

# THE DENISON REVIEW

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## DEFIES HIS AUTHORITY.

### Gen. Miles Reported to Have Said That He and Not Alger Is in Control of Affairs.

## ORDERS CAMP WIKOFF ABANDONED.

### Secretary of War Interviewed But Says This Was According to His Own Plan—Few Soldiers Now Occupy the Camp at Chickamauga Park—More Volunteers Die.

New York, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the press from Camp Wikoff says: Under peremptory orders from Gen. Miles preparations are being made to break up this camp at once by sending home all the soldiers here. This is entirely contrary to what has been the understanding of the officers in command. Gen. Shafter said last week that 6,000 or 7,000 men would be kept here, at least until October, and this was supposed to have been the order of Secretary Alger.

An officer said Monday that when Gen. Miles' order came a telegram was sent him saying that his order was contrary to that of Secretary Alger, and Miles replied: "Never mind what Alger says; I am in command now." That of course settled it so far as the officers here are concerned, and unless Gen. Miles' orders are countermanded next week will see the practical end of Camp Wikoff.

Gen. Bates said: "My orders are to send the troops away as fast as transportation can be arranged."

When asked if these orders did not conflict with those of Secretary Alger, he simply said: "They are new orders."

In pursuance of this plan the detention hospital is being abandoned. All the men in this hospital fit to travel are being sent to New York on the Shinnecock, and the others are being taken to the general hospital. The general hospital is being cleared out as fast as possible, but there are two or three hundred cases that cannot be moved without danger.

Strong frame buildings are now being erected for the use of these patients. These buildings will be finished in two or three days, and the worst cases will be moved into them. Nearly all of these are typhoid fever cases, to move which would cause a frightful mortality. Maj. Brown said that he thought there would be about 50 cases which could not be moved for two or three weeks at least.

## Alger Not Worried About It.

Detroit, Sept. 12.—Concerning reports from Camp Wikoff that the camp is preparing to break up under the peremptory new orders from Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger said:

"There is nothing new in that. Camp Wikoff from the first was mostly intended as a detention camp. The purpose from the first has been to get the soldiers away from there as soon as possible. No change in purpose is indicated by these dispatches from my own orders given before I left Washington."

to Gen. Miles the "Never mind what Alger says," etc., the secretary positively refused to speak.

## Leaving Camp Wikoff.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Orders were issued from the war department Monday ordering two regiments of the United States regular troops away from Camp Wikoff, Montauk. They are the Twelfth infantry, which is ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and the Twenty-second infantry, which goes to Fort Cook, Neb., the station it occupied before going to the war. The Twelfth infantry was formerly stationed at Fort Nebraska, Neb. It is hoped that all the regular regiments will be away from Montauk by the end of the week.

## Died of Fever.

New York, Sept. 12.—The death of these soldiers is announced:

At Hackensack, N. J.—George E. Cook, company E, Seventy-first New York, typhoid fever.

At St. Catherine's hospital, this city—John W. Phillips, light battery E, Fifth artillery, of typhoid fever. His home was in Oakville, Ind.

At St. Peter's hospital, Brooklyn—Sergt. James B. Welch, company K, Ninth Massachusetts.

At Long Island college hospital—Henry Dotson, company D, District of Columbia volunteers.

## Deaths in Camp Wikoff.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 12.—The deaths reported from the general hospital Monday were as follows:

Walter Ellner, company G, Third infantry, dysentery.

Samuel P. Wiley, corporal, company C, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid.

David Nechauser, company I, Eighth Ohio, exhaustion.

Burt Smith, company B, Eighth infantry, malaria.

James F. Tierman, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid.

There are 671 patients in the general hospital, and but 65 in the detention hospital. The latter was closed Monday. Twenty-five of the patients of the detention hospital were taken to Boston Monday on the hospital ship Relief, while the other 40 patients are being transferred to the general hos-

pital. It is expected that by Thursday there will be no patients in the general hospital. Nearly every train that arrives brings detachments of troops who have been sent here to join their regiments of the regular army preparatory to being sent to their home station.

