

NO. 1603.

PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY

Successor to Justice White May Have to Be Named.

GEN. MERRITT TALKED OF

Senator Gray is Back From Canada and Speaks Confidently of the Success of the Quebec Conference.

Mr. McKinley Contemplating a Postponed Trip to the Northwest.

The President passed a busy day at the White House after his return yesterday morning, receiving many callers and discussing matters of importance with the members of his Cabinet who are now in the city.

He drove directly to the White House from the train, and after breakfast went to his office.

His first official callers were Acting Secretary Allen, of the Navy, and Acting Secretary Moore, of the State Department, who conferred with him about matters in their departments.

Yesterday was regular Cabinet day, but Secretaries Alger and Gage and Postmaster General Smith, were the only members in the city, and the President and the three members discussed informally various matters of interest, doubtless including the selection of a member of the Peace Commission, and in the task of preparing for the departure of the Commission, it is almost necessary to select at least one man who can competently deal with the details arising out of the disposition of the Philippines.

Gen. Merritt Mentioned.

The one logical selection for the place, to which circumstances point most strongly, in the event Justice White declines, is Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, now on the way from the Philippines to Paris, under "carry-over" orders from the department. With the exception of Admiral George Dewey, he is the one prominent American who knows most of the conditions in the Philippines, and in the task of preparation for the departure of the Commission, it is almost necessary to select at least one man who can competently deal with the details arising out of the disposition of the Philippines.

According to the terms of the protocol this is the important question open to the commission, and it is practically settled in advance, and the necessity of a wide knowledge of the conditions existing in the East Indian archipelago on the part of some member of the commission is too apparent to need discussion.

As a major general of the United States army, ranking with Miles and Sherman, Gen. Merritt's appointment would add dignity to the commission. As an army officer he is not supposed to belong to any political party, and he could act independent of any such influence during his service on the commission.

Senator Gray on the Scene.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, who has just returned on a recess from his duties as a member of the American-Canadian Commission, reached the city yesterday, calling at the State Department during the morning, and paying several visits to the White House. His appearance gave rise to a rumor that he would be the fifth member of the commission.

Senator Gray is an able lawyer and well fitted for the duties of the Commission. He is already a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and in that capacity has always pursued a conservative course on international questions. In fact, he has been one of the most conservative members of that body in questions of territorial expansion, opposing the annexation of Hawaii, opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, and standing with President Cleveland and Col. Bryan as opposed to measures that would lead to territorial expansion.

In his search for a Democrat to fill a place on the commission the name of Senator Gray was probably suggested to President McKinley, but his well known views in opposition to territorial expansion might exclude him from membership. He is already a member of the American-Canadian commission, having participated in the unfinished proceedings thus far, and it is highly improbable that President McKinley would suggest to him such an important place, where his ability as a lawyer will serve the United States in good stead in the important question to be settled by the commission.

But ten days intervene before the Peace Commission sails for Paris, and if Justice White declines a successor must be named immediately.

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The invitation to the Omaha Exposition was extended to the President yesterday by a committee composed of Senators Thurston and Allen, Gen. John C. Cowan, J. L. Webster, and Hon. Branch, former minister to Omaha. The same committee also extended invitations to every member of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps and prominent army and navy officials.

MEN KILLED IN ACTION.

Total of But 264 Fatalities Occurred in Action.

The number of American soldiers killed in battle during the war with Spain, according to the official record of the War Department as far as completed is given as thirty-three officers and 231 enlisted men, a total of 264 in all.

These figures include all the lives lost in the battles in Cuba, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. A striking feature of the record is the large percentage of officers killed.

LESS THAN FIFTY REMAIN.

More of the Fifth Army Corps' Sick Have Sailed.

Adj. Gen. Corbin received two cablegrams yesterday evening from Gen. Lawton at Santiago. The first gave the sick report and death, as follows:

"Total sick, 286; total fever, 167; new cases, 15; returned to duty, 5. Deaths—Private Ernest W. Balizer, Company G, First Illinois, pernicious malarial fever; Private John Jenkins, colored, Company K, Ninth Cavalry, typhoid fever."

