

TREATED TO A BAD SCARE

The Alger Relief Workers Had a Narrow Escape.

WITNESS BEGAN TALKING

Col. Lee Had the Temerity to Speak Out When Questions Lagged—He Was Promptly Subdued and the Commission Adjourned—General Greene Offered Several Suggestions.

The Alger Relief Commission had a bad scare yesterday afternoon. It happened late in the day. The curtain was about to be rung down on the daily farce and the relief workers were congratulating themselves upon having successfully passed another milestone in their so-called investigation.

Col. James G. Lee, the head quartermaster at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, was in the witness chair. His examination had been progressing as smoothly and gently as a summer zephyr. Under the skillful steering of the Commission he had avoided all of the rough places; had given everybody and everything, from Alger down, his or its full meed of praise and had positively said nothing that would shock the sensitive ears of Secretary Alger or Adj. Gen. Corbin.

Col. Denby had stopped asking questions. Gen. Dodge rubbed his glasses and was on the point of suggesting an adjournment for the day. Suddenly, like a bolt of lightning out of a clear sky, the witness began talking. The Commission stood aghast. The idea of a witness volunteering any information upon his own hook was really too shocking to be endured, and from the tone of the witness's voice it was evident that he was about to say something unpleasant. He was, in fact, commencing to criticize the methods employed in the transportation of troops to and from Chickamauga.

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Gen. Greene also believed that when a witness was ordinarily adapted to post work and ordinary campaigning, they might arise in campaigns. He thought the powers of the commanding officers might be enlarged. Quartermasters and commissaries have to follow the regulations of the war, and anything not authorized it is by the law charged to their account.

Gen. Greene cited the instances of the commissaries issuing rations to a regiment. The rations were lost, overboard and the regiment asked for more, but the commissary had no authority to make a re-issuance until a board of survey could meet after an investigation, order the re-issuance.

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where, if he could have arranged both together, it would be better.

When this trouble occurred Col. Lee tried to get the matter cleared up to either arrange for joint transportation or that the department take entire charge of the work.

He was answered that there was no attempt to interfere with him and his suggestion was immediately acted upon. After that he arranged the transportation.

Blaming the Men. Asked further about Col. Hecker, the witness explained that he was a civilian, but that Col. Bird, who had been assigned to duty in the department, was a regular army officer.

Then, inquired Gen. Dodge, "when you protested that the War Department remedied the matter immediately?" "It did," he said.

Col. Lee said he had not been interfered with at all in his contract for torpedoes and other supplies. He purchased mules and horses and their equipments. Replying to a question from Gen. Dodge, he said he should like a commendation and a certificate of commendation for the work of fitting out the army.

"It was heroic," he remarked. "I believe the different departments of the army received the same commendation just as soon as possible. I consider it remarkable how well they were supplied."

"How about the efficiency of the civil appointees?" "They were men of good character, but they were confronted with a new condition of things, and you cannot make a distinction between a day or a week. It takes time. There was no suffering, though, resulting from their inexperience."

"What was the suffering caused by, then?" he was asked. "In a great measure to the lack of knowledge the men had of how to take care of themselves. I think the things they should not eat; also to the great quantity of beer consumed in camp and to their getting drunk in camp."

"Was not the discipline in camp lax?" "I don't think so. Gen. Brooke governed the camp wisely and judiciously. If camps could be placed far away from towns it might be different. I think of freedom of the admission of beer and other articles into camp and the frequenting of the rum-selling holes in town more dangerous than anything else."

Asked the difference between regulars and volunteers, Col. Lee replied that it was very marked in some ways. At Camp Thomas, for example, the regulars were better than the volunteers did when they came some time later, yet they were perfectly contented. The volunteers received more pay, but they were not really different from the regulars, and really did not know how to take care of themselves.

After listening to various details of the campaign and the work done with Col. Lee, and adjourned until today.

A SERIOUS AFFLICTION.

News of Mrs. McKinley's Brother's Death Reached Last Night.

The coolness and good judgment of two officials of the White House kept from the President and Mrs. McKinley the news of the death of the latter's brother, which was received last night just after the opening of the reception to the dignitaries of the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. McKinley was feeling especially well last night and unable to bear the fatigue of standing, welcomed her guests with pleasure, and to those she knew she added a few words of welcome.

The President was standing at her left. The reception began at 8:30, and scarcely had the guests commenced to pass before the President and his wife, who had been with the White House, announced the death of Mr. Saxton at Canton. The officials decided that the shock might be too great for her to bear, and that, at best, it would interrupt the reception, and might do much harm to form her the occurrence.

They, therefore, determined to wait until all the guests had departed before they told even the President.

For over an hour they watched carefully and anxiously, and when the news of the death of the latter's brother, which was received last night just after the opening of the reception to the dignitaries of the Episcopal Church.

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HAWAII'S FORMER QUEEN

Liliuokalani Is Coming on to Washington, She Says.

SHE SEEKS A MONEY BALM

The Dusky Queen Ruler Means to Be Present When Congress Reopens—Plantation Wages Go Up as a Result of the Prohibition of the Entry of Chinese and Japanese Contract Laborers.

