VOLUME XLVII-NUMBER 6.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON TRAINS

THE CZAR'S NOTE TO THE POWERS

Supposed to have Been Hastened by our Success

IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Washington officials Look on the Scheme as Utopian

AT THE PRESENT MOMENT,

And It is Not Probable that the United States Would Care to Take an Active Part in the Deliberations of the Proposed International Conference - The German and French Press are Divided as to the Feasibility of the Disarmament of the European Camp-A Celebrated Hungarian Authority Maintains that the Caar to a Dreamer,

Washington, August 29.-The extraordinary circular note directed by the Russian foreign minister to the members of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg has atracted the earnest attention of the officials here. It is supposed that by the terms of the note published that a copy was directed to Mr. Hitchcook, the United States ambassador at the Russian capital, but so far nothing has been heard by cable from him to that

It is believed here that the victory achieved by the United States in the late war was a contributing factor in the preparing of the note. It is surmised that that victory made it clear at once to the European statesmen that to main tain the balance of power they would be obliged to double their expenditures on account of army and navy, else they might be outstripped by the United

The official mind here looks upon the Russian project for a general disarma-ment as Utopian at this time, and while any statement as to the attitude of the United States towards such a conference as that proposed is purely conjectural in advance of the receipt of the invitation, the impression prevails that our government would not care to take any active part in its deliberations.

FRENCH DISTRUST

Of the Practicability of the Czar's Great Peace Scheme.

PARIS, August 29.—The French newspapers generally distrust the practicability of the czar's peace scheme, and clearly indicate that France would make the restoration of Alsace-Loraine a requisite to her participation in the conference.

The Temps says: "It is to be hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the czar's proposal in a spirit similar to that whereby it was inspired. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to herself to aid in such an attempt there is another portion of her patrimony which she cannot abandon without abdicating the very reason of existence. What will the Ger many of William think of the initiative of Nicholas? That prince will hardly care to play second fiddle."

The Gazette de France says: "Russia

made us go to Kiel. To-day she leads us to a conference which will sanction a readjustment of 1871."

The Journal Des Debats refers to the "past which we cannot forget," as being "a stumbling block" in the way of the success of the conference.

The Patri expresses the opinion that Great Britain will never renounce her maritime supremacy.

GERMAN PRESS

Generally Welcomes the Suggestion Russia's Potentate

BERLIN, August 29.—The North German Gazette, referring to-day to the czar's peace proposal, remarks: "Our armaments were never intended for selfish ends, but only for our own protection, and for the maintenance of peace We are willing to give a fair trial to another method of attaining the object at a smaller cost."

The National Zeltung says: "The czar and his ministers have not deluded themselves with the idea that they can rid the world of the causes which for years have been rasponsible for the growing armaments. When a great power addresses such proposals to oth ers they will be recognized everywhere as deserving of the most serious conelderation "

The Vossiche Zeitung expresses the opinion that the importance of the note does not lie in the proposal for a conference, but in its conception.

The Post warmly eulogizes the czar' motives, which, it adds, "must ever the most sincere admiration."

The Kreuzzeliung says "No one can appreciate the real significance of the note. Its hitter-revest reception in France shows that it will not meet with universal approval."

According to the Hamburg Corres pondenz the note will remain forever an imperishable monument to the fame of Emperor Nicholas. Continuing, the paper mys; "It stands to, reason Germany welcomes the proposal in the meet glad manner, and is prepared co-operate in the work."

ST PETERSBURG PRESC

Is not Altogether Confident of Ontcome of Crar's Fre manle.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.-Th newspapers here declare that the czac's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history.

The Novosti says: "It stands to reathe disarmament question cannot be solved without a previous 2; deaths, 8,

removal of the causes for the armaments. The conference must accurately determine the respective preteffees of the nations, and propose means for a peaceful arrangement, and it may come to pass that at the close of the hinsteenth century a liquidation may be effected of the international policies which are so prolific in troubles and dangers."

fected of the international policies which are so prolific in troubles and dangers."