The second cablegram stated that 150 convalescents and others sailed from Santiago yesterday on the *Agulhas*, and that not to exceed fifty sick of the Fifth Army Corps remain. Gen. Lawton added that he had ample transportation for those remaining.

THE HOSPITAL CLOSED.

Gen. Boynton Reports Abandonment of a Criticized Institution.

Gen. H. V. Boynton sent the following dispatch yesterday from Chattanooga to Adj. Gen. Corbin:

"Second Division, Third Corps Hospital closed yesterday. This is the one that has been most generally and severely criticized. Following is its record since establishment, June 19: Total number of patients, 2,462; total deaths, 33. Of these 20 were typhoid, and of the total deaths, 28 were from typhoid."

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Representative Pitney, of New Jersey, Urges the Nomination.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 6.—Congressman Mahlon Pitney, of the Fourth District, was a visitor here today, and formally announced his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He called upon Governor Voorhes, who has been regarded as the probable nominee, and also upon other State officials.

Mr. Pitney says he has received many assurances of support from influential men all over the State, and will begin at once to make a canvass for delegates in the various counties.

RETURNS FROM ARKANSAS.

Apathy Experienced in All Sections of the State.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 6.—Returns from yesterday's election are coming in very slowly. The Eighth Ward of this city cast only 1,700 votes. Last year the vote was 3,100. This apathy was experienced in every section of the State, except where the local issues brought out the voters.

H. A. McCoy beat C. B. Bell, the Independent Shively candidate, in Jefferson County, by 400 majority. In King County, beat W. A. Holcomb, regular nominee for sheriff of Louisa County, by a small majority. Williams, Independent, is also believed to be elected sheriff of Garland County. A. C. Houpt won the regular nomination.

Reports from Arkansas County say the county Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 20 to 200. King County, beat Stoud, Populist. The Democrats carry the counts by majorities of from 200 to 300. Amendments 1 and 5 have been carried. License and the sale of wine have been carried in a majority of the counties.

GOV. MOUNT ILL.

Indiana's Executive Suffers a Slight Stroke of Paralysis.

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.—Gov. James A. Mount was seized with blindness accompanied by severe pain in the back of the head while seated at his desk in his office this morning and suffered intensely for an hour or more. He was removed to his home, and after a careful diagnosis the family physician issued orders for him to have absolute rest and freedom from official cares for a few days.

The governor is suffering from exhaustion from overwork and the attack today is believed to have been a slight stroke of paralysis.

He was expected to participate in the opening of the Republican campaign, which occurs in two weeks, but his physicians have warned him that he can do so only at great risk to his life.

The Cape Colony Selections.

Cape Town, Sept. 6.—The government victory at the polls in Uitenhage practically ends the elections which have resulted in the return to the assembly of seven members of the Africanerbond and thirty-seven Progressives.

Congressman Simpson Worse.

Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 6.—Congressman Jerry Simpson, who was taken ill after delivering a speech, is in a far worse condition than was at first supposed. A severe attack of fever developed today, which, owing to his health being injured by campaigning, may prove serious.

Rescued by an American.

Mrs. Louise M. Howland, formerly Miss Leonard Von Stosch, a celebrated violinist of Washington, had a narrow escape from drowning last week at Gris-Nez, on the coast of Normandy. Accompanied by a lady and gentleman, she was bathing, and the three went too far into the deep water. They were in considerable danger, until Percy Gibson, an American, went to their rescue and brought both ladies ashore. The gentleman saved himself. The beach was crowded with spectators, among whom were several dozen Frenchmen, but none of them made a move toward saving the ladies.

Washington Prosperity Boom Begun

Glen Sligo, Prince George County, Maryland. Music, dancing, refreshments every night. Brightwood cars from Seventh and Boundary go tonight.

