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CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

General Anderson, Commander of Our Forces During Attack,

Reports to the War Department as to Operations of the Army.

Bestows Great Praise Upon the Troops Engaged For the Manner in Which They Attacked the Enemy, Resulting in the Taking of the Spanish Stronghold in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The reports of General Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and General MacArthur, commanding the First Brigade of that division, as to operations about Manila, were made public at the War Department to-day:

General Anderson had command of the first expedition. The following extracts are taken from his report:

"On the 1st day of July I had an interview with the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, and there learned from him that the Spanish forces had withdrawn, driven back by his army, as he claimed, to the line of defense immediately around the city and its suburbs. He estimated the Spanish force at about 14,000 men, and his own at about the same. He did not seem pleased at the incoming of our land forces, hoping, as I believe, that he could take the city with his own army, with the co-operation of the American fleet.

"Believing that, however, except that the insurgents may have been in guerilla warfare against the Spanish, they could not carry their lines by assault or reduce the city by siege, and expecting further that a hearty and effective co-operation could not be executed, I had at once made a number of reconnoisances to exactly locate the enemy's lines of defense and to ascertain their strength."

General Anderson thus describes the attack on Manila, which was under his immediate command, subject to orders from General Merritt, whose headquarters were on a dispatch boat:

"The fleet opened fire at 9:30 a. m. The first shots fell short, but the range was soon found, and then fire became evidently effective. I at once telegraphed General MacArthur to open on blockhouse No. 14 and begin his attack. At the same time several of the guns of the Utah batteries opened fire on the enemy's works in front of the Second Brigade, and two guns on the right of this brigade opened an oblique fire toward blockhouse No. 14.

"Riding down to the beach, I saw two of our lighter draft vessels approach and open on the Polverin with rapid fire guns, and observed at the same time some men of the Second Brigade start up the beach. I ordered the California, which was the leading regiment of the service, to go forward and report to General Greene. Going to the reserve telegraph, I received a message from MacArthur that his fire on the blockhouse was effective, but that he was enfiladed from the right. I knew from this that he wished to push the insurgents aside and put in the Astor Battery. I then authorized him to attack, which he did, and soon after the Twenty-third Infantry and the Thirteenth Minnesota carried the advance line of the enemy in the most gallant manner, the one gun of the Utah Battery lending most effective assistance.

"In the meantime the Colorado Regiment had charged and carried the right of the enemy's line, and the Eighteenth Infantry and the Third Heavy (regular) Artillery, acting as infantry, had advanced and passed over the enemy's works in their front without opposition. The reserve was ordered forward to follow the Second Brigade, and a battery of Hotchkiss guns was directed to follow the Eighteenth Infantry.

"Going to the telegraph station on the left of our line on the beach, I found the operator starting forward in the rear of the First California, and I moved forward until the instrument was established in the first house in Malate. The first ticking of the sounder informed me that General MacArthur was heavily engaged at a second line of defense near Singalong.

"It was evident that the best way to assist him was to press our success on the left. I therefore directed General Greene to connect, if possible, with General MacArthur by sending a regiment to the right. But the enemy seemed determined for a time to give us a street fight, and the Colorado and California Regiments were the only ones available. At this juncture the Eighteenth Infantry and the Hotchkiss Battery appeared to be stopped by a broken pier of a bridge, but the engineer company brought forward a portable bridge, and in a few minutes these organizations pressed through the Ermiate redoubts.

"Soon the men from Nebraska and Wyoming came on shouting, for the white flag could be seen on the sea front, yet the firing did not cease and the Spanish soldiers at the front did not seem to be notified of the surrender. In the meantime the reserve had been ordered forward, except one regiment, which was ordered to remain in the Second Brigade trenches. The Seventh Utah was also ordered to the front, one infantry battalion being directed to assist the men of the batteries in hauling the guns by hand.

