

## A FEW COLONELS

President Makes Appointments of Commanders For the New Regiments.

Mostly Promotions of Captains and Majors in the Army to Be Colonels.

Troops West of the Mississippi to Rendezvous at Forts Logan and Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The president has appointed the following colonels of the volunteer regiments:

Major James M. Bell, First cavalry; Captain James S. Pettit, First infantry, better known as colonel of the Fourth immunes; Captain Edward E. Harding, who was colonel of the Second New York volunteers in the war with Spain; Captain L. A. Craig, Sixth cavalry; Captain Luther R. Hare, Seventh cavalry; Major William A. Kobbé, Captain Cornelius Gardner, Nineteenth infantry.

The assignment of the volunteer colonels to regiments will be as follows: Twenty-sixth, Rice; Twenty-seventh, Bell; Twenty-eighth, Pettit; Twenty-ninth, Harding; Thirtieth, Gardner; Thirty-second, Craig; Thirty-third, Hare; Thirty-fifth, Kobbé.

The man designated for lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-fifth regiment will organize it and take it to the Philippines when Colonel Kobbé will assume command.

### Organization of Regiments.

The regiments will be organized according to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, and will consist of 50 officers and 1,300 men each. Among the districts for recruiting designated, regiments are the following:

Thirtieth regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Thirty-first regiment, Fort Thomas, Ky.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Thirty-second regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Thirty-third regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—State of Texas.

Thirty-fourth regiment, Fort Logan, Col.—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico.

Thirty-fifth regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska.

The term of service will be for the period ending June 30, 1901, and the enlistments may be made "without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications."

### COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Each Power to Designate Four Names of Competent Arbitrators.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The revised proposal regarding the institution of a permanent court of arbitration which will be submitted to the commission consists of 56 articles. Those regarding the constitution of the court itself are substantially identical with Sir Julian Pauncefote's original project. Clause 23 is interesting in that it provides that each signatory power shall designate within three months following the ratification not more than four persons recognized as competent to deal with questions of international law, who are ready to accept the office of arbitrators. The bureau will keep a list of the nominees who will be competent to sit as members of the court and will report to the signatory powers all modifications therein. Two or more powers can designate the same members. Members will be nominated for six years and eligible to re-nomination. In case of the death or retirement of a member of the court, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original nomination.

### COST OF THE TEXAS FLOOD

People Will Be Poorer by Probably Ten Million Dollars Because of It.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A special to The Republic from Caldwell, Tex., says:

Cotton buyers estimate that not less than 200 square miles of cotton bearing land has been flooded in the Brazos district. Every acre of it would have produced a big bale. Basing the loss on five cent figures, the crop destroyed on these plantations was worth almost \$4,000. It is reported that the flood has cost the people of Texas little less than \$10,000,000. Thousands of mules have been drowned, all of the domestic animals have perished; rented houses and negro quarters have been swept away. The gins are nearly all ruined, and hundreds of plantation stores carrying big stocks of general merchandise are under water. Not a bridge has escaped and not a train has passed over the Santa Fe railroad between Brenham and Milano for a week.

### NO TOWN IN ITS PATH.

Tornado Destroys Much Farm Property Near Manawa, Wis.

MANAWA, Wis., July 10.—A tornado passed through Union township, five miles north of this city, at 8 p. m. Owing to the fact that no city or village lay in its path prevented a result equaling the New Richmond horror. The storm struck the township at the western boundary and plowed a furrow across it 6 miles long and from 15 to 40 rods wide. Practically everything in its path was destroyed. Conservative estimates place the loss at \$50,000 to \$75,000. Many farmhouses, barns and outbuildings and miles of fencing were wrecked. There was no loss of life, however, and, so far as can be learned, no person sustained injury.

## ZOLA HAS QUIT.

French Author Says His Object in the Dreyfus Matter Has Been Attained.

New York, July 11.—A dispatch to The World from Paris, signed by Emile Zola, says:

"Positively, I will not write of the Dreyfus case for any newspaper whatsoever—at least not until the coming trial is over."

