Rain; slowly rising temperature; fresh easterly winds.

The Times

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NO DISCORD AT HAVANA

Perfect Harmony Prevails in the Commission.

THE QUESTION OF CUSTOMS

The Hon. R. P. Porter Is Collecting Information Concerning Duties, Etc.—President Maso's Proclamation Says the Struggle With Spain Will Be Kept Up on More Peaceful Grounds.

Havana, Sept. 14.—La Lucha says that the members of the American Commission will leave Havana on board the Resolute next Saturday to spend Sunday in Key West, and that they will return here Monday morning. The Commissioners refuse to give any information about what they intend to do.

The Spanish Commission yesterday answered the first note from the American Commissioners. At half-past 9 o'clock this morning Capt. Hart came ashore from the Resolute and delivered a dispatch to Senor Giranta, secretary of the Spanish Commission.

The reports, sent by way of Key West, of friction with the Spanish commissioners on account of large donations of government property made here after the protocol was signed, are unfounded. Today the official news is published of a donation made by the autonomist cabinet and Capt. Gen. Blanco to the Spanish Club, of Havana, of grounds where the old walls of Havana stood. The club wants the ground to build a palace for a Spanish consulate and the Spanish Club. It is rumored that the American Commission objected to this giving away of government property.

The Havana Custom House.

A report is current that the American Commission has decided to intervene in the administration of the Havana custom house. It is certain that the Hon. R. P. Porter, who is here on a special mission, has requested the Spanish officials to furnish him with all information possible concerning the custom house. It is believed this will be the first department to be turned over to the Americans. The merchants here are anxious to have the Americans in control of the customs, as they will impose smaller duties, as they did at Santiago.

Mr. Porter left today for Cienfuegos to study the financial situation there. He intends to visit several important places in the interior and will make a report on the economic situation and the tariffs.

The proclamation of President Maso, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, is awaited with great curiosity. It has not yet been printed. The authorities have resolved to prohibit its circulation. A proof-sheet of the proclamation has been furnished to the correspondent of The Times. President Maso says that the Cubans do not intend to form a definite government, but to keep their present government until the time comes for the election by all the people of Cuba of a stable and definite government.

He highly praises the Americans, and declares that the Cubans owe them everlasting gratitude. He feels confident that the joint resolution of Congress will be carried out by President McKinley. Speaking of annexation, he says, referring to the Spaniards who form a majority of the annexation party:

The Struggle Not Ended.

"We fought until today against Spain with arms in our hands, but now we find that our struggle is not ended, though it will be on more peaceful grounds. Our constant enemies are preparing to use against us another formidable weapon. They are always the same in their hate of our country. We have a natural feeling in favor of independence. For that end several generations of Cubans have fought bitterly. It is for our independence that so much blood has been shed and that so much devastation has been caused in the land. It is for independence that we have suffered so much, and that noble aspiration can never be considered a sin in the Cubans.

"But as we want independence our enemies want another thing. Seeing that Cuba cannot belong to them longer, they do not want her to belong to us. But there is a third nation which they hate more than they do the Cubans, but which they intend now to use as an instrument for their purposes, and that nation is the very one that came to help us to be free. Those who oppressed us now turn to the stronger people to say to them that they ought to keep Cuba. Their purpose is to create ill-feeling between the Americans and Cubans. They want to embitter the glorious triumph of the Americans and to destroy the noble ends that inspired the land of Washington and Lincoln to take up arms to redeem an enslaved people."

An Annexation Petition.

A great political agitation is imminent. The annexationists are widely circulating a petition addressed to President McKinley, asking that the United States annex the island immediately. This petition is being signed by merchants, sugar planters, and wealthy people generally.

A group of Spaniards who do not favor annexation held a meeting last night. They agreed that the wealth of the American merchants who will establish themselves in business in Cuba will ruin the local merchants, who lack American capital and enterprise. They agreed to vote for independence of the island.

Some Spanish grocers are selling provisions to the insurgents near Havana, accepting in payment promissory notes against the Cuban republic. These notes are signed by the Cuban General Menocal.

La Lucha, referring to the political agitation, says that the Cubans nor Spaniards are neither winners nor vanquished. The only winner is the American army. It adds that on the United States depends the fate of Cuba.