Doors, every regular size, \$1 each.

All bright, clear of knots, nicely made.

Here's a Bargain for Builders.

Doors—inch and a half thick—1.5 lb. Libbey & Co., lumber, etc., 6th & N. Y. Av.

HEROES SUFFER TORTURE

Gross Neglect to Provide Transportation for Ohio Troops.

DETAINED FOR NINE HOURS

Exposed to the Blistering Sun With No Accommodations for Their Sick, Their Condition Was Pitiable—Col. Hardin Angry and Gen. Wheeler Completely Nonplussed.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 6.—For nearly nine hours today the men of the Eighth Ohio waited in traveling equipment for a train to take them on their way to their homes. Their instructions were to be ready to leave at 11 o'clock this morning, which meant that they must be on the road by 6. The first section of their train did not pull out until 2:55 o'clock in the afternoon, and during that time half the regiment was waiting about the station exposed to a blistering sun and with no accommodations for their sick.

This was not the fault of the Long Island Railroad, which had its trains ready to go out on time, but to a change of orders somewhere, of which the regiment was not informed until it reached the station. Then it was learned that instead of going to their homes in Eastern Ohio via the Long Island and Pennsylvania roads, the men were to be transferred to the West Shore and landed in Columbus, many miles from the homes of most of the men. This would involve their paying their own transportation from there, or waiting until the formalities of obtaining further transportation from the authorities at Washington should have been concluded.

Moreover it was discovered that no means of transport from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the West Shore Ferry at West Forty-second Street had been provided, and, as there are two carloads of sick and 20 men in the regiment unable to walk any distance, there was no use in getting to New York and having to wait there for conveyances to be sent.

Col. Hardin, in command of the regiment, was very angry.

"This is a dastardly piece of business," he said. "When the President and Secretary Alger were here I spoke to them of the condition of the regiment, and Secretary Alger, at my request, that on account of the sick the men be sent home as soon as possible, wrote out an order that we should leave here at 7 o'clock today, to go to New York and thence by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the homes of the various companies in Ohio. A request was sent to Col. Kimball, of the quartermaster's department, in New York, for transportation to the places, and at the last moment I learned that he provided transportation for us over the West Shore to Columbus, I wired Col. Kimball, but could get no reply."

"What does he mean by sending us to Columbus and leaving the men stranded there? It might be days before they could get from Washington transportation to their homes. It is an outrageous proceeding."

Gen. Wheeler, who was also much stricken over the matter, said:

"I cannot understand it. I have telegraphed Col. Kimball several times in relation to the affair, but have heard nothing in reply."

While this telegraphing was going on the men of the Eighth Ohio, who had come to the station early, were in a pitiable condition, and their sufferings became worse as the sun rose higher and the heat became fiercer. Scores of them crowded under the railway cars which stood on the side track and lay there with their packs for blankets. In the waiting room, the soldiers sat or lay shoulder to shoulder. The Woman's Relief Association hustled around and got sandwiches and milk for them, but what they wanted was to get away. There were several cases of prostration from the heat. Two men fainted on the platform. A boyish-looking fellow, who lay stretched on one of the benches, became light-headed and babbled continuously of the fighting in Cuba. Another man broke down completely and sobbed out repeatedly: "Take me away from here! I want to go home!"

Capt. Chase, the provost marshal, got as many of them as could cross the track embankment into the shade of the freight building, where they could stretch out undisturbed. Four of them collapsed on the way over. It is not more than thirty yards and many were dragged and carried by their companions. These were men who were supposed to be well, for whom no ambulances were sent.

The News Comes in Time.

Mercifully the news of the changed orders had come in time to hold half the regiment in camp, otherwise the space in and around the station would have been terribly overcrowded. When that half marched down, arriving at a little after 1 o'clock, there was a great crush and most of them were compelled to stand or sit in the scorching sun until the train was ready. This was at 2:55, word having come that transportation across New York had been provided. There was a general sigh of relief when the last man of the Ohio volunteers was safely aboard.