"The field telegraph wires, extending in a wide circuit to the extreme right, for a time gave discouraging reports. The front was covered and the enemy intrenched, and the timber heavy on both sides of the road. Only two regiments, it is believed, put on the firing line. The Fourteenth Infantry was brought forward, but could not fire a shot. Under these circumstances I telegraphed MacArthur to countermarch and come to Malate by way of Greene's intrenchments and the beach. This was at 1:25 p. m., but soon after I learned that MacArthur was too far committed to retire. The guns of the Astor battery had been dragged to the front only after the utmost exertions, and were about being put into position. At the same time I received a telegram stating that the insurgents were threatening to cross the bamboo bridge on our right, and to prevent this and guard our ammunition at Pasay I ordered an Idaho battalion to the point. It was evidently injurious under these circumstances to withdraw the First Brigade, so the order was countermanded and a dispatch sent announcing our success on the left.

"In answer the report came that Singalong had been carried, and that the brigade was advancing on Paco. At this point I was subsequently met by one of my aides and marched down to the Cuartel de Malata by the Calzado de Paco.

"I had gone to the south bridge of the walled city, and learning that the Second Oregon was within the walls, and that Colonel Whittier was in conference with the Spanish commandant, I directed General Greene to proceed at once with his brigade to the north side of the Pasig, retaining only the Wyoming battalion to remain with me to keep up the connection between the two brigades.

"A remarkable incident of the day was the experience of Captain Stephen O'Connor of the Twenty-third Infantry. With a detachment of fifteen skirmishers he separated from his regiment and brigade at blockhouse No. 14, and, striking a road, probably in rear of the enemy, marched into the city without opposition until he came to the Calle Real in Malate. Along this street he had some unimportant street fighting until he came to the Paseo de la Calzado, where, learning that negotiations were going on for a surrender, he took post at the bridge of the north sally port, and the whole outlying Spanish force south of the Pasig passed by this small detachment hurrying in intramuros. Captain O'Connor deserves recognition for the coolness and bravery displayed in this remarkable adventure.

"Our loss in the First Brigade was three officers wounded, four enlisted men killed and thirty-five wounded. The loss in the Second Brigade was one enlisted man killed and five wounded, making a total of five killed and forty-three wounded. The antecedent loss in the trenches was fourteen killed and sixty wounded, making a total of 122 casualties in the taking of Manila. This is only part of the price we have paid and are paying for this success, for men are dying daily in our hospitals from disease contracted in camp and trenches. All hardships and privations have been borne by our soldiers with remarkable patience and cheerfulness. The opposition we met in battle was not sufficient to test the bravery of our soldiers, but all showed bravery and dash.

"The losses show that the leading regiments of the First Brigade—Thirteenth Minnesota, Twenty-third Infantry and the Astor battery—met the most serious opposition, and deserve credit for their success. The Colorado, California and Oregon regiments, the regulars and the batteries of the Second Brigade showed such zeal that it seemed a pity that they did not meet men worthy of their steel.

"My staff officers were active, zealous and intelligent in the performance of their duties, and the men and officers of the entire division showed the best qualities of American soldiers."

General MacArthur's report goes more into detail concerning the operations of his brigade, and commends the bravery of a number of officers and organizations, mentioning Colonel Overshine, Colonel Reeve of the Thirteenth Minnesota, Captain Sawtelle, the brigade Quartermaster; Lieutenant Kernan, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieutenant Whitworth, Eighteenth Infantry; Captains Bjornstad, Seebach and Lieutenant Lackore of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

McINTYRE COURT-MARTIAL.

More Witnesses Testify on Behalf of the Defense.

DENVER (Col.), Oct. 1.—At the resumption to-day of the court-martial trial of Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, Chaplain of the Oregon, Otto R. Reinhardt, a merchant, was called by the defense. He testified that Chaplain McIntyre in his lecture on August 8th stated that the Oregon was one of the finest vessels in the navy, and that she was as honestly built as any Eastern built vessel. Nothing was said about Eastern shipbuilders cheating the Government.