"What I had to say, I have said. I consider that I am no longer needed. I withdraw."

"I learn that a man in New York boasts that he has a contract with me to write a play about Dreyfus. Another man talks of my making a lecture tour through the United States."

"I learn too, that certain newspapers have recently published articles signed with my name, and are announcing that they will publish other articles by me. All such statements are absolute impositions. I have never authorized these statements nor the publication of these articles."

"When I raised my voice for Dreyfus, I merely desired to rally the defenders of justice, then busy elsewhere; to draw attention to a crime the accomplishing of which was not to be tolerated."

"I am glad I did it. Because the agitation probably saved an innocent man. Because it proved invaluable in educating the masses. Because this revision marks the entrance of the moral idea into politics, where principle is too constantly sacrificed to immediate expediency and mutual toleration. Such a sacrifice, in the long run, is ruinous to any nation."

"I am glad I did it. Should occasion arise, I should enter politics again."

"Now, however, my ideas on these subjects are in the hands of better leaders of men than I am. These leaders are amply able to make the ideas to fruition in this beloved, generous France."

"Having no doubts these ideas will bear fruit in America, too, I cannot see how any articles, lectures, especially how any bad melodramas I could contribute to the discussion, would help the good work."

"Therefore, as despite what has been said, I have none but a literary ambition, I now return to purely literary honors."

### CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Serious Riots as the Result of a Street Car Strike at London, Ont.

LONDON, Ont., July 11.—The city has been placed under martial law and additional militiamen ordered from adjacent towns as a result of street riots. The police became unable to cope with the rioters and the military was called out to clear the streets. The trouble commenced in the afternoon when crowds drove the non-union crews of several street cars from their posts and stoned the cars. One car was fired after the crews had left it and was almost destroyed. When the attempt was made to move the cars to the barn the rioting broke out afresh. The cars were stoned and the mob became so boisterous that the riot act had to be read. This had not the desired effect and Mayor Wilson called out the military. Several arrests were made.

### FOR PUNISHING DREYFUS.

Governor of the Isle du Diable Has Been Removed.

PARIS, July 11.—M. Deniel, governor of the Isles du Salut and administrator of the penal settlement on Isle du Diable, where Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been removed and will be succeeded by M. la Soucan. M. Deniel was responsible for much of the punishment meted out to the prisoner in the hope of compelling him to declare himself guilty.

### DECLINES ARBITRATION.

Proposal of Austria-Hungary Relative to Deaths at Hasleton Not Acceptable.

VIENNA, July 11.—The United States government has declined the proposal of the government of Austria-Hungary to arbitrate the claims for damages arising from the death of Austria-Hungarian subjects during the rioting at Hasleton, Pa., in September, 1897.

### Columbia Wins Again.

NEW YORK, July 10.—In the trial race over a 19-mile course Columbia won by 3 min. 2 sec. Columbia crossed the line at 2:24:20; Defender at 3:27:22.

### BEWARE OF HOPPERS.

Professor Luggar Says the Northwest Is Almost Certain to Be Visited.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—Professor Otto Luggar, state entomologist, prophesies for Minnesota during the summer an invasion of grasshoppers. Professor Luggar has just returned from the Turtle mountains, vast rolling hills that begin in the northern part of North Dakota and extend into Manitoba, and he says that from his investigations there he is pretty positive that the grasshopper pest will reach into Minnesota.

The Turtle mountains are the great hatching place for grasshoppers.

"I turned over a square foot of ground in the Turtle mountains," said Professor Luggar, "and found tens of thousands of grasshopper eggs in the soil. They are just beginning to hatch, and in an incredibly short time they will have started south and east in great armies to devastate the wheat fields of the Dakotas, Manitoba and very possibly of Minnesota. The weather up there has been propitious for them, for while we have had lots of rain here, there it has been dry."

Professor Luggar offers a timely bit of advice to farmers. He urges them to prepare for the grasshoppers by fixing up hopperdozers, plans and specifications of which may be had by applying to him by letter at the state school of agriculture.

