TALES ARE FICTION

Alleged Abuses in the Army Exist in the Newspapers Only.

War Investigating Commission Gets at the of the First regiment of volunteers, told the Bottom Facts.

SUPPLIES ARE IN WASTEFUL ABUNDANCE

Dr. Forwood Furnishes Some Interesting Testimony.

GENERAL YOUNG TURNS ON MORE LIGHT

Soldiers Are Cared For Better Than in Any Previous War in Which the Country Engaged.

o'clock today to meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York at 10 o'clock tomorrow and General Dodge asked the Associated Press to request witnesses who have matters to bring to the attention of the board to report at that point. He stated in the same connection that letters had been reof New York, but he said he did not know whether all of these would appear as wit-

After concluding the work in New York the commission will proceed to Boston and teers, the Rough Riders, by one road and itating the transportation of commissary returning will stop at Philadelphia to make the regiments going by another. He desupplies. certain luquiries there. It is also expected that a number of witnesses will be called fight and no ambuscade had been reported. after the return to Washington and if the commission does not go to Cuba some persome there will be asked to come here.

Colonel Denby will remain in Washington while the other members of the commission are absent and will take the testimony of such persons as may ask to be heard.

Forwood continued his testimony before the War Investigating commission today concerning condi-tions at Montauk Point, where he was chief army surgeon. He said that from the beginning to the end of the history of the general hospital at Camp Wikoff there was never a time when there was not from fifty to 500 vacant beds. Many of the patients were sent away to hospitals in neighboring cities, largely in response to public clamor. The patients taken away were largely typhold cases and were selected chiefly because it was believed not wise to allow typhoid cases to accumulate at Montauk. Another reason was the necessity of extending the hearital accommodations. During the first thirty days of the history of the camp. 9,000 patients were treated and it would have been out of the question to take care of them all in the camp hospitals.

Speaking of the nurses, he said there was siderable number of hospital corps men who had been trained in the post hospitals before the female nurses arrived. This was more efficient than they otherwise would have been.

No Case Originated in Camp.

Dr. Forwood said he had expected typhoid fever would break out in the hospital, but he never had expected that the troops would remain there long enough to cause an epinot believe there had been a case originating in Camp Wikoff.

He declared there had been a sufficiency of medicines and medical supplies at all times-a wasteful abundance, in fact. From first to last, during the history of the camp fifty-four carloads were received. Notwithstanding this fact, there was complaint of the scarcity of medical supplies and medicines due largely to the fact that doctors often required proprietary medicines, which were not kept on hand. No requisitions

were required in getting medicines. Dr. Conner read a letter from Major M. Wood, a regular army surgeon, dated at Montauk in August, complaining that there was a pressing want of medical supplies, and that the camp was in a deplorable condition.

Dr. Forwood said that Dr. Wood was disappointed because he did not get a leave absence immediately after arriving from Cuba, which he had asked for notwithstandfused to grant this request. "From that time." said Dr. Forwood, "he was constantly kicking and bucking. He was disgruntled and disloyal, and found fault with everything. For instance, he said the well water was polluted, declaring he would not take a dripk of it for \$5."

A dispatch was read from General Wheeler like babies." saying that Dr. Wood had failed to secure medicines only because he had not sent for

Dr. Forwood declared that the complaints concerning the purity of the water at Montauk had originated with men who had water was pure and plentiful. He said the all kinds. transportation facilities of the camp were

were not complete in their equipment. The witness said he had annulled the conof a character to compromise the welfare of

Dr. Forwood said many physicians had come to the camp at the instance of the newspapers, generally for a compensation of \$50. Among these was Dr. Lee, who was a personal friend of his, and he had told doctor to look the camp over and criticize whenever he found it necessary. The doctor had written his a ticle, making parts of it flattering, but he was much disgusted after the appearance of the matter to find that all the complimentary portions of it had

been expunged. Kitchens in Expert Hands. Dr. Edson's predictions as to the camp had not been realized. Dr. Stimpson had spoken of the conduct of the kitchens. As a matter of fact the kitchens were in the most expert hands Miss Helen Gould had supplied a number of chefs, and most of them were from the kitchens of the wealthiest people of New York City. He had talked with one of them who had been with

