remarkable series of imperial edicts has been published during the past few days. The edicts have startled the officials, while making a favorable impression upon the old foreign residents, who are usually skeptical as to the practical value of such orders. The emperor has addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that, in many respects, Western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion, and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones.

The most radical edict establishes a postal service throughout the empire. In it the emperor asks people to co-operate with him in making the newly established system a success, assuring them that they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the empire.

A fresh edict followed extending practically to everybody the right to memorialize the throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes.

The latest edict commands that monthly accounts be rendered of the government receipts and expenditures everywhere, and that these accounts be published.

The emperor directs that the edicts be published throughout the country, in order that the people may see the endeavors to promote their welfare which he is making.

# MERRIAM BACK FROM HAWAII.

**Two Transports Left the Islands for Manila Last Week.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21. — The steamer Australia arrived in port early this morning from Hawaii. General Merriam, commander of the Department of California, who has been in Honolulu, was one of the passengers. He was accompanied on the voyage by Lieutenant Graves and Lieutenant Bennett of his staff. When the steamer left the people were jubilant over annexation and were interesting themselves in all efforts to make the government of the islands similar to that of the United States.

The officers of the Australia say that the Arizona, with troops for Manila, sailed September 11, and the Scandia, with troops and treasure, was to leave September 13. The Australia brought up five sick soldiers. Lieutenant Hunt of the Fourteenth regular infantry was also a passenger. He was taken ill in Honolulu with typhoid fever, and after he was convalescent was granted a sick leave.

# OREGON-IOWA EXPEDITION.

**Advance Guard Has Already Started—Supply and Distilling Ships to Go.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .—The advance guard of the naval expedition for Honolulu and eventually for Manila, started yesterday, when the steamer Abarenda sailed from Fortress Monroe via Brazil. The Abarenda is one of the colliers which are to keep the big battleships Oregon and Iowa supplied with coal on their long voyage around South America. The plan is to have two of the colliers precede the battleships, and two to go along with them.

In addition to these escorting craft, Acting Secretary Allen to-day ordered that the Celtic and the Iris be added to the expedition. The Celtic is a refrigerator and supply ship, and the Iris is a distilling ship.

# EX-SECTETARY SHERMAN ILL.

**A Relapse After a Week's Attack of Bronchitis.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.* — John Sherman is ill at his residence from an acute attack of bronchitis. He has been in bed for about a week, but was progressing favorably until two days ago when there was a slight relapse. To-day, however, he is reported as better, though somewhat weak and with a little fever. His condition is not regarded as at all dangerous.

# TROOPS FOR MANILA

## FIVE MORE REGIMENTS TO GO TO THE PHILIPPINES.

**The Kansas Troops, Under Colonel Funston, Have Been in San Francisco Since June and Contain Many of the National Guard.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The war department has issued orders directing that four regiments now stationed at San Francisco be dispatched to Manila.

The regiments receiving orders are the following: Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington, and a detachment of the Second Oregon.

Later the war department amended the orders so as to increase the number by 1,161 privates and thirty-six officers. These are made up of four companies of the Twenty-third infantry and recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Nebraska and First Colorado. These troops made up the expedition under General King which recently left San Francisco on the Arizona for the Philippines, but stopped by the department's orders when two days out and returned to port.

It was stated at the War department that no exigency had arisen which made it necessary to send the troops now at San Francisco to Manila, but the order issued was in accordance with the general plan of the department regarding a garrison for the Philippines. That plan of garrison duty included 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba. The troops to be sent to Manila will fill the complement for that station. The troops would have been sent before, it is said, except that the department was awaiting the return of the transports.

The following is part of the order: "The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, especial care being taken to provide sufficient space; and the subsistence and medical departments are charged with providing ample and suitable supplies furnished by their respective departments, to insure the comfort, well being and health of the troops en route. By command of Major General Miles.—H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General."

It is not expected that the troops now at Honolulu will accompany those to be embarked at San Francisco, but that more troops will be sent to Honolulu in the near future.

The war department's explanation for the dispatch of fresh reinforcements for the American army at Manila, namely, that it is only a part of a movement originally planned, appears to warrant a further inquiry. The navy department is rushing preparations for the start of the big battleships Oregon and Iowa to Honolulu, and orders have been sent to New York navy yard to have the mechanics work overtime on these ships. The purpose is to have them start on their long voyage by the end of the present month, and according to department calculations they should arrive at their destination by the end of January. There is little effort now made to conceal the fact that the department will have the ships met at Honolulu by a dispatch boat with orders to turn their prows westward to Manila.

