

THE PANAMA IS SAFE.

Transport About Which There Was Much Concern Reaches Havana.

THEN DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK.

Escaped the Disastrous Storm and Has 400 Sick on Board—Conjecture as to Spain's Answer Tomorrow—The Relations Between England and France—Other Telegraphic News.

Havana, Nov. 3.—The transport Panama, from Santiago, fears for whose safety have been entertained, arrived here at 9 this morning and landed seven American passengers, including seven military officers. She left in an hour with destination apparently New York. It is reported the Panama has 400 sick men on board.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The war department has received no report from any official source of the rumored wreck of the transport Panama. Officials are confident that if Gen. Wood at Santiago, where the rumor originated, attached any credence to it, he would have notified the department. The weather bureau's report shows that the West Indian storm passed far to the westward of the Panama's course.

The reported loss of the Panama caused great excitement at the war and navy departments. Both were deluged with telegrams from relatives and friends of those believed to be on the transport begging for information. Neither department has any information on the subject and each discredits the reports. Gen. Wood has been wired regarding the report. Col. Bird, of the war department, who has charge of transportation matters, says the Panama is regarded as thoroughly seaworthy.

Conflicting News as to Spain.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The generally accepted view of the peace negotiations is that the Spaniards will not agree to the proposition of the Americans to take the Philippines and reimburse Spain for money spent upon permanent improvements in those islands, but there is a conflict of opinion as to whether the Spanish commissioners will present a counter proposition tomorrow. This matter was undecided at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

England and France at Peace.

New York, Nov. 3.—The London correspondents of the Evening Post cables that a satisfactory arrangement has been reached between Great Britain and France on the Fashoda question.

London, Nov. 3.—An official note issued this evening says: "There is no good reason to hope the political situation is ameliorating."

Activity at Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, Nov. 3.—Extraordinary activity has prevailed in naval and military circles here the past few days, but no information on the subject is obtainable.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—A morning paper publishes the following: "The probability of war between England and France received a fresh impetus here by the action of England, which has purchased a large amount of coal for immediate delivery at the West Indian naval stations."

Movement of Troops to Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first will leave about November 22 and will comprise the brigade under Gen. Carpenter from the 7th corps, to be sent to Neuvas, Puerto Principe.

New York Is on a Long Cruise.

New York, Nov. 3.—The cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, Commodore Phillips in command, has completed coaling and is taking aboard stores for a long cruise. The exact destination is not known, but it is supposed some southern port.

Chief Electrician Summers Dead.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Charles H. Summers, chief electrician for the Western Union Telegraph company at Chicago, died suddenly of heart failure late last night. He was well known throughout the country. He had been in the telegraph service since '54.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

MAJ. KIRCHEIS' DILEMMA.

Extraordinary Result of the Execution of Wisconsin's Election Law.

LaCrosse, Wis., Nov. 3.—A very unusual action was brought in the circuit court here yesterday, and as a result Major J. Kirchels, of the Third Wisconsin, a Republican, is compelled to accept a nomination for sheriff of LaCrosse county on the Democratic ticket against his will. While the major was in Porto Rico the Democratic convention, well knowing that he was a Republican, nominated him for sheriff without his consent or knowledge. His regiment has just returned from Porto Rico on a sixty days' furlough, and he did not reach home until Monday, two days too late to file his declination of the nomination.

MEN ARE LOYAL TO BURNS.

Consequently Few Glass Factories Have Started at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Nov. 3.—At 2 a. m. today there had not been the general resumption of window glass factories that was expected. Enough blowers and gatherers are loyal to President Burns to make the question of resumption a doubtful one. Several of the factories on the south side started at midnight, but with a limited number of men. At the D. O. Cunningham factory, this city, there was great excitement. Men and women were out in force to see who would disobey Burns. A number of men were in readiness, but when the word was given to start Burns got on the inside and ordered idleness. Some obeyed, but a few remained and were made the subject of jeers by the crowd outside.

One Output Shows an Increase.

Milwaukee, Nov. 3.—The iron ore shipments from Gribble, Vermilion and Mesaba and other northern mines will practically close by Nov. 15 for the season. The output and shipments for the season just closed will be considerably greater than those of last year. Prices were not sufficiently advanced, the mining men claim, to correspond with the increased demand for ore, but the indications are good for a still larger demand next year, and with continued good trade improvement in prices is expected.

