

THE MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY.

Correspondent Whelpley Sticks to His Story.

Says the Commanding General's Statement Was Correctly Reported.

Feels Confident That Miles Himself Will Stand by the Interview Referred to, Which Was Published in a Kansas City Paper.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Aug. 29.—The "Star" this afternoon prints a three column exclusive dispatch from J. D. Whelpley, its special war correspondent, who has been in Porto Rico, bearing upon the Miles-Alger controversy.

"My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as a newspaper reporter for the avowed and express purpose of securing an interview."

"In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. General Miles, himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the War Department, and it only needs a clearing away of inconsequential matter to tell the story clearly and in full.

"General Miles, in his interview in the 'Star,' makes several distinct statements, one to the effect that he was commanding General of all the American armies, first, last and all time, in Washington, in Tampa, in Cuba, in Porto Rico or anywhere else he might be.

"Official records are quoted to sustain the assertion that General Miles was in supreme command at Tampa and at Santiago.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN.

The Army Surgeon is Not Yet Out of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Captain Louis C. Duncan, surgeon of the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment, is held by the Sheriff of Fairfax County, Virginia, in answer to a writ of habeas corpus.

"It appears that Dr. Duncan, whose case has now become famous, was not sentenced to five years' imprisonment, as reported from Camp Meade, Pa., but escaped much more lightly at the hands of the military court, there being a lack of evidence to prove that he actually took part in despoiling the graves.

"The first charge was 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' the specifications being that he participated in the desecration of the grave of Major J. T. Luke of the Fifth Alabama Regiment, a well known Confederate officer. Dr. Duncan, however, was acquitted of any complicity in the despoiling of the Luke grave, the evidence proving that he was not present, but in camp.

"The second charge, under the sixty-second article of war, was 'conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.' The specifications were (1) that he participated in the desecration of the grave and (2) failed to exercise his authority as an officer in not stopping the destruction, and putting the men engaged under arrest. Under the first specification, that of having participated in the desecration, he was acquitted, but on the second specification the court found him guilty.

"The finding of the court-martial, approved by General Davis, was that Surgeon Duncan was deprived of his rank for two months, be confined to the regimental camp and forfeit half his pay for the same length of time, and that he be reprimanded by the commanding General.

"How Mr. Duncan is to be confined to regimental company for two months when he is now the prisoner of a difficult Sheriff of Fairfax County has moved to understand. His regiment has moved to understand. It is understood that when the Sheriff presented his warrant for his arrest under the State indictment,

Duncan voluntarily surrendered. A clash between the State authorities and the War Department may develop. The case has not been brought to the attention of Washington as yet.

AT MANILA.

All Is Not Harmony Among the Americans and Rebels.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Manila to a news agency, via Hongkong, says: "The friction between the Americans and the natives requires exceptional ability to avoid total attention. I find that several high American officials with mediocre education are totally unacquainted with oriental ideas, and unable to understand the primitive races. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience, and numerous trifling misunderstandings intensify the friction. I believe the Americans too hard. The American censor absolutely prohibits the sending of a single word about the Cavite incident, and he threatens to expel any correspondent who mentions it. A despatch from the press is going to General Merritt to protest against his action. The affair began in a drunken American shooting, and native sentries tried to shoot him. In consequence of the melee four natives and one American were killed, and it is now generally misreported as a deliberate inauguration of hostilities. General Merritt returned their arms to the company of natives who fired upon the Americans, presumably inadvertently. The natives assert that Aguinaldo forced General Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons. The Americans condemn General Merritt's conduct."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are only 'partly patrolling the town. The residential suburbs are full of armed insurgents, and several personal vendettas have been reported. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed. There was firing in the streets of San Miguel last evening.

The insurgent troops yesterday attended mass fully armed, and patrolled the principal residential suburbs.

CAMP WIKOFF.

Was Never Intended to be a Permanent Military Station.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is said at the War Department that there is no truth in the rumor that Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, is to be abandoned, either as a result of Secretary Alger's inspection, or any other account. Adjutant General Corbin says the camp was established only as a place of temporary detention for the troops returning from the fever infected districts of Cuba, in order to avoid the possibility of introducing the disease into the States.