Mr. Reinhardt testified that the Chaplain said that when the Oregon "tore toward the enemy she passed the Iowa going the other way." Witness heard no statement to the effect that Captain Evans took the Iowa to the rear and kept her there during the battle. Witness remembered that the Chaplain said that when the Cristobal Colon hauled down her flag the ships of the American fleet, aside from the Oregon, were at some distance, and that Captain Clarke of the Oregon waited for the New York to come within signaling distance so as to receive orders before going to the Spanish ship. The Chaplain, witness declared, did not say that Admiral Sampson reported himself within four miles so as to participate in the distribution of prize money. Reinhardt remembered that the Chaplain said that Sampson would receive $10,000, Captain Clarke $500 and himself $75.

On cross-examination witness testified that Chaplain McIntyre said substantially to the audience in connection with the distribution of prize money, "and you, who had as much to do with the battle as the Admiral, will not get a cent."

The Chaplain called Captain Evans "Fighting Bob," but not in a sneering and contemptuous manner.

Peter Winne, an insurance agent, corroborated previous witnesses as to Chaplain McIntyre's claims of excellence in the construction of the Oregon, but denied that he accused Eastern shipbuilders of cheating the Government, or that he said the Oregon was the only vessel honestly built. Witness corroborated other witnesses in regard to "Fighting Bob" Evans.

The court adjourned until Monday.

Daughter of the Confederacy.

RICHMOND (Va.), Oct. 1. — Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans of Virginia, adopted resolutions protesting against the naming of anyone as the "daughter of the Confederacy" to succeed Miss Winnie Davis, and calling on the Grand Camp, which meets next week at Culepher, to put its official veto on the movement for a new "daughter of the Confederacy." The resolutions also call upon the United Daughters of the Confederacy to protest against the movement.

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

There Has Been a Great Change in Sanitary Conditions

Since It Has Come Under the Control of the United States.

General Wood Reports That When the American Forces Entered the City the Sanitary Situation Was Something Frightful, But Since He Has Been in Control the Death Rate Has Dropped to One-Fourth of What it Was Previously.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary Alger has received a long letter from General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago.

General Wood says in part: "When we came into the city the sanitary situation was something frightful. There were a great many unburied dead in the houses, between 2,000 and 3,000 Spanish wounded and sick and a great horde of half famished and sick people, nearly 20,000 in number, who had just returned from El Caney, where they had gone during the siege. There was no water to be obtained, except from cisterns and a few wells, and the streets were full of dead animals and all sorts of filthy materials. I had to start in from the bottom and repair the water works. Then came the removal of the dead. Some of these were burned, because the number was so great and decomposition had advanced to such an extent that they could not be buried. Burning is not uncommonly practiced here during the epidemic season.

"We had yellow fever all around us, and about twenty cases in the Spanish military hospital. The hospital was full of dying, and public buildings were being used as hospitals.

"I have been working systematically with every means at hand to improve the sanitary condition of the city. I have a force of about 170 men constantly employed, and at many times have had nearly double this force working day and night to remove the vast accumulations of indescribable filth which have accumulated in the outhouses and yards, as well as in the streets of the city, which is reputed to be one of the most unhealthy and dirty in the world. The death rate has dropped steadily since we came in, and is now about one-fourth of what it was in July.

"The city has been divided into five parts, each of which is a relief station, where food is distributed and a physician in attendance who prescribes for those who present themselves sick and visits the sick in the houses. The Police Department, all doctors and the officials in each ward have received instructions to furnish these physicians a list of sick requiring attention and also of the worthy poor, in order that we may be somewhat protected in the distribution of medicines and rations. I am issuing at present about 15,000 rations per day. The physicians are probably prescribing for about 600 or 700 people and some days more. These physicians are native Cubans, educated in the United States and employed by our Government as contract surgeons.

"The garbage and material which I collect in the streets I have dumped outside of town and burned. I have also had the lower and most unhealthy portion of the city ditched and drained and the ditches running into the harbor cleaned out; also, the water front system of sewerage, which was completely obstructed and in a frightful condition. Later this year, when the epidemic season shall have passed, it is my intention, if I am granted funds and authority, to have the shallow places dredged out, so that at least a thin layer of water will cover them at low tide and prevent the present condition of affairs.