Fiftieth Iowa Given Furlough to Vote.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 3.—The Fiftieth Iowa volunteers returned to Camp McKinley yesterday. A month's furlough has just expired, and they are here for muster-out. Adjutant General Corbin wired Mustering Officer Olmstead that the volunteers were given a day to go home to vote, with the most time allowed for absentees as three days. There are 1,000 voters in the regiment. The order was secured as the result of Republican effort here.

Gift to Bryan from Klondikers.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 3.—William Jennings Bryan, of the Third Nebraska yesterday was greatly surprised Monday to receive a rare gift from an unexpected source. It was a handsome watch chain made of gold nuggets direct from the Klondike. It came from friends on the Yukon. Mrs. Bryan was presented with a brooch set with emblems of the gold miners' calling.

Seems to Have a Clear Alibi.

Detroit, Nov. 3.—Governor Pingree has denied an application by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, for the extradition of Rufus Johnson, a Detroit colored merchant, who is charged with the crime of forging and uttering counterfeit street car tickets. Governor Pingree's denial was because the charge against Johnson specified the commission of the offense at a time when the latter was in jail in Detroit.

Receiver Peirce Is Much Improved.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—R. B. Peirce, receiver of the Clover Leaf system and president of the Indiana, Decatur and Western railway, is so much improved that he has been conversing with friends at the hospital. The temporary colic which troubled him is considered over by the physicians.

Important Railway Appointment.

St. Paul, Nov. 3.—Frank E. Ward has been selected by President James J. Hill for the very important position of general superintendent of the Great Northern system to succeed Russell Harding, resigned to become vice president of the Cotton Belt system.

In Its Normal Condition.

Montevideo, Nov. 3.—Rumors of a revolutionary outbreak continue. Various citizens have been arrested, and it is announced that armed groups are gathering on the frontier preparing for invasion.

Fifty-First Iowa to Sail.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The Fifty-first Iowa regiment, Colonel John Soper commanding, will embark on the Pennsylvania today and the transport will sail early this afternoon, the tide permitting.

Farragut Makes Lightning Time.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The torpedo destroyer Farragut went out on her official trial trip yesterday, and when she had all but accomplished the requirements of the government an air pump broke down and spoiled it all. For forty-two minutes the Farragut cut through the water at a speed of 21.20 knots—then the brake came.

New York Soldiers Voting in Camp.

Camp Meade, Pa., Nov. 3.—An election was held yesterday in the Two Hundred and First regiment, and less than 45 per cent. of the total vote was polled. The Two Hundred and Third will vote today.

So much depends upon the purity of the blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla many different diseases are cured.

SANGER'S CRITICISMS.

General Finds Lack of Efficiency in the Supply Departments at Chickamauga.

SYSTEM WAS MUCH TOO COMPLEX.

In Other Words It Was Paralyzed by Red Tape, According to the Witness—Management of the Santiago Campaign Condemned by a Retired Officer—Mutiny in a Negro Regiment Because White Officers Replace the Former Colored Ones.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 3.—The war investigation commission finished its work here yesterday afternoon and left for Cincinnati. The members of the commission express themselves as highly pleased with what they accomplished here. They also compliment highly the condition of things they found at Camp Hamilton. The members of the commission who were in Lexington were General Grenville M. Dodge, chairman; Colonel Sexton and Dr. Connor. Generals Sanger, Wiley and Andrews have returned from Georgia where they selected camp sites for the troops now here. All of them report favorably on the movement from Lexington will not begin for ten days or more—not until after pay day. General Sanger was the principal witness heard by the commission yesterday and his testimony was interesting.

System of Supplies Too Complex.

He said the Second division camp at Chickamauga was badly located, being in rocky ground where sinks could not be deeply dug. When asked why the quartermaster's department could not furnish articles necessary for supplying the army, he said: "The complex system of furnishing supplies to our army is at fault. If there was one department to supply all the wants of the army there would be no clashes, and these complications could not arise. At Chickamauga the control of my division hospital was taken from me and taken by the chief surgeon of the corps." The general then went into a discussion on the complex system of our war regulations, taking away of regimental surgeons, and the mismanagement which led up to the over-crowding of the division hospital and the great spread of typhoid.

Camp Was in Bad Condition.

General Sanger said he considered the weak point in Camp Thomas was its bad sanitary condition. The men had plenty of clothing—did not need much—plenty to eat. There were over 600 cased hucksters visited Camp Thomas. Much lemonade was sold. "I believe General Brooke tried all he could to bring the camp to good sanitary condition, but he was surrounded by a medical board which did not appreciate the serious condition of affairs. Dr. Huidekoper especially thought Dr. Griffith was unnecessarily alarmed. Dr. Griffith insisted that a case diagnosed as typhoid malarial fever was in reality typhoid fever. He examined Chickamauga creek where the water was taken. An engineering officer examined it and pronounced it bad."

