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The Chattanooga Sunday Times.

PAGES 1 to 8

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WRECK OF THE MOHEGAN

Over a Hundred Lives Were Lost.

MANY AMERICANS WERE ON BOARD

Report That the Machinery of the Unfortunate Vessel Was Defective.

Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 15.—It is certain that over 100 lives were lost by the wrecking of the British steamer Mohegan in the vicinity of the Lizard.

Reports received here showed that forty-five survivors out of 200 persons on the Mohegan were landed at Port Houstock, Cornwall, where the bodies of five dead persons have also been received.

Then came the announcement that fourteen of the crew of the wrecked steamer had been found alive on the rocks near the scene of the disaster.

One of the passengers rescued by the Port Houstock life boat says that all the passengers were dining when the catastrophe occurred, though some of the children and those who were seasick were in their bunks.

Suddenly the Mohegan struck with a grating noise. At first the engineers thought this was caused by coal falling down in the bunkers, but a second shock followed, and the vessel began to settle.

Among the passengers known to have been saved from the wreck are Miss Noble of Baltimore, A. G. L. Smith, W. Bloomingdale, R. Kelley, Mrs. Piggett and Miss Rondburn.

The following officers of the steamer have been saved: Victor Lawrings Ferguson, Dr. Trevor, and Mrs. Piggett, the stewardess.

The saved include thirty members of the crew.

Among those who are still missing are Mrs. S. C. Crane, believed to be the wife of Stephen Crane, the novelist, and J. Y. Hyslop, who is believed to be the official measurer of the New York Yacht club.

Miss Rondburn is the American operatic singer who is professionally known as Maud Rounds. She telegraphed to a relative in London today, saying: "Shipwrecked. Mother dead."

List of Passengers.

New York, Oct. 15.—Following is a list of the passengers on board the steamer Mohegan:

P. A. Baxter, James Baxter, W. J. Bloomingdale, Miss Bushwell, Henry Cowen, Miss H. W. Cowen, Mrs. S. C. Crane, Charles Duncan, Miss Rose Duncan, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. J. P. Firing, Miss Fraser, B. Franklin Fuller, C. S. George, Mrs. L. S. Grandin, Mrs. Grumbrecht, A. H. Harrington, Miss Hart, John Hyslop, Richard Kelly, T. W. King and valet, Mrs. T. W. King and maid, Master W. King, R. A. Kipling, J. L. Lelacheur, F. W. Lockwood, L. M. Luke, Mrs. L. M. Luke, Miss F. Merryweather, H. Horrison, Jr., Miss Katharine Noble, D. J. O'Neill, F. A. Pemberton, Mrs. F. A. Pemberton, two sons and Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Pemberton's two maids, Miss Maud Rondebush, Mrs. Sheperd, Miss Saunders, A. G. L. Smith, Mrs. Compton Swift, Mrs. L. H. Warner, Mrs. Weller, Mr. Cardarr, Dr. Fellows.

Some of the Survivors.

The Journal prints the following list of passengers saved from the wreck:

Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton, two Pemberton children and nurse, Miss Katherine Noble, Mrs. Compton Swift, Miss Fondeback, J. N. Adams, J. N. Metchine, James C. Smith, R. D. Mensell, Victor Rawlins, Alfred Warren, W. B. Redburg, A. McWhitter, James Ward, W. Moore Milzen, A. G. L. Smith, George Maule, R. D. Watson, J. Nichlen, H. Sullivan, Thomas Moore, G. W. Thulowe, M. C. Farlane, Thomas Nicholls, Walter Whitehead, Frank Huntley, J. Wiginton. Sixteen other persons, names not reported, are saved.

Heroic Officers and Crew.

The survivors without exception speak in the highest terms of the devotion and coolness displayed by the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, and declare that all were instantly at their posts when it was known that she had struck.

