

VIEW OF THE CITY OF CANDIA, CRETE.



Bombarded by a British Warship, the Turks Retaliated by Setting It on Fire.

TRAGEDY IN A HOTEL.

Cleveland Man Fatally Shot by a Woman—The Latter Suicides. Denver, Col., Sept. 10.—W. H. Lawrence, of Cleveland, was shot and probably mortally wounded in a room at the Oxford hotel Friday by a woman known here only as Florence Richardson. The woman then shot herself in the heart, dying almost instantly. Lawrence was taken to a hospital. The doctors give no hopes of his recovery. The ball entered his back and passed clear through the body. The couple had registered at the Oxford hotel about half an hour before the tragedy occurred as H. C. Rockwell and wife, of Greeley, Col. The motive for the shooting is not known. Mr. Lawrence rushed out of the room after he had been shot and sank to the floor in the hallway. "I don't know why she shot me," he said. Beyond that he declined to make any statement. Mr. Lawrence and the woman who had shot him had just returned from a three weeks' tour over the state in a covered wagon. In their trunk was an express receipt in the name of Florence Montague. The woman was about 24 years of age.

WAS HIT WITH A BRICK.

American Naval Officer Gets a Strong Reception at the Gate of the Palace at San Juan, Porto Rico. San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 10.—The American evacuation commissioners, at a meeting held Thursday afternoon, decided to notify Capt. Gen. Macias that they were present and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in courteous terms. It asked where and when the Spanish commissioners would meet the Americans. Lieut. Sears, Rear Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant, delivered the communication to the captain general, driving to the palace in a carriage. At the gate of the palace a brick was hurled at him from the sidewalk. Being an old base ball player, he was able partly to ward the missile off with his hands, and it fell, striking him on the ankle, doing only slight injury. About noon the American military commanders received a reply from Capt. Gen. Macias to their communication. Macias said the Spanish evacuation commissioners would be ready to meet the Americans at the palace this morning.

Has Been Considered for Some Time.

Washington, Sept. 10.—It is said that the proposed commission for the investigation of affairs of the war department has been under consideration for some time by the president. One reason for its creation will be to visit and report upon the conditions in the camps and to satisfy the relatives of soldiers that the care that is being taken of them is the best that can be afforded and if not, to ascertain what should be done. Officials at the war department say that army officers have been sent to make investigations, and where any fault has been discovered it has been corrected.

Steamer and All Hands Lost.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The steamer Coptic brings the news from Hong Kong that the American steamer Wingfoot is supposed to have gone down with all hands. During the war United States Consul General Wildman charged the Wingfoot to carry dispatches to Admiral Dewey at Manila. Since her last departure for Manila she has not been heard from.

Was Caused by Mismanagement.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., Sept. 10.—The report of Gens. Mattoon, Sanger and Roe, appointed to ascertain the cause of the sickness at Camp Thomas, has been made public. The report was submitted some time ago and was largely responsible for the removal of troops. The board finds the ground not well adapted for the encampment of a large body of troops, but states that much of the sickness was due to mismanagement and poor sanitary arrangements. It reflects somewhat on the generals in command before Gen. Breckinridge arrived.

BLAMES THE OFFICERS.

Secretary Alger Makes a Statement Regarding the Condition of the Army—The Rations are All Right—Homesickness Caused Many Deaths.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Alger is now putting his affairs in shape to admit of his absence from Washington on a tour of inspection of the army camps throughout the country. He will leave this evening, going first to Camp Meade, Pa., and then to Detroit. Now that active war operations have closed the secretary feels free to express certain views entertained by the president and himself respecting the plans of the treatment of the soldiers and touching the persons upon whom responsibilities should be placed for some of the matters of complaint. In this connection he says:

"The regiments that have been ordered mustered out will be mustered out. The regiments that have been designated by the president to remain in the service will have to remain. As soon as we have mustered out 100,000 more or less we shall reorganize the army—every brigade, division and corps—and put them into comfortable camps until such time as are needed are withdrawn for service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. In these camps sanitary conditions will be strictly enforced. The men composing the army will be treated as soldiers. They will be shown every possible consideration and their health will be preserved. The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly accountable for the sanitary conditions of the camps. During the war many officers disregarded the instructions that had been given looking to the proper care of their men. Now it is time for them to take this work upon themselves and, with the knowledge that they are to remain in service, they will be expected to devote their best energies to the work. Where men are incompetent to discharge these they must give way to competent men.