Among the troops which arrived Monday were a detachment of the First infantry from Atlanta, about 200 men.

## Few Soldiers at Chickamauga.

Chickamauga, Chattanooga National Military Park, Tenn., Sept. 12.—The Ninth New York is being paid. The regiment has packed all its effects, and is expected to leave for home early Tuesday morning. The Second Kentucky is also in readiness to move and is expected to get away before Tuesday night. The departure of these regiments will leave only about 1,800 men at Chickamauga, these comprising one regiment and 500 men in the hospitals. The Midway at Little, which has been the scene of so much turmoil during the summer, is now a thing of the past. The last of the small shops were closed Monday, the majority of the shopmen going to other camps. The work of cleaning up the park is progressing rapidly. The refuse is being burned and great quantities of disinfectants are being used.

## The Texas to Join Dewey's Squadron.

New York, Sept. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that there is reason to believe that the navy department has selected the Texas as the future flagship of the Asiatic station. The understanding is that she will replace the protected cruiser Olympia, which is to be ordered to the United States as soon as her relief arrives on the Asiatic station. The Olympia's cruise expired some months ago, but the breaking out of the war with Spain necessitated her retention in the east and some hasty repairs to her machinery were made at Hong-Kong just before the declaration of hostilities.

## Cousin of the Empress.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Baron Waldeck de Villeneuve, captain in the Seventh Immune regiment now at Jefferson barracks, is a cousin of the late empress of Austria, who was assassinated in Geneva. He seemed very much affected when he read the news of the crime in the papers. He has wired the following telegram of condolence:

To His Majesty, Emperor Joseph of Austria: Receive my sincere sympathy.

WALDECK DE VILLENEUVE.

Before coming to this country Waldeck was a baron and a lieutenant attached to the court of the emperor.

## A SHOWER OF VOTES

### One Thousand Ballots Have Been Cast Since Friday.

## CHANGES IN POSITION.

### One Week Remains for Active Work—The Contest Closes Sept. 22 at 3 p. m. at the County Fair.

The interest in the REVIEW contest is unabated throughout the entire county. Votes are coming in thick and fast, and in spite of the inclement weather, one thousand votes since last Friday.

In the city the contest is about as close as it possibly could be, three of the candidates being within one hundred votes of each other. In the country Miss Benson has a decided lead at present. Miss Miley, of Vail, shows a great gain and has advanced to second place. Miss Jones, of Charter Oak, is a good third, and her friends declare she will win the contest. Miss McCarthy, is in fourth place, but her friends do not declare there are some surprises in store. The other candidates are gaining and their friends are standing by them loyally. The truth is that no one can tell who will win.

The friends of nearly every candidate have assured us that they had not brought up their reserve forces and that when they did they would land the prize. In the meantime the REVIEW is kept busy counting coupons and seeing that every candidate is given fair play.

## Remember the Prizes.

Twenty weeks' scholarship in the Denison Normal School is the first prize in both contests. In the Denison contest the second prize is a fine watch and chain given by E. C. Chamberlin. The second prize in the out of town contest is a beautiful hat, valued at \$10 given by J. P. Miller & Co.

## HOW THE BALLOTS STAND.

### DENISON CONTEST.

Pester..... 483  
Kelly..... 470  
McGuire..... 406  
Marshall..... 153

### THE OUT OF TOWN CONTEST.

Benson..... 833  
Miley..... 349  
Jones..... 286  
McCarthy..... 188  
Aldrich..... 104  
Johnson..... 92  
Hester..... 83  
Goddard..... 82  
Anderson..... 33  
Owen..... 32  
Donahue..... 4

## No Revolution in Peru.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Peruvian legation at Washington has received a cablegram from Lima stating that there is no revolution in the country. In some places bands of marauders have appeared who were dispersed on the approach of the government troops to pursue them. Peru, says the message, is in the state of complete quiet which it has enjoyed for some years.

