THE SALT LAKE HERALD

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898 NUMBER 205

COMMISSIONERS WANT TESTIMONY

Seek Evidence of War Department incompetency.

AUTHORS OF CHARGES INVITED TO APPEAR

General Wheeler and General Lee Will Testify Next Week.

Commission Has Not Decided to Call General Miles—Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle Requested to Give the Facts In His Possession—Conditions at Camp Wikoff Will Be Thoroughly Investigated—Death Record at Chickamauga Camp.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The war investigation commission today decided to ask General Lee to follow General Wheeler in giving testimony concerning the charges made against the war department, and suggested Wednesday of next week as a date when he could be heard. General Wheeler will be before the commission on Tuesday and will be interrogated about Camp Wikoff and the Santiago campaign, the examination concerning Santiago covering especially the facilities for caring for the sick and wounded, and the precautions taken to preserve the health of the men in the trenches.

The commissioners state their purpose to be to make a very complete investigation of these features of the Santiago siege, but Vice Chairman Denby stated today that the policy of calling General Miles or Shafter had not yet been under consideration. The decision to call General Lee at so early a date was reached because he is in the city and is liable to be soon ordered to Cuba.

The commission today continued its examination of letters bearing upon charges of mismanagement—some calling attention to such charges and others attempting to refute them. Many of the letters referred to newspaper reports of abuses, and in most cases letters were sent to the editors in question, asking them for precise information.

Among other newspapers considered was an editorial article from the Brooklyn Eagle, making various charges concerning the abuse of sick soldiers by subordinate officers, and referring especially to the death of Lieutenant Lafferty, under the heading, "Medical Murders; Their Victims and Their Cause."

The secretary was instructed to send an especially prepared letter to Hon. St. Clair McElway, the editor of the Eagle, reading as follows:

"I am directed by the presiding officer to ask you whether you have any facts within your personal knowledge upon which you have based the charges set forth in the article, and whether you will oblige the commission by furnishing it with those facts in complete and explicit form.

"The commission would be glad to have testimony of a kind that can be used in this investigation, not only relating to the circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant Lafferty at Camp Wikoff, as alleged in the article under consideration, but also relating to the other incidents to which you make reference. Such testimony is exactly what the commission wants. Will you oblige this body with what you have at your disposal, or can obtain, for the purpose?"

Today's letters deal especially with the conditions at Camp Wikoff. They relate to the lack of preparation of the camp before the soldiers were received. A minister wrote that he had pointed out the inaccessibility and exposed condition of the location and the poor condition of the water before the place was selected.

The members of the commission express their determination to make a complete inspection of affairs at that point, and will visit the place before completing their work.

LEE'S PLACE IN CUBA.

Should Command American Forces That Occupy Havana.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Major General Fitzhugh Lee was at the war department today. If there is no pressure for his immediate return to Jacksonville, he intends, after going to New York for a short visit, to spend a few days in the Virginia mountains, upon the recommendation of his physician. General Lee has been suffering somewhat from malaria.

There seems to be no doubt in official circles that General Lee is scheduled to go to Cuba. Some question has arisen, however, as to the post in Cuba that he will occupy. Quite a number of public men, and it is probable that General Lee himself, would prefer that his command go to Havana. There is some sentiment in the matter and some persons have expressed the hope that as Blanco marches out, General Lee might march into the city. A number of men in official life have already interested themselves in the subject and will urge the president to issue his orders for the occupation of Cuba with this end in view.

VICTIMS OF DISEASE.

Over Four Hundred Volunteers Died at Chickamauga.

Washington, Sept. 30.—General Boynton, commanding at Chickamauga park, sent the following dispatch to Washington today:

"Replying to request of secretary of war in your telegram of yesterday, surgeons at camp report total number of deaths in camp from arrival of regiments, April 14, to date, 425 volunteers and one regular. Of this number 14 were deaths from accident. These figures also include deaths at Chattanooga hospitals."