W. H. Vanderbilt for more than three years. As a matter of fact the hospitals were never so abundantly supplied. The army rations were supplemented by everything that could be found in the larder of the Waldorf-Astoria, including toast turkey, pheasants, squabs, lambs, sheep, pigs, game of all kinds, pate de foie gras, mineral waters, the finest champagnes and liquors At one time he had noticed eight barrels of

were gentlemen, but they appeared to be under orders to criticise the camp. He knew of two instances in which the reporters had received orders to "roast everything." He had told them not to spare

where they found criticism justified. In conclusion Dr. Forwood said that many patients who had been removed by their friends had often died, and that in many instances their deaths were due to the kind-REPORTERS INSTRUCTED TO CRITICISE ness of those who had taken them in

charge. Dr. Richard A. Pyles, major and surgeon experiences of those troops at Camp Thomas and at Tampa, in Cuba, and at Mon auk Point. The troops had camped at El Caney and on San Juan hill and had found the region malarious.

At first the Lealth of the men was good, but later the sickness increased from eight cases to 189 in five days. There had been fewer than twenty-five deaths in the regiment. At Montauk Point the tents were without floors, compelling the men to lie on the ground, causing sickness.

Young Looks for a Camp.

ing in detail his experience at Santiago and eration. The Spanish troops will carry vicinity and afterwards at Montauk. He said | their small arms, colors, field pieces and he had landed at Baiquiri on June 21 and the entire equipment of an army in the field. that by the morning of the 23rd his entire brigade had been put ashore. He had noti- turned over officially to General Humph WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The War In- fled General Wheeler immediately and had reys, who is the ranking quartermaster vestigating commission adjourned at 4 received orders to move on four or five of the United States troops in the island. miles and secure a good camp. He ac- A depot for quartermasters' stores will be cordingly had pushed on to Siboney. He erected there. This morning the pier and had asked Wheeler where the good camp- wharf were inspected by General Greene. ing ground was and he had replied that the General Humphreys and Colonel Hecker. Spanlards occupied it.

"I then," said General Young, "asked permission to go out to see the ground, sayceived from about 100 persons in the vicinity | ing I should like to get it for our own troops, to which he assented."

In accordance with this answer he moved out at 5 o'clock the next morning to fight the battle of Guasima, sending the volunthe regiments going by another. He declared that there was no surprise in this He had reconnoitered the Spanish camp with a glass for half an hour before the fight began and he had attacked the Spantards and not the Spaniards him.

Speaking of the Rough Riders, he said there had been no greater percentage of casualties among them than among the regulars and that they were not led into any situation not to be expected in war. "The report that they had been ambuscaded was due," he said, "entirely to the demoralized reporter and demoralized adjutant of the regiment, who had left the service soon afterwards." General Young said he had occupied the enemy's camp that day and it was a very good camp, he added naively. In reply to a question as to what aid he had secured from the Cubans in this fight, he replied none whatever. The Cuban guides had deserted him upon the first fire.

General Castillo, on the night before, had told him that he would send 500 Cubans with him, but when the next morning came. and he sent to notify Castillo that he was prepared to proceed, his messenger found a card on the Cuban commander's door saying that he must not be disturbed. He had, therefore, proceeded without the Cubans.

After the fight was over, however, some of the Cubans had come up under the c mmand of a Frenchman, who saluted tragically with his saber, saying that he had been fore the female nurses arrived. This was ally with his saber, saying that he had been said that he and his associates on the emperor telegraphed his regrets at being unnited training, but it rendered the men ordered by General Castillo to follow the enemy and fight him wherever he could find him. General Young said he simply ordered the Cubans to the rear, and the only service they had performed was to gather up the baggage that the American soldiers had discarded.

General Young said he had been the only man in the command at La Guasima wh was mounted, and that he rode a mule. He carried no baggage except a rubber slicker. a pajama and a tooth brush. The wounded | cral Ewers, who is in command of the were carried back to Siboney, and while the hospital there was somewhat congested, the

men were well attended to. Wants a New Location.

General Young said that immediately after the Guasima fight he had looked the ground over toward El Caney, and had informed General Wheeler that he was confident he could take the place that night with his brigade, if allowed to do so. General Wheeler had replied that his orders from General Shapter were not to advance without infantry going with him, and that he would notify the general of his (General Young's) wish. He had not heard anything more officially in regard to the matter.

With this General Young's service in Cuba ceased, as he was taken down with fever on June 30, and sent back home. After a period of sickness he was sent to Montauk Point to establish Camp Wikoff. He deing his services were needed and he was tailed the difficulties of the preparati n of in good health. General Wheeler had re- the camp. He said it had been impossible to get in floors, and that he had not considered them necessary, either for health or comfort.