"Third—Such leaves of absence and furloughs will be granted to the commanding officers, after organizations have arrived at State rendezvous, all to take effect on one date for thirty days, or sixty days, as the case may be, and officers and men must without fail report to the rendezvous on the thirtieth or sixtieth day thereafter. Any officer or man failing to so report will be considered and reported as a deserter, unless prevented from doing so by sickness, which must be satisfactorily explained by certificate of a reputable physician."

WAR EXPENDITURES.

Already States Are Filing Disbursement Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Already several of the States have filed with the Secretary of the Treasury claims for reimbursement of expenditures growing out of the war.

"Auditor Browne of the Treasury Department, in speaking of these claims, said: 'There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of some of the claimants. Creditors cannot present their accounts direct to the War Department. The law provides that all accounts must be paid by the States, and the General Government will reimburse the States. The principal delay likely to be occasioned in the settlement of the claims arises from the failure in some cases to have them approved by the Governor. When the vouchers are presented in proper shape, this office will pass upon them promptly.'

BANK CASHIER'S CONFESSION.

Admits the Theft of All the Institution's Funds.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Aug. 29.—A special from Preston, Minn., says: M. R. Todd, the cashier who wrecked the Filmore County Bank, has confessed the theft of all the bank deposit funds to M. T. Gratton, one of his bondsmen.

"Gratton and Todd that a lynching was imminent unless he made a full statement. Overcome by fear, he confessed that just prior to the bank's assignment he had taken all the money on deposit and delivered it to his partner, who is now in La Crosse, Wis. The La Crosse officers have been asked to arrest him.

"It develops that Todd is a forger, a spurious note having turned up in the bank's papers. Todd seems to have completely looted the bank and his mother-in-law's large estate. The feeling against him is very bitter.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Russian Peasants Are Suffering for the Necessaries of Life.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Owing to the failure of harvests in several districts of the Government of Kazan and in the provinces of Samaria, Saratoff, Sibiriak, Viatka, and Perm, where the crops are almost worthless, and even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the Government for relief, measures have been adopted to relieve the sufferers.

"In spite of all that can be done, cattle and horses are dying in great numbers. The Government is slow in getting relief measures into effect and the only relief thus far has been granting of permission to the peasants to gather fagots in the woods for fuel and to collect dry, rotten fodder. The peasants are exhausted for lack of food and unless the promised supplies are speedily sent the suffering will be terrible.

Sharkey Accepts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The following dispatch was received from Tom O'Rourke, manager of Tom Sharkey: Providence, R. I., Aug. 29: Sharkey accepts the National Athletic Club offer of \$17,000, all the purse to go to the winner. Let Fitzsimmons come up or shut up. Tom O'Rourke."

MUSTERING OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Adjutant General Corbin Promulgates General Orders

For the Guidance of Officers and Men Who Lately Joined the Army.

Leaves of Absence and Furloughs of Sixty Days Granted to Those Who Served Beyond the Limits of the United States and Thirty Days to Those Who Have Not Served Outside the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night the appended general orders relating to the mustering out of the volunteers and the granting of furloughs were promulgated by Adjutant General Corbin. To those officers and men who have served beyond the limits of the United States leaves of absence and furloughs for sixty days will be granted respectively, while to those who have not served outside of the country the leaves of absence and furloughs will be limited to thirty days. Following is the text of the orders:

GENERAL ORDERS NO.—

"First—The following additional instructions amendatory to those contained in General Orders No. 124, current series, from this office, are published for the guidance of all concerned.

"Second—Except for the necessary guard details, etc., of officers and men required by paragraph 6, leaves of absence for sixty days and furloughs for the same period will be granted all officers and men who have served beyond the limits of the United States, and thirty days to officers and men of organizations which have not served beyond the limits of the United States, when such organizations are ordered to be mustered out of service.

"Third—Such leaves of absence and furloughs will be granted to the commanding officers, after organizations have arrived at State rendezvous, all to take effect on one date for thirty days, or sixty days, as the case may be, and officers and men must without fail report to the rendezvous on the thirtieth or sixtieth day thereafter. Any officer or man failing to so report will be considered and reported as a deserter, unless prevented from doing so by sickness, which must be satisfactorily explained by certificate of a reputable physician."

"Fourth—Before organizations are granted furloughs, the preparations for muster out, as required by General Orders No. 124, current series, from this office, will, in view of the foregoing, be carried out only so far as relates to the inspection and correction of records, inspection and transfer of such property as may no longer be required; the preparation and comparison of property returns; the steps necessary to secure certificates of non-indebtedness, and for the return of all absentees, etc.

