The Washington Weekly Post.

NO. 814. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899. 75 CENTS PER ANNUM

FIVE DEAD IN NEW FEUD

Sheriff Was Attacked, Then the Shooting Began.

CLAY COUNTY AGAIN THE SCENE

Hostile Factions Kept Up a Fusillade at Close Quarters Until Every Combatant Except One Was on the Ground, Dead or Wounded—Residents of a Neighboring Town Refuse to Form a Posse to Restore Order, So Badly Are They Terrorized.

Louisville, Ky., July 17.—A special to the Courier-Journal from London, Ky., tells of a report reaching there of the outbreak of another feud in Clay County by which five men lost their lives to-day. The dead are said to be:

ROBERT PHILPOT.
ED FISHER.
AARON MORRIS.
JIM GRIFFIN.
HUGH GRIFFIN.

These fatalities resulted from a pitched battle fought near Little Goose Creek, three miles from Manchester.

The feud dates back nearly two years. On Christmas, 1897, James Philpot was killed by Aaron Morris, but before he died he shot and killed William Bundy, a friend of Morris. The Morrises and Griffins were closely affiliated. Since then the feeling between the two factions has been very bitter, and it has been aroused recently by the White-Baker hostilities. The Philpots, who are the strongest faction in the mountains, numbering about seven hundred and fifty voters, openly espoused the cause of the Bakers, while the Griffins took sides with the Whites.

How the Trouble Began.

The story that reaches here from Manchester is to the effect that Bob Philpot was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker. While very circumstantial in other respects, the report does not show clearly the origin of the trouble, nor give the reason for Philpot's arrest. It is said that while Thacker was taking Philpot's bond the former was shot from behind by a member of a crowd that had gathered. This precipitated a general fight with Winchesters and revolvers, which was participated in by George Granville, Robert and Peter Philpot, and Ed Fisher, on one side, and Aaron Morris, Hugh, Jim, and Green Griffin on the other.

The battle began at about 9 o'clock and raged fiercely for ten or fifteen minutes. When it was over, it was found that the five men mentioned above had been killed outright, three of the belligerents were seriously wounded, while Pete Philpot was the only one on either side to escape injury. Granville Philpot is said to be one of the most seriously wounded. He is a Union veteran, having lost a leg at Stone River. He is an ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, and is said to have killed three or four men. Ed Fisher, who is reported dead, was another man with several nicks in his cane. He was but twenty-three years old, but was said to have killed three men.

Failure to Raise a Posse.

The story of the battle caused consternation here, notwithstanding the fact that serious trouble has been expected to break out among the mountaineers of Clay County ever since the assassination of Tom Baker, several weeks ago.

An effort was at once begun to secure deputies to go to the seat of the trouble and attempt to restore quiet, but up to a late hour in the afternoon there had not been enough responses to make up a force that would command respect. The situation at Manchester is deplorable. Since morning the place has been in a state of terror, scarcely any one daring to venture out of doors. Business is suspended and the residents are momentarily expecting a renewal of hostilities.

London Depot, Ky., July 17.—Clay County has had another killing. Dick Loven's body has been found three miles from Manchester. When found his head, terribly battered, was severed from his body. A .45-caliber revolver was found on the body. Having killed three men and injured several, he was probably killed by the friends of one of the victims. He leaves a widow and eight children.

An attempt has been made to kill Will Gray, near Manchester, Clay County. After three shots had passed through his clothes, one of them scraping his body, he escaped by running through a forest. Gray is one of the Bakers' friends.

DUEL THROUGH GLASS DOORS.

One Principal Fatally Shot and the Other Slightly Wounded.

Chicago, July 17.—With the glass doors of a saloon between them, William Van Alen, a saloon-keeper, and Frederick Gondoff, a traveling salesman, fought a duel to the death to-day. Gondoff was mortally wounded and Van Alen was shot through the left thigh.

The men were business partners some time ago, but the business was broken up, and there has been bad blood between them ever since. A telephone message was received by Van Alen from Gondoff, saying that he was coming down to "do him up." An hour later Gondoff entered the saloon, and Van Alen pushed him out on the sidewalk.

Both men drew revolvers and commenced firing through the glass door, which was shivered to pieces. When the shooting was over, Gopdoff was shot through the groin and in the small of the back. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Van Alen, whose wound is not serious, was arrested.

KILLING DROUTH IN GEORGIA.

Cotton Permanently Injured and Corn Greatly Retarded.