Another good plan, Professor Luggar says, is to plow a furrow around fields of growing grain and saturate it with kerosene oil. So much do the grasshoppers detest and fear this, their great enemy, that they will not venture across the kerosene drenched furrow.

## HAS A THOUSAND

Otis Cables That That Number of Veterans Will Re-enlist at Manila.

All Officers Except Twenty Lieutenants Also Secured on the Islands.

Negotiations Between Prominent Filipinos and Americans Failed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—General Otis cables the following: "Two veteran regiments assured. Will enlist about 1,000. You can appoint 11 second lieutenants for first and nine for second regiment to recruit in the United States; all other officers filled. Regiments styled First and Second Philippine United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry."

Adjutant General Corbin cabled General Otis that these designations could not be allowed for the Philippine regiments, and in order to save confusion they would be called the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh United States volunteer infantry.

### LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

President Appoints a Few More Officers For Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The president has appointed the following lieutenant colonels of volunteers:

Major J. F. Bell, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, now serving in the Philippines. He was appointed from Kentucky to West Point in 1874. He went to Manila with General Merritt and has had charge of the bureau of military information.

Captain Herbert H. Sergeant, who was colonel of the Fifth immune regiment during the war with Spain. He was appointed to West Point from Illinois.

Captain John J. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth infantry. He was appointed from New Jersey to West Point, and graduated in 1887, since which time he has been with the Twenty-fourth infantry. He was in the battle at San Juan hill, and highly commended for his coolness and bravery.

Captain E. H. Plummer, Tenth infantry. He was appointed to West Point from Maryland, in 1873. During the Spanish war he was on duty in Cuba as brigade quartermaster at the headquarters of the Fifth corps. Captain Plummer was recommended for brevet for gallantry in action at Santiago de Cuba.

### WITHOUT RESULT.

Negotiations Between Americans and Leading Filipino Officials Fail.

MANILA, July 5, via Hong Kong, July 11.—Friendly Filipinos in Manila have been the medium of communication between the American authorities and the military leaders of the insurrection in Cavite province which for some time promised to result in bringing over a prominent general and several hundred of his followers with their arms. If the negotiations had succeeded the outcome would have had a great moral effect, for other defections doubtless would have followed. Were the general's name given it might lead in his case to a fate similar to that which has befallen other Filipinos suspected of friendliness toward the Americans. He had foreseen the failure of the insurrection and advised Aguinaldo to make terms, but it is understood that he has sent word to the Americans that, having sworn to support the insurrection, he must remain loyal to the end.

Similar negotiations are said to have been conducted with a member of the cabinet of the so-called Filipino government, who, himself, took the initiative. Some form of money consideration figured in the discussions.

### RAINING CONTINUALLY.

Troops Around Manila Suffering Great Discomfort.

MANILA, July 11.—It has been raining and storming almost constantly for two days and the country along the American south and bay lines is literally flooded. The soldiers are suffering great discomfort. The Thirtieth infantry regiment at Passay is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water. The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated on cracker boxes. The company cooks when preparing meals stand knee deep in water. Some of the roads leading to Passay are simply impassable and the rice fields are one great lake.

A high wind blew over several tents of the second reserve hospital. Manila bay is impossible of navigation by launches or canoes and no vessels are leaving the harbor.

The United States transport Centennial is ready to sail for San Francisco with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to stand around the water front all day drenched to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer.

The Pasig river and all other streams are swollen and the city at low points is covered with water.

### The Scrip Refused.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 11.—A representative of A. A. White, the townsie boomer, tendered scrip and money at the United States land office for filing an entry of scrip on the Cass Lake townsite. Both were declined. The papers will be sent to Washington.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Cold Day for the Great Outdoor Peace and Arbitration Gathering.

DETROIT, July 10.—The great outdoor "international peace and arbitration" gathering, looked forward to as the most novel and perhaps the chief event of the Christian Endeavor convention week, was held at 4 o'clock under weather conditions much more like those of October than those of July. Overcoats and jackets were in demand rather than linen coats and parasols. Skies were overcast and a northwest breeze, with an occasional dash of rain, blew freshly from Lake St. Clair across Belle Isle, where the crowds assembled for the peace jubilee. Speaking from various points of vantage was followed by presentation for adoption of the "Christian Endeavor Peace Memorial," a copy of which will be sent to the international peace conference at The Hague.