"Fifth—When possible, all returns and papers relating to the muster out of organizations will be prepared during the period of furlough.

"Sixth—Each commanding officer, prior to the departure of his officers and men, will make arrangements necessary to verify the return of the public property pertaining to his command during the period of absence, and place the same under proper guard, detailed from his command for the purpose. He will notify the Adjutant General of the army of his arrival at the rendezvous at the earliest possible moment, and the time of expiration of leaves and furloughs.

"Seventh—In preparing muster out rolls, the number of days while on furlough will be stated, and the heading on the roll, on the 'number of days,' and the Paymaster, in the 'pay account' on the roll, will be stated as 'for commutation for furlough rations,' and credit each man at the rate of 25 cents per day for the number of days due, and pay the same. The amount so paid for commutation of rations for the Pay Department will be reported to the Adjutant General by order of the Secretary of War, 'H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.'

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

Russian Newspapers Comment on the Subject.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—The newspapers here declare that the Czar's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history.

"The 'Novosti' says: 'It stands to reason that the disarmament question cannot be solved without a previous removal of the causes for the armaments. The conference must accurately determine the respective pretensions of the nations and propose means for a peaceful arrangement, and it may come to pass that at the close of the nineteenth century a liquidation may be effected of the international policies which are so prolific in troubles and dangers.'

"The 'Novoe Vremya' says: 'All true friends are naturally on the side of Russia, but it is impossible to guarantee that some of the Western Cabinets will not raise objections, promoted by the fact that the armed peace which has existed since 1875 is the main source of their international strength.' The 'Viedomosti' expresses the opinion that the note of the Czar is essentially 'An attempt to introduce the peaceful policy of trust into international relations.' adding: 'Whoever believes in the creative power of ideas propounded with conviction and clearness must be rejoiced that the note brings a new and efficacious course into the world's life and groups anew the participants in that life.'

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The French newspapers generally distrust the practicability of the Czar's peace scheme, and clearly indicate that France would not be rejoiced that the note brings a new and efficacious course into the world's life and groups anew the participants in that life.

The 'Temps' says: 'It is hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the Czar's proposal in a spirit similar to that whereby it was inspired. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to herself to aid in such an attempt there is another portion of her moral patrimony which she cannot abandon without abrogating the very reason of her existence. France cannot forget the eloquent words exchanged between the Czar and the President regarding the rights of people and justice.'

McKINLEY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The President Has a Pleasant Visit at Somerset.

SOMERSET (Pa.), Aug. 29.—The President and Mrs. McKinley passed a pleasant day at Somerset, Pa., and wished their visit could be prolonged. The President's visit has been a comparatively quiet one, such as a rest-seeker might wish for. There were but few callers until this morning, when the eagerness to embrace an opportunity of seeing the President and a farewell handshake. Many men carried kodaks with which to snap the Chief Executive, and some of the women had arms full of babies whose little hands they wished to lay in that of the President.

The President evidently wished to avoid anything like a reception, and he sat on the side porch smoking. Coming to the front porch he shook hands with those who had gathered there. When the crowd had gone the President noticed sitting on a bench at the outer edge of the pavement two aged farmers who had come to see him. He beckoned to them and met them half way down the steps for a handshake.

The Presidential party, consisting of President and Mrs. McKinley, George H. Stetson and Major Webb Hayes left here for the residence of Colonel Pittsburg, Aug. 29.—President McKinley passed through here on his way from Somerset, Pa., to Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. An immense crowd was at the station, and the President was enthusiastically greeted. The Pennsylvania hospital train was met at Greensburg, and the train bearing the President was stopped while the President made an inspection of the hospital train and shook hands with the sick soldiers.

CLEVELAND (O.), Aug. 29.—The train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in Cleveland at 5:45 p. m. The Presidential party left the train at the Euclid avenue station, and were driven directly to the residence of Colonel Myron T. Herrick on Cedar Heights. There was a small crowd at the station, the hour of the President's arrival not being generally known. The President will probably remain here a week, and will visit Canton one day during his stay in this city.

McPARTLAND WON.

Given the Decision in His Fight With Jack Daly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—'Kid' McPartland of this city got a well earned decision over Jack Daly of Wilmington, Del., after fighting twenty-five clean rounds before the Greater New York Athletic Club to-night. The last time these two met Daly got the decision on a foul at the Lenox Athletic Club, and since that time McPartland has always claimed that he had Daly whipped. He insisted that on their next meeting he would demonstrate his superiority over the Delaware man, and he did this very effectively when the opportunity presented itself to-night.