The officers, whose duty keeps them at the station, say that no other departing regiment has been compelled to suffer such misery in getting away as the Eighth Ohio.

Seven men died at the general hospital today. There was only one death in the detention hospital today. There were 81 patients in the general hospital this morning, about forty having been sent up early.

Upper Marlboro Fair, Sept. 6 to 9 Inclusive. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Only 50 cents round-trip. Trains will leave Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, on above dates, 9 and 11 a. m. Returning, leave Upper Marlboro 4:30 and 6:30 p. m., making run in each direction of one hour.

Those Doors We Sell for \$1 are suitable for oil finish. No knots.

FOURTEEN MEET DEATH

Bridge Falls, Carrying Down Its Human Freight.

AWFUL MASS OF WRECKAGE

Pins to the River's Bottom the Bodies of the Victims—Many Horribly Mutilated Men Rescued—Fatalities May Exceed the Estimate—Seventeen Reported Injured

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 6.—The worst accident in the history of Cornwall occurred at noon today on the South Channel Bridge of the Ottawa and New York Railroad Company. The St. Lawrence River runs past this town in two branches, Cornwall Island intervening. Consequently it was necessary for the company to build two bridges, and it was the magnificent structure from Cornwall Island to the American shore, a distance of about 1,500 feet wide, which went down in today's accident.

The bridge consisted of three spans, each of 25 feet in length, and 37 feet above the water. The three spans are supported on stone piers, one on the American mainland, two in the river, and one on Cornwall Island.

The two spans closest to Cornwall Island were finished and the whole force of the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Phoenixville, Pa., which has the contract for the steel work on the bridges, was employed in the span next to the mainland removing the traveler.

The Pier Crumbled.

At noon today the No. 2 from the American side suddenly crumbled and fell away into the torrent. It was followed by a crash by the center span and then by the span next to the American shore with the traveler and the men on it, some of them at a height of ninety feet. The center span dropped straight into the river and fell to the bottom of the river unhurt. But two men were working in it and they were fortunate enough to escape with a few bruises.

On the other side men were working on the flooring of the bridge and it was amongst these workmen that the loss of life occurred. They were literally crushed beneath the heavy iron work, and their bodies now lie at the bottom of the river. Not a single body has been recovered, and there is also no hope shown of finding any until the tremendous mass of wreckage has been removed.

John W. Simpson, the manager of the Phoenix Bridge Company, had his entire force on the scene, and after the first and most necessary duty of attending to the wounded, began the work of removing the debris from the bridge.

The moment the crash came, everyone within reach was on the scene, and many a horribly mutilated man was quickly rescued.

Mangled Load of Sufferers.

As soon as it was reasonably certain that every living creature on the wreck had been taken off the tug *Beaver* started for Cornwall with its mangled load of sufferers. She was met by a tug with a special car of the Cornwall Street Railway and soon all the injured were placed in the hospital. At latest accounts the seventeen injured were in a bad way, but several are, it is feared, mortally wounded.

The latest estimates of killed given by the Phoenix Bridge Company is fourteen, and it is unlikely that the number will be reduced, but there is a possibility that the fatalities will exceed this estimate.

Following is a list of killed and injured, as nearly as can be given:

W. J. Cobby, Paterson, N. J.; W. J. Jackson, Columbus, O.; Louis Baumer, Johnston, Pa.; R. L. Dymart, Tyrone, Pa.; Frank Davidson, Lehigh, N. Y.; W. Sherman, Cornwall, N. Y.; W. Saunders, Baltimore, Md.; John Clause, Coughansville, N. Y.; H. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; Cecil Campbell, Cornwall, N. Y.