"I gave them lumber and hammers and nails, however, and told them to make themselves floors if they wanted them. I thought they were being treated too much

He regarded the commissary supplies, he said, as abundant, and that enough had been allowed to spoil to feed 1,500 meh daily. The hospital and quartermaster's stores were also ample. He had never in all his experience seen army hospitals so filters and distilling apparatus for sale. The well supplied with medicines and stores of

The controlling motive in selecting Monpoor, and that often the vessels received tauk was that of securing proper quarantine and a strict quarantine was observed. He e nsidered the camp healthful and the site tracts of two or three contract surgeons desirable. "As to what was done there for because of incompetency, but he knew of no the soldiers," he said, "I think I deserved case of neglect on the part of physicians more credit for what I did at Montauk than for what I did at La Guasima. I think more was done than should have

been done.' Telling of the hardships of one comman which had just arrived from Cubs, he said: "They were not the heroes, being only reg-

ulars." He said the privations of the war wer not so serious as Indian campaigns he had been engaged in. There had been occasions when he and his command had to live on corn and others when there was nothing to be had except horse meat or burro meat 'But that." he said, "was not in the news-

papers." He was satisfied that most of the com plaints against the camp were unfounded. Many of these complaints were made by men and women who had never seen men n camp. Appreclating the situation, the soldiers had "played it on" the visitors, making complaints that were without foundation in order to get delicacies. "Soldiers like to be made bables of." he said, "and some of them soon got so they would not

eat their regular rations." General Young concluded his testimony with the statement that the soldiers were far better cared for than they had been in the civil war.

At one time he had noticed eight carries of brandy, and a large number of cases of discussed at length. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions thanking of the town who have been swinding the that it was in the way and when a nurse came for a bottle they would offer her a case.

He said the newspaper men at the camp session. Topics of interest to the trade were in the few that the red were discussed at length. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions thanking of the town who have been swinding the president Supplee for the work accomplished by him as head of the association from the time of its inception, together with a suit-able memorial to be presented by the association to the president.

GET OUT OF CUBA ON TIME

Spanish Troops Left After January 1 Will Be Protected.

NEW RAILROAD IS TO BE BUILT AT ONCE

Inited States Army Officers Inspec a New Quartermaster's Station and Are Satisfied with It.

HAVANA, Nov. 17 .- As cabled yesterday,

he date for the Spanish evacuation has been definitely settled as January 1. All the Spanish troops remaining in the island will be quartered, under the protection of the United States, in camps especially designated, pending embarkation for Spain. Nothing was definitely settled at yesterday's joint session regarding the question of fixed and movable property and it is un-Major General S. B. Young was before the derstood that the subject will be referred commission at the afternoon session, relat- to the respective governments for consid-The landing place at Mariano was today

> In the course of the next fortnight work will be commenced under Colonel Hecker's directions upon a railroad from Casa Blanca on the east side of Havana bay to Guana bacoa, where it is to connect with the tracks of the United railroad, thus facil-

who expressed themselves as satisfied with

Will Visit Other Camps.

Next Saturday Colonel Hecker and Captain Crawford will go to Matanzas, pushing on later to Cardenas and Clenfuegos Colonel Clous goes in his capacity as chief of transportation to make arrangements with the various railroads.

General Greene will personally lay out the camps on each side of the Vento water works, beginning work immediately on the arrival of the first cargo of timber, which will be unloeded at Playa de Mariano. The building of a railroad from Havana bay to Guanabacoa indicates that the Mariano landing place is to be only a temporary

makeshift. Manuel Sanguilly of the special commission from the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, who left yesterday for the United States, was today followed by his colleagues, who went by the Seguranca. General Calixto Garcia, at Captain General Blanco's suggestion, was taken by a tug ica. from Playa de Mariano to the Ward liner This was to prevent any demonstration such as must have ensued had the Cuban special commissioner passed through Ha-

vana. Many went on board the Seguranca to say farewell and to wish the commissioners success at Washington. No Cuban flags, however, were displayed in the harber and there was no displayed, of any the Gene, the lend of Rhodes, where the passed the island of Rhodes. Where the passed the island of Rhodes at present, the house of Egypt is standard to make the passed the land of Rhodes. Where the passed the land of Rhodes are the passed the land of Rhodes. come of their expected interview with President McKinley.

GEN. WOOD WILL PRESERVE ORDER.