A long line of curious incidents, to which one of the great European powers has been a party, has beyond question done much to cause a feeling of uneasiness upon the part of the administration, as tending to show a purpose to interfere in our free action in the Philippines, and this has been only slightly diminished by apparently frank disclaimers of an ulterior purpose, because the incidents continue quietly and in a manner calculated to avoid attracting attention.

Such, for instance, is the gathering of naval vessels to the south of the Philippine group, the only explanation of which, coming from native sources, it is true, but still bearing marks of genuineness, is a purpose of acquiring either by seizure or by some secret pact with the Spanish government, the important island of Palawan. This particular island forms one side of the gateway through which must pass all of the extensive commerce flowing between Australia, Micronesia and Southern China. The passage is narrow, and if the islands of the Philippine group are to be retained, outside of Luzon, this island of Palawan must be kept, as forming one side of the gateway. It is gathered that it is the purpose of the President, therefore, to prevent the alienation by Spain of any of the Philippine group, and that these preparations, naval as well as military, are but steps toward the execution of his purpose. With the addition to his fleet of two battleships, Admiral Dewey will have a force only second to that of Great Britain in Eastern waters, while on shore General Otis will have a more numerous army than any other European power save Russia.

**Eating Power of Animals.**

A horse will eat in a year nine times his own weight, a cow nine times, an ox six times and a sheep six times.

**Religious Attention for Sick Soldiers.**

CAMP MEADE, Pa., Sept. 20.—Chief Surgeon Girard has given orders that hereafter the religious denominations of the soldiers admitted to hospitals must be ascertained in order to summon a minister of their faith where there is a certainty of death. The chaplains are doing effective work among the sick in the hospitals.

**Anti-Anarchist Action Proposed.**

ROME, Sept. 20.—The government has proposed to the powers that international action be taken against anarchists.

# WINNIE DAVIS DEAD.

**The "Daughter of the Confederacy" Passes Away at Narragansett Pier**

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 20. —Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon yesterday at the Rockingham hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the Pier's social season. She had been ill for several weeks, and a fortnight ago her ailment was diagnosed as malarial gastritis.

Mrs. Davis has watched unremittingly at her daughter's bedside, and she is now bowed with sorrow. The

MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

physicians of Mrs. Davis report that she is holding up with great calmness in her affliction, and no fears are at present entertained of her health yielding to the strain.

Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," was born in the Confederate executive mansion at Richmond, Va., in 1863. She was educated principally at home, owing to the troubles surrounding her father, and the publicity which attended all movements of the Davis family. Miss Davis attained her majority at Beauvoir, Miss. Here she assisted her mother in various ways and took her place in the many social functions of the place.

She was her father's constant companion. She assisted him in all his work, and much of the information which was required by Mr. Davis in his writings was secured for him by his daughter. Her strong character was marked from youth. She was engaged to Mr. Wilkerson of Syracuse, N. Y., but shortly after her father's death the engagement was broken off. While no public explanation of the rupture was given, it is well known that it was for the purpose of maintaining her father's name.

She received the name "Daughter of the Confederacy" in 1886, when her father made his famous trip through the South. Mr. Davis being unable to appear, Miss Winnie was brought before the thousands at the different points along the route and introduced as the daughter of the Confederacy.

# CARGO OF BURNING SULPHUR.

**The British Steamer Evelyn Had a Hard Race to Reach Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—With a fire raging in its three holds the steamer Evelyn, Captain G. W. Horner, from Huelva, Spain, August 20, heavily loaded with sulphur ore, has put into its pier at Locust Point. It is remarkable that the ship and those on board were saved from death in mid-ocean.

Ten days from this port, flames were discovered in the cargo. The sulphur fumes made it almost unbearable for those on board, and it was thought that asphyxiation for the captain and crew was inevitable. Pumps were kept working day and night, but water seemed to be of little service. Captain Horner crowded on all steam possible in his race for a safe harbor and all hands were well nigh exhausted when the ship tied up at its wharf. The fire boat Cataract was called into service, but so far has been unable to extinguish the flames. The Evelyn is owned in England. The sulphur was consigned to this city.