"Now a word as to the feeding of the troops. The army ration is all that is necessary for a soldier. I hope that there will be less food given to the men from outside sources. The dainties gratify the taste of the men, but they are of no real help and only tend to breed dissatisfaction where they do not actually destroy the health of the men. The army ration to-day, as it has been, and it will be in the future, is a sound, healthy diet.

"The principal difficulty we have had to contend with is the recklessness of youth. In the vigor of sound health the young men who went to make up our army could not be induced to take proper care of themselves. They think that nothing can harm them; that they can violate any and all of the laws of health with impunity.

"When a regiment is designated to be mustered out, no further appeals will be allowed to influence the department to change its program. That order is going to be strictly observed until the president decides that he can make a further reduction in the army.

"The great complaint of the soldiers is homesickness and a great deal of this has been caused by inconsiderate publications in sensational newspapers. Some of it is chargeable to the fact that the men entered the army with the expectation that their services would be very short. Every experienced officer knows that a great many men died of homesickness. Following the depression that ensues upon homesickness come other maladies to which the homesick soldier falls an easy victim and it is impossible to check their course. Now, to my mind the American people should try to brace up these men; to encourage them and cause them to remember that they are soldiers and are expected to meet a soldier's duties."

A POLITICAL TRAGEDY.

Battle Between Silverites at Colorado Springs Has Deadly Results.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 8.—A pitched battle occurred in this city at daybreak Wednesday between the two factions of the silver party of this state, in which one man was killed and three wounded. The dead man is Charles S. Harris, of Denver. The wounded were removed by their friends and their identity has not been definitely established. It is said a man named Palmer was shot in the cheek, but not seriously injured. Another man had his hand shot nearly off and another received a flesh wound in the arm. The fight was waged for possession of the opera house in which the silver state convention is to meet to-day.

An armed guard representing the Teller-Blood wing was in possession. An armed force representing the faction deposed by National Chairman Towne was sent to drive the guards out of the theater. After a hot scrimmage in which many shots were fired, the Tellers fled, Harris and the men who were wounded are supposed to have been members of the attacking force. Chairman Blood, A. M. Stevenson and other leading silver men charge Sheriff Boynton, of this county, and Internal Revenue Collector Frank Howbert, of Denver, with leading the attack. Sheriff Boynton states that he, Howbert and Chief of Police Gathright did not go to the opera house until the battle began, and then only to take possession of the place.

Five men were arrested in the opera house and one, it is claimed by the police, had a smoking Winchester in his hands.

Will Sue for Royalty and Damages.

Pittsburg, Sept. 8.—The recent decision in the case of the Carnegie Steel Co., against the Cambria Iron Co., in which the validity of the patents of the late Capt. W. R. Jones, of the former concern, were established, is said to be the most important gained in the industrial world of the United States within recent years. Almost all the large concerns have, it is said, infringed on the patents for years, and the Carnegie Co. will, it is understood, proceed against every one to compel them to pay damages for past use and a royalty for future tonnage.

DOES NOT DENY IT

Gen. Miles Fathers Recently Published Interviews.

In a Public Statement He Recalls the Santiago Campaign to Memory and Says that When He Went to Cuba It Was Not as a Visitor, but as Commander of the United States Army.

New York, Sept. 8.—The transport Obdam, having on board Maj. Gen. Miles and his staff, the Second Wisconsin volunteers and the hospital corps, from Porto Rico, arrived here Wednesday. The surgeon in charge reported all well on board and no sickness or deaths during the voyage.