The Insurgents Starving.

The insurgents are starving all over the island, but they are behaving well.

The Diario de la Marina calls attention to the condition of affairs and says that the United States ought to feed the Cuban army that the Cubans may not be compelled to seize cattle and provisions in the country. The paper adds that proprietors of estates, merchants and farmers are afraid that the situation will become more serious than it is now. The United States is responsible for this condition and ought to take steps to remedy it.

Calixto Garcia, who recently retired from the Cuban army, writes from Gibara that he intends to withdraw from Cuban politics and to retire to a farm near Holguin. He states that his trouble with Gen. Shafter was a personal matter and that he never entertained any ill feeling against the Americans, as was charged by the Cuban government and Gen. Gomez in the order deposing him from his command.

On the contrary, he is aware that public opinion in the United States sided with him in his quarrel with Gen. Shafter. Gen. Garcia says that the fall of Santiago was due to the United States navy and not to Gen. Shafter.

SENATOR HOAR DECLINES.

English Mission Said to Have Been Offered Secretary Long.

Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom the President tendered the English mission, has positively declined the honor and the President has asked Secretary Long to accept the place. It is not likely that Mr. Long will accept, although he has not yet declined. His inclinations are those of a studious man of affairs and he does not care for the active social life he would be obliged to lead as ambassador to the Court of St. James.

It was said last night that Mr. Long had been tendered the Secretaryship of State after it was decided that Judge Day should retire to become a member of the Peace Commission, but declined on account of the exacting social duties made necessary by that official position.

DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITALS.

Members of District Volunteers Who Are Convalescent.

Montauk, N. Y., Sept. 15.—(Special.)—The following members of the First District of Columbia Volunteers, who were left behind by the regiment last week, have convalesced sufficiently to be discharged from the hospital and have gone to their homes.

John Green, corporal, Company G; Jas. S. Connaty, Company L; John Kamerer, corporal, Company I; George G. Meigs, quartermaster sergeant; William A. Noyes, Company D; Elbert Richmond, Company G; Alphonso W. Shilling, sergeant; Harry Slatter, Company K; C. M. Walker, Company D; David Williams, Company G.

The following District Volunteers are at Long Island College Hospital:

Albert Shalk, Company I, suffering from acute rheumatism, but said to be doing well; James B. Warden, Company M, malarial fever, but also said to be doing well.

At the St. Peters Hospital, in Brooklyn, there are:

G. R. Woodington, Company H, First District of Columbia Volunteers, ill of typhoid fever; Ivan Tidestrom, sergeant, Company C, First District of Columbia Volunteers, malaria; Clarence B. Hart, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers, malaria; Robert Taylor, Company M, First District of Columbia Volunteers, malaria; Ernest Barbour, quartermaster sergeant, Company G, malaria. All are doing well.

At St. John's Hospital, in the same city, are:

Edgar Fletcher, Company L, suffering from diarrhoea, and Bud Fortney, Company L, malarial fever. Fred Stewart, Company L, left the hospital today for Washington, discharged.

BACK FROM PORTO RICO.

The Wasp at Charleston With Capt. Folger on Board.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 14.—The auxiliary gunboat Wasp arrived from Porto Rico today. On board is Capt. Folger, of the New Orleans, who comes to testify in the case of the prize steamer Olinde Rodriguez. Owing to the strict quarantine Capt. Folger is practically a prisoner.

The Wasp has no sickness on board. She had a very stormy trip. For thirty-six hours the little vessel had a sea anchor out, riding out a fierce northeast gale off the coast.

Lawton's Hospital Report.

Gen. Lawton sent the following hospital report from Santiago to the adjutant general last night:

"Total sick, 911; total fever, 539; new cases, 90; returned to duty, 220. Died—Jacob Starke, civilian cook, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever, and Private George B. Lovejoy, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea."

One-Half Rate to Boston and Return via B. & O.—Official I. O. O. F. Route.

Tickets sold and good going Sept. 15 to 20; good to return until Sept. 30 inclusive. For further particulars inquire of B. & O. agents. se13,15,17,18

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K, Business, shorthand, typewriting—$25 a yr.