"The receipts of the city from customs since we occupied it, I understand from Generals Shafter and Lawton, who have charge of this matter, have been about $100,000. The expenses of the city per week, supporting the hospitals, cleansing the streets, doing the necessary engineering work and the many little things required to keep up the different departments of a city of 50,000 people are at present $4,500 to $5,000. Of this about $1,600 is for sanitary work and engineering, the balance for hospital, police, etc.

"I have been as economical as possible, but have felt that in this matter of sanitation expense should not be taken into consideration, as the lives of all Americans here might be said to depend upon a prompt and thorough correction of the frightful unsanitary condition in which the city was found.

"The great expert on yellow fever, Dr. Guiteras, assured me in July that an epidemic of yellow fever of great severity was absolutely unavoidable, and that we were destined to lose a large portion of our people here. Thus far it has been avoided, and not only avoided, but to-day I don't know of an authentic case of genuine yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba proper, and every day increases our chances of escape."

General Wood says the military force has been used only when the police have been inadequate. He continues: "I am very anxious to have the schools started in the city and get the children out of the streets; also, to get the issue of rations down to such a point that we are sure we are not pauperizing the people."

General Wood thinks it would be well to get the rations out to the small places in the country, so that the Cuban soldiers, as they leave the army, may be able to get to their farms in the vicinity of the towns. After the first crop nearly all the assistance should be brought to an end.

General Wood communicates the gratifying intelligence that all indications now point to the speedy disbanding of the Cuban army. He says the feeling of the better class of Cubans toward the Americans is very kind, and they appreciate what the United States is trying to do. The General is very hopeful that everything will come out all right.

No one can tell, he says, how long it will take to establish a stable government, but he thinks it will be quite a period of time.

The letter from which the above extracts were taken was dated September 9th.

On September 16th General Wood wrote another letter to Secretary Alger in which he says:

"Since my last letter everything has been going on smoothly, and the improvement is continued. People have all they want to eat, and I do not think there is hunger to any extent in Santiago. I have increased the number of doctors and the relief stations of food.

"You would be delighted to see the old bronze cannons and mortars which we have taken here. Some of them go back to the middle ages, and were evidently captured from the French. I hope they will be taken to Washington, where they will be most interesting and ornamental in our parks."

LATE THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Remains of the Former Embassador Committed to the Grave.

WILMINGTON (Del.), Oct. 1.—With flags at half-mast and draped in mourning, with the closing of business houses, and with other demonstrations of sorrow, Wilmington to-day committed to the grave the mortal remains of Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard.

A multitude of people assembled at the quaint and historic old Swedish church. The hour of the funeral was at 2 o'clock, but before that hour the church was crowded with those for whom admission had been reserved. They comprised the pall-bearers, members of the New Castle Bar Association, representatives of the Delaware Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and committees representing the Bayard Legion and the Young Men's Democratic Clubs.

The honorary pall-bearers were ex-President Grover Cleveland, former Secretary of the Treasury Charles F. Fairchild, Governor Abe Tunnell of Delaware, Chancellor J. R. Nicholson, George L. Rives of New York City, John V. Craven and Thomas Craven of Salem, N. J., and Judge I. C. Grubb, Dr. J. A. Draper and Henry F. Banning of Wilmington.

The prayer-book service for the burial of the dead of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read jointly by the Rev. G. W. Douglas of Tuxedo Park, N. J., who as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard, and the Rev. Martin B. Dunk, rector of Old Swedes.

When the service reached the point of the commitment of the body to the grave, the casket was lifted by the carriers, and, attended by the pall-bearers, members of the family and others within the church, was taken to the Bayard burial plot in the graveyard adjoining the church. A great crowd had assembled waiting to see this, the only public feature of the funeral.

Slowly and solemnly the body was lowered into the vault where lie the remains of Mr. Bayard's father and mother and three of their children. In measured tones Dr. Douglas read the commitment, the invocation and the benediction.