Both men were in splendid form, and the bout was devoid of foul work, and was one of the cleanest and clearest exhibitions ever given under the Horton law. There was little to choose between the men at the end of the go, but as McPartland had done more leading than his opponent, the referee's decision in his favor was fair.

Daly's friends lost a few dollars on the result, and a few bets were made in the early part of the fight at two to one on the Delaware man. At no stage of the contest were these odds warranted, and it was evident at the end of the twelfth round that the light would go to the limit.

SANTIAGO CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

General Shafter Makes a Report to Adjutant General Corbin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—General Corbin has received the following from General Shafter, under date of Santiago: 'I have to-day transferred all business relating to customs over to Major General Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of the small amount in July, \$102,043. Salaries of officials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, etc., have been paid to date, leaving over \$90,000 in the treasury. The expenses of the custom house have been reduced from \$40,000 per annum to \$28,000, and that in time can be materially reduced. The economic and acceleration with which the business of the custom house has been conducted has brought in a great excess, and the supervision and good management of donations are superb.'

Riots in Barbadoes.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Aug. 29.—

Advices received here to-day from the Island of Barbadoes, belonging to Great Britain, report wide-spread potato riots. Riotous gangs of men have been rioting the produce of the plantations during the night. Following the recent shooting of the Speaker of the House of Assembly in mistake for an obnoxious landlord, these demonstrations are considered to be of a serious nature, and more troubles are anticipated.

Gold From Australia.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), Aug. 29.—

The American steamer Alameda, Captain Von Ottendorp, sailed to-day for San Francisco, having on board \$3,000,000 in gold.

NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Surgeon General Sternberg Gives Out a Statement

Relative to the Order's Assistance During the Late War.

Denies That He Is Hostile to the Organization, Except That He Objects to the Sending of Female Nurses With Troops in the Field Engaged in Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following statement regarding the medical corps of the army and the American Red Cross Society was given out by Surgeon General Sternberg to-day: 'Owing to the pressure of my official duties, I have not heretofore felt justified in taking the time to make an explanation with reference to my attitude toward the American National Red Cross Society.

'It has been repeatedly charged in the newspapers that I am hostile to this organization, and have refused to accept its assistance in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, and that as a result thereof there has been unnecessary suffering. These charges are without foundation except in so far as I have objected to the sending of female nurses with the troops in the field engaged in active operations.

'We have a Red Cross Hospital Corps in the army of enlisted men, whose duty it is to render assistance to the wounded upon the field of battle, and to care for the sick in our division field hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an incumbrance to the troops during active operations; but so soon as serious sickness developed in our camps, and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals, I gladly accepted the services of trained female nurses from the division field hospitals, but in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first. The general testimony from the surgeons in charge of those hospitals has been that their services have been of great value. Very many of these trained nurses have been obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society for maintenance of trained nurses, auxiliary No. 3, and I desire to express my high appreciation to the valuable services rendered to the medical department of the army by this organization.

'My attitude toward the relief organization is shown by my indorsement, dated May 5th, upon a letter addressed by Rev. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, to the President, and referred to me for remark.

'May 5, 1888.—Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General of the Army. The plan proposed for the organization of a relief association appears to be well considered, and the object in view will commend itself to every patriotic citizen. But it is a question whether the President should give special privilege to any particular organization. Other prominent individuals in different parts of the country may be organizing for the same purpose. One such proposition has come from Chicago. While I approve in a general way of an organization for relief work proposed, it appears to me that it will be best to give any one organization exclusive privileges. In case of need, assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it.

'This has been my guiding principle throughout, that relief when needed should be promptly accepted without reference to the source from which it comes. The relief afforded by the National Red Cross Society has been promptly accepted by the surgeons on the spot, but it is evident that it was entirely inadequate to meet the emergency.

'A committee of the American National Red Cross Society called upon me in my office in Washington some time in advance of the landing of our troops in Santiago, making an offer of assistance. I received their most courteous and advised them to use their resources in fitting up a hospital ship, telling them that a hospital ship was now being fitted up for the use of the Medical Department, but that it was not at all improbable that an emergency would arise which would overtax our resources, and that in such an event a hospital ship, properly equipped, having on board a corps of doctors and nurses, would be a valuable auxiliary.