Men Look Elsewhere, But Buy Here. Drop in and let's talk it over. White ash coal, $3.90. S. S. Daish & Son, 705 Twelfth Street northwest. se8-tf-em

Let us show you the designs of country homes. Cost to build, $500 up.

How to build a home for $500. See Libbey & Co., lumber, 6th & N. Y. av.

LIGHT ON A FOUL CRIME

Strong Circumstantial Proof in the Bridgeport Murder.

TWO SUSPECTS ARE ABSENT

The Names of Henry Burlson, a Butcher's Assistant, and Mrs. Nancy Guilford, a Midwife, Are Mentioned in Connection With the Case—The Laundry Mark That of the Woman's Husband.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 14.—Henry Burlson, a young man employed by William M. Terry & Co., wholesale meat dealers, in Bridgeport, may have had no hand in the killing of the young woman whose cut-up body was found in Yellow Mill Pond, and Supt. Birmingham, of the Bridgeport police, is the strongest upholder of the young man's entire innocence, but within a few hours a strong chain of circumstantial evidence has been developed against the young meat wagon driver, who, a few hours after the finding of the woman's body, left home, and who was heard from today in Matteawan, N. Y.

His absence is no more interesting than that of Nancy Guilford, a midwife, who left her home at No. 5½ Gilbert Street, the same morning. Her husband is in prison at Wethersfield for malpractice in New Haven and she recently forfeited her bail bond on the same charge. Her husband is known as Dr. Gill.

The laundry mark "G. 51" is the circumstantial evidence against the Guilford woman, but she, too, may be innocent of any connection with the death of the unknown woman.

William Kelley's Story.

William Kelley, a stone mason, whose home is at 1314 Seaview Avenue, within a few rods of Yellow Mill Pond, told a story this morning which was the first link in the chain of circumstantial evidence. His story is much like that of Hall, the English weaver. Kelley was out taking a walk Sunday evening after dark and when he came near the southern end of Seaview Avenue Bridge he saw a pneumatic road wagon standing in Connecticut Avenue. A man was sitting in the wagon, holding the reins as if he were waiting for some one. The man wore a light overcoat and a black soft hat. He was a man, as Kelley remembers, about five and one-half feet tall, with a light moustache.

Kelley loitered around, but the stranger whipped up his horse and drove away, only to return to the same spot a few moments later. Kelley drew off under the shadow of the woods skirting the north shore of the pond. He had not been there long when a man came hurrying through the bushes and, stopping in the shadow and opening his coat, drew out a big bundle and lay it on the ground. He began fumbling with it, when he saw Kelley and hastily picked up his bundle and disappeared in the woods. The stonemason got out of the woods and hurried home. It was then 9 o'clock.

The Work of a Butcher.

Some of the physicians who have examined the parts of the woman's body at the morgue declare today that the cutting was not done by a surgeon, but by a butcher. These physicians called attention to the manner in which the lower legs were cut off. The young woman's legs were cut off by the use of both knife and saw. Butchers, in cutting up meat, use this same method, but the surgeon does not use the saw.

The rubber tired wagon and the meat-cutter were accordingly sought after. Along in the middle of the afternoon came a telephone call at police headquarters from the chief of police of Matteawan, N. Y.

"A young man who says he is Henry Burlson, of Bridgeport, drove into town this morning," said the Matteawan chief, "and left a horse and pneumatic road wagon at a livery stable. His horse was badly used up and he wanted to trade it. He has gone down to Newburg, and I suspect he is skipping out. Do you know such a man?"

Had Assisted in Meat-Cutting.

Birmingham soon found that Henry Burlson was a young man who for three years has been a driver for the Terry Company, and has in busy times assisted in meat-cutting. He has a horse and wagon and has made money in trading horses. He has led a secluded life. Some three weeks ago Burlson asked for a week's vacation to take a carriage trip over into York State.

For use on this trip he hired a rubber-tired wagon at a local livery stable. Burlson went to the stable about dusk Monday evening and said he would want the wagon early in the morning, an hour or two before the head and arms of the unknown woman had been found. Burlson early the next morning called at the stable for thu wagon and drew it away to the stable where he kept his horse. He told Terry he might leave the horse with his brother-in-law in exchange for another he drove away that morning.

"Burlson is all right," Superintendent Birmingham telephoned to Matteawan after he had learned these facts. "The horse is his own and the wagon is regularly hired. He left here Tuesday morning for a week's trip to New York State.