The perilous position of the ship was noticed on shore and a warning rocket was sent up, but it was too late then to avoid the catastrophe, which occurred so suddenly that there was not sufficient time to get all the life-saving apparatus out of the ship. The terror of the scene was indescribable—men jumped overboard in an agony of despair, and the women passengers huddled together and refused to leave the deck.

The officers remained on the bridge to the last, and many instances of sacrifice are recorded.

Not Like French Sailors.

Members of the crew are known to have stood by and watched the boats launched and put off when it was apparent that these were the only means by which their own lives could be saved. A life boat with a load of forty persons on its way to the shore passed many who were battling for their lives in the water whom it was impossible to save. The villagers, headed by the vicar and coast guard, stood on the shore and cheered the boat. When the life boat entered the little cove the fishermen waded into the sea to help drag the little boat up on the beach, and tenderly carried the exhausted survivors to their homes, which has been already prepared for their reception and the vicar attended the injured.

The life boat was again launched and put out for the wreck, on its outward journey picking up three survivors.

The trip to the wreck was fruitless so far as taking anyone from the vessel was concerned, but on its way back to the shore sixteen other survivors were taken from the water. This was just before daybreak.

The latest list of the rescued shows that only eleven passengers were saved.

LIFE-SAVER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

Plucky Conduct of Miss Noble, of Baltimore.

Falmouth, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from St. Keverine, a small town a little to the eastward of The Manacles, says eighteen bodies from the Mohegan have been washed ashore there. They have been deposited in the parish church.

A member of the Port Houstock life-boat crew named James gave a graphic account of the wreck. He said that as soon as the disaster was announced, his crew was summoned to the boat and proceeded to The Manacles. They could see no lights, the night was pitch dark, and no rocks were discernible, but they heard shouting, and pulled toward the spot from which the voices came. No steamer was visible, but the life-boat came across an overturned life-boat to which four or five men were clinging. They were taken on board the life-boat. Later the crew heard shouting near the overturned life-boat, and with grapnels managed to right it. Inside the boat they found a woman and two or three men alive. The woman was so tightly jammed in the wreckage that the boatmen had to cut away the thwarts of the small boat before they could rescue her. James said the boat passed the bodies of several men and women and picked up a couple of men who were floating on wreckage. The boat next met a ship's boat having on board twenty-two of the ship's crew and passengers, all of whom would have been speedily lost if not rescued at that time, as the boat was waterlogged and rapidly drifting onto the rocks. The occupants of this boat were taken into the life-boat.

Rescue of Miss Noble.

While the life-boat was beating homeward she picked up Miss Noble of Baltimore.

"She is the pluckiest woman I ever saw in my life," said James. "She shouted, 'Don't shove me an oar! Give me a rope!' The sea then swept her towards us and we caught her hands and got her on board in as good state as could be expected. We then had forty-eight persons on board the life-boat including the crew, and could hear shouting from the steamer. We approached her and saw Steward Grave clinging to the jigger-mast. We then saw that all four masts were still standing and that survivors were clinging to each. We backed right in over the wreck and succeeded in rescuing the boatswain, cook and others. Next we rescued an engineer who was clinging to the steamer's funnel. All this occupied several hours. We then made for the shore."

Panic on Board Was Terrible.

Farther advices from St. Keverine say the panic on the Mohegan was terrible and that the cries of despair were heard on shore.

One passenger cut away the falls of a life-boat with a razor, and thus saved several lives.

Miss Rondebush and her mother, Mrs. Grandin, entered a ship's boat, which was capsized, and Mrs. Grandin was jammed between this boat and a life-boat. One of the life-boat crew at great personal risk jumped on board the ship's boat after the latter had righted, and pulled Mrs. Grandin from her dangerous position. But she was landed in a dying condition and all efforts made to revive her were useless. When Miss Rondebush landed later she anxiously inquired for her mother, whose body was identified by the vicar of St. Keverine from the description of a ring furnished to him by the daughter. One of Mrs. Grandin's feet was torn from the leg.

AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

Crowds Inquired Anxiously About Friends and Relatives.

New York, Oct. 15.—The office of the Atlantic Transport line was crowded today with people inquiring anxiously about friends and relatives. Henry Morrison, a lawyer, inquired about his son, Henry Morrison, Jr., and his daughter, Miss Hannah Hart. When Mr. Morrison learned that the names of his son and step daughter were on the passenger list he fainted.

Mrs. John Hyslop, wife of the official measurer of the New York Yacht club and her daughter also were removed fainting when the former learned that her husband had taken passage on the Mohegan.

Miss Merriwether comes from Cincinnati, Miss Katherine Noble from Baltimore, R. A. Kipling, a relative of Rudyard Kipling, from Roselle, N. J., and the Firings from Glen Ridge, N. J. J. P. Firing was a paymaster in the United States navy.

Says Boilers Were Not Defective.

A. D. Franklin, of the Atlantic Transport company, said today:

"There is no truth in the report that the Mohegan's boilers were defective and that her condition was not satisfactory. The vessel was in first-class condition. During her first trip from this side she took twenty-two days and for that reason it was reported that she was overdue.

"This was not so. The ship was going only at one-half speed and we knew that she would not arrive on the other side before she did. On her arrival she was completely overhauled. As it was deemed advisable to give her a trial before she sailed again her date of sailing was put forward and the Manitou sailed in her place Oct. 8.

"After the trial trip we received a cable from the ship's engineer and officers saying that the Mohegan was perfect. I do not believe the wreck was caused by any defect in her machinery or boilers."

A cablegram was received by Capt. Tuso, a yachtsman and friend of the Hyslop family, this afternoon to the effect that John Hyslop was among those saved.

It was learned that A. H. Harrington and D. J. O'Neill are from Philadelphia, Mrs. Grimbrecht and F. W. Lockwood, of Stamford, Conn., and R. A. Baxter, of Surrey, England.

A Survivor's Story.

Falmouth, Oct. 15.—One of the survivors of the Mohegan, George Maule of New York, was interviewed after he had sufficiently recovered to be able to tell the story of the wreck. He said:

"I am a shipper of horses, employed by the American Transport company. We left London on Thursday, and all went well until 7 o'clock yesterday evening, when most of the passengers were at dinner. The steamer was going at full speed, and suddenly we heard a loud crash, which seemed to denote that we had collided with some other vessel. But when we rushed on deck we found that the Mohegan was on the rocks between The Manacles and the lowlands in the vicinity of The Lizard.

"Orders were given immediately to lower the boats, and the crew of the steamer behaved like heroes. Her captain stood on the bridge and the greatest order prevailed among the officers and crew.

"The steamer, however, immediately began to settle by the head. Two boats were launched. Women were sent away in the first boat. But whether these boats reached land or not I do not know.

"I managed to secure a life-belt, and jumped overboard, in company with the chief officer, Mr. Couch. He made me take off my coat and shoes. Soon after that we were parted from each other. When I was leaving the vessel a little girl begged piteously that I try to save her, as she did not want to die yet. I was powerless to help her.

"Eventually I caught hold of a plank which was floating on the water and clung to it for seven and a half hours.

"At the expiration of that time I was picked up by a tug. I could not have lasted much longer.

"I cannot explain how the accident occurred. The whole matter is not very clear to me."

Steamer Was Defective.

London, Oct. 15.—Harrowing scenes were witnessed today at the London office of the Atlantic Transport company, to which the wrecked steamer Mohegan belonged. A number of women fainted when the extent of the calamity became known, and there was a constant stream of telegraph boys running to and from the office seeking information or taking messages to anxious inquirers. The Mohegan, it is now said, has been an ill-fated vessel from the start. It is added that she was only bought by the transport company when its boats had been sold to the United States government during the war. She was formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line, and was bought direct from the Hull shipyard. She never ran for the Furness line and only made one voyage out and home.