## CERVERA BIDS FAREWELL.

### Admiral of Late Spanish Fleet, Sunk Off Santiago, Sails for His Native Land.

## HIGH IN HIS PRAISE OF AMERICANS.

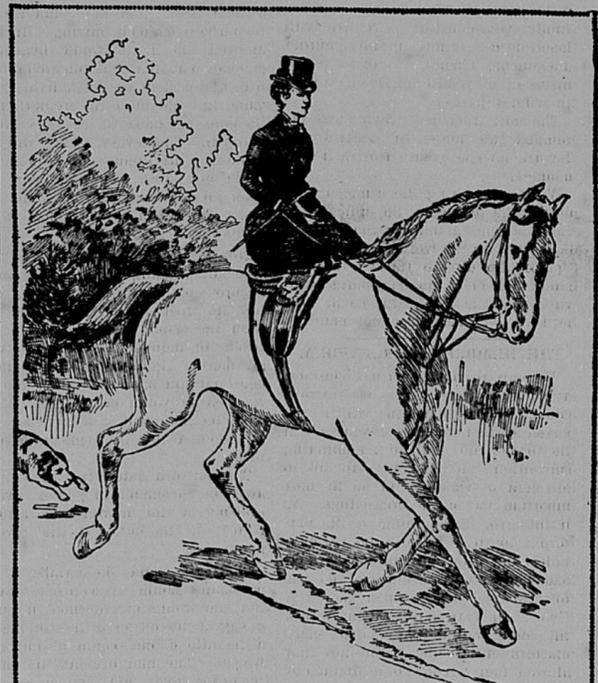
### Makes Farewell Calls on American Officers at Portsmouth and Says Kindly Things About His Good Treatment While Held a Prisoner of War—Off for Madrid.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 12.—The City of Rome with Admiral Cervera and staff and over 1,700 Spanish prisoners, sailed Saturday afternoon for Santander, Spain. Of the number, 1,668 men were from the prison at Seavey's island.

As soon as the prisoners were safely on board the steamer, the 104 sick men in the hospital were carefully moved and the last man was carried on board shortly after noon. All the Spanish prisoners were warmly clothed in American uniforms. Thousands of the spectators who were viewing the scene from all kinds of river craft and on the shore cheered the Spaniards, who waved adieu in response.

The Spanish prisoners have been on New Hampshire soil two months. The first batch of prisoners consisted of 608 men, who arrived here on the St. Louis July 9, and the second consisted of 1,068 men who were brought

## THE ASSASSINATED EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AT HER FAVORITE SPORT.



[From a painting.]  
The empress was noted as one of the best horsewomen among European royalty. She was fond of hunting, and the picture shows her on the chase.

here on the Harvard July 15. During the sojourn here 30 of the Spaniards have died in the hospital.

As the big Anchor liner passed down the harbor, Admiral Cervera stood on deck looking toward the city until the vessel had reached the open sea.

## Made Farewell Calls.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 12.—Most of the sailors and marines who survived the disaster which befell the warships of Admiral Pascual Cervera, at Santiago, July 3, were taken from Seavey's island Monday morning to the steamship City of Rome. By nine o'clock all were embarked. Admiral Cervera, with his son, Angel, made farewell visits to the officers of the navy yard previous to boarding the City of Rome. On his way to the boat the admiral spoke enthusiastically to those who accompanied him of the treatment the Americans had accorded to the Spanish prisoners, to his staff and to himself. He detailed the many courtesies he had received at Portsmouth, Annapolis, Norfolk, New York and Washington. He said he would carry home with him many happy recollections of the kindness and generosity of those high in official circles as well as of citizens in every walk of life.

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## IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

### Imposing Demonstration of Sympathy at Geneva—Post Mortem Examination of the Late Empress.

Geneva, Sept. 12.—The imposing demonstration of sympathy organized by the federal council commenced at noon Monday. The approaches to Hotel Beauvillage were guarded by gendarmes.

The procession was headed by gendarmes with arms reversed. Then came four bearers with cocked hats and long cloaks, half yellow and half red. Their leader bore a crape-covered mace. They were followed by the members of the government, the members of parliament, the diplomatic corps and the civic dignitaries. Then came a great mass of the population of Geneva. In close ranks, the people defiled bare-headed before the hotel, in spite of the very hot sun.