"Burlson is a respectable young fellow," he said afterward in his office, "and it's unfortunate that there has been any attempt to link his name with this crime. I have told the Matteawan police not to bother the young man, and for all I know he is as free as any of us."

Nancy Guilford's Disappearance.

Nancy Guilford's disappearance on Tuesday morning, linked with the finding of the mark "G., 51" on the piece of underclothing wrapped about the dead woman's trunk puzzles the police, although Supt. Birmingham says tonight that if the Guilford woman was in town she would not be arrested. From the moment the finding of the trunk of the woman's body indicated that death had resulted from blood poisoning following a criminal operation, there has been talk about the Guilford woman, because her name has been connected with cases of this kind before.

The Laundry Mark Located.

Dr. Gill has an office in New Haven, but he is now in prison. The piece of underclothing marked "G. 51" was taken to New Haven. There at the Troy Laundry it was found that "G. 51" was the laundry mark of Dr. Gill. William Church, his son Fred and his daughter, Mrs. Lena Roble, tonight called at the morgue and declared that the dead woman was formerly Nellie Hanckery, of Middletown; that she married a man named Smith two years ago and had lived in New Haven. This was one of a score of similar identifications today.

We'll show you photos and designs of country homes at almost any price.

ORDERS MAY BE CHANGED.

Difference of Opinion as to Assignment of Regiments.

The list prepared by the War Department early this week assigning regiments of the standing army to regular military posts in various parts of the country will probably be changed in some way before it is promulgated in orders from the Secretary of War. A difference of opinion has arisen as to the disposition to be made of the regulars which are to be sent to foreign territory to perform garrison duty.

It has been proposed to order several regiments to points south of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, where camps may be established for quartering troops which the Administration intends to use in garrisoning Cuba and Porto Rico. The purpose of this movement south is to provide camps which will be comfortable after the weather has become cold in the North and to have the troops ready for prompt transportation by water to the points in the West Indies which it is proposed to garrison.

Decided objection has been raised to this step on the ground that the troops now at Montauk which are to form the bulk of the proposed garrison forces have already been in camp too long, and that the greatest necessity exists for quartering them as soon as possible at regular army posts. It is believed that if the men were able to sleep in regular barracks and avail themselves of the superior sanitary advantages which exists at regular stations, they would quickly recuperate. Those who advocate this step insist that it would be exceedingly unwise to continue them in camp, wherever the camps might be situated.

FILIPINOS LEAVE MANILA

Aguinaldo Yields to Otis's Demand for Evacuation.

AMERICANS CHEER REBELS

As a Detachment of the Insurgents March Past, the Yankee Posts Answer the Salutes Heartily—The Native Congress Meets Today at Malolos—The Spanish Pleased That the Natives Are Retiring.

Manila, Sept. 14.—The insurgents are complying with the demands made by Gen. Otis for the withdrawal of the Filipinos from the city and in other matters, and it is safe to say that trouble has been averted.

Gen. Otis has fixed September 15 as the day for the evacuation of the insurgents.

At first some of the Filipino leaders were strongly inclined to resist, but others who were largely influential were extremely anxious to avoid a conflict.

The ultimatum of Gen. Otis was delivered to the Filipinos last Friday. The Filipino councilors were very friendly to the Americans and spent several days among the insurgent generals and district leaders, urging their compliance with the American commander's commands.

Aguinaldo sent a commission to Gen. Otis to discuss the demands. He conceded the legal unanswerability of the American position and requested a few minor concessions. Gen. Otis held to his original demands and soon after the commissioners left the insurgents began quitting the city, 400 marching out to one suburb and 200 to another.

This afternoon there was a general movement throughout the city. Several hundred insurgent troops left the city today and many more from Sampalot.

Six hundred Filipinos from Emita and Malate paraded over part of the Calle Bagum Bayar and down the Lunetta their bands playing and colors flying. They saluted the American posts and our soldiers cheered.

All told, there were over 2,000 of the insurgents. All is quiet in the city.

Gen. Otis said tonight that the situation was very satisfactory. Some of the insurgent generals are disgruntled at Aguinaldo's compliance with the American demands, but they are not likely to make trouble.