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—Many reports received at the Department of Agriculture show that throughout all sections of the State the corn and cotton is suffering because there has been no rain. State Entomologist Scott said to-day:

"In the eastern middle portions of the State cotton is burning in the fields and the corn is suffering from the drought. A good rain would practically save the crop, yet there will be great loss to the farmers. The sun has practically sealed the fate of the cotton crop in the State, for the intensity of the rains has rushed the plant to maturity long before the average growth has been attained." Mr. Scott noticed that in many of the fields cotton had attained what is called the stunted growth and that further growth was impossible now, even though the best season were to prevail.

Sold to the Trust for $4,000,000.

New Bedford, Mass., July 17.—At a meeting held here by the Howland & Roth and Bennett spinning companies today the necessary authority for the transfers of the respective properties to the New England Cotton Yarn Company was voted. In each case the vote was unanimous. The companies' properties are capitalized at more than $3,000,000. The stockholders will receive $4,000,000 for their holdings.

Texas Ponies for Service in Cuba.

Austin, Tex., July 17.—The government has sent agents to several points in Texas to secure horses for service in Cuba. The Federal authorities are under the impression that the Texas ponies are especially adapted for a tropical country like Cuba, and for that reason they desire to secure 2,000 of these horses at once, if possible.

HELD A SLAVE IN BRAZIL.

An Indianian's Story of Misadventure on the Amazon.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17.—G. T. McKim, a prominent citizen of Thornton, has received a letter from Steve Fell, from California, which says that for twelve years he was a slave in a tribe on the upper Amazon, in South America. He started with two other men, Messrs. Edwards and Boynton, one of whom died from a snake bite and the other from fever. Fell survived an attack of the disease, but the natives charged him so much for their services that he was unable to pay, and he was sold into slavery.

He bore years of hardships until, in final desperation, he decided to escape or die, and succeeded in freeing himself, slew his guards, and got away on a raft. Then he found a canoe and made his way down the river until he found a priest, who helped him to Rio Janeiro, where he shipped for San Francisco. In concluding, Fell writes:

"I am now on a farm, my health much improved. I hope to reach home this coming winter. I have had one letter from home since arriving here—a message of sadness, indeed—father, mother, one sister, and one brother have died."

IMPEACHED BY THE COUNCIL

City Official Dusenbury Charged with Many Offenses.

Aroused Ministerial Wrath by Disregard of Sunday Law and Brought Upon Himself an Avalanche of Allegations of Misconduct.

Columbus, Ohio, July 17.—The City Council to-night by a vote of 15 to 3 impeached and removed from office Joseph W. Dusenbury, director of public safety.

Mr. Dusenbury was the appointee of Mayor Samuel J. Swartz, Republican, who was elected last spring. He has recently been criticised severely by the ministers of the city on account of his attitude on the question of the enforcement of the Sunday laws, especially in connection with a place of amusement in which he was interested as part owner. Mr. Dusenbury has also been severely criticised on account of his management of the affairs of his office. The resolution removing him charged that he has been guilty of misconduct in office, in that he has neglected his duties, devoting a large part of his time to a banking business in which he is interested and in acting as one of the owners and managers of the theater.

It is further charged that he has been reckless and extravagant in the expenditures of his office, and that he has openly defied the powers of the council and "contemptuously refused to comply with its reasonable requests."

The resolution sets forth that "he has flagrantly shown disregard of his plain duty by knowingly appointing as members of the police force notorious ex-convicts, criminals, and other men of low character, to the humiliation of the city and the respectable members of such force, which disreputable appointees he still retains;" also, "that he has levied heavy assessments upon the members of the police force, of which he has compelled payment, without any known reason therefor, and which he refuses to disclose, and he has thereby forced many unwilling persons, and persons who can ill afford to pay him these large sums of money, without any benefit whatever to those who pay."

The City Council is Republican by 12 to 7. Fifteen members voted to remove the director. One was absent, and of the three voting in the negative two were Republicans and one a Democrat.

WOMAN FIRES INTO CROWD

Two Persons Fall Fatally Wounded Before Her Aim.

Finally Disarmed and Almost Beaten to Death by the Mob—Fearful Results of a Family Quarrel at Milesville, in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 17.—A family feud is responsible for a shooting affray at Milesville, near Monongahela City, the result of which is one woman probably fatally wounded, another in a serious condition, and a man with two bullets in his body. The wounded are Mrs. Stella Davis, aged twenty-two years, shot twice through lungs, will probably die; Mrs. Sarah Weddell, aged twenty-two years, head and face badly cut, condition serious, and John H. Sickles, shot in arm and hand.