In the meanwhile the historic bell of the cathedral of St. Clemence clanged heavily. The procession lasted over an hour. All eyes were directed towards the terrace of the hotel, where stood Gen. Berzoviczy, marshal of the late empress' household, the Austrian minister and the members of the suite of the deceased. The majority of the stores were closed.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 12.—The post-mortem examination of the remains of the late Empress of Austria, who was assassinated on Saturday last by an Italian anarchist whose name has been variously given as Luccheni, Luchesi and Luigini, has revealed that the weapon completely transfixed the heart, penetrating three and one-

## EMINENT JURIST IS DEAD.

### Judge Thomas M. Cooley Passes Away at His Home in Ann Arbor, Mich.

## FAMED AS A CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER.

### Had Been Lately Treated for Mental Weakness, and Never Fully Recovered His Mind—Brief Sketch of His Career—Henry Clay Tompkins, Able Southern Lawyer, Is Dead.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 12.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted jurist and constitutional lawyer, died early Monday at his home. Three months ago he returned from a private sanitarium at Flint, Mich., where he had been treated chiefly for mental weakness. He was then so much improved in mental health that he was able to recognize acquaintances. He realized his weak physical condition and his failing mental abilities, and often expressed a wish that death would come. Several weeks ago he relapsed into a comatose condition. During the ensuing interval the only intelligible utterance he made was once when he inquired for his oldest son.

## Life of Judge Cooley.

[Thomas McIntyre Cooley had had a distinguished career in jurisprudence, mounting step by step to an exalted rank among legal writers and gaining the highest appointments on the bench of the state of Michigan.

The eminent jurist was born in Attica, N. Y., January 6, 1824. He removed to Michigan in the year of his majority, and two years later was admitted to the bar.

The first tribute to his genius came in 1837, when at the age of 13 he was appointed to compile and publish the laws of the state, and in 1838 he was made reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. He held this position for several years, during which time he published eight volumes of reports, followed by a digest of all the decisions of the state. The University of Michigan organized its law department in 1839 and the young lawyer was chosen one of its professors. Later he became dean of the faculty and held the position until 1855, after which he was for three years professor of constitutional history in the same university. He was also a lecturer for three years on governmental subjects at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.

During these years of pedagogy he was holding distinguished judicial positions. In 1854 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of the state and retained the position for 21 years, being part of the time chief justice.

The United States circuit court at Chicago made him receiver for the Wabash Railway company in 1857. He took the management of the road upon himself, but resigned it after a few months' service to accept an appointment on the interstate commerce commission for the regulation of railroads. He took his commission at the earnest solicitation of President Cleveland and was made chairman of his associates, holding the office for four years.

Among the works published by Judge Cooley are "The Constitutional Limitations Which Rest Upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union," in 1858, and which has gone through several editions; an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," in 1870; and of Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," with Additional Chapters on the New Amendments, in 1873; "Law of Taxation," in 1876; "Law of Torts," in 1879; "General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States," in 1880, and "Michigan, a History of Government," in 1885.]

## Henry Clay Tompkins Dead.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 12.—Hon. Henry Clay Tompkins was taken suddenly ill in his office Monday morning and died in a few minutes. Heart failure, due to acute indigestion, was the cause. He was for three terms attorney general of Alabama and ranked among the ablest lawyers of the south. He had been for a dozen years a prominent figure in the meetings of the American Bar association.

## Death of Benjamin Kurtz Miller.

Milwaukee, Sept. 12.—Benjamin Kurtz Miller, a member of one of the most prominent law firms in the north-west, died Monday of Bright's disease. Mr. Miller was a director in a large number of corporations, both abroad and at home, including the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, First national bank, Milwaukee Gas Light company and the Wisconsin Telephone company.

## A Blaze in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—A fire in the crowded downtown portion of the city broke out Monday in the Rush building in the portion occupied by the Kenton Baking Powder company, No. 20 East Second street. Valuable establishments were all around it in close proximity, but the fire department was so prompt in responding that the fire was confined in its original limits. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, fully insured. A very serious conflagration was narrowly averted.