Wounded:

John Wilson, Malden, Mass.; George Bismarck, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bert Brand, Detroit, N. Y.; Peter Oak, Cornwall Island, N. Y.; Louis White, Cornwall Island, N. Y.; P. M. Day, Cornwall Island, N. Y.; Mitchell Reeves, Cornwall Island, N. Y.; Andrew Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Thompson, Montreal, Canada; John Fraser, Quebec, Canada; John Bero (Indian), Cornwall Island, N. Y.; P. Delabante, Elyria, Wis.; R. E. Buford, N. Y.; Henry Lear, Cornwall Island, N. Y.; P. White, Cornwall Island, N. Y.; M. Burke, Johnsville, N. Y.

Causes of the sudden crumbling away of the pier is generally thought to have been the action of the water on the concrete foundation.

The bridge was not a sign of the pier. It has disappeared as completely as if it were a car-bomb.

War Breivilles.

Capt. J. C. Gilmore reached this city yesterday from Montauk Point on leave of absence. His mother is very ill and he will remain with her for several days. The captain is assistant adjutant general of the Fifth Corps, and while campaigning with Gen. Sherman in Cuba he was stricken with climatic fever, from which he has not yet entirely recovered.

When Secretary Alger leaves here Friday his friends say it will be for a stay of two or three weeks at his home in Michigan, where he will recuperate after the strain incident to the war.

After inspecting the hospital accommodations in and about New York City, Major George Hopkins, assistant adjutant general, has returned to this city. He stated yesterday that the hospitals referred to have 50 beds still available for sick soldiers. Two hundred of these have been engaged for sick volunteers at Montauk. The remaining 200 are for the use of the sick soldiers returning from Porto Rico.

Admiral Dewey has sent a cablegram to the Navy Department stating that the Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, are being well treated. He added, however, that food was scarce and the prisoners as well as the insurgents were living on short rations.

The order for the mustering out of the First North Carolina Volunteers has been revoked, and the Second North Carolina Regiment, stationed at St. Simons Island, Ga., will be mustered out in its stead. The First Regiment will be retained in the service.

Secretary Alger stated yesterday that regular army officers who are serving in higher grades in volunteer regiments than their original rank in the regular service will return to their original grades when their present regiments are mustered out.

Bright Doors—clear of knots—N. Y. Av. Every regular size, \$1.

Doors—one and one-half inches thick, bright, clear of knots, \$1 each.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

Memphis, Tenn., Is Now Quarantined Against the World.

REGIMENT IS LOST.

War Department Hunting for the Thirty-second Michigan.

Memphis, Tenn., is now quarantined against the world. In other words, no passengers will be permitted to leave their trains, but in passing through the city will be required to remain in closed coaches.

If many new cases are reported, a general quarantine is looked for in the infected region.

No surprise need be felt if, in glancing over the lost, found, and missing columns of the newspapers, one should come across an advertisement something like this: "Lost—One full-sized regiment, somewhere between Fernandina, Fla., and Island Lake, Mich. Reward for its return to the War Department, Washington, D. C., and no questions asked. Information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded. Address Adj. Gen. Corbin, care War Department, Washington, D. C." The last regiment is the Thirty-second Michigan.

The regiment was ordered from Fernandina, Fla., to Anniston or Huntsville, Ala. When it was decided to muster it out, Adj. Gen. Corbin issued an order directing it to move from Chickamauga to Island Lake, Mich.

As the regiment has never been at Chickamauga, as far as can be learned, there was difficulty in carrying out the orders from the War Department, but still another difficulty presented itself when an attempt was made to deliver the order to the colonel of the regiment. The regiment could not be found and the whereabouts is unknown to the War Department.

The regiment has disappeared, as far as the War Department is concerned, and may be roaming the globe about the country, looking for the orders that never came.

Such a state of affairs is unprecedented in the War Department, and all the text books on military regulations in the world vainly for a possible solution of the problem.

The regiment may be at Anniston, Huntsville, Fernandina or en route to Island Lake, Mich. The War Department is determined to find it and telegrams are being sent to all points at which the regiment can reasonably be expected to have camped.

Details of the Dramatic Death of Roberto Bermudez.