The trouble occurred Sunday evening, when Mrs. Weddell, who is the wife of a wealthy farmer in Forward township, was visiting a neighbor, Mrs. Behanna. As Mrs. Weddell was leaving the Behanna home she was met by her stepmother, Mrs. Alice Davis, who, it is claimed, began abusing her. The two women have been bitter enemies for several years, and their wordy duel was loud enough to attract quite a crowd of men and women, whom Mrs. Weddell claims attacked her with rocks. She then returned to Mrs. Behanna's house and secured a revolver.

Standing in the doorway, she fired point blank into the crowd. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stella Davis, who was one of the attacking party, was shot twice through the lungs, and John H. Sickles, Mrs. Weddell's uncle, received one bullet in the arm and one in the hand. He succeeded in disarming the frenzied woman, and then, it appears, the crowd, composed mostly of women, rushed upon Mrs. Weddell and beat her unmercifully with rocks taken from the railroad ballast. She was finally rescued and placed in jail. The physicians say her scalp is so badly lacerated that it is almost impossible to sew it up.

The little town of Milesville is in a state of intense excitement, and many arrests will be made.

The husband of Mrs. Weddell says his wife did right, the only trouble being that she did not commence shooting soon enough. He is prepared to spend big money in her defense and prosecution of those engaged in the fight.

Fatal Affray Between Editors.

New Orleans, La., July 17.—Joseph P. Mulvey was killed to-night by W. P. Roberts. They were editors of rival sensational weeklies, and had threatened each other. Both are under indictment for sending immoral literature through the mails. Roberts has conducted his paper for R. L. Patterson, its former owner, who was killed in a recent tragedy in the Klondyke.

Double Tragedy Over a Woman.

Vidalia, Ga., July 17.—William Collins this morning shot and killed Jeremiah Morris. A few minutes later Collins was shot and seriously wounded by Sam Brazil, who was a clerk in Morris' store. The trouble arose over a woman with whom both Morris and Collins were infatuated. The parties are all white.

Hotel Safe Cracked and Riffled.

New York, July 17.—Burglars blew open the safe of the Highview Hotel, Demarest, N. J., early this morning, and stole $450 in money and $300 in checks. The thieves got away and there is no clew.

MAY DROP MR. HOBART

Republican Leaders' Sudden Friendship for Roosevelt.

THEY WANT HIM ON THE TICKET

Significance of the New York Governor's Recent Visit to the White House—Party Men Want to Make Use of His Popularity in 1900—He Is Politically Ambitious and Can Hardly Refuse to Enter Into the Combination—Every Vote Desired.

The next Republican Presidential campaign ticket will probably be McKinley and Roosevelt. Men high in the councils of the party favor this combination for 1900.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that Gov. Roosevelt regards his present position as merely the stepping-stone to higher office. His ambition is to be nominated for the Presidency in 1904. His recent trip to the West, while ostensibly, and in large degree sincerely, for the purpose of renewing acquaintance with his soldier colleagues, was none the less an occasion for discovering the depth of the popular sentiment in his favor. The trip was well-planned, and the train schedule made known in advance to people of the West. Roosevelt was delighted with the demonstration which his presence caused. It exceeded his fondest hopes. Everywhere he received an ovation. He came back convinced that he had a hold upon the masses which would make him an important factor in national affairs. What was a previous ambition became a settled purpose in his mind. He will leave no stone unturned until he reaches the Presidency.

Roosevelt's Popularity Next Year.

There are others upon whom the lesson of Roosevelt's popularity was not lost. Despite all that may be said by the optimistic rank and file, the Republican leaders know that the next campaign is not to be won by walking over flowery beds of ease. They look for a contest as bitter and intense as that of 1896, and they are aware that the full voting strength of the party must be brought out. It is for this reason that many of them are urging that a new name should be put on the ticket in second place, believing that more enthusiasm can thus be created. They regard Gov. Roosevelt as particularly available for Vice President on account of his war record, as well as on account of his location.

New Jersey, it is pointed out, has the Vice Presidency and a place in the Cabinet, while New York, with its thirty-six electoral votes, has been out in the cold since Mr. Bliss' retirement. The shrewd party managers, while they esteem Mr. Hobart highly, frankly declare in private conversation that there would be no political wisdom in renominating him. At the proper time, therefore, they expect, by diplomatic means, to have Mr. Hobart, on the score of his ill-health, step aside so that Gov. Roosevelt may be put on the ticket. They regard Roosevelt as the ideal candidate—the man who would attract a larger vote to the ticket than Mr. Hobart or any other Republican. If he can be persuaded to take the place all agree that he will help materially to lift the McKinley kite into the air.