Saw Dr. Huidekoper Frequently.

When asked whether high medical officers at Chickamauga paid close attention to duties General Sanger said: "I don't know about others, but I saw a great deal of Dr. Huidekoper, who came through our division frequently." General Sanger thought Chickamauga would have been a healthy place for a camp had the proper precautions been taken and pure water furnished.

General Sanger was followed by Col. E. A. Godwin, Seventh Immunes, who declared he had no trouble in securing what was needed.

Major Romey's Charges.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Major Henry Romey, retired, who held a court-martial assignment at the beginning of the war and failed to get one, and who then went as a correspondent, was yesterday before the section of the war investigating commission which had arrived here from the tour of investigation. His testimony was a series of charges of bad management, as follows in brief: No order at the embarkation of troops at Tampa, some commands being separated from their stores; not enough boats for landing purposes at Santiago; only one ambulance landed, and that one not used to take wounded to the rear; inflated balloon carried at the head of the attacking column, locating the latter for the Spaniards; no effort made to cleanse Sibony—the dirtiest town the major ever saw; deficiency of proper food at the hospitals and on the transports, resulting in the death certainly of some of the six who died on the transport upon which the major came home. He did not place the responsibility for all this, but clearly considered it the result of bad management.

MUTINY IN A NEGRO REGIMENT.

White Troops Called to Quell It—Insist on Having Black Officers.

Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The camp of the Sixth Virginia colored regiment was yesterday morning the scene of a mutiny among the men of the command. The trouble was that of the men in several companies refused to obey commands or orders issued by white officers who were recently assigned to the regiment by Governor Tyler, of Virginia. The officers were assigned to the various companies a few days ago, and there has existed during that time a feeling of discontent with some of the negroes, who preferred white officers who were of their own race. The feeling grew until it evidenced itself yesterday morning in a positive declaration against the white officers. The regiment was called for drill at the usual hour and the white officers assumed command. To their surprise and indignation the negroes refused to execute the drills, and when pressed for an explanation it was announced that the presence of white officers was the cause. The officers were inclined to the opinion that it was a momentary complaint, and accordingly sent their companies out under colored lieutenants. At police formation the same disregard for orders from the white officers was apparent and it was then determined to report the matter to higher authorities. Colonel Croxon, commanding the regiment, reported to Colonel Kuert, division commander, who in turn visited the camp with Major General John Bates, who had arrived in the camp for the first time a few moments before the mutiny began.

Colonel Kuert at once ordered the Thirty-first Michigan and Sixth Ohio regiments to the scene. These regiments were under arms, but the Ohio boys were turned back before reaching the camp. Colonels Kuert and Croxon, and Colonel Johnson, a colored officer of the regiment, addressed the men. They explained that such action was in direct violation of the military laws and was punishable by death, and that a continuance of the same would bring the regiment into most unfortunate disfavor. They assured the men that a complaint should be forwarded to the governor of Virginia, and that such a complaint would receive attention from all the officers concerned.

Colonel Croxon stated very emphatically that a continuance of this revolt would mean rigid enforcement of the discipline covering such cases, and said he demanded obedience and had the power to enforce the demand. The Michigan regiment which had appeared upon the scene in double-quick time, and which was armed for battle, was ordered back into camp and the negroes agreed to send their complaints in through the military channels, and in the meantime to obey their white officers. It is not believed here that the white officers will be removed, because it is a fact that the negro officers who preceded them resigned on account of incompetency.

REGARDING THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

It Has Not Yet Met Owing to Lack of Quorum—Remarks by Quesada.

Washington, Nov. 3.—President Maso, of the provisional Cuban government, has cabled from Santa Cruz del Sur to Senor Quesada, secretary of the Cuban delegation here, saying: "Assembly has not yet met owing to the absence of quorum." This was called out by the inquiry by Senor Quesada as to reports coming by way of Santiago representing the Cuban assembly as in session at Santa Cruz del Sur and engaged in important questions relating to the future of the islands—the disarmament of the Cuban army and the extent of co-operation between the former insurgent forces and the United States authorities. It had been stated that the assembly organized by choosing General Garcia as presiding officer, thus indicating that the military element under Garcia would dominate the assembly. Speaking of the Cuban assembly, Quesada said: "It is only the first step toward a regular and constitutional form of government, and it will give way later to an assembly truly representative of all the people of Cuba. For the present President Maso has called together this provisional body, which is necessarily crude because of the unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba. It is, however, not a military assembly, only eight or ten out of a membership of forty-eight being from the military ranks. The others are from civil life—doctors, lawyers and planters—and represent the best elements in the community. This assembly will not form a constitution, but will provide for a constitutional convention, which will take up the important work of framing a constitution and establishing a permanent government for the islands."