PRESIDENT AT CHICAGO

Journey of the Executive Through Illinois.

GLOWING EULOGY OF LINCOLN

High Praise for Colored Troops in Mr. McKinley's Speech at Springfield.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The President of the United States arrived in Chicago over the Illinois Central tonight at 9:20, and will be the central figure in the city's peace jubilee next week.

Although much wearied by his long journey over the great west and his arduous day at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, he said just before leaving the train:

"Throughout the journey I have been deeply moved by the patriotism of the people and delighted with the evidences of their prosperity."

This is a terse, concise expression of Mr. McKinley's impression of the trip so far as it has proceeded.

After the city limits were reached, crowds lined the enclosures beside the tracks of the Illinois Central, eager to see the presidential train sweep by. The enthusiasm was unbounded, even when the President himself could not be seen.

Mr. McKinley left the train at Thirty-ninth street, going directly to the home of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley has been entertained since arriving from Canton.

The other members of the official party were taken care of at the leading hotels.

At Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 15.—At Terre Haute the President entered a carriage, followed by Secretaries Gage, Wilson and Bliss, and the party was given a drive about the city lasting nearly half an hour. The departure from the train was made just on the outskirts, and the President after being shown the city was driven to the Union station to re-embark. At all points where he appeared the vast throngs of people were enthusiastic and noisy. The streets of the city were lined with people eager to catch a glimpse of the President and to hear the sound of his voice. Postmaster General Smith left the party at St. Louis, taking another train for Indiana, over which state he intends to make a short political tour, delivering speeches at three or four points.

An Interesting Incident.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 15.—One of the interesting incidents in the entire presidential trip occurred at Terre Haute after his drive around the city. He ascended a platform near the Union depot, arm in arm with the venerable Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy. The sight of the veteran statesman on the arm of the President of the United States was the signal for uproarious and long-continued applause from 12,000 throats. Mr. Thompson introduced the President, who said:

"My Fellow Citizens—I have no expectation of making myself heard by this vast assemblage of my fellow citizens of the state of Indiana. I thank you for this warm and hearty reception. It gives me peculiar pleasure to meet again the citizens of the city of Terre Haute, and not the least of that pleasure is that it gives me an opportunity to meet my old friend your neighbor, the veteran statesman and patriot, the Hon. Richard W. Thompson. I do not forget that this was the home of that other distinguished Indianan, whose eloquence moved senates and swayed great audiences, and whose friendship I enjoyed, the Hon. Daniel W. Vorhees. (Applause.)

"My fellow citizens, for several days we have been traveling through the great west, and everywhere we have gone great assemblages like this have greeted us. I do not misinterpret. I know what it means. It has no personal significance.

It Does Have a National Significance

and it does mean that all the people of all the sections are once more united under one flag and united in one purpose and patriotism. It means, my fellow citizens, that the people of the United States want the victories of the army and of the navy to be recognized in the treaty of peace. It means that they want those to whom is charged with the administration of the government to see to it that the war was not in vain and that the just fruits of our achievements on land and sea shall not be lost." (Great applause.)

At Paris, Ill., 5,000 people listened to the President. His remarks here were very brief, but were received with much enthusiasm. He said:

"We have but one duty to perform, and that is to stand by the old flag. Fortunately for us in every part of the country all the people stand beneath the folds of that glorious old banner, united under it in peace and fighting under it in war." (Loud cheering.)

Secretaries Gage and Wilson also made brief addresses at Paris. At Oakland and Arcla stops were very short and the remarks few.

Enormous Crowds at Springfield.

Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 15.—Enormous crowds listened to the words of the President both at Decatur and Springfield. The latter place, the former residence of Abraham Lincoln, furnished the largest assemblage of the day. They listened solemnly and with bared heads while President McKinley uttered feeling words in eulogy of Lincoln. Another striking incident at Springfield was the presence on the platform of Gen. John A. McClernand, who is 90 years of age, and a hero of two wars.