Sick Soldiers Will Return.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The war department has posted the following: "The president has given instructions that all sick at Puerto Rico be sent north as soon as they are able to travel with safety, his purpose being to relieve General Brooke of the further care of the sick and at the same time enable the men to receive the treatment obtainable in the better appointed home hospitals. These men will be furloughed as in cases of those returning from Santiago. About 700 will leave today on the Relief and Missouri."

GEN. DUFFIELD VINDICATED.

Shafter Says He Did as Well as Was Expected.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30.—It has been asserted in many quarters that General Shafter in his report to the war department spoke slightingly of General H. M. Duffield and his part in the Santiago campaign. Shafter's alleged remarks in his report on the feint of General Duffield's brigade at Aguadores are said to have been the basis of the above mentioned feeling of slight to Duffield. Today General Duffield received a telegram from Secretary Alger, which, his friends think, is a vindication by Shafter of the alleged slight. In this telegram Secretary Alger quotes a message just received from General Shafter in which the general says:

General Duffield did all that he was expected to do in a most satisfactory manner. In looking over my report I see that the reference to his action at Aguadores was not clearly expressed and it escaped my notice. There was no intention that he should do more than make such demonstration as would hold the enemy's troops at that place. To have attacked it with a view of its capture with the force under Duffield would have been the height of folly."

WITNESSES FOR THE CHAPLAIN

WHAT M'INTYRE SAID AND WHAT HE DID NOT SAY.

Did Not Say the Government Was Cheated and Did Not Charge That Evans Ran Away.

Denver, Sept. 30.—In the court-martial trial of Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, chaplain of the battleship Oregon, Benjamin H. Bayles of Denver, a retired business man, testified that nothing was said by Chaplain McIntyre to the effect that Captain Evans took the Iowa to the rear and kept her there during the battle. On many points at issue regarding the wording of the lecture, the witness said his memory was not clear. He remembered that the chaplain said at one point in his description of the battle that the Oregon in going forward, passed the Iowa going the other way, but was not clear what the connection was. He could not recall what was said about division of prize money.

John Collins, a minister of the Methodist church, testified that Chaplain McIntyre said the Oregon was one of the best built vessels in the navy. He stated that the reason western manufacturers had not been able to secure contracts for other vessels was that the eastern shipbuilders had more influence with the government. Witness remembered that the chaplain said that when the Spanish ships came out of Santiago harbor the Oregon was farther away than the Iowa. The Oregon immediately went into the fight and passed the Iowa going the other way. Mr. Collins could not recollect having heard anything to the effect that Captain Evans kept the Iowa in the rear during the battle. The chaplain's manner in referring to Captain Evans as "Fighting Bob" was partly humorous and partly exultant. The chaplain said, witness remembered, that Admiral Sampson would receive a much larger share of the prize money than Captain Clark.

Upon cross examination Mr. Collins testified that Chaplain McIntyre said something to the effect that the audience, which had as much to do with the battle as Admiral Sampson, would not receive a cent. He denied that the chaplain said anything about the government being cheated by eastern shipbuilders. The chaplain expressed the opinion that the work of eastern shipbuilders was of an ordinary character, while that done on the Oregon was extraordinarily good.

At the conclusion of Mr. Collins' testimony, court adjourned for the day.

GREAT LUCK OF IDAHO MINERS

THIRTY MEN MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPE DEATH.

Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds of Dynamite Exploded In the Morning Mine at Wallace.

Wallace, Ida., Sept. 30.—Thirty men working the night shift in No. 4 tunnel of the Morning mine had an almost miraculous escape from death early this morning when 250 pounds of dynamite in a magazine exploded. The first report to reach here was that eight dead and wounded had been recovered, and that smoke was still too thick to permit the rescuers to get farther back, where it was feared the imprisoned men were all dead, either from the direct results of the explosion, or from the gases generated by it. Later it was learned that not a man had been killed or seriously injured, the only casualty being the killing of a horse used to haul out the cars. Most of the men walked out, although some of them were so stunned by the explosion or overcome by smoke and gas that they had to be helped. A number of them were stunned by the concussion, and one, Captain Woods, fell onto his candle, burning his face severely before he recovered consciousness sufficiently to get from over the flame. It is not known what caused the explosion, no one being near the magazine at the time. That no one was injured was purely a piece of luck.