Moves the Colored Troops to a Cam Five Miles from Town. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 17 .- General Leonard Wood, military governor of the De partment of Santiago, has instructed Gen brigades of pegro regiments at San Luis, where the drunken affray occurred on Mon day night, to move the camp five miles on from the town. It is probable that one of the entrance of Santiago harbor, wher

there are no inhabitants. Some of the local papers continue to abuse the Americans, catering to the lower elements and striving to create a feeling hos tile to America. The better class of Cubans of course, regret the affray, but they do not exaggerate the outrage after the fashion of

the sensati nal press. The United States transport Port Victor Captain Brickley, arrived here today enroute for Ponce with United States troops on board. Captain Brickley reports tha while passing near San Salvador island (Watlings island) he saw a large ship bottom upward, which he almost ran into. Owing to the darkness he could not discover whether it was a sailing vessel or a steamer General Wood has temporarily suspended foreclosure proceedings owing to the fac that the money "sharks" have been trying to force the collection of small amounts loaned during the war. He believes the m rigagors should have a reasonable chance

to redeem. Having satisfied himself of the incompe tency of the staff of meat and slaughter house inspectors that held over from the old regime, General Wood has dismissed the whole force and appointed new inspectors. Now that cooler weather has set in, he has issued a general order directing regular drills.

COLONEL RAY IS KEPT BUSY. Hands Are Full in Protecting Govern

ment Interests. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 17 .- Colonel Ray, the American commander at Guantanamo, reports from that place that he has heard that the United States government ship Glacier had landed a number of men at the port of Cayo del Toro, and had taken possession of the two finest pieces of bronze canpon there. It was added that the men on th. Glacier had also accidently blown up the arecnal. Immediately on hearing those reports, Colonel Ray went to Caimanera in order ic investigate the matter. There he saw Captain Norman and the officers of the ship, who positively denied knowing anything regarding the cannon. Colonel Ray, however, said he had obtained his information from a reliable source, the British consul being his informant, whereupon Captain Norman admitted taking the guns and said he took them for the secretary of the navy. The captain refused to furnish any further information on the subject and consequently it is not known whether he acted under orders for the secretary of the navy or is merely making the secretary a private

present. Three similar guns have been asked for by the Navy department as ornaments for Annapolis and the war office granted the permission necessary. Captain Chester of the Cincinnati will ship them north at the first opportunity. Colonel Ray was at first inclined to demand the immediate return of the guns from the Glacier, but he decided to await instructions on the subject.

Hardware Men Meet.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—The National Hardware association met today in executive session. Topics of interest to the trade were in the free ration distribution, has been dis-

money value being over \$1,000, and traced the affair to the corporal and three merchants who were acting with him. They are all under arrest.

CHAMBERLAIN HAS THE FACTS

Report of the English Commission Furnishes Material for His Attack Upon France.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 17 .- Mr. Morine, former minister of finance, who was the agent of the colony before the royal commission on the French treaty shore question, said today, in the course of an inter-view, that he regarded the denunciation of France by the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in his recent speech at Manchester, as the first result of the report made by the royal commissioners to Mr. Chamberlain since

their arrival in England.

The statements attributed to Mr. Cham berlain, according to the cabled abstracts of the speech, correspond exactly, Mr. Morine says, with the sentiments to which the royal commissioners gave expression here before leaving. The commissioners were "amazed beyond description at the condition of things revealed by the evidence placed before them," evidence showing that "the French claims, compared with what they are entitled to under the treaty, are simply

Mr. Morine regards Mr. Chamberlain's speech as "indicating in the clearest manner his determination to deal energetically with the whole subject." He believes the British government will soon make a basis of settlement with France.

SPANISH PAPERS REGRET DELAY. They Urge the Commissioners to Ac

cept the Terms Offered. MADRID, Nov. 17 .- Almost all the papers deprecate the dilatory proceedings at Paris, expressing their belief that the United States will decline arbitration and urging 'the government to yield quickly, since it is impossible for Spain to renew the struggle or to expect European assistance, and furthermore because it would be better to cease wasting money and to concentrate attention upon Spain's domestic affairs and the restoration of its finances.