# COMMISSION'S WORK ENDED.

**Preparations for the Evacuation of Porto Rico Are Practically Complete.**

SAN JUAN, Sept. 20.—The work of the military commission is practically over, all arrangements for the evacuation by the Spanish troops and the receipt of government property having been determined upon. Admiral Schley says that if there were transports here for the embarkation of the troops the commission could leave for home within a week.

The attitude of the American commission has offended some Porto Ricans, who think the Americans have not demanded enough. They have insisted they should claim the sum of $400,000 alleged to be in the bank here belonging to the government.

# DREYFUS TO BE TAKEN BACK.

**Prisoner of Devil's Island Will Be Returned to Paris.**

PARIS, Sept. 20—It is reported that a vessel has already started for the Isle du Diable in readiness to bring Dreyfus to Paris, and M. Brisson and General Chanoine are determined that nobody, however high his position, will be sheltered.

# ENGLAND AND FRANCE AGREE.

**Differences Over the Nile Expedition Settled Amicably.**

LONDON, Sept. 20.—From Cairo and from an entirely independent source, the Daily Mail learns that France has assumed a conciliatory attitude toward Great Britain, and has declared that the expedition of Major Marchand is quite unofficial. The sirdar will offer to take Major Marchand to Cairo and it is probable that the major will accept and that Fashoda will be occupied by Egyptian troops.

# HAS HIS SUSPICIONS.

## KAISER'S VESSELS INVESTIGATE COAL DEPOSITS.

**What the Reduction of the German Fleet at Manila Meant—To Hasten the Oregon and Iowa to the Far East to Forestall the Kaiser.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: As an indication that Germany has been scheming to share in the disposition of the Philippines, the authorities have learned that, acting under instructions from Berlin, the German commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station has made an exhaustive investigation of the coal deposits of the islands.

He was assisted by a German engineer who had been temporarily assigned to his squadron for the special purpose of locating coal. That engineer conducted a thorough investigation, and his report, which has been submitted to the Berlin government through Vice Admiral von Diedrich, shows that the best lignite deposits are located on the island of Cebu, one of the Visayas group.

This information has been received from one of the represantatives of this government in Germany and has been considered of sufficient importance to be presented to the peace commissioners for their consideration. Officials who were interviewed regarding the matter admit that there can be only one object which would lead the Berlin government to direct such an investigation—the desire to extend German jurisdiction over the island having the largest beds of coal best adapted for steaming purposes. Such an island is Cebu, where lignite of a good quality is found in large quantities. Germany would find Cebu exceedingly valuable as a coaling station, as it would not necessitate the establishment of a coal pile at Kiao Chou, which she recently obtained.

Aware of Germany's proceedings, the authorities are taking precautions to prevent the consummation of any plan which will enable them to reach fruition. The Berlin government, by the reduction of its fleet in Manila bay, gave an indication of its desire to remain on friendly terms with this government. While regretting the maintenance of such a large force at Manila, no protest was made by this government, and the action of Germany in reducing its naval force was entirely voluntary.

The report made by the German engineer explains to the officials why the German vessels were steaming among the islands. It is no longer a secret that Germany is the only nation from which the government apprehends trouble in the settlement of the Philippine question, and it was to avert the commitment of an overt act that the President determined to so strengthen Rear Admiral Dewey's command as to make it the superior of the German fleet in Asiatic waters.

The battle ships Oregon and Iowa will start for Manila by way of Cape Horn and Honolulu Saturday or Sunday, by which time it is expected all repairs will have been made and the fleet of colliers will be in readiness. Leaves of absence have been given to the officers until the latter part of the week, but no extensions will be given, it being desired to get the ships away without delay.

# A RETRIAL NOT SURE YET.

**The Commissioners in the Dreyfus Case Only Advisory.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the New York World from Paris says: Jules Perivier, a leading member of the French bar, explains the present legal status of the Dreyfus case as follows: "Judicially the ministerial decision to refer the case to an examining commission of three decides nothing except the resifting of the Dreyfus papers in the light of recent events. The commission's finding will practically determine whether there shall be a revision. The decision is important politically, in that it reveals and approves the sentiment of the country in favor of a revision."

Paris is outwardly quiet. There seems to be a sense of relief because a revision has virtually been determined upon. But there is a great commotion among the chiefs of the army. They undoubtedly have the disposition, if not the courage, to try to prevent a revision at the eleventh hour by a military coup d' etat.