DEAD IN A CANYON

Little Child at Rock Springs Killed By Exposure.

(Special to The Herald.)

Rock Springs, Wyo., Sept. 30.—The little 20-months-old daughter of Charles Edd reported mysteriously missing in these dispatches, was found dead this morning four miles east of town in a canyon in the side of the mountain, a little to one side of the main traveled road. How this little child walked four miles, partly over rough country, crossed the railroad and Bitter creek, then along to the main traveled road that runs parallel with the Union Pacific railroad without being seen by anybody, is beyond the comprehension of everybody that knows the country. The parents are nearly distracted with grief over the death that befell their little one alone in the mountain without food and water and at the mercy of the early fall storms that have already set in here.

PRIVATE ADAMS DISCHARGED.

Trooper Will Return to Utah—Lost Soldiers Get Back.

(Special to The Herald.)

Wawona, Cal., Sept. 30.—Today Private William P. Adams, honorably discharged, left the Utah cavalry camp. After two days at San Francisco he will return home to Salt Lake City.

Corporal Colbath and Privates Irvine and Marsh, who were lost in the mountains, have all returned.

PAPA ELDREDGE—"My adopted twins are driving me crasy. When one is happy the other cries. Nurse, give this brat a dose of that medicine you administered so effectively in the fall of 1895."

FORESTS ARE DOOMED

Colorado's Timber Belt Will Be Wiped Out.

GREAT CIRCLE OF FIRE

LINE OF FLAME EXTENDS THREE HUNDRED MILES.

Nothing But a Rain Can Save the Forests From Total Destruction and There Are No Indications of a Storm—Fires Raging On Every Hand.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 30.—Reports from the western portion of the state continue to tell of the ravages of the forest fires, which bid fair to devastate the greater part of the forests of the state. A special from Glenwood Springs, the center of the burning district, says:

The fires in the mountains near here have taken fresh life today, owing to fresh winds. The sun has been nearly obscured all day, and the atmosphere is heavy with smoke.

The fire east of Glenwood is, fortunately, in an unsettled portion of the county, and aside from the immense loss by the burning of timber, no loss has occurred up to the present time.

The stock on the range, as far as heard from, has escaped the fire.

A special to the News from Kokomo, Colo., says: Forest fires are raging on every hand. Sheep mountain, on the north side, is a mass of flames, which reach within a quarter of a mile of this camp. Great apprehension is felt here for the safety of the town. The origin of the fire here is supposed to be sparks from engines.

A special from Montrose, Colo., says: The forest fire southeast of town about 25 miles has now reached large proportions, and can plainly be seen from town. The range between Hairpin mesa and Saw Tooth mountain is nearly devastated.

NO RAIN IN SIGHT.

The weather man can offer no hope for those on the western slope, whose hopes and crops are threatened by the forest fires. There are no indications whatever of rain, and this seems to be the only element able to stay the flames' fury.

Throughout Eagle county high winds have prevailed, giving a fresh impetus to the forest fires that are devastating the timber domain. In consequence new territory is being devoured. The blaze is rapidly extending along the grand reserves of Girard mountain, west of Homestake creek, and from present appearances will sweep the country to Bear mountain, at Minturn.

Back of Minturn to the heads of Willow and Two Elk, the country is devastated, little remaining to feed the flames. From Hoosier mountain the wind has driven the fire to the edge of Gypsum creek. The settlers of Upper Gypsum, Gannon, Collins and others are fighting desperately to save their homes and stop its passage across into the magnificent forests of West Brush. If it gets into Brush, the finest body of timber in the state is gone. No loss of life has been reported, but several people have lost their homes and their crops.

All the game is leaving the country, escaping the smoke and heat of the blazing woods.