Pope's Action Stops Religious Conflict (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) ROME, Nov. 17.—(New York World Ca-blegram—Special Telegram.)—The pope has the Index against the life of Father Hocker and has appointed a commission of cardinals to examine all questions of erthodoxy and unorthodoxy connected with the book and report to his holiness, who will then decide as to its treatment. This action on the part of the pope is generally regarded as a step toward the settlement of a religious conflict which at one moment seemed likely to seriously disturb the peaceful relations between the vatican and Roman Cataolics in Amer-

sailed from here this morning. The next multiplying every year." port it will call at is not known, but it is khedive for the preparations made to receive his majesty.

German Cruiser Goes Aground. SHANGHAI, Nov. 17.-The German armored cruiser Kaiser, flagship of the squadron under command of Prince Henry of Prussia, in Chinese waters, is ashore in Samsah bay. The other vessels of the squadron are assisting in getting it off. It is believed that the Kaiser has not suffered serious damage.

Fail to Impeach Badeni. VIENNA, Nov., 17 .- In the Reichsrath tothe regiments will be sent to an island near day the resolution of Herr Pangerman to impeach the former Austrian premier, Count Badeni, for summoning police into the chamber, and for other violations of parliamentary rules last year, was under consideration. The house finally rejected the motion by a vote of 193 to 174.

Lansdowne is Pleased. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The marquis of Lans lowne, secretary of state for war, speaking at Plymouth this evening on general polities, referred to his gratification over the Auglo-American friendship.

No Fear of Carlist Uprising. MADRID. Nov. 17 .- At the cabinet coun il today the minister of justice, Senor Proissard, declared that the fears inspired by the Carlist aghtation were absolutely groundless.

NEGROES ENTER A PROTEST

Adopt Resolutions Condemning the Outrege Against Their Race in the South.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- A mass meeting of colored men and women to protest against the treatment of their race in some of the southern states recently was held tonight in Cooper Union. As a precautionary measure the police were out in force, as even in this city there has been a considerable amount of anti-negro sentiment. This precaution, however, was not at all necessary, as the gathering, although enthusiastic

at times, was a peaceable one. The hall was crowded with colored nec ple, with a sprinkling of whites. A number of prominent white citizens, however sent letters commending the object of the

During a tedious wait for the speakers. white man, with long, flowing hair, arose in his seat in the center aisle, and shouted: 'Oh, if we only had a William Lloyd Garrison, a Wendell Phillips or an Abraham Lincoln at this time!" This evoked tre-

mendous applause. Thomas Fortune appeared on the stage : few moments later, and took the presiding officer's chair. Mr. Fortune, in a lengthy address, told of the race troubles in the south. Ebenezer D. Bassett, former minister to Havti, also spoke.

Strong resolutions were adopted condemn ing outrages against the negro. Among the other speakers were: Lawson N. Fuller, J. P. Peake, president of the State Summer league of Connecticut; Rev. John Henderson of Columbia, S. C., and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis.

Kick Against Hicks Patts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 -The feature of to rention was an attack on Grand Magte Warkman Hinks he a New York delegat who charged that the grand moster had ac-mitted an outsider to a meeting of the order in contravention of the constitution When the delegates learned that the outsider was Mrs. Hicks, who chanced to be present during a part of the meeting simply be-cause it was held at the residence of Mr. Hicks, they quickly disposed of the griev-ence. The other business of the day was almost entirely of a routine matter.

Joe Jefferson is Improving. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Inseph Jefferson, the actor, was reported elightly improved at midnight tonight.

HANNA MAKES A CORRECTION

Says He Has Been Badly Misquoted in a Late Interview.

ENDORSES THE DINGLEY TARIFF LAW

Thinks Some New Source of Revenue Will Be Required to Make Up the Deficiency in Customs Receipts.

was asked today by the Associated Press murderer and the cause of the crime are correspondent if he desired to make any yet in doubt. The murdered man was one statement in regard to the recent interview of the oldest and most prominent citizens Deportation of Orden Publica Temporarily which had been given to the public as com- of this section. He was for a number of ing from him. He replied that he had not years warden of the state penitentiary at seen the Associated Press interview until Bismarck. yesterday, but had seen copies of remarks

"The article named seems to have been taken from a chat I had with a reporter of a local paper, who asked my opinion on the results of the recent election, then drifted into a questioning as to the outcome of the war tax, etc., and not expecting to be quoted, we talked about the possibilities of various sources of revenue. "As my meaning was evidently misunderstood in reference to the question under garded of most importance, namely, the discussion, and I was misquoted, I now state that I consider the Dingley bill the most scientific and best adjusted tariff bill ever enacted; and that I would be the last peron to disturb its operations; that I believe it will bring a larger revenue to the country than was claimed for it, and will remain in force for many years, and be changed only by the republican party when fish are admitted free of duty to American the requirements of the country demand it. "As to the war tax, I believe that some features of it will remain as a means of revenue to provide for natural increased expenses of the government and contingen-

"I dfd state, and now repeat, that owing to the benefits of the protective tariff our manufacturing industries have reached the point where, for the first time in the history of the country, our exports of manufactured goods have exceeded our imports. That is what we have always claimed would be the outcome of the protective policy, at stopped all proceedings by the congregation the same time maintaining our standard of wages.