The Novoe Vremya says: "All true friends of peace are naturally on the side of Russia; but it is impossible to guarantee that some of the western cabinets will not resolutely object to the views to be promoted by the fact that the armed peace which has existed since 1871 is the main source of their international attength."

Sviet says: "If all the powers accept Russia's proposal with the same earnestness with which it was made the dawn of the twentieth contury will see the idea of universal peace triumphant over that of unrest and discord."

The Viedomosti expresses the opinion that the note of the exar is essentially an attempt to introduce the element of trust into international relations, adding: "Whoever believes in the creative power of ideas propeunded with conviction and clearness must refoice that the note brings a new and beneficent course into the world's life and groups anew the participants in that life."

THE CZAR'S A DREAMER,

THE CZAR'S A DREAMER,

Says an Eminent Hungarian Historian. Europe Must Fight. LONDON, August 29.—Dr. Emil Reich, the eminent Hungarian historlan, and British consul in the Venezu lan arbitration, in an interview on the subject of the czar's peace note expressed the belief that his majesty is

subject of the cars peace side Sapressed the belief that his majesty is visionary. He says: "The czar is a dreamer. He is not in robust health and has always taken great care of his body. This scheme for universal peace is one of his dreams. It is also a feint. Count Muravieff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs hopes hereby to get a free hand in the development of Russian scheme in Manchuria. "Suppose France, disarmed, Her population is now forty millions against Germany's fifty-two millions. In ten years Germany would have largely added to her lead in population and France could not display an army nearly as large as her rivals. Sweden and Norway and Italy would like to disarm and might do so with impunity; but for the rest of Europe it is impossible, Europe must fight less the present political conditions undergo an early change.

SICK WEST VIRGINIANS

Of the Second Regiment Taken From Camp Meade to Hospitals in Philadel-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 29.-Fever-stricken soldiers from nearly all the regiments stationed at Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., reached this city to-night over the Pennsylvania railroad on a special hospital train sent from here this morning under the auspices of St. Agnes and St. Mary's hospitals. The sick soldlers numbered ninety-eight and from a superficial exninety-eight and from a superficial ex-amination are in about the worst condi-tion of the hundreds who have already been brought here from Camps Thomas and Alger and from Fernandina, Flori-da. The men are from regiments hall-ing from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, West Virgin-ia, New York, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and several other states. Twenty-five of the sick were removed to St. Mary's and the remainder at St. Agnes. Among those taken to St. Agnes were the following: John M. Kennedy, Company K, Tenth

John M. Kennedy, Company K. Tenth

the following:
 John M. Kennedy, Company K, Tenth
Ohio; James M. Day, hospital corps,
second division; P. E. Belcher, Company
K, Second West Virginia; Joseph Hunter, Company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Melton Hughes, Company E. Tenth
Ohio; Samuel B, Hugh, Company H,
Second West Virginia; W. H. Messigner, Company H, Second West Virginla; J. W. Latham, Company G, Second West Virginia; Burton Taylor, Company B, Second West Virginia; L.
Norris, Company H, Second West Virginia; William Baugman, Company M,
Sixteenth; L. S. Ross, Company M,
Sixteenth; L. S. Ross, Company M,
Thirty-third Michigan; Fred Irwin,
Company G, Thirty-fourth Michigan; R.
McCoy, Company G, Second West Virginia; Charles Myer, Company E, Tenth
Ohio; James F, Resman, Company G,
Sixteenth Pennsylvania; S. R. Huddnel,
Company A, Second West Virginia; G, Snodgrass, Second West Virginia; G, Snodgrass, Second West Virginia; G, Bell, Company H, Second
West Virginia;
The following were among those taken to St. Mary's hospital; John Moore,
company B, Elghtesoth Pennsylvania;

ken to St. Mary's hospital: John Moore company B. Elghteenth Pennsylvania William Dry, Company D, Ninth Ohio Charles H. Smith, Company H. Secon West Virginia; John L. McCafferty, Com-pany A, Second West Virginia; Fran-L. Reynolds, Company B, Ninth Ohio.