Dispatches received here say that the Wheyley's peak, between North and Middle park, is now a mass of flames, and it is greatly feared that they will extend to both of those beautiful camping grounds.

The fire has already cut a swath 35 miles long from the Grand river, almost to Dillon, in Summit county. The width is as yet unknown. Kremmling, in Grand county, has had a narrow escape, and the danger is not yet entirely over.

The fires in the vicinity of Ouray are not as bad as for several days previous, but the smouldering embers may be fanned into an awful conflagration by the slightest wind.

The fire around Aspen is working down the mountainside toward town, although it is not burning with the force it has been.

At Gunnison, Crested Butte, Wolcott and Glenwood Springs the fires are still raging.

No estimate of the damage to timber and ranches can be given, but it will unquestionably run far into the thousands of dollars.

RESERVES ON FIRE.

Battlement government reserve, bounded by the Grand river on the north, Roaring Fork on the east and Gunnison on the west, is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the counties of Garfield, Delta and Mesa. The big White river government reserve, starting in Garfield county and extending through Routt and Rio Blanco, is also on fire.

Reliable reports show that the fires are now nearly 300 miles in circumference, with Glenwood for a center, and practically every mountain range with timber is ablaze.

The only cessation of the fire that is reported comes from Cottonwood and Four Mile creeks, where the flames have consumed everything that will burn on the mountain sides.

On the south side of the Rio Grande from Minturn to Glenwood the railroad men report a steady blaze of fire plainly visible from the smaller valleys. Many ranches have been abandoned.

QUENCHED BY RAIN.

A Timely Storm Saves Wisconsin From Further Devastation.

Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—Reports received at the railroad offices in this city are to the effect that the forest fires in the northern part of the state were quenched by a heavy fall of rain late last night. The heaviest loss was suffered at Cumberland, where 25 families were rendered homeless by the flames and a large sawmill plant, valued at $225,000, was wiped out.

Wires are down in all directions and particulars of the ruin wrought have not yet been received.

Only one death, as far as known, has resulted, that of Mrs. Jacob Correson at Dry Wood. Two children of Mrs. Correson were seriously burned while attempting to rescue their mother.

The pecuniary loss is not expected to reach over $1,000,000.

FIRES IN WISCONSIN.

Still Raging In Two Counties—Terrible Devastation.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 1.—Forest fires which have been spreading for days show no signs of abating in Chippewa and Clark counties. Outside these two counties the fires have generally been checked by rain or have burned everything in sight.

The devastated district extends through the counties running from Abbottsford along the Wisconsin Central, for 200 miles and north for 75 or 100 miles. It is estimated that 500,000,000 feet of pine have been destroyed. Many farm houses have been destroyed. Many hundred farmers in this county alone have lost all their buildings and grain. Organized bands of farmers have been trying to stop the flames, but with little success. No estimate can be placed on the damage done to gathered crops, buildings, lumber and growing timber. The fires are thought to have been started by farmers in clearing their lands.

DREYFUS LEAVES DEVIL'S ISLAND

Reported That He Has Reached Cayenne, En Route to France.

Paris, Sept. 30.—It is rumored that Dreyfus has already been transferred from the Isle de Diable to Cayenne, where he awaits a steamer to bring him to a French or an Algerian port.

The walls of the city were placarded today with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting, which was to have been held on Sunday next by the followers of Paul de Rouiede, had been abandoned in order to allow those who would have attended, to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout: "Vive l'armee" and "Vive France."

A duel has been arranged between M. Caries Ernest Paulmier, deputy from Calvados, whose wife on Sept. 23, went to the offices of La Lanterne and twice shot M. Ollivier, the editor, as she asserted the paper had slandered herself and husband, and M. Turot, the writer of the article, the publication of which led to the shooting. The meeting will take place tomorrow.

Pension For a Salt Laker.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—An original pension of $8 per month was today granted William Campbell, Salt Lake, and an increase from $6 to $10 to George Bartshe, of Hailey.