The insurgents remain in control of the waterworks, but the Americans have free use of the supply. The Filipino congress meets tomorrow at Malolos.

The Spaniards are glad to have the Filipinos leave the city, and crowded about the Lunetta to see the parade of the retiring insurgents.

Interisland trade is reviving and American ships are entering Cebu and Iloilo unmolested. The Spaniards, complying with Gen. Otis's suggestion, have remitted the interisland duties.

RENOUNCE THE PHILIPPINES.

That Is the Sentiment of Many Madrid Politicians.

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Madrid says that a majority of the politicians favor the entire renunciation of the Philippines, hoping that Spain will secure in exchange therefor valuable economic advantages. The retention of the islands, they believe, will be a fruitful source of complications.

Senor Giron, minister of colonies, says that the Peace Commission will finish its work in a month. The Cortes will be convoked in November to ratify the treaty of peace, after which there will be a total change in the government, but it would be madness to talk of a crisis until the treaty of peace is ratified.

SAILS FOR NEWPORT.

The Brooklyn Will Take Part in the Celebration Today.

New York, Sept. 14.—The cruiser Brooklyn left her anchorage at Tompkinsville today and sailed for Newport, where she is to take part in the celebration to be held tomorrow. The Brooklyn is expected back by Saturday and will go at once to the navy yard. She is to go in dry dock as soon as the Indiana leaves.

The battleship Massachusetts will go in dry dock No. 3 tomorrow. It was intended to put her in the dry dock today, but her thirteen-inch shells had not been taken off. It is thought she will be sufficiently lightened to float in the dock tomorrow. Her smokestacks are to be lengthened ten feet, as was the case with the Oregon and Iowa, and her torpedo tubes in the bow are to be moved.

The torpedo boat Rodgers was put in dry dock No. 1 for general repairs.

The orders that have been daily expected for the sailing of the Oregon, Iowa and Texas had not arrived today. It is the general belief that the three vessels are to sail for the Pacific station on Monday.

The Weather—Libbey & Co. say— Rain; rising temperature; easterly winds.

ALGER APOLOGISTS SCORED

Gen. Wingate Fixes the Blame for the War Scandal.

VOLUNTEERS NOT AT FAULT

The President of the National Guard Association of the United States Declares That the Regular Army Needs Reorganization and That the Emergency Troops Behaved Well at All Times.

New York, Sept. 14.—Gen. George W. Wingate, who has been for twenty years president of the National Guard Association of the United States, declared today in the name of the guardsmen of the country that the War Department would not be permitted in silence to unload the responsibility for the camp scandals upon the volunteers.

Gen. Wingate served during the Civil War as an officer of volunteers and in the guard from Maine to California is known as the father of the rifle practice and founder of the system that has made the National Guard of America the best shots in the world.

"I feel that I speak for every guardsman in the United States," said Gen. Wingate today, "when I denounce the attempt of the War Department to saddle upon the volunteers the awful responsibility for the camp conditions that have sent the flower of our young men to needless graves and to premature decay. When the War Department says that its brigade and division heads did not know the condition of affairs and tries to make it appear that the colonels of volunteer troops failed to report to them the actual condition, I want to ask what the daily sick list was for?

"We are told by a noble army of apologists that the trouble was red tape, or, in other words, regulations. Even from Washington comes that excuse. Do they expect the American people to believe that the army regulations are like acts of Congress that cannot be changed at once? Every sensible citizen ought simply to know that regulations of the army are simply like those given by the head of any big business house, and can be changed whenever the occasion requires it.

"The War Department says that the 'National Guard needs to be reorganized to avoid these scandals in the future.' The need of reorganization lies with the regular army and the department is trying to cover up its own inefficiency by trying to make it appear that the volunteers or the National Guard broke down in camp. Nothing is further from the truth. The volunteers acquitted themselves admirably, considering that they were handicapped from the start. The selection of the camp site at Chickamauga was the work of the regular army. What more hideous blunder was made than that?

"Before we can gain the confidence of the people who make up the volunteers we must ask a complete reorganization of the army. We must sweep away the whole system of centralization now existing at Washington. A general like Gen. Wheeler, for instance, if he wants to move his men, should be allowed to do so without having it done through Washington, and a general should have the power to tell his quartermaster what he wants and see that it is enforced."