LINDHEIM'S STUBBORNNESS

Refuses to Allow Nick solitiers to be Taker to Hospitals.

CLEVELAND, O., Augus t 29.—The train bearing two hundred and sixty sick soldiers of the Eighth New York regiment of volunteer infantry, reached Cleveland at 6 o'clock this evening in Cleveland at 6 o'clock this evening in charge of Captain Lindheim, assistant surgeon. There was a crowd of at least of 2,000 people waiting, including the ladies of the Cleveland war relief board with delicacies and members of the staffs and nurses and physicians of the Huron street and Lake Side hospitals. The intention here was to take any of the soldiers who were in a dangerous condition to these hospitals. The physicians found several typhoid fever cases in which the temperature had passed the danger point and they asked for permission to take the patients to the hospitals. The temperature of one man was 105 degrees. Captain Lindheim refused. The ladies added their pleadings, as did Captain Tillson, of the army recruiting office in this city, who has been regular army officer for twenty-four years and he was backed up by Superintendent Webber, of the Huron street hospital. Captain Lindheim positively refused to let any of the soldiers go, however, despite the etern warning that some of the men would probably die on the train within a few hours. The feeling of the men would probably die on the train within a few hours. The feeling of the men on the train against Captain Lindheim is very bitter.

A few of the sick soldiers wandered through the cars, delirious from the effects of fever and big doses of quining they had been given. The train departed at 7 o'clock for New York City, Siops will be made at Erie and Buffalo and word has been sent to the ladies relief committees of those places to be in readiness for the sick soldiers.

Lawton's Health Bulletin, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aunust 29. charge of Captain Lindheim, assistant

Lawton's Health Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29,-General Lawton's bulletin of the health condition of the troops at Santiago re ceived at the war department to-night follows: 'Total sick, 378; fever, 311; new cases fever, 10; returned to duty,

PAPER BATTLE BEING FOUGHT

Over the Controversy Between Miles and Secretary Alger.

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN

And the Contention as to who Arranged the Surrender

THE SPANISH FORCES

A Correspondent Whose Interview with General Miles has been Discredited, Gives Publicity to Some Official Doonmts that Makes the Matter Decidedly Interesting-The Commanding General, it appears, Directed all the Movements of Shafter in Critical Times-An Unhappy Disclosure That will Engender Bitterness and Benefit no one in Particular.

KANSAS CITY, August 29.-The Star this afternoon prints a three-column ex-clusive dispatch from Mr. J. D. Whelpley, its special war correspondent, who has just returned from Porto Rico, bearing upon the Miles-Alger controversy. Mr. Whelpley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview in Porto Rico with General Miles, wherein the latter was quoted as casting reflections upon the war department ,was not genuine, and in support of the statements already made by the Star, prints interesting telegrams that passed between the war department and Generals Miles and Shafter on the points at issue.
"Doubt is expressed by some," says

Mr. Whelpley, "as to whether General Miles ever said these things I cradit him with. Others suggest he may have said them in confidence, which was betrayed. I feel confident," continues the correspondent, "General Miles will stand by the interview referred to.
"My talk with him was not confiden

tial. I went to him as a newspaper representative, for the avowed and express purpose of securing an interview. There was no reservation from publication in the conversation. This is proved by his refusal to answer some questions which he would have answered had this not been so. There was no hint of confi-

Written in War Records

"In this instance, however, no ques tion of veracity need arise. General Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the war department, and it only needs a clearing away of inconsequential matter to tell the story clearly and in full."

The Star's article says "that General Miles was in command of the entire army when in Washington is, of course, evident. That he did not resign this supreme command when he went to Tampa, and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba is shown by the numerous telegrams exchanged with General Garcia. The war department recognized Miles as chief when he was in Tampa, for June 12 a telegram was sent to him from Washington which begins: "The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to secretary of navy is repeated for your information,, etc.