Charles A. Lambourne has been promoted from $720 to $840 as a carrier at Salt Lake.

A TERRORIZED TOWN

Troops With Gatling Guns Arrive at Pana, Ills.

WILL DISARM NEGROES

HAVE THREATENED TO DRIVE OUT THE WHITES.

Governor Tanner Says the Troops Will Not Aid the Operators and the Importation of Negro Miners Must Be Stopped—Train Held Up By the Strikers.

Pana, Ills., Sept. 30.—Sixty-eight members of battery B, Galesburg, arrived here this afternoon with Springfield rifles, side arms and two gatling guns, Captain C. C. Craig commander-in-chief. A flat car behind the engine held both gatling guns, fully manned, ready to fire in case of attack. The sheriff displayed his star, but was not allowed to board the train.

Last night was a terrorizing one for the people of Pana. Two-thirds of the residences were unoccupied. Each house occupied contained a group of families. In some cases all the residents of an entire block spent the dark hours in one home, armed, terrorized and awaiting attacks expected to be made on their homes by the negroes imported from Alabama.

All night the striking union miners, reinforced by brother miners from other towns, armed with shotguns and rifles, paraded the streets or lay in ambush on housetops and in alleys awaiting the coming of the blacks from Springside and Pennwell stockades, who had announced an intention to march into the city and drive out the whites. But the deputy sheriffs were successful in keeping the negroes within the stockades.

Today, in response to Sheriff Coburn's urgent appeal, battery B of Galesburg and two companies of Hamilton's sons of veterans were on the way to Pana. They are, by the governor's instructions, to protect lives of citizens and their property, but under no consideration to assist the mine owners in operating the mines with imported labor. Many visiting miners, heavily armed, arrived here today and later, with 200 local miners, left the city for Shelby county, three miles distant, to intercept a Baltimore & Ohio train, said to be conveying 60 negro miners to Pana to take union men's places.

TRAIN HELD UP.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Pana, Ills., says: Two hundred Pana miners held up a special Baltimore & Ohio train at the line of Shelby and Christian counties at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The train was carrying 60 imported negroes for work in the Pana mines. At the point of guns the miners compelled the negroes to unload, and started to march them to Tower hill to ship them back to Washington, Ind.

The miners had handkerchiefs over their faces when they held up the train, which was delayed but a few moments. Sheriff Cartright is said to be on the way to Tower hill with a posse to release the negroes. A clash beteen the miners and deputies is expected.

Walter Putterbaugh, who brought the negroes from the south, left the train at Flora, being fearful of a hold-up, and knowing that he would suffer rough treatment at the hands of the miners.

GOVERNOR TANNER'S ATTITUDE.

Springfield, Sept. 30.—Regarding a report that he had refused to send 200 rifles to the sheriff at Pana, Governor Tanner today said:

"I never refused; on the contrary, when the sheriff last Saturday made a requisition for 200 rifles, I forwarded by rush order the 200 rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. Yesterday I received an urgent telegram from the sheriff, asking for troops. After several telephone conversations with him, I became so impressed with the importance and needs of the situation that I ordered the Galesburg battery and two companies of the Sons of Veterans' regiment to report at Pana for duty by the first train.

"I directed Captain Craig, in command, to arrest and disarm all persons carrying arms, and hold such arms until further orders, to protect citizens and their property, and to maintain order, but not allow any portion of his command to aid the mine owners in operating their mines with imported labor. This habit of importing labor into our state to take places of our citizens has to stop if I have power to abate it."

CONGRESSMAN BAKER BLIND.

Man Who Defeated William R. Morrison Three Times.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—A special to the Times-Herald from Belleville, Ills., says: Congressman Baker is blind. After an active career covering half a century he must travel the remnant of his road with sightless eyes. At his age—he is 76—the doctors say there is no hope of a restoration of sight. This calamity has not fallen suddenly. The congressman has been failing for some time. In fact, he has never quite recovered from his serious illness of four years ago. Congressman Baker has been for years a conspicuous figure in politics in southern Illinois. He is the only man who ever defeated Colonel William R. Morrison, so long congressman from this, the old Eighteenth district, and more recently chairman of the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Baker whipped Colonel Morrison three times.