Gen. Miles admitted to the reporter who interviewed him the substantial accuracy of the statements attributed to him by the Kansas City Star's correspondent in Ponce, Porto Rico.

There are, Gen. Miles said, a few minor inaccuracies in the reports such as usually occur in such interviews. I do not care to point out the inaccuracies referred to at this time; they are unimportant.

It is true that I requested that my troops in Porto Rico on their return home should be allowed to camp somewhere near New York, preferably Brooklyn Heights, Fort Wadsworth or Governor's Island. I also requested of the war department that the troops be allowed to march through New York City. I never intended to parade myself, as I shall go to Washington in a few days and would not be here at the time of the contemplated parade.

I asked that the Wisconsin men aboard the Obdam be permitted to stay in the city for a day or two, to give them a chance to see the city. Surely they merit it. Many of them, I think, have never seen the city and perhaps will never have another opportunity to see it. To my first request, namely, that my troops be permitted to camp hereabouts, and that they be allowed to parade, I have received no reply. I received a second request, namely, ordering the Wisconsin boys home forthwith.

Gen. Miles said that he did not desire to criticize the conduct of any officer in the late war. He expressed the opinion that there has been too much criticism, complaint and condemnation published already and that the public had lost sight of the success and glories of the war.

Gen. Miles gave to the press a document treating of the prosecution of the war with Spain. The paper is written in the form of an interview with the general. In it he is represented as recalling to mind that in a public statement made at the beginning of the war, referring to the general, it was for the fever-stricken city of Havana, he said:

"No officer is fit to command troops who, for any motive whatever, would needlessly risk the life of a soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign.

Further along the interview says: Owing to the season and the fact that the campaign in Cuba had been exhausted in debates and delay in congress and in necessary preparations, Gen. Miles was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared and untrained army into a movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 100,000 Spanish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and a few other points were drawn on his military map as hotbeds of disease, destructive to an army, and places to be avoided, especially during the sick season.

When called upon to submit a plan of campaign he did so and put it in writing. In substance he took the stand, first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cuban army, thereby enabling them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of "on to Havana" should be encouraged, but when the transports, loaded with troops, were out of sight of land, a strong cavalry force, which was to be organized and equipped by August or September. He contemplated that the commanding general at the center of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two and moving west to Havana by the time the rainy season was over and it would be possible to maneuver against the enemy in a position against that city a well equipped army and complete the capture of the Spanish forces. The enclosure of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago changed the conditions and it necessary to move a military force to that point.

On July 3 Gen. Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was considering the advisability of falling back to a position further west. He stated that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days. Under such circumstances Gen. Miles telegraphed that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course, taking the troops prepared for the second expedition, which had been ordered by the president to operate in the trenches around Santiago as well as in Porto Rico. These reinforcements were pushed forward and some of them arrived in advance of Gen. Miles and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago. Under verbal instructions from the president, Gen. Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and the government.

He arrived at Santiago July 11, not as a private individual nor as a visitor. Any statement that he sent there disrobed of his authority or official capacity is too childish to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible for the result of the campaign. He then proceeded to the front and after consulting with Gen. Shafter, a note was sent to the Spanish commander by Gen. Shafter saying that the commanding general of the United States army had arrived with strong reinforcements, and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him. The meeting was held, and Gen. Miles informed the Spanish general that it was then the determination of the government that this portion of the Spanish army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish general that he must surrender.

On returning from this conference a dispatch was received by Gen. Miles from Washington as follows:

"Maj. Gen. Miles: You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, but you are to retain the side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would be futile. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly." R. A. ALGER.

This, the statement says, does not look as if Gen. Miles was there as a visitor. He was charged with responsibility for the result of an enemy, which, if successful, would have cost at least 5,000 men, or of withholding the result if in his judgment such assault would fail.

Captured Battle Flags Returned.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8.—While there have been many meetings of the blue and the gray together this week, the most impressive was the one of their meetings last night when Confederate returned three federal flags. Gen. Basil Duke, who was one of the raiders with Morgan, was master of ceremonies on the restoration of the flags. The flags of the Sixtieth, Fifty-eighth and Twenty-first Ohio regiments were returned.