When General Shafter went to Cuba and General Miles returned to Washington, the latter did not resign his control of the situation, but, on the con trary, kept in close touch as possible by wire with the movements of Shafter's

"On the Fourth of July General Shafter sent the following dispatches to Washington, addressed to the Adjutant

'Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in camp near Santiago de Cuba, July 4. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that General Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men. This puts a different aspect upon affairs, and while we can probably maintain ourselves, it would be at the cost of very

considerable fighting and loss. Pando Never Got There

" "General Lawton reports that General Garcia, who was to block the er trance of Pando, informed him at 10 clock last night that Pando had passed him on the Cobra road. Lawton says he cannot compel Garcia to obey my in structions to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend alone upor own troops, and that we will require twice the number we now have.

"'I sent a message to Admiral Sampson, asking if he proposed entering the harbor, so as to give us nesistance. Commodore Watson replies that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intention since the destruction of the Spanish squadron but does not himself think the fleet should try to go into the harbor of This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging .

"'Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's second brig ade from Camp Alger, but only a small number of recruits has appeared so far If we have to go to try and reduce th town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was slated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no de lay in getting a large body of troops

" The town is in a terrible condition as to food, and people are starving, as stated by foreign consuls this morning, large quantity of rice, but no other supuntil noon of the fifth, and I suppose I

can put them off a little longer, to enable the people to get out. destitute of food or growing crops, except mangoes.

".'Men are in good spirits, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will con-

tinue.
"I am sorry to say I am no better, and in addition to my weakness, cannot be out on account of slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieutenant Miley had an interview with the consuls this morning and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher, as time is precious.
"Major General."

Miles Takes Charge.
"It was this situation which deternined General Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements, July 7, he sent the following dispatch from Washington:

'General Shafter, Santiago

"Take every precaution against surprise and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the poskton you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you.

"MILES,

position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you.

"Major General Commanding."

"General Miles salied for Cuba. On July 11, at noon, he reported his safe arrival to the war department and at once assumed charge, reporting to the secretary of war. All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his handsu as shown by the fact that the war department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning General Shafter' name in the numerous dispatches. The following dispatch is an excellent example:

"WASHINGTON, July 12, 1888.

Major General Miles:—You may accept surrender by granding parole to officers and men after parole will be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fall. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly.

(Signed.) R. A. ALGER.

"Secretary of War."

This dispatch recognized Miles as commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation, Secretary Alger, through General Corbin, sent a dispatch to General Shafter assuring him that General Miles dispatch General Miles refers to as "secret," for he says he did not know it had been sent, not being notified from Washington and General Shafter saying nothing about it. After the surrender General Miles still retained control. washington and General States are ing nothing about it. After the surrender General Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint peace commissioners, and, judging from Shafter's report that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the process. troops.

Begged Miles to Stay.

"July 15 General Shafter wired General Miles that the surrender was not as complete as was thought and said 'please do not go away with the rein-

se complete as was thought and said "please do not go away with the reinforcements, as I may yet need them.' Miles promptly replied by wire from Balquiri-that the surrender 'is complete shd the Spanjards 'must surrender.' "On July 18, Shatter wired Miles that the surrender was finally complete and General Miles replied through Adjutant Gilmore as follows:

"The commanding general is very much gratified to hear that the surrender is complete. He directs that you relegated anything of importance and the condition of your command daily." "General Miles then reported the condition of affairs to the secretary of war with whom he had been in conference. In one of his telegrams to Miles, Secretary Alger says:

"As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and remain I suppose until the fever has had its run."

"Miles did not agree with Secretary Alger, for July 21, in a letter the general commanding urged the return of the army to the United States as soon as possible. July 17, after the surrender was complete, General Shafter wired as follows to General Miles:

"Siboney, July 17, 1898, 8-48 p. m.—(Received July 18, 1898,)—General Miles on board Yale:—Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received and will be carried out. None is more anxious to get sway from here than myself. It seems from your orders given me that you regard my forces as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving under you, General, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions, but I was told by the secretary that you were not to superseds me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to condition of command to Gilmore, adjutant general A. H. Q.