"Father Endeavor" Clark has prepared a program for use of local society and district unions for the year, which is a new departure, designed to give uniformity of thought and purpose to all.

The morning's "Quiet Hour" in Tent Endeavor was more largely attended than either of the previous ones. The spirit of genuine piety is especially apparent in these early morning meetings, as compared with the mere outwardly enthusiastic gatherings of later hours. The meetings in the big tents opened in Tents Endeavor and Williston with the usual great crowds on hand, and the singing as spirited as ever. The main topic of the day in Tent Endeavor was "Saved to Serve." "Self Consecration" was the general theme in Tent Williston.

### RICH CLEANUP.

Gold Stories From Dawson Country Continue to Arrive.

TACOMA, Wash., July 10.—Dr. L. O. Wilcoxon, of Chicago, who has arrived from Dawson, brings authentic news of an enormous cleanup that took place in the first half of June, pack trains arriving at Dawson daily from Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Sulphur creeks, each bringing in \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in dust. The big pack train made several trips from Prof. Lippey's claim on Eldorado, which produced two tons of gold dust.

The largest nuggets yet found in the Klondike were discovered during the cleanup. One from Claim 4, below, on Bonanza, weighed 60½ ounces, and was valued at \$908. A still larger one, but impregnated with quartz, was found on Gold Hill. It weighed over 100 ounces and is valued at \$1,804.

Steamers were leaving Dawson almost daily for St. Michael, bearing rich Klondikers and their dust.

He thinks \$5,000,000 and their owners will arrive on the first steamer from St. Michaels.

Coming out Wilcoxon learned of two important new discoveries, one on Thirty Mile river, where \$2 per pan was found, and the other on Big Salmon where the winter's dumps averaged \$38 per day per man. Wilcoxon goes home, but returns north in August.

### Lieutenant Pogue Suicides.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Lieutenant Samuel F. Pogue, U. S. A., retired, committed suicide in the New Era hotel. His body was found upright in a chair in his room. Lieutenant Pogue was court-martialed in 1895 for an assault upon Colonel Crofton of the Fifteenth infantry at Fort Sheridan.

### DOZEN DEAD AND INJURED.

Collision Occurs on an Electric Road Near Akron, O.

AKRON, O., July 10.—By the collision of two cars on the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric railway, Howard Martin, son of the motorman in charge of one of the cars, was killed, two were fatally and a dozen or more seriously injured. Clarence Smith, superintendent of the road was fatally injured, as was also Earl T. Martin, motorman. They both live at Cuyahoga Falls and were taken to their homes. Both will die. The action was due to a confusion of orders on the part of one of the crews and the cars came together in the hills near Cuyahoga Falls.

### Savings Bank Falls.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—Public Examiner E. M. Pope has taken charge of the Savings Bank of St. Paul, Sixth and Cedar streets, and has applied for a receiver. In a statement to the public General Pope states that careful examination of all the other savings banks in the city has been made and every one of them has been found to be in a perfectly solvent condition. The cause of the failure is stated to have been too large a load of real estate.

### BECKER WILL HANG.

Chicago Butcher Found Guilty of the Murder of His Wife.

CHICAGO, July 8.—August Becker, the stockyards butcher, has been found guilty of the murder of his first wife. His punishment was fixed at death. The jury was out only a short time. Becker showed apparent indifference. The father of Becker's second wife, George Sutterlein, accused by Becker of being the murderer, did not attend the closing scene. Sutterlein's daughter, Becker's second wife, was also absent.

### TO ORGANIZE RESIDENTS.

British Special Service Officers Sent to South Africa.

LONDON, July 8.—The Times announces that several special officers of high rank have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier. "Additional special service officers," says The Times, "are likely to be sent out during the next few days and the commander-in-chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a large force which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail."



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