The family and friends then took a farewell look at the casket.

DUEL IN FRANCE.

Two Frenchmen Meet on the Field of Honor.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A duel between Charles Ernest Paulmier and M. Turot of the "La Lanterne," was fought this morning, rapiers being the weapons used. M. Turot was thrice wounded in the thigh and side, and M. Paulmier was thrust through the lip.

Madame Paulmier on September 23d went to the offices of "La Lanterne" and twice shot M. Olivier, the Secretary to the editor, because she asserted that the paper had grossly slandered herself and husband, asserting that their household consisted of three persons, the third being a former mistress of M. Paulmier, the latter subsequently challenging Turot, who was the writer of the article referred to. The charges made were indignantly denied by both husband and wife.

STEAMSHIP HAVANA.

Successfully Launched Yesterday at the Cramps Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1. — The steamship Havana was successfully launched at the Cramps' ship yard at 2:30 this afternoon. The vessel, as she left the ways, was christened by Miss Alker of New York, granddaughter of President Booth of the Ward line.

The Havana is being built for the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, commonly known as the Ward line. She is a five-decked vessel, 360 feet long on load waterline, 50-foot molded beam and 32 feet 2 inches molded depth. Her gross tonnage is 5,000 tons, and her draft 21 feet, with a displacement of 6,810 tons, and she has a capacity of 3,420 tons.

The Havana, however, like the St. Paul, is designed to meet the requirements of class 2, under the ocean mail pay law, and both are constructed for convertibility into auxiliary cruisers.

Sites For Military Camps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—While no official information on the subject is forthcoming, it is said the selection of sites for camps has been practically determined. It is understood they will be located at Augusta and Athens, Ga., and Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg, S. C. The main camp will be at Augusta, on a site of about 600 acres, just outside the city. Americus, Ga., also has been selected for a camp.

Military Camps in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The War Department has decided to send boards of officers to Cuba to investigate and report upon locations for camps for the army of occupation in that island. Each board will consist of a Quartermaster, a Commissary and a Surgeon. Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas and Mariel will be visited. There will be five posts posts established, including Manzanillo, and six, including Santiago.

Aguinaldo's Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Agoncillo and Lopez, the representatives of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, called at the White House to-day in company with General Greene and had a private conference with the President in the Cabinet room.

FIRES BURN WITH UNABATED FURY.

Colorado's Forests Being Devastated by Raging Flames.

Will Be Little Timber Left to Tell the Tale When the Summing Up is Made.

Ranchmen Having a Desperate Time Saving Their Homes—The Village of Gold Park Reduced to Ashes, All the Buildings in the Place Being Burned Up Within a Few Hours—Many Narrow Escapes From Death Reported in the Burning Region.

DENVER (Col.), Oct. 1.—The forest fires which are devastating the western portion of the State are burning with unabated fury, only subsiding where fuel is exhausted. A special to the "Rocky Mountain News" from Red Cliff, says:

"Nothing is heard in Eagle County but talk of fire from all sections. From reports of new territory in the grasp of the demon, when a providential storm comes and the summing up is made there will be little timber left to tell the tale. A new country now sending volumes of fire and smoke heavenward is Bear Willow and Lake Creeks, a magnificent stretch of forest. This fire from its direction will sweep on Camp Fulford, which has already been scorched from another direction.

Ranchmen on Gore Creek are having a desperate time saving their homes as the Gore Range foothills here send a continuous run of flame for miles. Along the side hills near Minturn even the ground is burning. Cattlemen are getting their cattle into unburnt districts as rapidly as possible, and even then are compelled to keep a close watch on them, and keep them moving. A regular gale is blowing throughout the country, which means the fast traveling fire will be driven forward in a hurricane of flame.

The deserted village of Gold Park was reduced to ashes yesterday. Dwellings, barns and storehouses and the stamp mill of the Gold Park Mining and Milling Company were licked up in a few hours. This town is three miles from the mouth of the Holy Cross, and the miners of that district fought nobly to save the place. The Holy Cross country suffered terribly. The mines have closed down and the miners are utterly exhausted from their night and day battle with the fiend.