Recent Visit the Initial Move.

Under the circumstances the present friendly attitude of the administration toward the popular New York Governor is very clear, and this friendly attitude, it may be added, promises to be emphasized, from time to time, in the months that will intervene before the next Republican National Convention.

The recent visit of Roosevelt to the White House was the first step toward bringing about the most cordial relations between the President and the Governor.

Will Roosevelt accept the nomination for Vice President? He cannot decline it and look forward to future political preferment at the hands of the people at large. The present policy is to work up throughout the country such a sentiment for Roosevelt for Vice President that he will be unable to withstand it. The plan is to tender it to him in such a way that he could not reject it without offering an affront to the Republicans of the country—an affront that would render impossible his nomination for first place in 1904. He may be put in the position that confronted the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks in 1884, when he was compelled against his will to be the running mate of Mr. Cleveland.

McKinley and Roosevelt! The President who successfully conducted the war with Spain and the man who left the battle-field to enter the Governor's chair! This is the programme of the politicians for 1900, aided and abetted by persons high in authority, to whom success is more important than any other consideration.

MAY OPPOSE MORGAN.

Gov. Johnston and Bankhead Expected to Enter Senatorial Race.

Special to The Post.

Birmingham, Ala., July 17.—Anent the statement of Senator Morgan, made here Saturday night, that so far as he knew he is without opposition for re-election to the Senate, Gov. Johnston, who was here to-day, was asked the direct question if he would be a candidate for the Senatorship. The Governor replied, after some deliberation, that he had not made up his mind just yet as to what his future course will be. He added:

"As to announcing my candidacy for the office, there is plenty of time for me to do that if I should so decide, as the election is over a year off yet. I have been told that Congressman John H. Bankhead is an avowed candidate for Senator." The manner of the Governor indicated that in due season he will formally announce his Senatorial candidacy. It is stated on the best authority that the formal announcement of Mr. Bankhead will also be forthcoming soon. The entrance of Bankhead into the contest is looked upon as further lessening Morgan's chances, as Bankhead's supporters, as a rule, are men who would otherwise vote for Morgan.

More Democrats Denounce Goebelism.

Mount Sterling, Ky., July 17.—A meeting of between 400 and 500 Democrats today unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the methods by which William Goebel was nominated at Louisville and the Goebel election law. The resolutions call for a meeting at Lexington August 2, to consist of from one to three representatives from every county in the State, to call a Democratic State convention. The opinion was expressed at the meeting that Goebel's election means the loss of Kentucky to Bryan next year, so far as the delegates to the National Convention from this State are concerned.

Mayor Jones Awaits a Louder Call.

Toledo, Ohio, July 17.—Mayor Jones has practically turned down the Cincinnati labor union which desired him to run for Governor on an independent ticket. He has refused to father an independent movement, and insists that he will await the action of the people. If they demand his candidacy, he will then consent. This he told Chairman Candee, and such a report will be made to the labor organization of Cincinnati. Mr. Candee stated afterward that if Col. Kilbourne is nominated by the Democratic Party, there will be no third party movement in the State.

M'MILLIN ON TRUSTS.

He Writes Gov. Sayers that He Has Been Put in a Wrong Light.

Austin, Tex., July 17.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, explaining that the report that he opposed the St. Louis anti-trust convention was false. He says:

"You have probably seen the statement going the rounds that I am opposed to holding the meeting for the purpose of considering 'trusts' and that I would not attend. This is wholly without foundation, and I desire to say to you that I will attend the meeting and do what I can to resist the tide, which I regard as exceedingly threatening to both the financial stability of the people and the welfare of the country."

Attorney General Smith received a letter from Attorney General Vance, of Washington, stating that, notwithstanding Gov. Rogers' opposition to the proposed meeting, he would be on hand.

Letters were received from the Attorney Generals of Michigan, Montana, and North Carolina, all saying they would attend.

NO TALK BY HARRISON

The Mayor Refuses to Welcome Democrats.

A GRAVE MISTAKE, SAYS ALTGELD

While Chairman Cooling Remarks that "the Young Man in the City Hall" Has Missed a Great Opportunity and Ceases to Be a Democratic Possibility, Mr. Harrison Says the Men Who Invited Him Are Too Obscure to Merit Recognition.