THE CAPITAL PENALTY.

A Revulsion of Feeling Among the People of Geneva.

London, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Geneva says that it is not likely that any new special anti-anarchist legislation will be adopted, though police surveillance will be increased.

It is noteworthy that many Swiss who rejoiced at the abolition of capital punishment have completely changed their minds since the assassination of the Empress of Austria. If a plebescite were taken in the Canton of Geneva a majority of the electors would certainly favor the restoration of the death penalty.

A TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

It Is Concluded Between Italy and Argentina.

Christiania, Sept. 14.—The Dagbladet announces that an unconditional treaty of arbitration to remain in effect for ten years has been concluded between Italy and Argentina. Each country appoints one arbitrator and these will select the third.

If they do not agree on the third arbitrator the king of Sweden or the President of Switzerland will appoint him. The countries undertake to submit to the decision of the arbitrators.

MADRID IS GRIEVED.

She May Have to Pay Compensation for America's Losses in Cuba.

Bayonne, France, Sept. 14.—Letters from Madrid say that a painful impression has been caused by a statement in the Pais to the effect that the United States will demand $20,000,000 as a compensation for losses sustained by Americans in Cuba. The Spanish Commissioners will strongly oppose the demand, but it is feared that the United States will be pitiless and will abuse its advantages.

A SPANISH HORROR-SHIP.

One Hundred and Seven Deaths on the Cheribon Among the Troops.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—The transport Cheribon has arrived at Vigo with 750 troops from Cuba on board.

All the soldiers are sick. During the voyage there were 107 deaths.

FAURE DID NOT INTERVENE.

Denied That He Opposed a Revision in the Dreyfus Case.

Paris, Sept. 14.—A semi-official note has been furnished to the newspapers absolutely denying that President Faure intervened at the meeting of the cabinet on Monday against a revision of the Dreyfus case.

He Will Want Many More.

Gen. Miles has recommended that 10,000 regulars be stationed in Cuba, 4,000 in Porto Rico and 4,000 in the Philippines.

Fortunes in Cuba.

Book on Cuba free. Cuban Land and Trading Co., 1421 F Street. se11-tf

Build a 5-room house for $600. Call and see designs and photos of it.

WOULD NOT KILL CRISPI.

Lucchessi Says He Takes Off His Hat to a Thief.

Geneva, Sept. 14.—A correspondent of the Neue Friele Presse, of Vienna, had an interview with Lucchessi, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, in the prison here today. One of the court judges, who accompanied the correspondent, called Lucchessi into the corridor and told him to look at the correspondent, and see whether he knew him.

As the murderer obeyed, the correspondent was afforded an opportunity of getting a good view of the prisoner's coarse, hard face with its green eyes, stumpy nose and bristling moustache. The prisoner glared hard at the correspondent, and said with a laugh: "I never saw him in my life."

The judge then asked him if he was left handed. The prisoner answered: "No, I always use my right hand. I struck her so," imitating the movement he made when he plunged his dagger into the empress's heart.

"If you had had a chance," asked the judge, "would you have murdered King Humbert or Signor Crispi?"

To this the prisoner replied, with alacrity, "King Humbert, yes, with pleasure; Crispi, no. Crispi is a thief. I take my hat off to a thief and would never murder him. He stole half a million. I should have taken more."

The judge was shocked at the answer and a period of silence followed, which was broken by the murderer, who made a request for cigars.

As the correspondent and judge were leaving the prison, the prisoner again asked for cigars, and said: "Shall I get them?"

The judge replied: "I will see."

DID NOT HOUND DREYFUS.

Col. Du Paty de Clam Indignantly Denies Printed Reports.

London, Sept. 14.—The Star publishes a report of an interview had by one of its correspondence with Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, who when asked concerning his connection with the Dreyfus case and his retirement on half pay became indignant and said: "I know that my being put on half pay is enough to set all tongues in Paris wagging, but there is no sensational sequel whatever. My relations to this accursed controversy were solely official. All of the statements of my having hounded Dreyfus and persecuted his wife are execrable lies. I was not connected with the bordereau. The minister of war best knows why he retired me temporarily. I, like a soldier, do not ask questions, but submit."