"This means a reduction of revenue from imports, and unless made good from increased volume of business, must be supplied from other sources, and I suggested tea and coffee, which can be made, in my opinion, a source of revenue, when required, without any great hardship to consumers.

"I do not care to enter into any newspaper discussion, and perhaps I did not make my meaning clear to my friend, the reporter. I certainly was not dictating a public Interview and would not say this much only to correct what seems to have William Approaches Italy.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Nov. 17.—

The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern in the belief from object lessons which are

Be Subdued.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.-The National Quarantine convention assembled here today with 125 delegates present and others ar riving with each incoming train. A ma jority of the delegates are from the southern states, more affected by the visitation of yellow fever, as they were asked to send a larger representation than the other sections. There are delegates from the north west and east, however. The subject with which this convention is to deal is how to provide an efficient quarantine to protect the states from invasions of infectious and

contagious diseases. After the recess the committee on credentials and basis of representation submitted a report recommending the adoption of the suggestion of the local organization committee in respect to basis of representation, providing that each state be given twenty votes, and recommending that each state delegation be asked to furnish the credentials committee with a list of delegates from his state. This report was

The telegram from the president of the United States was next read and received with enthusiastic applause. It was as fol- the chief's portion. The Foxes claim \$20,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Mr. J. S. Menken, Chairman Memphis National Quarantine Committee, Memphis, Tenn: The president has received your communication enclosing a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the Memphis Merchants' exchange in ac ordance with which a convention has been called to meet in your city on November 17 It affords me pleasure to assure you of th president's deep interest in this and other movements looking to the prevention of the unhealthful and distressing conditions re-ferred to and to convey his best wishes for ost successful result of the deliberations acconvention. J. A. PORTER, of the convention.

The convention then proceeded to the for mation of the permanent executive committee and committee on resolutions, this action, and the reading of individual resolutions, occupying the remainder of the aft ernoon session.

SUICIDE ON SHORT NOTICE Dramatic End of President Cross Creates Continued Excitement

in Kansas Town.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 17.-The streets were crowded today with depositors of the closed First National bank, whose president Charles S. Cross, yesterday took his life goon after that institution was taken charge of by a receiver. Many of the depositors had come in from the country. There was little or no excitement, however, the trage suicide of President Cross engrossing the most of the conversation. The coroner jury today rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The inquiry developed facts that would indicate the collapse of the bank came as a surprise to President Cross, and that the resolution to take his life was formed and carried out within an hour Cross carried \$60,000 to \$70,000 life insurance.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17 .- A special to the Star from Emporia, Kan., says: The failed First National bank will not resume business. The assets left by President Cross is the Sunnyslope stock farm, worth probably \$150,000 at forced sale.

PROMINENT CITIZEN KILLED Shot Through the Head for Unknown Cause and Left Dead on the Highway.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 17 .- Word has been received of the murder of Andrew Wilil ms, a prominent ranchman living at Lake Ethel, sixty miles north of Bismarck. Lone Perticulars are meager, but it is stated that Williams was on his way home from Washburn. He was met on the road about ten burn. He was met on the road about ten York. Perticulars are meager, but it is stated that Warner, and it is presumed that the two York.

Forecast for Nebraska-Generally Fair; West Winds. 8 n. m..... 43 9 n. m..... 43 5 p. m 44 10 n. m..... 44 7 p. m..... 40 8 p. m..... 39 9 p. m..... 37 12 m...... 46

men had an altercation and that Warner shot Williams through the head, killing CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17 .- Senator Hanna him instantly. The exact identity of the