Many narrow escapes are reported from different parts of the county. Strong men have succumbed to the smoke and heat, and must be carried off by their comrades. As yet no loss of life has occurred, but many head of cattle and horses have been burned up.

Notch Mountain, opposite Gilman, is a blackened ruin on the Holy Cross slope. Every bridge on Homestake Creek is destroyed, the corduroy section of the roads burned out, and innumerable fallen giant pines interlaced all along the line of travel. Thousands of acres of the finest timber are a thing of the past.

In several places there is no doubt that the fires are of incendiary origin. Especially is this so in the vicinity of Hooper Mountain. Cottonwood and Cattle Creek ranches are being deserted. Shaft houses in the mountains have been swept away, and there seems now no hope of staying the fire anywhere. The only hope is in rain or snow.

In the vicinity of Steamboat Springs there has been a rainfall which checked the fires there, but they are still smoldering, and will start into life again unless there shall soon be more rain or snow. Local Forecaster Brandenburg says he has observed no change in weather conditions that point to rain, though the welcome prediction of the Weather Bureau at Washington for Colorado is "showers."

Governor Adams said to-day: "I think the only thing that will put a stop to the fires is a good heavy rain. There is but little use in trying to put the fires out by the usual means, as the fire is not continuous. From what I can hear it must be in probably fifty different places. In my opinion the fires are due wholly to accident. Campers build a fire, and a spark blows into the underbrush, which is very dry, and a fire is the result. It is so easy to start a fire just now that it is almost impossible to ascertain the origin of it. Sparks from railroad engines may have caused some fires."

Within a day or two fires have appeared on the west slope of the Pikes Peak Range, and large sections of timber are being destroyed. Great volumes of smoke can be seen rolling over the crest of the range. The fires seem to be burning fiercely along the west side of Mount Baldy, which rises to an altitude of 13,000 feet four miles south of Pikes Peak. At sundown the volume of smoke had decreased perceptibly.

The people of Pitkin County are becoming terrified over the havoc wrought by the fire that is now raging near there. The County Commissioners are advising with the city authorities as to the best methods to check the fire, but as yet no plan has been outlined.

The fire on White River has burned over an area of 100 square miles, and is still sweeping eastward in a stretch ten miles wide.

The people of Upper White River have fought the fire for over three weeks, day and night. They have been aided by Forest Rangers Dunn and Giblet. Parties from that section say they have seen nothing of other Government rangers.

The towns of Kokomo and Hahns Peak are reported to be in danger from the fires surrounding them.

Glenwood Springs is enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the situation in that vicinity is rapidly becoming worse.

A special to the "Republican" from Breckinridge says: Forest fires are destroying a great deal of fine timber in the vicinity of this town, and the air is heavy with smoke. The strong winds are causing fires to spread rapidly.

A special from Crested Butte to the "News" says: This city is surrounded by a wall of leaping flames, and a terrible destruction of property is imminent. A veritable hurricane is blowing, and the flames are jumping 500 feet and traveling five miles an hour. Several thousand dollars' worth of hay is already burned. Many people are fighting fire by means of back fires.

A special from Pago Springs, Col., says: There are now four forest fires burning inside the limit of Archuleta County. Ed. McCarty was in from the upper Piedras to-day, and says there is a terrible fire on the west of the Piedras River, which is devastating much timber, but he thinks no lives are in danger. Another fire is burning on Turkey Creek, eight miles above the springs, and is threatening the settlement on the creek. The fourth fire is between the Blanco and Navajo Rivers, and the extent is not known.

A Montrose special says: A forest fire on the east side of Hairpin Mesa has reached an extent of fifteen miles in length. The Denver and Rio Grande snowsheds on Squaw Hill burned this afternoon.

A special from Palmer Lake, fifty miles south of Denver, says a fire broke out and is now burning fiercely in the mountains near that place, and only a slight shifting of the wind will drive the flames to Glen Park, the well known Chautauqua resort, when all the pretty cottages there will certainly be destroyed. People who are still at the park are hastily removing their effects from the place.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN WISCONSIN.