Gen. John M. Palmer was also a member of the receiving party at Springfield.

A corn carnival was in full swing at Decatur when the party arrived, and here Senator Shelby M. Cullom and Gov. and Mrs. John R. Tanner joined the train. Speeches were made here by the President, Secretaries Gage, Wilson and Bliss, Senator Cullom and Gov. Tanner, all arousing great enthusiasm among the people.

The Speech at Decatur.

The President spoke as follows at Decatur:

"My Fellow Citizens—I am thankful for the warm greeting accorded by this vast concourse of my countrymen. The central thought in every American mind today is the war and its results. The gratitude of every American heart is due to our splendid army and our glorious navy. What a magnificent army was mustered in less than sixty days. More than 200,000 soldiers responded to the call of the country, coming from the homes of our fellow citizens, everywhere the bravest and best, willing to go into foreign territory and to fight for the honor of our flag and for oppressed humanity. There was no break in our column. There was no division in any part of the country. North and south, east and west, alike cheerfully responded and then what victories were achieved in a little more than three months! Our troops sailed 7,000 miles away to Manila and won a signal victory. Our troops sailed to Cuba and achieved a glorious triumph. Our fleet in Manila bay and in Santiago harbor destroyed two Spanish fleets without the loss of a ship and the brilliancy of both is not paralleled in the annals of war. And all over in 100 days. That is what our glorious army and navy did. Now it only remains for us citizens of the republic to be as wise in our statesmanship as our soldiers and sailors have been valorous in arms."

Tribute to Lincoln.

The crowd at Springfield was the record-breaker for the day, and is estimated at 40,000. The 5th Illinois Inft., stationed at Springfield, was a pleasing feature here. From the steps of the old state house the President addressed the crowd. He said:

"Fellow Citizens—I am glad to meet the people of the state of Illinois at their state capital. I am glad to be at the home of the martyred President. His name is an inspiration and a holy one to all lovers of liberty the world over. He saved the union. He liberated a race—a race which he said ought to be free because there might come a time when these black men could help to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of nations. If any vindication of that act or of that prophesy were needed it was found when

These Brave Black Men

ascended the hill of San Juan in Cuba and charged the enemy at El Caney. They vindicated their own title to liberty on the field and with our other brave soldiers gave the priceless gift of liberty to another suffering race. My fellow citizens the name of Lincoln will live forever in immortal story. His fame, his work, his life, is not only an inspiration to every American boy and girl, but to all mankind. And what an encouragement has his life work been to all of his successors in the presidential office. If any one of them at any time has felt his burden was heavy, he had but to reflect upon the greater burdens of Abraham Lincoln to make his seem light. My fellow citizens, I congratulate you that your great state furnished him to the country and the world. You guard his sacred ashes here, but the whole country guards with you his sacred memory."

Speech at Arcola.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 15.—The citizens of Arcola made exceptionally good preparations for the reception of the President. From the rear platform of his car he stepped over a carpeted passageway to a stand laden with flowers and covered with American flags. At the conclusion of his speech here the President called for three cheers for the army and navy, which were given with a will. The President said:

"Three cheers for the old flag!" The response was tremendous. One old man near the platform waved his hat and shouted: "Dewey made them honor it."

The President smiled at this remark and nodded his head, as if in approval of the sentiment.