Honolulu, Sept. 23, via San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The glib-tongued Bennington, Commander Tausig, arrived here about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, nine days from San Francisco. She stopped twice on the way for target practice. She believes the Philadelphia will remain here, at least for some time. Her Admiral Minter and the Philadelphia are scheduled to sail from here Thursday afternoon, September 29.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is planning to go to Washington in November to be present at the opening of Congress. She has two objects in view. One is to secure compensation for her loss of the throne, either in the way of a lump sum or as a pension. The other is to secure legislative recognition of her claim to the crown lands.

Just what plans she has for securing these objects is not known, as she has not taken her usual advisers into her confidence. It is known, however, that she feels if her claims are ever to secure recognition it will be when the Hawaiian Islands subject is before Congress, and she proposes to be on the ground.

A complete and thorough survey of Pearl Harbor and its surroundings has been made. The Monthly Company, I. United States Volunteers Engineers, under command of Capt. Draper, started on the march from Camp McKinley to Pearl Harbor. The march occupied a day and a half. Survey work has been begun by this company. The men will continue it for two weeks, when they will be relieved by another company, and so on until the work is completed or the Honolulu garrison is called away.

The Hilo chamber of commerce has forwarded a memorial to the Annexation Commission, asking that the first government of some one who has not been an official of the late government of the Republic of Hawaii. The chamber asks for local self-government and a modern education and property qualification for the elective franchise.

With annexation comes the prohibition of the entry of Chinese into Hawaii or the importation of Japanese contract labor, after the monthly plantation wages have gone up. Many whose contracts have expired are re-signing at \$16 a month, instead of \$12.50 and \$13, the current price for contract labor. This has made them under contract twice.

PRINCE VICTOR'S ABDICATION.

It Is Said to Have Been Due to Eugene's Opposition.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Journal today attributes the rumored abdication of the leadership of the Imperialist party by Prince Victor Napoleon, in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, who is in favor of the Russian court, as being due to the hostility of the former Empress Eugenie and the influential Bonapartists. The paper says that the fortunes of the former empress and of Prince Mathilde will be left to Prince Louis, who is colonel of the Carabiniers in the Russian army.

THE DELAGOA BAY SITUATION.

Negotiations Postponed Owing to Representations by America. London, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Lisbon, Portugal, says that the Delagoa Bay negotiations have been postponed until 1899, owing to the United States insisting upon Portugal's strict observance of the agreement that neither the railroad, the harbor, nor public lands at Lorenço Marques be alienated until the Herne award is completed.

SOLDIERS AWE CHINESE.

Foreign Detachments Arrive at Peking Without Incident. Peking, Oct. 7.—The foreign detachments which were asked for by the Russian, British and German ministers for the protection of their legations, have arrived from Tien Tsin.

DOCTORS NINE YEARS FOR TETTER.

Dr. James Gascoyne, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been afflicted with Tetters on my hands and face. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It helped me from the first application, and now I am permanently cured." Sold by F. S. Williams, 9th and F Sts.; Edmonds & Williams, 3d and Penn. Ave.—18.

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Success Attends the International Commission.

IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

The Document, It Is Decided, Is to Be Signed in the City Where the Representatives Met—Much Yet Remains to Be Done in the Behalf of the Canadian Boundary Questions.

Quebec, Oct. 7.—A Canadian cabinet minister, who is not, however, a member of the international commission, assured your correspondent today that all the questions submitted to the commission were now assured a settlement, unless, perhaps, that of reciprocal trade, which was still being manfully struggled with.

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The treaty will be known to history as the treaty of Quebec. As indicated yesterday, it will settle most of the international disputes mentioned in the protocol. Senator Fairbanks states that he is not committing any breach of faith in announcing that the negotiations thus far had proceeded in the most friendly spirit.

When diplomats met each other half way and in a spirit of give and take, the conclusion could be easily anticipated. To his mind only one result would be accomplished.

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—about such things as stoves and ranges, dinner sets, chamber sets, pictures, kitchen utensils, and the other thousand-and-one articles that are useful or needful in keeping house. But we have them all; and not just a few, either, but a big stock, that gives you a wide choice. And we'll venture to say that you'll save money every time by buying from us. It is not an idle boast when we say we are complete house-furnishers.

ABOUT CREDIT

Isn't it convenient to have somewhere to go where you can always say, "Charge it?" We want you to treat us that way. Don't wait until you have scraped up money enough to pay for what you want, but just come here and get it. Pay us when it is convenient. You'll not find a bigger or prettier stock of furniture in the country, and we guarantee that no one can beat our prices.

HOUSE & HERRMANN,

Liberal Homefurnishers, 901-903 Seventh Street, Cor. of EYE St.

POSTAGE STAMPS STOLEN.

A Priceless Collection Taken From the Paris Postoffice.

London, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Paris to a local news agency says that a priceless international collection of postage stamps has been stolen from the central postoffice in that city. The collection comprised specimens of every stamp issued in many years past by every country in the world.

FRENCH OFFICIALS COMING.