'Furthermore, the American National Red Cross Society has had full authority to send supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies, they must assume the responsibility with the Medical Department of the army for such suffering.

'The following letter was sent by me to every chief surgeon of a department or independent army in the field on June 9, 1898: 'The Secretary of War has approved of the following proposition made by the American National Red Cross Society, and the chief surgeons of army corps and divisions will co-operate with the authorized agents of this association for the purposes indicated. We can put any desired amount of hospital supplies—ice, malted milk, condensed milk—into any of the volunteer camps in a few hours. Will you be kind enough to bring this letter to the attention of Secretary Alger, and ask him if there is any objection to our appointing a Red Cross representative to report to the commanding officer and the chief surgeons in every camp, confer with them as to their immediate needs, and if anything of any kind is wanted, open the Red Cross station and send in the supplies. We can do this, not in a few weeks or a few days, but in a few hours, and can furnish any quantity of any desired luxury or delicacy for hospital use. We hereby tender our aid and put our organization at the War Department's service for co-operation in this field.'

'To show my cordial relations with

the National Red Cross Relief Committee, I venture to quote from a letter of August 11th, received from Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee. Mr. Dodge says: 'I want again to assure you personally, on behalf of our committee, of our earnest desire to assist you in every possible way and to thank you for calling upon us so frankly.'

'In a recent letter from Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Vice President of the Red Cross Society, for maintenance of trained nurses, she says: 'We greatly appreciate your courtesy to us and feel most grateful to have been permitted to serve you in any way.'

'GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Surgeon General, U. S. A.'

Santiago Sanitary Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department: Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 29: Adjutant General Washington August 28: Total sick 380, total fever 332, common fever 9, returned to duty 97, deaths 7. Lawton, Commanding.

SCOTT WILL CONTEST.

Judge Coffey Sustains the Testament Left by Deceased.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Judge Coffey, in a decision rendered to-day, sustaining the will of the late Mrs. Angella B. Scott, against the contest of her property into fiftieths before making her will, and in that document remembered many of her relatives. To her husband she bequeathed two-fifths, and this led him to contest the will on the ground that his wife was of unsound mind at the time of the making of the will, and also alleged undue influence on the part of Louisa Garcia, Frank Garcia, and Helen Garcia, all beneficiaries under the terms of the will.

The will cut Mrs. Amanda Miley, a niece, off with \$1. Mrs. Miley also brought suit to have the will set aside and the case is still pending, but as she brought suit on practically the same grounds as the contest instituted by the husband, it is generally conceded that the case has been decided to all practical purposes.

Judge Coffey's decision covers 96 pages of typewritten matter. Much of the property bequeathed is situated in Santa Clara county.

Judge Coffey found that while Mrs. Scott was very eccentric, she was far from being insane, and credited her with being a good business woman.

The terms of the will are such that the contesting legatees will be deprived of the property willed them. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

SICK TROOPERS.

Health Conditions at San Francisco Camps Worse Than Ever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—In spite of the precautions taken by the local authorities, the health conditions at the local camps are worse than ever. To-day the total number of sick is the largest yet known. The total is 308, five of these being in the private hospitals, 55 out on furloughs, 11 in outlying hospitals, and 308 in the division hospital proper. The Seventh California is still to the front with 82 cases. Private Frank H. Rodbaugh, Company H, Seventh California, died yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever. There are sixteen or eighteen typhoid suspects in the hospital. The Tennessee regiment has 65 sick men, and the Fifty-first Iowa has six. There are fifty-eight patients in the Presidio hospital this morning, several of these having typhoid fever in its first stages.

A cable was received to-day from General F. V. Greene, who sailed to Manila in command of the second expedition, inferring that he had returned to the United States immediately.

GIVEN SIX MONTHS.

Sentence Passed Upon Swindler Davis.

STOCKTON, Aug. 29.—C. E. Davis, who claimed to represent Sells Brothers' Great Syndicate Shows, pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretenses in the Police Court this morning and was given the limit—six months in the County Jail. He worked the merchants all through the northern part of the State, and only for the prominence given his operations by the newspapers might have been doing so yet. He is wanted in several places.

His method was to make contracts out at higher rates than those he would be willing to accept the contract for, and then divide with the merchant the latter paying Davis his cash share of the divy. He made several contracts here but as they were all for future delivery, no case could have been made against him.