upon it which were a cause of wonderment CONSIDER BUT TWO TOPICS

Anglo-American Commission is Debating Fisheries and Reciproc-

ity Questions. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The Anglo-American commission, now in session here to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, today held a lengthy session upon the two subjects which are re-North Atlantic fisheries and reciprocity. The fisheries question was practically taken up for the first time and it was quite definitely understood that the position of the Canadian government was made clear as favorable to granting enlarged rights to American fishermen in Canadian waters of the North Atlantic, if in return Canadian markets. It is expected that this will open up a wide range of discussion, and an immediate adjustment is not looked for. Concerning reciprocity it has now developed that while some progress is being made in considering certain articles which will be the basis of reciprocity, yet the American commissioners are likely to insist, as a preliminary to any reciprocity, that (Canada shall wipe out that feature of its tariff law which gives Great Britain a preference of 25 per cent on all tariff duties. If this important concession is made by Canada and conceded by Lord Herschell, who is looking after the interests of Great Britain, then it is said that a reciprocity list probably will be agreed upon. Without the abolition of preferential rates to Great Britain the opinion is very positively ex-

NEBRASKA NEWS AT CAPITAL

be reached.

More Orders for Discharge of Volunteers Issued-Mail Route Contracts and Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Nev. 17 .- (Special Tele-

gram.)—Congressman-elect Mondell Wyoming arrived here today. Telegraphic instructions directing the disharge of the following volunteers have een confirmed: Arthur Spellman, Com-

BROY A. Third Nebraska; Harry Kirk, Company Of Forty-ninth Iowa; Arthur E. Lane, An order was issued establishing a postwith Lydia L. Ingram postmistress

Merino and Ezra, Wyo., was today awarded to N. Tisdale at \$172 a year. M. Bowers, at Ruby, Seward county, vice H. E. Sunderman, resigned.

The contract for carrying mail between

FOX INDIANS ASK FOR AMMUNITION.

lows Section Puts in a Claim for Some Rack Pay. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- A plea for equal treatment in annuities of the Sac and Fox Indians was made today by a delegation of

have several contentions. On the removal of tribes to Oklahoma most of the Foxes remained in Iowa, refusing to be removed with the majority of the Sacs and a portion of the Foxes who acceded to the government's proposition. The annuities of the Iowa Foxes were then discontinued, as well as the payment of \$500 annuity to their chief, though the Sacs were not interfered with. Congress, however, has restored part of the annuities, but not

is due them on back annuities. A delegation of Uintah Indians of Utah also are expected here in a few days to air a number of grievances, including the matter of their Colorado laud.

BAN ON SWISS CATTLE STANDS

Prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease in that Country Makes This Step Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- This government will decline to accede to the request made by the Swiss minister for a removal of the restrictions imposed by law on the importation of cattle from Switzerland, owing to the prevalence in eleven cantons of the Swiss republic of a foot and mouth disease, which, in the opinion of the Agricultural department officials, endangers all the live stock products of the country.

Prepare for President Iglesias. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The president has been notified of the intended visit to this country of President Iglesias of Costa Rica, who is expected to reach Washington by the first of next week. Secretary Hay is making arrangements for his reception. An agent of the State department will meet President Iglesias upon his arrival in the United States at New York and an army officer will be detailed as an escort, representing personally the president of the United States, to extend official courtesies

Increase in Pension Applications. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Colonel C. F. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office, War department, in his annual report to the secretary of war, says that 193,-296 cases were received and disposed of during the last fiscal year, a net increase of

Constitutional Amendment Carried. ST. PAUL, Nov. 17.-Four constitutional amendments which were voted on at the recent elections in this state have been carried, according to official returns so far re-ceived. The returns from thirty-seven coun ceived. ties on the amendment to extend the fran chise to women on school matters show a majority of 9,871. The other amendmen's were: Requiring a majority of voters present to adopt a constitutional amendment, home-rule for cities and for the establishment of a road commission

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 17. At Queenstown—Railed—Belgenland, fo Philadelphia: Teutonic, for New York. Ar-rived—Italia, from Philadelphia. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Maine, from

At New York-Arrived-Germanic, from

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER HURRYUPTHETROOPS

OUTBREAK LIABLE TO OCCUR AT ANY TIME

Arrangements Rapidly Being Completed for American Occupation.

GUARDIA CIVILE AN ELLMENT OF DANERG

Checks the Trouble.

CIENFUEGOS SOON TO BE OCCUPIED

Cubans Are Encamped Outside of Havana in Readiness to March In Should Insurrection Break Out There.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The authorities of the War department are being urged to hurry up the arrangements for American occupation of Cuba. It is probable that within the next ten days United States troops will be landing in Havana province in such numbers as to effectually check any tendency of the disorderly element to

create trouble. According to the advices from the province, while the deportation of the orden publico to Spain removes the cause of the present ill-concealed disorder, there is still an element that threatens the peace and prosperity of citizens. This is the guardia civile.