Sagasta Fears Criticism.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—The chamber has followed the senate in discussing the late war behind closed doors. This action has caused the greatest sensation. Senor Salmeron, the republican leader, moved that an investigation be made into the responsibility of Sagasta's government in connection with the declaration of war, the negotiation for peace and the violation of the constitution. Sagasta asked that the deliberations be conducted behind closed doors. The republicans and conservatives protested and amid great confusion the galleries were cleared.

PHILIP TOOK THE CAKE.

Commander of the Texas Made the Recipient of a Fine Piece of Confectionery.

Next to the battleship Oregon, perhaps the war vessel which attracted most attention at the naval parade up and down the Hudson river was the Texas. The fact that she had lived down her reputation as a hoodlum may possibly account for so much interest being displayed in this marine monster. When the parade was over and all the warships were lying quietly at anchor an excursion steamer from Asbury Park suddenly appeared beside the Texas. Before the crew of the battleship knew what was happening



TRIUMPH OF THE BAKER'S ART. (Cake Recently Presented to Commodore Philip, of the Texas.)

500 excursionists swarmed aboard, shouting that they wanted to see Capt. Philip. The captain came forward in considerable wonder and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. An elderly estimable citizen stepped forward, bearing in his arms a huge frosted cake. In the center of the frosting was a miniature Texas, while around her candied wrecks of Spanish vessels founded in seas of sugar. Upon this prodigy of saccharine art the commodore stared in bewilderment until brought to himself by the voice of the bearer.

"Capt. Philip," said he, "we, the Christian people of Asbury Park and vicinity, present to you this token of our regard. We know that you are an earnest Christian man, and we know you are a good fighter. (Cheers.) We give you this cake as a fitting testimonial, because you take the cake, anyway."

The smile that had been growing on the commodore's features broadened into a laugh, as he replied:

"I really thank you from my heart. This very appropriate design is highly appreciated. I can't make a speech, because I never have had any practice, and I don't want to drive you off the ship by practicing on you. Make yourselves at home on the Texas and we shall be glad to have you over here."

Then he escaped, and the boarders swarmed over the battleship like ants.

TOOK IT SERIOUSLY.

His Friends Enjoyed the Fun, But Daddy Couldn't See Where the Laugh Came In.

He arrived in this country from Germany only a short time ago, says the Philadelphia Record. Of course he brought his own name with him from the fatherland, but his new friends in this country immediately nicknamed him "Daddy," and the name sticks to him. Daddy is very fond of horseback riding, and he recently notified his friends of his desire to indulge in his favorite sport. As he is at work during the day his only chance for recreation comes in the evening. His friends



TOOK IT SERIOUSLY. (Armed Himself with a Stable Lantern to Conform with the Law.)

told him of the city ordinance which requires that all vehicles abroad at night shall carry lights. They further assured him that a horse was a vehicle, but they never supposed that he was taking them seriously. On Wednesday night these friends, a group of whom were standing at Eleventh and Oxford streets, were surprised to see a man on a horse trotting slowly down Eleventh street, carrying in his left hand an ordinary lantern. A great crowd gathered and enjoyed the unique sight, but Daddy was very serious and he hasn't found out yet where the laugh came in.

Socialist Town in France.

At Roubaix, one of the socialist strongholds of France, the 11,000 public school children receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town. Their dinner at school consists of soup, bread, vegetables, meat and a glass of beer. At the beginning of summer and of winter each child receives a complete suit of clothes.

Field Guns Made of Paper.

Krupp is building five centimeters (two-inch) paper field guns for the German infantry. They are so light that a single soldier can carry one, while the resistance of the paper is greater than that of steel of the same caliber.

To Draw Salt From Meats.

To insure the proper drawing out of salt from meat or mackerel, soak it ever night in milk instead of water. Sour milk will answer as well as sweet.

'TIS FINISHED.