THE CORTES CLOSED.

Sagasta Obtains the Queen Regent's Signature to the Decree.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—Premier Sagasta obtained the signature of the Queen Regent to a decree closing the session of the Cortes today and read the document in the chamber this afternoon.

The prorogation of the senate was preceded by a violent uproar arising from a speech, in which Gen. Primo di Rivera said:

"Unless I receive complete satisfaction I will declare before everybody that the words used by Count Almenas were only fit for the mouth of a miserable calumniator."

The president called Gen. di Rivera to order. Count Almenas tried to reply, but was not allowed to do so. A babel then arose, which was ended by Prime Minister Sagasta reading the decree ending the session.

Afterwards Count Almenas strode threateningly towards Gen. di Rivera, but the president persuaded him to take his seat. A duel between Count Almenas and Gen. di Rivera is likely.

THE TERRIFIED TURKS.

Awed by Force, They Comply With Admiral Noel's Demands.

Candia, Sept. 14.—The firmness displayed by Admiral Noel seems to have brought the Turks to their senses. Terrified by the display of force, they are hastening the demolition of the house from which the Bashi-Bazouks fired upon the British camp. Admiral Noel has given them until sunset to finish the task, and he has landed a hundred sailors to help in the work of demolition.

He has informed Edhem Pasha, the governor, that if he expects difficulty in executing the demands of his ultimatum he must remove the women and children from the town. The ultimatum, in which Admiral Noel demanded the surrender of the ring-leaders in the recent massacre and the disarming of the Bashi-Bazouks, expires at noon Thursday. Djeved Pasha, the military governor of the island, has vainly asked for an extension of time in which to comply with Admiral Noel's demands.

COLOMBIA AND ITALY.

The Former Notified That Diplomatic Relations Are Suspended.

Rome, Sept. 14.—The republic of Colombia has refused to recognize the British minister as the representative of Italy in the absence of the Italian minister.

The government has accordingly notified Colombia that the mission of the Italian minister is regarded as ended and diplomatic relations are suspended.

VESUVIUS IS THREATENING.

Lava Flows in Torrents From Several New Outlets.

Rome, Sept. 14.—A dangerous eruption is threatened by Mount Vesuvius. Lava is flowing in torrents from several new outlets in addition to the central crater.

Nevertheless, Professor Tuscon, the director of the observatory, does not expect that any serious damage will be done. Spectacularly the eruption is more glorious than any since 1872.

WORDS OF CONDOLENCE.

Queen Victoria and Emperor William Extend Their Sympathy.

Vienna, Sept. 14.—Queen Victoria telegraphed the following message to Emperor Francis Joseph on Saturday last, the day that Empress Elizabeth was assassinated in Geneva:

"Words fail me to express my sympathy and my horror. It is too dreadful, too cruel. God protect you and stand by you."

Emperor William added to his expressions of sympathy the following:

"It is a trial sent by the Lord which we mortals cannot comprehend, and which in its terrible weight alone oppresses us, but the only consolation for us poor men is that it was so ordained from above."

Twelve hundred Slavonians today stoned Italian workmen and houses in Nabresina. One man was killed and several were injured.

We have designs for homes costing from $500 up. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

ROUGH RIDERS' REQUIEM

Stirring Scenes Mark the Regiment's Last Days.

DANCES BY THE INDIANS

The Disposition of the Mascots of the Troopers a Matter of Interesting Debate—Col. Roosevelt Presented With the Flags of the Command by Secretary Alger.

Camp Wikoff, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Tonight Col. Roosevelt, with a few of his staff officers, is in command of empty tents. The company streets of the Rough Riders are deserted.

The last eight troops of the regiments were paid off and mustered out today, and nearly every man left for New York. Tomorrow is Col. Roosevelt's last day in the service, and before night he, too, will leave.

The last few hours the Rough Riders spent in camp were filled with their noise and jollity. Last night there were great bon-fires in the camp and a series of Indian dances were held. They were not solemnized by the solemnity or inward fervor of the real Indian dancer, but they were complete in every formality. The crowd of on-lookers was as enthusiastic as could have been desired.