Mr. McKinley's speech at Arcola was as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens—We are a most fortunate people. We not only have a revival of patriotism among the people, but we have a return of prosperity. Our business conditions are good at home and our trade is good abroad. The producer has more and better consumers than he had a few years ago. That is because the business of the country has been restored. The factories and the shops and the great productive enterprises are again at work so that you have consumers at home as well as consumers abroad. We sold last year to Europe

More Than We Bought of Europe.

we sent more American products to the old world, produced and made in the United States by our own labor, than we ever sent out of the country in any year in all our history; and more than three-fourths of our exportations came from the fields and farms of the United States. And here in your city of Arcola you know what it means to have a foreign market. When you cannot sell your broom corn in our own country you are glad to send the surplus to some other country and get their good money for your good broom corn. Now, my fellow citizens, we have resting upon us as a people grave problems and it is our business to solve them and to be solved wisely, because the people of the country, whenever they consider calmly and soberly any great question are unerring in judgment. Mr. Lincoln followed the people, and following the people he made no mistake. We have had great glory out of the war, and in its settlements we must be guided only by the demands of right and conscience and duty. And when we have settled the problems of the war our next triumphs must be those of commerce; not by arms, but by our superior advantages and by the skill and genius and energy of our people. I thank you for this cordial reception and am glad to know that all the people of all the country are standing together and mean to stand together so long as these vast problems remain unsolved."

GEN. MILES AT ST. PAUL.

Talked With Gov. Clough About the Indian Troubles.

St. Paul, Oct. 15.—Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander-in-chief, with his staff, arrived here today from Omaha. During the day he called on Gov. Clough, talking over the Indian troubles at Leech Lake, the general going very thoroughly into the whole situation. Gen. Miles also spent considerable time at Fort Snelling. This evening he was given a reception at the Commercial club.

Will Confer With Hostiles Monday.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 15.—Indian Commissioner Jones and a number of correspondents arranged to go in the steamer Vera today to the battleground of Bear Island and to the hostile camp for council with the hostiles, but the lake was too rough. If on Monday the lake is in better condition, the visit will be undertaken. The Indians will not confer on Sunday.

EDITORS BANQUETED.

Brilliant Affair Closing the Bristol Carnival.

Bristol, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The banquet to the editors of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia at Hotel Fairmount last night was well attended and proved a brilliant affair. The banquet was given by the Bristol board of trade. The menu consisted of fried oysters, olives, celery, cold ham, fried chicken, claret punch, cold slaw, chicken salad, vanilla ice cream, lady fingers, macaroons, fruits and nuts.

Ed. Lockett, president of the board of trade, was toastmaster. J. C. Byars, ex-secretary of the board of trade, delivered the address of welcome.

Toasts were responded to as follows: "Southwest Virginia," Robert Anderson; "East Tennessee," J. W. Brown; "The Man Who Knows It All," John P. Steffner; "The Press, J. A. Faw; "The Humorous Side of Life," Nat Delaney; "Bristol," John W. Price.

Registration in Big New York.

New York, Oct. 15.—Complete returns of the first day of registration in Greater New York show a total of 163,332 against 110,588 last year. The registration continues today and next Friday and Saturday. The falling-off in yesterday's registration may in part at least be attributed to the fact that the afternoon and evening were stormy.

Congressional Nominations.

XI. Missouri.......E. A. Noonan.....Dem.
XII. Missouri.......R. H. Kern.......Dem.

LIVENED UP KNOXVILLE

Soldiers Attempt To Lynch a Tennessean.

CHASED HIM ON THE STREETS

Member of the Second Infantry Killed by a Tennessean at Anniston.

Knoxville, Oct. 15.—Fifty soldiers, the greater number of whom were members of the 4th Tennessee, made an ineffectual attempt to lynch a member of the 4th on the streets here tonight.

The man who came near being strung up was Pvt. Atlas, Co. L.

Three weeks ago Atlas killed Pvt. Shuteman of the 4th Tennessee.

Tonight Atlas was passing along the street, when the crowd saw and recognized him.

One of the crowd called out:

"There's Atlas! Let's lynch him!"

Immediately a number of the soldiers grabbed at him, but he evaded them and ran. The soldiers pressed him close and would have caught him had he not risked his life by jumping into a buggy which was passing along the street, and explaining the situation to the driver of the vehicle, was swiftly driven away from the scene of the trouble.