Chicago, July 17.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison to-day sent the following letter to the committee in charge of arrangements for the Democratic meeting at the Auditorium July 20:

"W. F. Cooling, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

"Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 14th instant, in which you ask me to deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium July 20 to the Democratic National Committee and 'a large number of other prominent Democrats of America,' I regret my inability to accept. In ordinary circumstances I should be only too glad, both as Mayor of Chicago and as a Democrat, to welcome the National Committee or any number of prominent Democrats to Chicago, the city in which the platform of 1896 was framed and in which W. J. Bryan was elevated to his present leadership of the national Democracy. I cannot but think, however, it would be an absurdity to welcome these distinguished men under the auspices of a self-constituted committee whose personnel is too obscure to be known even in its home city. Had this meeting been organized under the direction of Democrats of regular type and known party standing it would have afforded me great pleasure to be present. In the existing circumstances, while thanking you for the honor, I must beg leave to be excused. Respectfully yours,

"CARTER H. HARRISON."

What Altgeld and Cooling Say.

When a copy of Mayor Harrison's letter was shown ex-Gov. Altgeld the latter said:

"I am sorry the Mayor looks at it in that way. He has made a grave mistake. He has lost a golden opportunity. Should he come to the meeting and make a rousing Democratic speech he would place himself at the head of the Democratic Party of the State. But he has lost the chance now. I am sorry for it."

When Mr. Cooling read the Mayor's letter he made the following statement:

"We have given the young man in the city hall the opportunity of his life, which he has failed to appreciate. There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. The son of Carter Harrison has ceased to be a Democratic possibility."

Tacoma, Wash., July 17.—C. A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, Iowa, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, arrived from Dawson to-day, and left immediately for Chicago. He came out on purpose to attend this week's meeting of the committee at Chicago. Of next year's campaign Walsh said: "The issue will be on trusts, militarism, and the record of McKinley's administration respecting the war and the Philippine rebellion."

PENNSYLVANIA FOR BRYAN.

Some Influential Democrats, However, Would Prefer Gorman's Nomination.

Philadelphia, July 17.—Col. Guffey will attend a meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago this week, and will probably, by some sign or other, indicate that Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidential nomination is William Jennings Bryan. Such, at any rate is the opinion of Philadelphia Democrats, and they are at present in close touch with the National Committeeman.

Pennsylvania's sixty-four votes will, of course be a substantial factor in shaping the result. The State will not, however, be permitted to turn to Bryan without an effort to prevent it. It was stated today by a well-known local Democrat who was distinctly a gold man three years ago that Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, was endeavoring to create an anti-Bryan sentiment in Pennsylvania, and that there were influential men in the State who would prefer to see Gorman the nominee. However this may be, it is pretty certain that when the time comes Col. Guffey will set the pace that will be followed, and it is the judgment of active men in the party that as conditions exist to-day the pace would be for Bryan.

NOT MR. EVANS' AMBITION.

Commissioner of Pensions Not a Candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Hon. H. Clay Evans was seen yesterday in regard to the report that he would be a candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1900. While Mr. Evans was said to be looking more to the leadership of the Republican Party in his State than toward the Gubernatorial chair, it was thought that possession of the latter was a necessary step to the former.

When asked about the truth of the rumor, Commissioner Evans stated that his name had been used without his consent, and that he had no intention of making the race for Governor. "Politics is—politics," he said, "and the statement was probably made for political effect. I shall not be a candidate for Governor of Tennessee next year or any other year that I know of. The party is in good shape there, and even if it were not I don't think that my candidacy would be the sole means of saving it from defeat."

Filling a Russian Order for Bridges.

Phoenixville, Pa., July 17.—The last of the eighteen steel bridges built for the Eastern Chinese Railroad by the Phoenix Bridge Company has been completed and accepted. These bridges were completed within ten weeks after work was begun, and all but three are well on their way to Vladivostock, their shipping destination. Mr. Lepeschoff, the Russian engineer, says he does not believe there is a concern in Europe where the work could be done so quickly.

WAR NEWS KEPT BACK

Rigorous Censorship of Dispatches at Manila.

STATEMENT OF CORRESPONDENTS

Representatives of the Associated Press and Various American Newspapers Allege that Gen. Otis Has Endeavored to Prevent the Real Condition of Affairs in the Philippines from Becoming Known to the People in This Country.

Manila, July 11, via Hongkong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Maj. Gen. Otis commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts, and the different phases of events as they transpired here.

An Unfulfilled Promise.

The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

Gen. Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. Gen. Otis appointed Capt. Green, of his staff, censor.

An Agreed Statement of Facts.