They Will Study the Machinery and Tools Used in Making Flour.

Paris, Oct. 7.—M. Vicer, minister of agriculture, has delegated M. D'Anvina, an engineer, and MM. Dubray and Minotier, to go to the United States for the purpose of studying the American machinery and tools used in the manufacture of flour and ascertaining their prices and the cost of transportation to France.

Dr. Gekkie Is Not Dead.

London, Oct. 7.—The report circulated yesterday of the death of the Rev. John Cunningham Gekkie, D. D., L. L. D., at Bournemouth, proves to have been erroneous.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A. Oakley Hall. New York, Oct. 7.—A. Oakley Hall, formerly mayor of New York, died suddenly this evening at No. 68 Washington Square, where he and his wife had apartments. His only recent source of income was the sale of his writings, which consisted mainly of reminiscences of his busy life as a politician, a "first-nighter" at the theaters, and a man about town. Some time ago he sold to several newspapers biographical sketches of himself.

Several days ago Mr. Hall was seized with a chill. His feebleness from old age, combined with an attack of heart trouble, prevented his recovery. He was seventy-three years of age.

A. Oakley Hall's name is inseparably connected with the rise and fall of the Tweed regime, for he was mayor of the city when the Tweed ring frauds startled the nation. He stood his trial for alleged complicity in these frauds, the jury disagreeing. He was a politician, a newspaper man, a lawyer, and for a time an actor. All in all, he had a remarkable career. He was three times elected district attorney on the Tammany ticket.

Mr. Hall was elected mayor in 1868, and re-elected in 1870. The political regeneration that took place in 1872, when the Republicans put William F. Havemeyer at the head of the city government, ended Mr. Hall's political career.

Former Judge Sydney Smith.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Former Judge Sydney Smith died suddenly on Thursday night in this city. Apoplexy was the cause. Judge Smith for ten years was on the bench of the Superior Court. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for mayor, but was defeated by the late Carter H. Harrison.

Silas E. Weir.

Elkins, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Silas E. Weir, chief engineer of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, died at his home here on Wednesday last after a short illness of typhoid fever. Mr. Weir's conspicuous success as an engineer in Kentucky, where he planned and built extensive railroad tunnels, led to his being appointed chief engineer of the Wilkes-barre division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Hon. Sherman Hoar.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 7.—The Hon. Sherman Hoar died at his residence in this town this afternoon. He passed away apparently unconscious, suffering little or no pain. At his bedside were several of his relatives residing here. Mr. Hoar has been ill about two weeks. He was one of the most earnest workers to relieve the suffering soldiers in Southern camps, and made three journeys to the camps at the instance of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, and did his best to alleviate their sufferings and want.

When he returned from his last trip he was quite sick and took to his bed. Typhoid fever developed.

Augustus Sherman.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Word was received here today that Augustus Sherman, secretary of the State prison commission, died this morning at his home in New Baltimore as a result of the accident which happened to him last Tuesday night when he fell into the hold of a canal boat and fractured his skull. Mr. Sherman was a prominent politician in Greene County, having served as district attorney and assemblyman.

Doctored Nine Years for Tetters.

Dr. James Gascoyne, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been afflicted with Tetters on my hands and face. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It helped me from the first application, and now I am permanently cured." Sold by F. S. Williams, 9th and F Sts.; Edmonds & Williams, 3d and Penn. Ave.—18.

Gigantic Price-cutting Clothing Sale.

Fall Overcoats, worth \$8 and \$10, \$4.65. Men's Good Cassimere Suits, \$2.87. Not the price of making a coat. These are marvelous times for marvelous values, but this suit stands pre-eminent among all clothing values at \$2.87.

Overcoats, worth \$20, at \$7.85. Never in the history of the clothing business were such startling prices offered. Handsome covert, melton and chevot overcoats, satin linings and twilled silk sleeves; a bargain of undisputed worth. \$7.85.

Men's Cheviot Suits, \$4.87. These fine suits come in black and blue chevots—whose wearing qualities are very well known. They are made up and trimmed in first-class style, and cannot be duplicated anywhere at less than \$5.00. Men's strong working pants, worth \$1.50, at 68c. Men's fine worsted pants, \$1.68.

Young Men's Suits, \$3.37. Prince Albert Suits, \$8.50. Handsome Plain Suits, \$6.25. Silk Vests, \$1.65.

Children's Cassimere Knee Pants, quality Knee Pants today, \$1.90. Two cases Men's Derby Ribbed Underwear, in brown, salmon and white; the 7c quality, 50c. 500 pairs All-wool Golf Hose, 39c. 500 dozen Colored Shirts, open front and back; worth \$1.50, 75c. Men's Socks, brown or black; today only, 6c. Genuine Boston Garters, regular price 50c, 23c. Latest styles in Neckwear; tecks and four-in-hands, 23c. Special! Four cases left of these \$1.25, \$2, \$2.50 black and brown Derbys; today only, 98c.

10 dozen men's sample hats for men in all the blocks and most recent shades—including black—worth \$2 and \$2.50, 98c.

H. Friedlander & Bro.,

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