Later Atlas was taken in charge by officers of the 4th and taken back to camp.

Atlas was on provost duty when he killed Shuteman. He arrested Shuteman, and when the latter attempted to escape and failed to stop when halted, Atlas fired, killing him instantly.

KILLED BY A TENNESSEAN.

Member of 2d Infantry Defied the Provost Guard.

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 15.—At 2 o'clock this morning a number of volunteers and regulars from Camp Shipp became involved in a free-for-all fight and a riot ensued. The 3d Tennessee provost guard was summoned. One of the guards, whose name has not been learned, fired shots killing Sergt. Heise, Co. M, 2d Infantry, and wounding Corpl. Conroy of the same company: Pvt. A. R. Griffin, Co. C, 3d Tennessee, and Pvt. Oliver Shippard, Co. F, 2d Infantry. Heise was promoted from private to sergeant for bravery shown in the charge up San Juan hill.

WILL COME TO CHATTANOOGA

Army Investigators Leave Today To Inspect Camps.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The members of the war investigating commission did not hold a morning session, but devoted the time to preparations for the tour of the army camps, which begins tomorrow. The commission will leave Washington about 4 p.m. tomorrow, going to Jacksonville, Fla., where they are scheduled to arrive about noon Monday. They purpose going direct to the military camp there, where they will take the testimony of military officers, men and operators who can throw light upon the conduct of the war, giving especial attention to complaints that appear to have any foundation.

From Jacksonville the commission expects to visit in order Tampa, Atlanta, Anniston, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lexington, and Middletown, Pa., where Camp Meade is located. Later they will go to Camp Wikoff, on Long Island. It is thought the southern tour will consume from two to three weeks and possibly longer, as it is the intention of the commission to make a very thorough inquiry at all points.

They will travel on a special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

The train will include a dining coach and sleeping and parlor cars for the accommodation of the entire party, which will number fifteen persons in addition to the nine members of the commission.

PURSUING MR. ALGER.

Latest Charge Against the Secretary of War.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says:

It has been determined by the war investigation commission to visit Fernandina, Fla., to investigate the charge that a camp was established at that point in order to clear land in which the son of the secretary of war was interested.

It is alleged in the charge filed with the commission that the land on which the camp at Fernandina is located was covered by a tropical growth. Preliminary to establishing a camp it was necessary to clear the ground of this heavy growth, and now the land is said to be free from such obstructions. It is charged that Secretary Alger's son was interested in the land, which, it is alleged, has been improved in value by being cleared.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

Many Volunteers at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, Ill.

Denver, Col., Oct. 15.—There is an epidemic of typhoid fever raging at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and several deaths are reported. The post is garrisoned by volunteers. Orders have been issued at army headquarters in this city for Maj. W. W. Cray, surgeon, to proceed at once to the scene from Fort Huachuca and do everything in his power to stay the progress of the disease.

MAY LEAVE HUNTSVILLE.

Feared That Tenth Cavalry Will Make More Trouble.

Washington, Oct. 15.—There is reason to believe that the war department is seriously considering the advisability of transferring the 10th Cavalry (colored) to a northern station. The 10th Cavalry is now at Huntsville, Ala. It arrived at that point from Montauk Point a few days ago and had not been off the train an hour before some of its members became involved in a difficulty with the provost guard, which resulted in the killing of one man and the wounding of five others—two fatally.

As a result the feeling between the white and the black soldiers has become very bitter, and it is feared that unless they are separated there will be trouble.

EXCITEMENT AT LEXINGTON.

Negroes Threaten To Kill an Indiana Soldier.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15.—Intense excitement was caused among the negro soldiers tonight by the shooting of Pvt. Shedwic Floyd, Co. I, 10th U. S. Vol. Inft., (immunes), by Provost Guard John Kane, Co. D, 160th Indiana. Floyd was under arrest and started to run. Twice he was ordered to halt by Kane. He told the latter to go to ——. Kane leveled his gun and shot him. Floyd died at midnight. The negro soldiers are greatly excited and threaten Kane's life.