G. A. R. Encampment Concludes Its Labors.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

Resolutions Censuring Official Methods are Adopted.

WAS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Proposition to Make Eligible to Membership in the Grand Army Those Soldiers Who Fought Against Spain Dies a Natural Death.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—The work of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was happily concluded late Friday afternoon.

Resolutions indorsing the conduct of the war by President McKinley and complimenting Secretary Alger for his administration of the war department were adopted by unanimous vote.

The following report of the committee on pensions was adopted:

"Resolved, That the repeated complaints of the unfair construction of the pension law and of the making and enforcement of rules which are in violation of the law and inimical to the interests of applicants impels this encampment to call upon Comrade William McKinley, president of the United States, to exercise his authority and to see that the law is executed in a spirit of fairness, justice and liberality.

"Resolved, That all rules which tend to hinder the allowance of honest pension claims should be repealed, and we ask the president that he use his authority to cause those whose duty it is to execute the laws to so perform their duty as to do justice to the soldiers and administer the law so as not to obstruct the prosecution of pensions by technical requirements not within the province of the law, and which are only calculated to hinder and obstruct in the effort to obtain lawful pensions.

"Your committee calls attention to the fact that two years ago the country was stirred to its depths by complaints of the injustice of the then administration of the pension bureau. These complaints were so specific that they furnished the basis of political efforts. They were the subject of emphatic utterances by the national encampment. Beyond doubt the political campaign of 1896 was largely influenced by the hope of ameliorating the harsh conditions then obtaining in the pension bureau. We submit that this expected amelioration has not taken place; that, in no substantial instance has one of those harsh rules been abrogated, but every one of them remains in full force and effect as under the previous administration.

"Every day brings the veterans nearer the grave in increasing ratio. Their needs cry out more vociferously with every changing of the moon, yet the number of weekly allowances steadily diminishes, while the pension commissioner officially states that he has 625,000 claims pending in his bureau, of which he says 75,000 so far have received nothing at all. Elsewhere he states that about 200,000 survivors received no pensions, and yet very recently the commissioner recommended and carried through a reduction of 100 in his force of clerks, on the ground that he had more than he needed. This in the face of the fact that hardly a day passes but that somewhere or another in this broad land the pension certificate arrives only in time to be laid on the coffin of the applicant.

"Resolved, That the rule of the pension office by which a widow is debarrd from pension if she has an income of \$100 per year is unjust and we ask the president that the order be abrogated and the minimum income debarring from pensions be fixed at not less than \$300 per annum.

"We ask for the re-establishing of order 164, which was enforced under the Harrison regime. This order took cognizance in rating a man's pension of all the disabilities he suffered under. It was abrogated by the last administration and it was held that he be entitled to the lowest rate of \$6 per month a comrade must have some one disability which is rated at that amount. If he has three disabilities rated at \$4 each he gets no pension at all. This iniquitous rule is maintained up to this hour, and we submit it is not such treatment as we had a right to expect from Comrade William McKinley."

It was resolved that unless the railroads gave a satisfactory guarantee to make the rates to the next encampment not exceeding one cent per mile, and the hotels of Philadelphia gave a guarantee not to increase their regular rates at the time of the encampment, then the national council of administration be authorized to select such other city as would make these guarantees. These guarantees must be made not later than February 1.

The proposition to make eligible to membership in the Grand Army soldiers who have served in the war with Spain was laid on the table. The national council of administration was then appointed.

The ceremony of installing newly elected officers was performed by Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania. This last action of the encampment was the adoption of a vote of thanks to the retiring commander-in-chief, Gen. Gobin, who briefly returned his thanks.

Daughters of Veterans Elected Officers.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—The daughters of Veterans yesterday elected the following: President, Miss Anna Clark, New York; senior vice president, Miss M. Lizzie Kimball, Massachusetts; junior vice president, Miss Lillian Phillips, Illinois; chaplain, Miss Bertha Deans, Ohio; treasurer, Mrs. Ida Allen, Massachusetts.