(Signed.) "Wiles Wanly Answer.

SHAFTER, "Major General.

Miles' Manly Answer. General Miles very promptly replied

follows:
"'PLAYA DEL ESTE,
July 18, 1898,
(Guantanamo), 11:30 a. m.

'General Shafter.
"'Telegram received; have no desire

and have carefully avoided any appear ance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States army, which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the President to go wherever I thought my presence required and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santlago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the orders of the secretary of war of July 13 left the matter to my direction. I should regret that any event should cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed.) "NELSON A. MILES."
"Major (General Commanding United States Army." is a part of the United States army,

(Signed.)
"Major General Commanding States Army."
"General Miles then gave General Shafter final instructions and left hurriedly for Porto Rico. In view of the situation as revealed by the above telegrams, the following statement contained in the New York Herald of recent date is quoted.
"'If my cablegram to Major General Shafter, informing him that Major General Miles was not sent to supersede thim in supreme command of the troops him in supreme command of the troops and at Santiago De Cuba pre-

nim in supreme command of the troops in the field at Santlago De Cuba pre-cented the storming of the city on the lay of its surrender, this resulted in the saving of lives which otherwise would have been lost in the situack, then I am repaid for sending it a thousand old."

fold."
"This statement was made to me this afternoon by Secretary Albert apropose of the publication in the Herald of yesterday, setting forth the doings of Major General Miles during his brief stay in Cobo. The secretary told me he did not propose to enter into any controverse regarding the Santiago campaign with anybody. The results spoke for them. anybody. The results spoke for them-seives, and they were sufficient justifi-

cation for the policy which had been pursued by the war department in the conduct of the operations against San

tiago.
"My cablegram to General Shafter, he continued, 'was simply due to my desire to assure him that I intended to be absolutely fair. Before his depart-ure from Washington, General Miles and ure from Washington, General Miles and I had talked the matter over and he started for Cuba knowing that he was not in any was to interfere with the operations which were under the control of General Shafter. That there could be no doubt whatever, I cabled to General Shafter informing him that General Shafter informing him that General Miles had left for Cuba with instructions not to in any manner supersede him as commander of troops in the field at Santiago De Cuba, and as I have said. If my message prevented a battle on the morning of the day the city surrendered, then I am repaid a thousand fold."

EVACUATING COMMISSIONERS.

EVACUATING COMMISSIONERS.

Orders Issuedeto Schley-Other Commis-sioners Receive Instructions.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—An order was issued at the navy department to day detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, and ordering him to Porto Rico as a member of the evacuation committee, during which time he is authorized to fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans, which will remain in those waters un-til the commission is ready to return to the United States. Admiral Schley will be accompanied to Porto Rico by the following members of his staff, now attached to the cruiser Brooklyn, now at New York: Lieut. J. B. Sears, Lieut.

the following members of his stail, how at New York: Lieut. J. B. Sears, Lieut. R. W. Wells, ft., and Ensign Edward McCauley, ft.

The order for Admiral Schley to fly his fiag on the New Orleans is made in order to keep him constructively on sea duty while serving on the evacuation commission, thus entitling him to the highest pay of his rank, viz: 35,600 per annum. It was for the same reason that the navy department decided to keep Admiral W. S. Sampson in nominal command of the North Atlantic fleet while he is in Hayana as a member of the Cuban evacuation commission. His flag will be displayed on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which will take the members of the commission, was at the war department to-day, in conference with the authorities regarding the duties of the commission. Was also at the state department to-day, He had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore regarding the legal advisers of the commission, was also at the state department to-day, He had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore regarding the legal aspects of the case. He arrived here to-day from Porto Rico, where he was serving on the staff of General Miles. The Cuban commission will sail from New York next Saturday on the cruiser Resolute, which will proceed direct to Havana. General Wade will act as president of the commission will sail from New York next Saturday on the cruiser Resolute, which will proceed direct to Havana. General Wade will act as president of the commission will sail from New York next Saturday on the cruiser Resolute, which will proceed direct to Havana. General Wade will act as president of the commission will sail from New York next Wednesday on the same transport Seneca. General Gordon arrived here to-day from Huntsville, Ala, and received his instructions from Acting Secretary Moore, of the state department, and Secretary Aiger, of the war department. It was his first visit to Washington since his appointment.