Havana, Sept. 6.—The reports of the shooting of the insurgent leader Roberto Bermudez are confirmed after all. His death was dramatic, according to the details received here. It was proposed to shoot him while he was standing with his back to the firing squad, but he objected. Asking the officer in command to withdraw, he directed the firing himself. When everything was ready, he gave the command to fire in a loud voice, and a moment afterward fell mortally wounded.

Unable to speak, he asked the soldiers by whom he was surrounded to bring him signs to dispatch him. His request was complied with, and a shot through the temple ended his career.

The managers of the hospitals for insurgents established at Mariano have been advised to suspend public visiting in order to enable them to restore business of organizing the hospital service and to secure the quiet for the patients. Relatives of the sick will be admitted upon obtaining permits.

At Cardenas, an American concern is negotiating for the control of the gas works and the electric light plant.

Yesterday 2,200 herces of tobacco were received at Havana from Bahia Honda and Calbarrien.

The insurgent general Pedro Betancourt is encamped near Matanzas and his camp has been visited by more than 3,000 people.

A delegation from Camaguey called yesterday on the secretary of the treasury to ask him to take steps to restore business of organizing the hospital service and to attend to the matter at once.

The steamship *Lafayette* has arrived at Havana from Spain. Among her passengers is Miss Jessie Schley, a young woman who went to Madrid to see the Queen Regent in the interests of peace.

BETTINA GIRARD'S TROUBLES.

Seeks to Have a Commitment Set Aside.

New York, Sept. 6.—Bettina Girard, formerly Betty Ordway, was before Justice Bookstaver in the supreme court today pursuant to a writ of habeas corpus. She has been at St. Xavier's Sanitarium two months, her brother, she says, having told her that she would be liberated as soon as she regained her health. Soon after going to the sanitarium she ascertained that she had been committed to it for one year. She seemed to enjoy the proceedings in court today very much and laughed repeatedly during the discussion as to her discharge.

John B. Flno, who appeared for the society, presented the return to the writ, which set forth that her commitment had been regular and voluntary, and that she was still unfit to take care of herself. He stated that she had been regularly committed for one year, and that the commitment being good, it could not be set aside. He claimed that her commitment was due to her drinking habits, and that she had not been cured of them, and was, therefore, still unfit to take care of herself.

A. H. Hummel, in behalf of the actress, urged that, inasmuch as she had never before her accusers nor before the justice who committed her, the commitment was worthless. He added that his client having regained her health and being able to take care of herself, there was no reason why she should not be discharged.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

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Bright Doors—clear of knots—N. Y. Av. Every regular size, \$1.

Doors—one and one-half inches thick, bright, clear of knots, \$1 each.

FEW CASES OF THE FEVER

Yellow Jack Rapidly Disappearing From Santiago.

CUBANS SEEK EMPLOYMENT

Three Hundred More Surrender Their Arms—Will Be Paid Liberally in Rations—Water Famine Increases Death Rate—3,000 Spanish Troops Leave for Home.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 6.—The transport *Vigilante* sailed for Montauk Point this afternoon with 160 convalescents of the Fifth Army Corps, and also Majors Thrift and Fogler, of the paymasters' department, and Dr. Eugene Warden, of the Marine Hospital Service.

Majors Thrift and Fogler have just been released from the yellow fever hospital, where both were taken when it was found that they were suffering from mild attacks of that disease.

Dr. Warden, who came to Santiago to test the Sanarelli serum as a remedy for yellow fever, did not have an opportunity to make experiments. The cases at Siboney were too far advanced for the serum treatment, and none of the cases at the yellow fever hospital here was pronounced enough to satisfy Dr. Warden.

He does not believe the four men of the Fifth Infantry who were landed from the transport *Kniekerbocker* after her arrival from Tampa last week, and taken to the hospital, have real yellow fever. Neither does Gen. Wood. These conditions of the men are suspicious, however. They are still kept at the detention camp. The battalion to which they belong is rigorously isolated in a camp back of the city. With the exception of these four cases, there is nothing like yellow fever in Santiago City.