The statements of the correspondents is as follows:

The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement: We believe, that owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

We believe the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Philippines in respect to dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that "The situation is well in hand," and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as Gen. Otis stated, that "they would alarm the people at home," or "have the people of the United States by the ears."

Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON,
HARRY ARMSTRONG,
Chicago Record.
OSCAR K. DAVIS,
P. G. M'DONNELL,
New York Sun.
ROBERT M. ROLLINS,
JOHN P. DUNNING,
L. JONES,
The Associated Press.
JOHN F. BASS,
WILL DINWIDDIE,
New York Herald.
E. D. KEENE,
Scripps-McRea Association.
RICHARD LITTLE,
Chicago Tribune.

To Be Considered by the Cabinet.

The "round robin" of the newspaper correspondents in Manila will be made the subject of Cabinet consideration at the regular meeting this morning.

The administration has been placed, without doubt, in a very embarrassing position. Suddenly, as out of a clear sky, all the rumors that the facts were being suppressed have found confirmation in a formal document, signed by men whose names are guarantees of their honesty and intelligence. At the same time, it would be demoralizing to the discipline and morale of the army, if Gen. Otis should be removed because a number of correspondents have felt it to be their duty to speak plainly of his alleged misrepresentations. On the other hand, there would be a public clamor if the administration should order the correspondents to be deported from the island as a penalty for having told the truth. This would be a climax which would injure the administration beyond degree. There are some members of the Cabinet who are extreme enough to say that the correspondents ought to be sent away, but it is not likely that the majority of their colleagues or the President himself will agree to this radical course.

Probably a New Military Commander.

The probability is that the President will find a compromise which will, to some extent, at least, relieve the situation. This plan has already been considered. It proposes that Gen. Otis shall be retained as Governor General of the islands, but that another officer shall be detailed to command the military operations, while the correspondents are to be allowed more freedom through a less rigid censorship. Many of the Cabinet officers regard this proposition with favor. They are aware that in the present state of public feeling the statement of the correspondents is likely to be accepted everywhere as being accurate, and, this being the case, it will be impossible to absolutely ignore it.

Secretary Alger is not in the city, although he may return in time to attend the Cabinet meeting to-day. He has always insisted that the telegrams of Gen. Otis have been given to the public here exactly as they were received.

Secretary Hay received advices as late as yesterday from civil as well as military sources in the Philippines, which led him to declare that the situation there was certainly improved materially, and that the prospects for the future had brightened very much. With these advices, the Secretary said, Gen. Otis had had nothing to do, and they were from disinterested persons, whose opinions must carry weight.

Generally there was strong disinclination exhibited by the officials to discuss this last "round robin." Gen. Miles, who was acting as Secretary of War, in the absence of Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, would not comment upon the dispatch.

NO CENSORSHIP HERE.

Gen. Corbin Says that All of Otis' Dispatches Are Given to the Press.

Regarding statements that cable dispatches received in Washington and other news regarding the war had been censored contrary to the usual custom, Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday said:

"Yes, these complaints have been brought to my notice. A word of explanation is perhaps due to the country, no less than the department. The enormous amount of work the office has been called upon to perform has taxed to the limit the endurance of the clerks, who, by the way, are as competent as any that can be found anywhere. Complaints are made by several of the assistants and clerks that our clerks were being annoyed and their time taken from legitimate work by direct applications for information from people in no way connected with the office or the public service. As a matter of protection of the public interests and good administration, the order of June 22 was issued.

"The censure of the so-called censored press is without just cause, and evidently made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from Gen. Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office. Every fair-minded representative of the press will bear witness to this statement. What would the manager of any one of the complaining papers say if information concerning the business of the paper was inquired for of the printers, rather than at the business office of the paper? This is a case exactly in point.

"The standing instructions of the President and Secretary of War are that the public shall be given all the information we receive. This has been done, and will continue to be done. Of course, plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all the facts of events transpired have been given in fullness."

OREGON TROOPS SHIVERING.

President Orders Overcoats Issued to Returned Volunteers.

President McKinley received a telegram from San Francisco yesterday saying that the Oregon troops at the Presidio were without overcoats, and were suffering from the weather and in danger of pneumonia. The dispatch stated that having just returned from a tropical climate they could not withstand the cold, and that there were plenty of overcoats in the Quartermaster's Department.

President McKinley directed that such clothing as was necessary for the comfort of the troops be issued to them. It is stated at the War Department that the matter of clothing for the troops was at their own disposal. Each man is allowed $100 annually for clothing, and if he does not use the whole amount he draws the residue. The Oregon men can draw upon this clothing credit if they want to, and get overcoats or other things, but it will be charged to their clothing account and taken out of the money paid them when they are mustered out.