Fire at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29.—The Los Angeles Soap Company factory was destroyed by fire this morning. The blaze was preceded by an explosion, residents in the surrounding neighborhood say, but the origin of the fire is unknown. The explosion occurred shortly after 2 o'clock, and in a short time the entire plant was gone. Several cottages near were badly damaged by the fire. The loss is placed at \$100,000, partly insured. The plant was owned by a stock company.

Mrs. Botkin's Case Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Botkin, the accused murderess of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister Mrs. J. P. Deane of Dover, Del., did not appear in Judge Joachim's court to-day to answer to the charge of murder, nor did she appear in Judge Carroll Cook's court, where the habeas corpus proceedings are pending. Both cases were continued by consent of counsel to-day by parties on both sides.

Corbett Starts East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—James J. Corbett, accompanied by his wife, left for New York this evening. In an interview, he said that he would not fight McCoy on October 1st, but that he would meet him a month later. He also said that he had been deceived by the managers of the fight regarding the varicose pictures, and that the question must be righted.

Dr. David Starr Jordan.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY (Cal.), Aug. 29.—It is announced that Dr. David Starr Jordan will deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the University of Washington in November.

AFFAIRS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Much Suffering Among the Poor Classes of the City.

General Wood Issues Orders to Distribute Government Supplies.

Lieutenant Hobson of Merrimac Fame Given an Enthusiastic Reception on His Arrival at the Cuban City, Whither He Was Sent to Endeavor to Save the Spanish Cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 29.—8:30 p. m.—The steamer Segurana arrived this morning, bringing Lieutenant Richmond Hobson, who will superintend the efforts to float the sunken Spanish cruisers Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa. Lieutenant Hobson had an enthusiastic formal reception from General Lawton, with whom he will be quartered while in Santiago.

The Segurana brought also Captain Leigh and forty men of the Signal Service Corps, who will relieve Colonel Greene. Work will be begun at once on the military telephone and telegraph lines along the eastern Cuban coast. The Segurana has brought a cargo of fresh beef.

To-day General Lawton issued an order releasing the largest wharf in the harbor—lately wholly occupied by the United States Government—and returned it to the use of local merchants and shippers. Trading vessels had experienced great inconvenience and delay in consequence of the insufficient wharf facilities, and many ships in the harbor are waiting a place to unload. The special hardship arises from the excessive harbor charges.

The beautiful Alameda boulevard is now occupied by the Second Immune Regiment, and will be released to the city as soon as the Immune ships are moved to the new camp. The boulevard is a fashionable resort for driving and promenading.

The Knickerbocker has been quarantined. She touched at a small Cuban port on her way from the United States and was inspected at Tampa. Five cases of the fever have been developed. A large quantity of Government supplies left here by the Commissary Department will be distributed among the poor.

General Wood said to-day: 'It seems that much destitution could not exist after the work of the Red Cross Society, the Government officers and inspectors, but I find extreme distress in the lower quarters, and I am giving orders to its relief.'

A Steamer in Distress.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—A special to the "News" from Mackinac City says: In a severe storm yesterday near Poverty Island, the steamer Superior parted with her consort, the schooner Sandusky. The Sandusky arrived here to-day and reports that the last that was seen of the Superior she was flying signals of distress. The schooner is owned by O. M. Bradley of Cleveland, is a wooden boat of the older class, having been built in 1873. She registers 964 tons. With the Sandusky the steamer was bound from Escanaba to Tober with iron ore, and carries a crew of fourteen men.

Merritt May Go to Paris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It was announced this afternoon that General Merritt was to go to Paris to give the Peace Commission the benefit of his experience with the Philippines. The original plan had been to send Merritt to Paris for the purpose, but this was changed upon representations from the Admiral that he could be of greater service at Manila than at Paris. Whether or not General Merritt will with the Philippines is not yet determined. The choice of route is left to himself, but it is said that he will be in Paris within sixty days at the latest.

Samoa King Dead.

AUCKLAND (N. Z.), Aug. 29.—Maletia Lutupa, King of Samoa, died on Monday, August 22d, of typhoid fever. The Administration of the Government is being supervised by three Consuls—L. W. Osborne representing the United States, T. R. Causack-Smith representing England and F. Rose representing Germany, with the Chief Justice, William Chambers, Acting President of the supervisory commission, an arrangement that will continue until the successor of the dead King has been chosen.

Funeral of Lieutenant Tiffany