Levi Jones, the Cherokee; Rattlesnake Pete, the Sioux; Pollue, the Pawnee, and Michael, the Apache, all took part. There was the Sioux stamp dance, significant of the hardening of the ground when the rains let up in Spring; the snake dance of the Apaches, in which the rattlesnakes are usually carried in the hands of the dancers, who imitate the sinuous motions of that reptile in their steps and body contortions, and the Moqui smoke dance, the dance of peace and the harvest.

Notwithstanding the late revels, all hands were up early today and ready for more devilment. Among other things they tossed unwary passers by in blankets in the company streets. Then they declared a boycott on all the peddlers about the camp and drove them forth with their wares.

Most everyone took a last ride on his horse, and the sudden descent of a small group of wildly yelling riders, urging their steeds at their utmost pace, scattered many a quiet cavalcade, pedestrians and others.

Then there was the disposition of mascots. While a group of Troop I men were discussing the fate of Teddy, the eagle, which was sent to them at Tampa, Trooper Coe slipped away and presented himself at the flap of Col. Roosevelt's tent. He saluted in a way of his own and was asked in. He fumbled his hat a few moments and then began:

"Look here, colonel, I own a majority of stock in that I Troop eagle. The fellows are talking about giving him to somebody else, but I think you should have him, sir. You say the word, sir, and I, seeing I am the majority shareholder, will undertake to see that you get him. Now is it a go?"

The matter was finally arranged in this way. Col. Roosevelt got the eagle and will take it to Oyster Bay with him tomorrow. His children, he expects, will enjoy the pet for a time and then it will be presented to the new natural history collection in the Bronx Park.

Josephine, the mountain lion, belonging to A Troop, is to be given to the Central Park Zoo.

The regiment's dog, Cuba, has so many owners that it has not been arranged for and unless it stows away on some train it will be left to the life-saving station here.

Secretary Alger has intrusted to the care of Col. Roosevelt the flags which his command carried through the campaign.

A meeting of the Society of the Army of Santiago was called today in the Second Division hospital. As a quorum was not present, it was adjourned. It is hoped that tomorrow the organization of the society will be completed. It has held two previous meetings in the governor's palace at Santiago, on July 31 and August 7.

Gen. Shafter was elected president, Gen. Wheeler, first vice president, and Major Sharp, secretary, at the second meeting. The constitution, not yet adopted, will probably provide for the eligibility to membership of all officers and men who served with the Fifth Army Corps between June 16, when it left Tampa, and July 17, when Santiago surrendered. It will be a patriotic society.

There were three deaths in camp today. The Relief sailed for Philadelphia with 250 sick, of which 128 came from the general hospital, which has 525. The Twenty-first Infantry got away today on the Vigilant. They go to Plattsburg by way of New London.

The Fourth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry left by train for Fort Sheridan, Chicago, New York local points and Columbus, respectively. The Fourth turned out 300 men and ten officers. It has 250 more on furlough, and none sick. Its losses were eight men killed, thirty-two wounded, and eight officers killed and wounded.

The Thirteenth marched to the station in fine shape, with its band playing all the way. It has taken in 280 recruits since arriving here. Its losses were two officers and sixteen men killed and five officers and sixteen men wounded. There are thirty on the sick list still.

The Seventeenth marched 231 men and has sixty-five sick. Its losses were fifty killed and wounded.

No transportation has been arranged for tomorrow, though several regiments, including the Twelfth, are under orders to leave.

Two transports have arrived from New York already and may be used at once. All the artillery in camp has received orders to leave, and the Tenth Infantry has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala.

MAY CLAIM DAMAGES.

Inquiry About the Killing of Mutinous Spanish Prisoners.

The action of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in requesting the State Department yesterday to make a thorough investigation into the shooting of a number of Spanish prisoners of war on board the auxiliary cruiser Harvard on July 4 indicates that Spain will claim damages from this government for their deaths. M. Cambon, in making the request, stated that he was acting for the Spanish government.

Capt. Cotton of the Harvard states that the Spanish prisoners openly acted in such a mutinous manner that he was compelled to call on the Thirty-fourth Michigan and Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, who were on board, to subdue them. In doing so the troops found it necessary to fire upon the prisoners. Several were killed and many wounded, but the mutiny was quelled.

Designs for homes, total cost, $500 up. Libbey & Co., lumber, etc., 6 & N. Y. Av.