The orden publico, a body of picked men, better trained and more intelligent than the ordinary Spanish soldier and with the bitterest feeling against the government, fell naturally into the place of leaders in the movement which for the last week has kept the city in a state of constant anxiety. From them have come the directions to be followed in attempting to force the government to accede to the soldiers' wishes, and while the other corps implicated have been equally as anxious as the orden publico to bring matters to a crisis, the initiative has been left entirely to the latter. Their p.ompt. removal from the island was a step hardly contemplated by the mutineers and has pressed that a reciprocity agreement cannot checked for the moment any immediate action on the part of the other regiments. The government apparently believes that the trouble has been averted in the meantime and that the danger of an uprising at any moment has passed. Streets which for weeks had presented the appearance of a besieged town have resumed almost a normal aspect. Soldiers camped at various points, who slept under arms and were ready to march at the bugle call, have been withdrawn to the outskirts, leaving only sentries and those on picket duty. The city is still policed by soldiers and municipal guards, the guardia civil not having been allowed to resume its functions

This remaining element of danger, the guardia civil, is still in an unsaturactory condition. Prompt action of the military authorities in checking the outbreak has tamed the spirit of the men to some extent. but causes their discontent still to remain Postmasters appointed: Nebraska, Harry and the flame may burst out at any moment. Isolated and unarmed in their quarters in Dragones street, they are powerless for the moment, but the day will be only postponed in order that better opportunities may be taken advantage of. The spirit existing among the men is very bitter. If once the opportunity arises it will not be wasted. The principal object of their hatred is General Areolas. His stern, effective measures Foxes from Iowa in a hearing before Com- in checking the outbreak on Thursday missioner of Indian Affairs Jones. The Foxes | night, together with his implacable methods of dealing with individual revolters, has earned him the flercest dislike of those disaffected. His life only will appeare them and one of the first acts of the men, should they got the opportunity, will be to murder Arcolas This was the plot of Saturday

hight, but it felt through The situation still presents an unsettled aspect. It has been discovered that many members of the orden publico, especially of the Fourth company, escaped deportation ov deserting and flying into the country. Several bands of these are now outside the city and soldiers are employed in hunting them down.

Ready to March to City. Another element of danger is the Cubans Menocal's camp is situated only two hours' march, or a half hour's ride by rail from Havana. On reports of the disturbance reaching him, he held his command in readiness to march on Havana with a view to protect American and other residents. A special detail has been provided to guard the Salon Trotcha, the residence of the American commissioners. In two hours Menoral asserts he would have had 3,000 men ju the city and in twenty-four hours 10,660. The consequences of such a movement would have been of a grave character. The Spanish authorities would never have agreed to the use of Cuban troops and the result would have been triangular fighting in the strems. Spanish troops and mutineers against each other and both against the Cubans. Complications arising from such a situation would have been inexhaustible. This contemplated step by Menocal is one of the keenest criticisms that could be passed on the American policy of delay in occupying Cuba.

Cienfuegos Will Be Occupied.

The exact date of the arrival of troops at Havana will be determined by the report of Major General Greene, who commands a division of the Seventh corps and is now in Havana on business connected with garrisoning the province, and of General Charles F. Humphrey and Colonel Hecker of the quartermaster's department. These officers have authority to complete arrangements for the reception of the troops, the quartermaster officers being engaged in the supervision of the construction of wharves and depots to be used by the army.

The occupation of Cienfuegos is receiving special attention. General Snyder will command the first brigade which lands in that province. He will be followed soon afterward by General Wilson and the First corps. Nothing has been heard of the detachments of the Eighth cavalry, which sailed for Nucvitas and Puerto Principe, but as there is no telegraph communication with that part of the island, no surprise is mani-

fested at the War department. The conduct of the volunteer regiments in Santiago province may result in a transfer of seme of those troops to corps where a more rigid discipline can be enforced, and where regiments under command of general officers can be used to queil any disturbances of the immune regiments.

Trainmen Killed in a Wreck.

ARDMORE, I. T., Nov. 17.—Conductor William Hatfield and Brakeman Harry C. Rogin were killed in the wreck of a caboose attached to a northbound train thirty miles south of here today. The caboose left the track and was overturned.