Doubts About Justice White.

WASHINGTON, August 29 .- There is still a possibility of a change in the personnel of the American membership of the peace commission. Up to this moment it is not definitely and absolutely known whether Justice White will accept the nomination tendered to him, and efforts are making by the President to learn his intentions in the matter, Mr. McArthur, the assistant secretary of the American commission, is now in New York, making arrangements for the sailing of the commission on the 17th of September, so that very little time intervenes to make a change in the body in the event Justice White decilines the place. It is suggested that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is being considered to fill the vacancy that would so result. sonnel of the American membership of

CAMP MEADE.

Men Growing Weary of Doing Nothing-

West to Get Home.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN,Pa.,
August 29.—Colonel Elliott, of the
Sixth Pennsylvania, is getting the rolls of the regiment in shape for mustering out and by Saturday the command will be sent to Mount Gretna to get its discharge papers.

Private McNamara of the Tenth Ohio, will be tried for desertion.
cently captured in Cleveland.
Chaplain Samuel P. Long, of the
Eighteenth Pennsylvania, has resigned
bis Pittsburgh home this

Eighteenth Pennsylvania, has assetted and left for his Pittsburgh home this svening. The report that the battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania would be mustered out is not correct. Lumber has been issued for tent floors to the Sixteenth, and the officers say that this is avidence of their retention in the service.

All of the typhold fever cases in camp to-day placed under the care of the Red Cross. There are fifteen, but none

Many of the men in camp are growing Many of the men in camp are growing weary of the routine with no chance of getting to the front and writing home to influential people to get them out of the army. Governor Hastings has received a great many of such letters. General Gobin's division will begin to arrive to-morrow and will come at the rate of one regiment a day and it will be eight days before all are in camp. The commissary now has 500,000 rations on hand, sufficient to last fifteen days. The camp was exceedingly quiet to-day and policing matters and drills took up all of the time.

SURGEON DUNCAN'S CASE.

Held by Virginia Sheriff for Descerating Confederate Graves. WASHINGTON, August 29.-Capt.

ouls C. Duncan, surgeon of the Twen--second Kansas regiment, is held by the sheriff of Fairfax county to answer an indictment charging him with desecrating Confederate graves at Bull Run. It appears that Dr. Duncan, whose case has now become famous, was not sentenced to five years' imprisonment, as reported from Camp Meade, Pa., but escaped much more lightly at the hands of the military court, there being a lack of evidence to prove that he actually took part in despoiling the graves. He was tried by court martial, under the sixty-first and sixty-second general articles of war. The finding of the court martial, approved by General Davis, was that Surgeon Duncan be deprived of his rank for two months, be confined to regimental camp, and forfeit half his pay for the same length of time, and that he be reprimanded by the commanding general. the sheriff of Fairfax county to answer

manding general.

How Dr. Duncan is to be confined to regimental camp for two months when he is now the prisoner of the sheriff of Fairfax county is difficult to under-

AS TO PHILIPPINES General Merritt Inclined to Favor

Their Retention.

RIOTOUS AFFAIR AT CAVITE. aguinalde Courtmartialed The Offenders And Had Them Sentenged to Death, But They were Reprieved at the Request of Gen. Anderson - Leading Commercial Men of Mantla Have Petitioned Against Spaniards Regalning Supremacy in the Islands-American Troops Compliment

MANILA, August 29.-Major General

Merritt, the commander of the American troops, in conversation has avoided a declaration of his policy, and gave the impression that he is undecided about the possibility of arranging to retain the Philippine islands, although sonally he seemed to favor that policy. General Aguinaldo has courtmartialed the offenders in the Cavite affray and they have been sentenced to death; but it is reported that they were afterwards reprieved at the request of Gen-eral Anderson. The insurgents wish to send a delegate to Paris, even if he is

not admitted to the conference. The Spaniards are said to be defrauding the Americans in the matter of issuance of rations to prisoners.