GEN. OTIS' DEATH REPORT.

Dysentery the Principal Cause of Death Among His Troops.

The War Department has received from Gen. Otis a cablegram stating that the following deaths have occurred since his last report:

Dysentery, July 8, James J. Higgins, Corporal, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Company H; George W. Warrington, Company I, First Colorado; Ernest Weldoff, Third Regiment Infantry, Company I; July 13, Ludwig P. Mohlin, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Company B; July 14, Harry J. Reisig, Company M, First Colorado.

Drowned, accidental, June 24, Michael Sullivan, Company M, Ninth Regiment Infantry.

Nephritis, John Quinlan, Sergeant, band, Eighteenth Regiment Infantry.

Hemiplegia, uly 13, William Hodge, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Company C.

From wounds in action, June 28, Frank A. Duval, Company F, First Colorado, death occurred on Relief, Nagasaki.

New Officers Assigned to Commands.

Officers recently appointed to the new volunteer regiments have been assigned as follows: Maj. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Twenty-seventh Infantry, at Camp Meade; Capt. William H. Gillenwater, Thirty-first Infantry, Fort Thomas; First Lieut. Walter P. Corbett, Thirtieth Infantry, Fort Sheridan; First Lieut. Wilson B. Strong, Thirty-third Infantry, Fort Sam Houston; Capt. Guy V. Henry, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks.

First Lieut. James H. Blount, jr., Twenty-ninth Infantry, at Fort McPherson.

Nineteenth Infantry Starts for Manila.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 17.—The movement of the First and Third Battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry from Camp Meade to the Philippines, via San Francisco, started this morning. There were five trains, one of eighteen cars containing regimental baggage and equipment, and the other four of ten and eleven cars each for the soldiers. It is not known when the remaining battalion will leave Camp Meade, but it will be very soon.

COMMENT OF LONDON PRESS.

Times Says Gen. Otis Cannot Explain His Failure to End the War.

London, July 18.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the joint statement of the American correspondents in Manila regarding the censorship there.

The Times says: "Gen. Otis cannot conceal or explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

The Daily News says: "The moral of it is that the correspondent will turn when you tread too hard upon him, and that his determination to let the cat out of the bag may still prove a blessing to modern states."

INDIANS ARE VERY SORRY.

Game-killing Sioux Only Too Glad to Go Back to Wyoming.

Deadwood, S. D., July 17.—Maj. Clapp, Agent Pine Ridge Agency, wired to-day that the Indians being held at the agency for killing game in Wyoming are the Sioux and belong to the Pine Ridge Reservation. They will be delivered, if wanted by the Wyoming authorities, when proper papers are presented. Wyoming officers have returned home, having only justices' warrants.

Maj. Clapp believes the incident is closed, as the Indians express regret and promise they will not again offend.

Receivers for the Looted Bank.

New York, July 17.—Vice Chancellor Pitney has appointed James Maguire, cashier of the National State Bank at Elizabeth, N. J., as receiver for the wrecked Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, N. J. The application for the appointment of a receiver was made by R. V. Lindabury, attorney for the Perth Amboy Gas Light Company, which has a claim of $2,000 on the National State Bank, which is creditor to the sum of $10,000 to $12,000.

Quiet Still Reigns in Guatemala.

New Orleans, La., July 17.—The steamship Stillwater arrived from Guatemala to-night. Her papers report everything quiet there with no likelihood of a revolution.

OUTLAWS KILL SHERIFF

Lose One of Their Own Number in the Fight.

TWO OF THE PURSUERS WOUNDED

Sheriff Farr and Posse Come Up with the Folsom Train Robbers in a Canyon Near Springer, N. M., and a Desperate Battle Follows—Two of the Robbers Make Their Escape and Are Being Hunted by a Score of Officers Recruited at Cimarron.

East Las Vegas, N. M., July 17.—Meager details were received here to-day of a pitched battle between a Sheriff's posse and the gang of outlaws who held up a Colorado and Southern passenger train at Folsom, N. M., a few days ago. The affray occurred near Cimarron. Sheriff W. J. Farr, of Watsenberg, Col., a member of the posse, was killed.

Deputies Love and Smith, of Springer, N. M., were probably fatally wounded. Another posse was organized at Cimarron, and is now in pursuit of the robbers, who fled to the hills.