## Points to a Murder.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 12.—The arm and hand of a woman who was probably not over 25 years old, was found in Lake Merritt Sunday evening by two girls, Irene Monroe and Bertha Walter, who were strolling along the shore at Eighth street. Taken in connection with the recent discovery by some boys of a woman's head floating in the bay near Berkeley, this ghastly find strongly points to the commission of murder, as yet undetected.

## Sick Soldiers at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—There are now 306 patients in the division field hospital, 24 in the Red Cross convalescent home, seven in other hospitals, six in private residences and 100 on furloughs. One patient was discharged from the hospital Sunday. Sunday night Capt. W. T. Gilbreth, company D, First Tennessee, who has been suffering from spinal meningitis, was sinking rapidly. Capt. Nick Givens, of company I, is a victim of the same disease at a sanitarium.

## To Furnish Smokeless Powder.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The contract for supplying the navy department with smokeless powder has been awarded to the California Powder company and the Dupont Powder company, each to supply 500,000 pounds. The contract price is 80 cents per pound, the government to furnish alcohol necessary for its production. The two companies were notified late last week that the contract had been awarded them, but the contracts have not yet been signed.

## Aguinaldo's Commissioners.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—News has been received that Aguinaldo's three commissioners to the American-Spanish conference in Paris have started from Hong-Kong, and will arrive in San Francisco on September 30, as passengers on the steamer Gaelic. These men are native Filipinos, who have been appointed by the insurgent dictator with the permission of the American commander at Manila. They will argue for the independence of the Philippines.

## Quiet at Pana, Ill.

Pana, Ill., Sept. 12.—Only five men reported for duty at the Penwell mine Monday morning. They were lowered in the shaft. The Springside mine resumed operations Monday morning with the usual coterie of negroes. The union miners did not attempt to intercept the men that went to work at the Penwell mine. The deputy sheriffs will guard Springside mine and a number will parade the streets in town.

## Yellow Fever at Jackson, Miss.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 12.—The yellow fever situation Monday was comparatively quiet. No new cases had developed. The panic which struck the city Saturday subsided and many who fled at first alarm have returned to the city. Dr. Carter, of the marine hospital service, has taken partial control and is now arranging to fumigate and disinfect the malls. The patient, Fillgore, has the black vomit, and it is thought will die.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## Violent Riots in Progress in Austria Against Italians.

## SIX MEN ARE KILLED.

Fever Yields to Nursing in the Fifty-First Regiment.—Republican Committee Meets Friday at Des Moines.

## Special Review.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 13, 4 p. m.—Great demonstrations have occurred against Italians in Austria on account of the assassination of the empress. Six already killed. City of Vienna discharged fifteen hundred Italians engaged in city work.

## Fever in Fifty-first Reported Well in Hand Today.

All republican candidates for congress in Iowa and all state officers will meet with state central committee in Des Moines Friday. Committee has decided to place affairs in each district in hands of congressmen there.

## Return with Gold Dust.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 12.—Steamer Rosalie has arrived here from Skaguay, Alaska, with 60 passengers from Dawson, who brought out about a half million dollars in gold dust and drafts. William Stanley, of this city, has about \$150,000 in drafts. The 800 pounds of gold on which they were issued was shipped down the river to St. Michael.

## Harry Varnell Dead.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Harry Varnell is dead. The one-time king of the gambling fraternity of Chicago, a former political leader, and once indicted and convicted of hoodlum while a member of the board of county commissioners, died at eight a. m. Monday. Heart disease was the cause of death.

## Maplewood Declines to Seize.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 12.—A telegram received here Monday morning from Gen. Manderson says he has declined the proffer of a place on the army investigating board. Gen. Manderson has notified President McKinley of his inability to serve.

## Five Known Dead.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Five persons are known to have lost their lives as a result of the gasoline explosion which occurred Sunday night at Fifteenth and South streets. It is believed that at least half a dozen bodies are yet to be found.