GEN. WOOD IS AMAZED.

Catches a Transport About to Sail Without Food for Sick Soldiers.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 3.—The United States transport Port Victor was to have left yesterday for the United States with a number of sick officers and men. Fortunately just before the hour fixed for her departure General Leonard Wood, military governor, went aboard to see that the sick were taken care of.

Methodist Foreign Missions.

Indianapolis, Nov. 3.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday held an interesting session. Mrs. C. D. Foss was re-elected president. Mrs. J. L. Gracey, of Philadelphia, was made vice president and treasurer. The next conference will be held within the bounds of the Cincinnati district, probably in either Cleveland or Cincinnati.

WHOOPING COUGH.

One of the most distressing sights, is that of a child almost choking with the dreadful whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the greatest pulmonary remedy, and relief will come at once, the coughing spells will re-occur less frequently, and, in a few days, the sufferer will be entirely cured. No other remedy can boast of so many cures.

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Suits worth \$12 to \$15—this is a great line of suits—for \$7.50

Men's heavy knit Overshirts worth 60c for 39c.

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Child's knee Pants worth 20c for 9c.

Heavy Black Duck Coats worth \$1.50 for 90c.

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Big Store with Little Price.

RUPTURE IS EXPECTED.

Spain to Throw Up Her Case at the Next Meeting of the Commissioners.

THINKS OUR TERMS ARE TOO HARD.

Some European Powers Hinting at Interfering in the Future of the Philippines—French Editor Waxes Wroth at Uncle Sam—German Papers Criticize Our Demands and Suggest That They Are Part of the Present Political Campaign.

London, Nov. 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says: "It is expected that a rupture of the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain will be officially announced on Friday. The feeling here is that the attitude of the Spaniards is irrational in view of the financial proposals of the United States and that they may ultimately regret having failed to agree quickly with the adversary."

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The Austrian cabinet considers an English protectorate of the Philippines the only proper solution of the question."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The Novosti, commenting on the United States determination to claim the Philippines islands, says: "The great powers, like Spain, protest against the proposed cession, as several of them are directly interested in the maintenance of the statu quo. In an extreme case, the question should be arbitrated."

St. Paul, Nov. 3.—An Aberdeen, S. D., special to The Dispatch says: United States Senator J. H. Kyle, in an interview in The News says: "I repudiate the Populist party management in this state. Although still an independent he will oppose the fusion until the state has been redeemed from the hands of the element that now controls that party."

A. M. Searles, of Chicago, is to be named as receiver for the Charleston (Ill.) Thompson-Houston Electric company on application of the General Electric company of Boston.

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GERMAN EDITORS ALSO WORRIED. "Mask of Humanity" Dropped, Says One, and Thinks It Is Politics.

London, Nov. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "Russia and another power are credited with the intention of intimating to Wash-

ington that the annexation of the Philippines must be preceded by a common agreement on future action in certain circumstances. The German papers express their feelings very frankly. The Hamburgische Correspondenz, says: "The United States are conducting the peace negotiations as they conducted the war. The mask of humanity is being gradually dropped, revealing the brutal hand of strength. When the protocol was signed not a foot of Philippine soil was in American hands. President McKinley demands the complete surrender only because victory in the forthcoming elections depends upon it. The American demand, however, is less a blow to Spain than to the European powers which seem desirous of selecting naval stations in the Philippines."

The Boersen Courier admits that the powers have no cause for interfering, but urges them to watch American expansion with jealous eyes. The National Zeitung says: "If Spain can obtain compensation sufficient to cover the Philippine and Cuban debts she would be better off without the islands. Looking to the commercial and strategical value of the Philippines we should not be surprised at resistance on the part of some of the powers. Moreover, it is evident that the inhabitants will not calmly acquiesce in American annexation."

The Frankfurter Zeitung thinks that after the elections the American commissioners are likely to make some concessions, since the chief question is rather how to conquer the Philippines from the inhabitants than how to overcome Spain's resistance."

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