The residential suburbs are full of armed insurgents, and several personal vendettas have been reported. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

There was fighting in the streets of San Miguel last evening. The insur-gents yesterday attended mass fully armed and patrolled the principal resi-

dential suburbs.

American Troops Praised.

LONDON, August 30.—The Manifa correspondent of the Times says: "The eading commercial men here have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury, urging him to use his office to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in

the Philippines. "The conduct of the American troops is admirable. The town, since their oc-cupation, has been wonderfully free from disturbances. General Greene has been ordered to return to Washington. He will sail with General Merritt.

TO BE PAID BY STATES and Then the General Government Will Helmburse Them.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29.—
Just after the issuance of the call for troops the several state governors were notified by telegraph from the war department that all necessary expenses

notified by telegraph from the war department that all necessary expenses for the subsistence, transportation, sheltering and maintenance of volunteers during the interval between their enrollment (enlistment) and their muster into the service of the general government, that Congress, the last day of the session, passed a law providing for their payment.

Under the law all accounts must be paid by the states, and the general government will then, upon the presentation of vouchers, properly made out and verified, reimburse the states. Individual claimants should present their accounts to the states, not to the general government. The expenditures under this bill will make a large item which uncle Sam will have to foot as the cost of his tiff with Spain. West Virginia's share in the amount will be considerable, as she has two full regiments to her credit.

Epain's Peace Commissioners

Spain's Peace Commissioners

MADRID, August 29, 9 p. m-The cabinet sat to-day but has not yet decided as to the composition of the peace

LONDON, August 30.—Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mall says: "The peace commissioners will be Senor Leon Y. Castillo, Spanish ambassador at Parls: Senor Urrutia, Spanish minister at Brussels. The Duke of Najera, governor of Cadis; Senator Marcoartu and Senor Abarguza."

GOT A REST.

President Leaves Somerest After Enjoy-

ing a Respite From The Cares of St SOMERSET. Pa., August 29,-The President and Mrs. McKinley passed a restful night. They arose early, and wished their visit could be prolonged. The President's visit has been a com paratively quiet one, such as a rest-seeker might wish for. There were few seeker might wish ior. Laves callers during the morning, when the eagerness to embrace an opportunity was given rein, and a hundred people gathered in front of the McKinley home gathered in front of the satisfies of ra handshake. Meny men carried kodaks, with which to snap the chief executive, and some of the women had arms full of bables whose little hands they wished to lay in that of the President

they wished to lay in that of the President.

The President evidently wished to avoid anything like a reception, and he sat on the side porch, smoking. Coming to the front porch he shook hands with those who had gathered here. When the crowd had gone the President noticed sitting on a bench at the outer edge of the pavement two aged farmers who had come in to see him. He beckoned to them, and met them half-way down the steps for a handshake.

There are large numbers of Pittaburghers at the Highland Inn who wished to meet the distinguished visitor, and this morning they were notified by telephone that an opportunity would be given them. They promptly drove to the McKinley home, and were kindly received.

The presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Asthe Freshdent and Mrs. McKinley Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou and Major Webb Hayes left here on a special train at 11 o'clock for Johnstown, where they will continue their trip westward. Mr. Abner McKinley accompanied the party to Johnstown, and may remain with it to Canton.

King of Samaa Dead.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., August 30.—Mal-etoa Lacupepa, king of Samoa, died on Monday, August 22, of typhoid fever. Movements of Steamships. HAMBURG-Sardinia, Baltimore, GIBRALTAR-Kalser Wilhelm II,

QUEENSTOWN-Rhynd, Philadel-Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsy vania and Ohio, partly cloudy; lig southerly winds.