Departure of the Convalescents.

With the departure of the convalescents on the *Vigilante* only forty-five sick men of the Fifth Army Corps remain in Santiago. Eleven are yellow fever patients at Siboney and the others are in the field hospital or military hospital in the city. They are all too sick to be moved now, but most of them are fairly on the road to recovery and will be shipped north as soon as possible. Half of them may go on the *Seagrass* at the end of the week.

The death rate in the city is three times what it should be. This is due to the water famine that occurred ten days ago.

The water supply is a source of great anxiety to Gen. Wood. The supply here is in a wretched shape and is constantly getting out of order. Repairs cannot be made now for the reason that there is no other source from which to furnish the city.

Three thousand of the 4,000 Spanish troops who were in Guantanamo last week have sailed for Spain. The transport *Leon XIII*, which carried Gen. Tera and his staff, took 2,000 of them, and 1,000 sick soldiers sailed on the *San Juan*. The *San Juan* sailed yesterday. The balance will leave Guantanamo this week.

Three hundred more Cubans, including a Cuban doctor, Gen. Jesus Sabido, came into the city today and gave up their arms. They asked for work. Gen. Lawton has decided to pay all the men who come in this way four days' rations for one day's work, so that when the men have worked a week they will have a month's rations, which will enable them to return to their homes and live until they obtain permanent employment.

Cubans of Good Morals.

Gen. Lawton has sent word to the Cuban camps that the men of educational and good morals will be wanted to fill civil positions. He has offered to help all who will lay down their arms to Cuba. The men who are being organized with rations until they are permanently established.

Gen. Wood can use a hundred able-bodied and intelligent Cubans in the city police force, which he is organizing. The old Spanish force is deficient and needs new blood.

Gen. Lawton today said that he would not make an effort to re-establish the courts until the Peace Commission meets and he knows whether he or a civil commission is going to conduct the civil affairs of the province.

The public schools cannot be reopened because there is no money to support them. Under Spanish rule the schools were supported by the water tax. The people here are now too poor to pay this tax. The school department has been strictly organized by Gen. Wood, and is ready to begin operations at an hour's notice.

Twenty thousand dollars in ready cash is needed to get the wheels of the department in motion.

RECEIVED WITH A SALUTE.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon Arrive at San Juan.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 6.—The steamer *Spesca*, with Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon on board, arrived off the city on Monday evening and entered the harbor this morning. The United States cruiser *New Orleans* saluted her with thirteen guns and the Spanish cruiser *Isabel II* also saluted with thirteen guns for the admiral. The *New Orleans* then fired eleven shots for Gen. Gordon, and so did Fort San Cristobal.

Great crowds gathered on the waterfront, and the harbor was filled with rowboats and sailboats. Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon visited the *New Orleans*, and later came ashore. All are well on board the *Seneca*. The *Seneca* leaves for Ponce this afternoon.

KILLED BY THE HEAT.

New York's Grim List Swelled by Twelve Victims.

New York, Sept. 6.—There were twelve deaths from the heat in this city today, one in Newark and five in Jersey City.

Since the heated term began nearly 200 persons have been killed directly by the heat. The deaths of hundreds more were accelerated by the heat. There were over 600 prostrations which were not mortal.

Going to Concord, N. H.

The Second Massachusetts, 1,300 men, occupying tourist cars, was delivered to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Parkersburg yesterday, from Lexington, Ky., en route to Concord, N. H. The first section left Parkersburg at 1:15 and passed through here about 3 o'clock this morning. The other three sections arrived at intervals of about half an hour.

Flyn's Business College, 8th and K, Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$5 a yr.

Bright Doors—no knots—\$1 each. Libbey & Co., lumber, etc., 6th & N. Y. Av.

Bright Doors—clear of knots—N. Y. Av. Every regular size, \$1.

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