Marion Littrell, live stock inspector, arrived here to-night bringing further details of the fight at Cimarron, as he had learned them at Springer.

Details of the Fight.

"It occurred this morning," he said, "in the canon above Cimarron, in a very rough piece of country. The news was telephoned to Springer from Cimarron just before I left there. The posse was led by Sheriff Ed Farr, of Walsenburg, and United States Marshal Foraker, of New Mexico. The posse numbered six men. The force divided, advancing upon the outlaws from three directions.

Sheriff Farr was killed, and Henry Love and a man named Smith, members of the posse, were wounded. Foraker returned to Cimarron and telephoned that all of his posse had been wounded."

The identity of the outlaws is not known, but little doubt is entertained of their being the men who held up the train at Folsom a few days ago, and also a year or more ago. Their camp, it is believed, was two or three miles from Cimarron.

The outlaws have been noticed hanging around in the vicinity for some time past.

Sheriff Ed Farr was well known among live stock men. He had extensive cattle interests in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico.

Another Account.

Later accounts of the battle, received here late to-day, state that the dead body of one of the train robbers had been conveyed to Cimarron, N. M., from the scene of the fight, and was afterward taken to Springer, where an inquest was held tonight. The dead man is known by the name of William McGinnis, alias G. W. Franks, and came from Magdalena, N. M., where he was known as "Broncho Buster." The other two robbers abandoned their horses and are being pursued in the hills by a posse of twenty men.

The train robbers were overtaken at about 5 o' clock Sunday evening in the canyon, ten miles above Cimarron. They were preparing to go into camp, and replied in the negative to a demand to surrender. A fight then ensued, in which about fifty shots were exchanged.

Sheriff Farr's Death.

Sheriff Ed Farr received the first wound in the wrist, but bandaged it and renewed the battle. He was shot a second time, through the body, and fell dead. F. H. Smith, another member of the posse, was shot through the leg. H. N. Lowe sustained a dangerous wound through the thigh. The firing lasted about forty-five minutes. Special Officer Reno remained on the scene until 3 o'clock Sunday night, and then left for Cimarron to secure medical aid, which was secured at Springer. It took him nearly four hours to make the trip to Cimarron, a distance of ten miles, through the heavy rain and intense darkness. The attacking party consisted of Sheriff Farr, Special Officer W. H. Reno, of Denver; F. H. Smith, of New York, who was at Cimarron and volunteered to go; H. N. Love, an employe of Charles Springer; Stockman J. H. Morgan and Perfecto Cordova, of Colfax County, N. M.; Capt. Thacker, special agent of the Wells-Fargo Company at Springer—all under the direction of United States Marshal Foraker, of New Mexico.

WANTS THREE DEWEY DAYS.

One of Many Suggestions Which Is Favored by Gen. Butterfield.

New York, July 17.—A great number of suggestions as to the methods of making the reception to Admiral Dewey a success has been received by Gen. Butterfield and other members of the executive committee. One that has appealed very much to Gen. Butterfield is that the celebration shall continue three instead of two days, the third day to be a civilian day, the second a land parade day, and the first a naval parade day. The letter making the suggestion says that a civic parade reviewed by Admiral Dewey would please many thousands of persons who could not participate in a military or naval parade.

The decision of the press committee to invite the newspaper men of the United States to visit New York for the celebration and be entertained at the expense of the committee is to be vetoed when presented to the plan and scope committee. Gen. Butterfield is against it as impracticable.

Vienna, July 17.—It is understood that the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Addison C. Harris, and others connected with the American Legation, as well as most of the United States Consuls in Austria-Hungary, are going to Trieste to greet Admiral Dewey upon his arrival there.

The contributions yesterday to the Dewey Home Fund amounted to $149, making $14,489 in all.

BURNING STEAMER BLOWS UP.

Explosion of Oil Sends the Maverick to Bottom in Halifax Harbor.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 17.—The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Maverick, which arrived Saturday from New York, with a cargo of oil, is sunk in the harbor. She was taken to her pier in Bedford Basin this morning, and pumping of the oil from the ship's hold to the oil tank on the shore was commenced, a six-inch pipe connecting the tanks. During the pumping the pipe burst and the oil flowed down into the engine-room and became ignited. The steamer's crew made efforts to subdue the flames which followed, but were obliged to leave the ship to save their lives. In a short time sheets of flame were rising from the steamer in several places.

The city fire brigade was called out, fearing a general conflagration. This danger was averted by an explosion, which blew a hole in the ship's side. She careened and gradually filled with water and sank. She now lies submerged, only her masts being visible. About