CHIPPEWA FALL (Wis.), Oct. 1.—August Mason of this city, one of the most extensive loggers in Wisconsin, returned to-day from a trip to his camps at Cedar Lake, Barron County. He had an exciting experience with forest fires, and reports the entire loss of all his camps and outfits at Cedar Lake. He also believes that four of his men have lost their lives in the flames. Mr. Mason left the camps with his crew on Thursday morning for the railway station, and they narrowly escaped with their lives.

When they started the fire was eight miles away, but the wind was blowing a gale and the flames were rapidly gaining on them. All rushed for a lake a mile away, and when the edge of the water was reached the fire was upon them. Men and horses plunged into the lake and remained there until the flames had passed over. The heat and smoke was almost unbearable. Four of the crew who were in the rear of the larger party are missing, and Mr. Mason says there is no hope that they are safe.

The scene, Mr. Mason says, was terrible. On every side there was a sea of fire rapidly growing and destroying everything. Knapp, Stout & Co.'s outfits in that locality are all burned, also over 500 oxen. The moans of the animals could be heard in all directions. Dozens of farmhouses Mason passed in the morning were ashes in the afternoon. Many buildings that were at least a quarter of a mile from the woods were destroyed, the flames running along meadows and fences. Hundreds are homeless, many even losing all their household goods.

Fred. Weishauser has just returned from a trip through the fire region. He can give no estimate of the amount of his pine losses.

The followng estimates of losses were made by a prominent lumberman here: Northwestern Lumber Company, $22,000; August Mason, $3,000; Mississippi River Lumber Company, $80,000; Chippewa Logging Company, $50,000; Knapp, Stout & Co., $225,000.

The losses include standing timber, logs, camps and outfits. The loss of farm property in Clark, Barron and Chippewa Counties is estimated at $300,000.

Latest reports say that all hopes of checking the flames have been abandoned. Nothing but rain will save the enormous amount of property that is burning and threatened.

LOSS OF LIFE GREAT.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), Oct. 1.—A special to the "Journal" from Rice Lake says:

Relief parties are now out through the burned districts south and west of this city. The loss of life from the disastrous forest fires cannot now be estimated, but it will be great. The work of getting to the burned district is slow, as all the bridges are down. Over 100 people are missing.

Many dead bodies have been found, and they are burned beyond recognition. The remains of one man by the name of Nelson was found this morning at the bottom of a well, where he had gone to escape the fire. At another place, a woman and two children were found in a well. The woman was so badly burned that she will die. At another place where a man had been plowing in a field, his charred remains and the carcasses of his horses were found to-day. All the cattle, horses and other stock in a large district have been burned to death. Even the wild animals could not escape the flames.

The wind this morning is southeast, and blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. Fires are now raging in the hardwood timber lands between this city and Cumberland, but fortunately the district is lightly populated.

The mills in this city have been shut down, and another reserve fire departmetn has been ordered out.

General Maximo Gomez.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—General Maximo Gomez has left the Rojas camp, and is retiring to the State of Boadel-Yaguey, near Remedios, province of Santa Clara. He has given his staff permission to visit their families. Gomez is only accompanied by General Luis and by the Dominican author, Senor Desprade. Captain Page, General Butler's aide-de-camp, who had been on a visit to General Gomez at the Rojas camp, says Gomez seems very grateful to the United States, and confident that the American authorities will be able to establish a stable and independent government.

Will Address Railway Employes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—President McKinley has signified his willingness to address a gathering composed exclusively of railroad employes during his presence in Chicago to participate in the peace jubilee festivities. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the five railway employes' brotherhoods and unions of Illinois. Details will be arranged at a joint meeting of the railroad men to-night.

CONFLAGRATION AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

Six Blocks of Property Reduced to Smoldering Ruins.

The Entire Business Portion of the City For a Time Threatened.