At the last election, in which Morrison was defeated, the tariff was the great issue, and Colonel Morrison was such a conspicuous low tariff man that he was known from one end of the United States to the other as "Horizontal Bill." Mr. Baker was prevailed upon by the Republicans to take another nomination against his old opponent. The campaign which followed is historic in this part of the world. Its like was never seen before or since. When the ballots were counted Mr. Baker was elected, and Colonel Morrison never again became a candidate for an elective office.

COLONEL BRYAN RECOVERS.

Receives a Floral Tribute From Maryland Democrats.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Colonel William J. Bryan was out of doors this afternoon, for the first time since he became ill. The fever has practically left him. He intends to go to Jacksonville to rejoin the camp early next week, his wife remaining with him here until his departure.

A floral tribute in the shape of a huge basket five feet tall, bearing American beauty and Kaiserine Augusta Victoria roses, fringed with carnations, was sent to him today, accompanied by an elaborate message of eulogy from the Maryland Democratic association.

The state department gives confirmation to the report that it has given its assent to the return to Samoa, after an exile of ten years, of the former King Mataafa. It is assumed that this chief is to be made king, to succeed the late King Malietoa, who died about a month ago.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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HANNA SPEAKS FOR M'KINLEY

Ohio's Boodle Statesman Will Keep the Philippines.

SPAIN IS HELPLESS AND MUST SUBMIT

President's Policy Mapped Out For Him By Mark.

Says Spain Must Relinquish the Entire Philippine Group—Sentiment of the Country Demands It and We Are Under Obligations to the Insurgents — Willing That Congress Should Decide the Form of Government—Insurgents Tractable

Cleveland, O., Sept. 30.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said Mr. Hanna, "but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris tomorrow, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer the consequences which such a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and that being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion, the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question first presented itself, there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling base in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and it now appears that for the most part these same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone, are advocating the termination of Spain's rule in the whole group.

OBLIGATIONS TO INSURGENTS.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligations to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out the Philippine island insurrectionists became in a certain sense the allies of the Americans, and it is, therefore, our moral duty to see to it that they are assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be government, we necessarily will have to consider the Philippines our wards.

"During this transitional period, the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive—or, rather, arbitrary—form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippines and Philippine waters. What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is, of course, a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long-time American protectorate will be established, will be a subject for congress to decide.

SPAIN IS HELPLESS.

"It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict, which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group. I feel confident that we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans. It is not at all certain, of course, that we will encounter any such obstacles, though it is assuredly among the probabilities. However, from what I have read of the mission of Agoncillo, the personal representative of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chieftain, we may find the Filippinos tractable and willing to accept whatever form of government we will finally decide upon, so long as Spain will have no hand in its administration."

Regarding the reports which come from Paris that one of Spain's propositions to our commissioners will be that the United States pay her $400,000,000 for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Senator Hanna said significantly:

"We are not paying money for or buying territory which we now control."

WINNIE DAVIS' TITLE.

General Gordon Says the Confederacy Has But One Daughter.

Reynolds, Ga., Sept. 30.—General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was shown the Associated Press dispatch from Chicago in which Miss Lucy Hill claims to have had the title "Daughter of the Confederacy" conferred upon her by her southern friends since the death of Miss Winnie Davis, and was asked if the title could be thus transferred. He replied with great earnestness:

"Emphatically no. In the very nature of the case no one except Miss Winnie Davis is entitled to be called the 'Daughter of the Confederacy.' That title was unique and peculiarly her own, and is very properly to be placed upon her tomb. To designate anyone else by that title would be almost a sacrilege.

"As with Jefferson Davis passed the title of president of the confederacy, so with Miss Winnie has passed that of 'Daughter of the Confederacy.'"