M. Cavaignac, who resigned lately as minister of war and who has cast his lot unreservedly with the army, is pointed to as a possible dictator, but public sentiment will be a most effective bar against such designs. It has veered around completely in favor of revision and justice. Only two anti-Dreyfus organs still hold out. Esterhazy's promised confession is awaited with the keenest curiosity, though no one will believe a word he says unless he is supported by independent testimony.

The retrial of the Dreyfus case, should one be granted, will probably be held in the little city of Beauvais, fifty-five miles north of Paris, where the court will not be threatened by a Paris mob.

**Rumor Finds Miss Fair a Husband.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The latest society rumor links the names of Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair. If their marriage should really take place, as is now quite generally predicted, it would mean a singular combination of millions.

**Sickness Is Increasing.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Sickness among the troops of General Lawton's command at Santiago is increasing. Nearly one-sixth of his force is now on the sick list, although the number

# BISHOP BLAMES THE MONKS.

**Manila Church Dignitary Says Religious Orders Must Go.**

MANILA, Sept. 20.—In an interview here, Archbishop Dosal of the Philippine islands said:

"I earnestly hope the islands will not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible, until after years of the most cruel warfare."

He also expressed the hope that the islands would not become absolutely independent, because it was certain that dissensions would occur which would result in incessant strife and a lapse into barbarism and the natural indolence of the tropical race. The only hope, the archbishop declared, was that a strong Western power would intervene now. Delay was dangerous, because the people are intoxicated, vainglorious and restless.

He said it was undeniable that the religious orders must go, because the whole people had determined to abolish them, now that they were able to render their retention impossible. He lay the chief blame upon the Dominicans, Augustins and Franciscan recoletans, the richest orders, and next upon the Benedictines and Capuchins, which are of less importance. The Jesuits, Archbishop Dosai says, are comparatively blameless. He added that the rival orders quarrel among themselves, intrigue, act unworthily and slander their opponents, thus increasing their general disfavor.

The provincials, who are approximately equivalent to archdeacons, are mainly responsible. They are utterly beyond the control of the archbishop, who denies possessing such power.

The total number of Spanish priests in the Philippines before the war was about 1,000, but lately every departing steamer has taken fifty or 100 of them away and now barely 500 remain.

The annexationists have a majority of seventy-one in the national assembly, but the discussion of the subject has not been finished.

# AGUINALDO IS FRIENDLY.

**Denies Stories of Strained Relations in a Card to the Public.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The following has been received at the office here of the Associated Press:

MANILA, Sept. 20.—The Filipino government desires to inform the American government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of the enemy to both parties, are without any truth and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for their release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

"The relations of our people and yours have been and will continue to be of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of our confidence in the great American republic.—Aguinaldo."

While there is little in the official records that tends to contradict what the insurgent chief says, still it must be recalled that both General Otis and Admiral Dewey in cable messages to Washington have pointed out threatening complications arising from the attitude of the insurgents. The latest advices received at the war department from Manila came from General Otis Friday last and while that officer referred to agitation exhibited by the insurgents, he took care to state that he had troops enough in his opinion to meet any emergency.

# MORE INVITATIONS ARE OUT.

**Four Men Refuse to Serve on the Investigation Commission.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President McKinley has received no more acceptances of his invitations to serve on the commission to investigate the medical, commissary and quartermaster bureaus of the war department, but he has received information that General Stephen M. Weld of Boston, Charles Stewart Smith and Colonel George E. Warring, jr., of York will refuse to serve. Two more men from the South have been requested by the President to become members of the commission—General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, and General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee. Both were officers in the Southern army, and are prominent in the South. General Lee is the president of the Mississippi agricultural college. It is said to-day that General Lee has practically agreed to accept, but that General Jackson has declined.

# SULTAN HAS YIELDED.

**Orders Djevad Pasha, Commander in Crete, to Comply With Ultimatum.**

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 20.—The sultan has ordered Djevad Pasha, the military commander in Crete, to accede to the demand of the British admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, for disarmament, thus complying with the whole ultimatum of the admiral. A British military detachment to-day occupied the entrance to the fort and it is rumored that the Ottoman troops will be withdrawn and a British force will occupy the town.

**Faulkner on the Canadian Commission.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Senator C. J. Faulkner of West Virginia was appointed to-day to the position on the Canadian commission made vacant by the retirement of Senator Gray, who was transferred to the Paris peace commission.

**Fever in Havana Harbor.**

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Captain Brown of the American schooner Maryland died on his ship in the harbor here of yellow fever. Four of the crew are down with the malady.