The Antlers Hotel, One of the Largest in the West, Valued at Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Destroyed—The Losses All Told Estimated at a Million Dollars.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), Oct. 1.—This city had a visitation of fire this afternoon which threatened for four hours to destroy the entire business district. The wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

A strip four blocks long from north to south and two blocks wide from east to west has been burned over, but at this hour (8 p. m.) the conflagration is believed to be under control. The flames are still leaping high in the air all over the burning district, but the wind has died down, and there is no doubt that the fire engines which have come from Denver and Pueblo in response to appeals for aid will be able to confine the flames within the present limits.

The Antlers Hotel, one of the largest in the West, three lumber yards and two blocks of business houses have been destroyed. In round numbers, the loss is estimated at $1,000,000, insured for one-half of that amount.

The losses estimated are as follows: Antlers Hotel, $350,000; Newton Lumber Company, $60,000; Crissey & Fowler Lumber Company, $30,000; El Paso Lumber Company, $35,000; Irvine & Sons, blacksmiths, $2,000; Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, $30,000; Gulf depot, $5,000; Home Hotel, $3,500. General losses of business firms and individuals, not enumerated above, $460,000.

The fire started in a pile of rubbish underneath the platform at the Denver and Rio Grande freight depot. Within five minutes it had communicated to the freight cars standing at the depot, and it spread so rapidly that it was impossible to move the cars. Half a car of powder consigned to G. S. Barnes & Sons exploded. The cans were thrown for hundreds of feet, and the wonder is that nobody was injured.

Then came the terrible danger to the city. Great chunks of fire were scattered about, and in a few moments the Crissey and Fowler lumber yard, 500 feet away, were burning. The wind was sweeping a perfect hurricane. The flames rushed through the lumber yards, and burned all the light frame buildings in the block. Then they leaped across the street and burned the El Paso Lumber Company and the paint establishment of Sperry & Tuckerman. A few moments after the Newton lumber yards caught. For a time after this it looked as if the Antlers Hotel might be saved, but the heat was too great, and there was no water to send a stream half-way up the building. At 4 o'clock it was burning on the south end, and the famous hotel was doomed.

The limits of the burned district are the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad on the west, Cascade avenue on the east, Pikes Peak avenue on the north and Cucharas street on the south.

Several arrests have been made to-night of persons suspected of starting or attempting to start fresh fires, but there is no question that the first fire at the Denver and Rio Grande freighthouse was entirely accidental, possibly caused by a spark from a locomotive.

INDIANS ON BEAR ISLAND.

Every Probability That They Will Clash With the Troops.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 1.—There is every probability that there will be a clash between the United States troops and the Indians on Bear Island. The Indians are making threats of violence in case any attempt is made to arrest their chief. The agent and inspector of the reservation are in Walker, and report in case any attempt is made to take troops to Bear Island there will be a fight.

There is not an Indian to be found on the reservation. Lieutenant Humphrey and a squad of twenty members of the Third Infantry, from Fort Snelling, have reached Walker, in anticipation that the red men will resist the Marshal and his deputies when they attempt to arrest the chief of the tribe, who is wanted for resisting an officer of the Government in the attempt to arrest him two weeks ago.

Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The civil engineers who have been in Nicaragua since the beginning of the inquiry by the present Nicaragua Canal Commission into the feasibility of the projected canal, have reported in Washington to Admiral Walker, the President of the board, and have been permitted to return to their homes. These engineers have brought an enormous amount of field notes, filling no less than seventeen packing boxes. These have been turned over to the commission, which, Admiral Walker says, is now ready to proceed with the collation of the material collected.

Bids For Building Monitors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The lowest bids for building the four monitors were in the order named as follows: Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J., $825,000; Newport News, $860,000; Bath Iron Works, Maine, $862,000, and Union Iron Works, San Francisco, $875,000.

Oil Operator's Daughter Elopes.

YOUNGSTOWN (O.), Oct. 1.—Miss Agnes McKelvey, daughter of a wealthy oil operator, and Private Benjamin F. Beatty, Fifth United States Volunteers, stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., eloped to this city and were married last night.