MOVEMENT FROM KNOXVILLE

Troops Will Begin To Leave Camp Poland October 27.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Orders were received today for the Second division of the First corps, Brig.-Gen. Randall, to begin its movement to points indicated in the recent general order on Oct. 27.

Gen. Randall will leave in three days for Athens, Ga., to establish headquarters there.

Review at Camp Meade.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Oct. 15.—The entire Second army corps passed in review this afternoon before Maj.-Gen. Graham and his staff.

Condition of Mrs. Lee Critical.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed Maj.-Gen. Greene today that the condition of Mrs. Lee was so critical that he could not talk business. He asked Gen. Green to take command of the First division, Seventh corps.

Young Botkin Did Not Serve.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 15.—Lieut. A. F. Williams of the 22d Kansas publishes a statement today in which he says Ralph Botkin, son of Congressman Botkin, on account of whose illness the war department has been criticised in certain quarters, was never enlisted and did not see service in the army.

More Troops for Jefferson Barracks.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—The Post-Dispatch today says: President McKinley has ordered that Jefferson Barracks, near this city, be made as large a military post as any in the country.

Terrible Tragedy in Indiana.

Veedersburg, Ind., Oct. 15.—At Yeddo last night Thomas Krout and Henry McKenzie, brothers-in-law, fought with an ax and knife, and both will die.

SIXTH AT SAN JUAN

With Band Playing, the Mississippi Put Into the Harbor—Macias Sails Today.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 15.—The steamer Covadonga sailed for Spain today, carrying 2,500 troops.

The Reina Maria Christina will sail tomorrow for Spain with Capt.-Gen. Macias and his staff on board.

The United States transport Mississippi with 800 troops on board arrived at daybreak this morning with her band playing.

WILL GIVE AN IMPETUS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING

Washington, Oct. 15.—The war regulations relating to Porto Rico have been modified by Secretary Alger so that hereafter vessels trading between the United States and Porto Rico and vessels in the coasting trade of the island are exempted from tonnage taxes. The effect of the order should be to increase over three-fold the employment of American tonnage in the Porto Rican trade.

EPIDEMIC FEARED.

Conditions Favorable for Spread of Yellow Fever in Havana.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Herald's Havana correspondent says:

Col. Waring's first inspection of the city filled him with surprise. The conditoins are much worse than he had expected. Everything is favorable for an outbreak of fever. Garbage remains in the streets sometimes for days, though the Spanish authorities are making every effort to keep the fever in check. The streets in many places are filled with festering matter. Last night hundreds of bushels of rotten potatoes were dumped at the foot of Obispo street.

Dr. Wilson today told Col. Waring that the city was never before in a condition more favorable for a yellow fever epidemic.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Will Not Be Appointed Military Governor.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Upon taking possession of Porto Rico on Tuesday next Gen. Brooke will put in operation in the island a military government containing several important civil features. Instructions on the subject were recently sent to him, but these are to be modified by further orders to be cabled to him as a result of the consideration of the subject which is being given by Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon that the military government would continue until congress had an opportunity to determine the character of the civil government which should be given the island, but that some important civil features would be put in operation.

A military governor will not be appointed for the island. Maj.-Gen. Brooke will have command, but it is not certain how long he will remain in San Juan. This is a matter which will be settled by the President upon his return.

Blanco Will Remain.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—Senor Sagasta denies somewhat hotly that there were any difficulties with Gen. Blanco on account of the latter's demands for money. He declared the report that Gen. Blanco would be recalled, and said that on the contrary he would remain until the last.

Lieut. Pullen Dead.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Secretary Long today received a dispatch from Commander J. G. Eaton, commanding the Resolute, announcing the death from yellow fever of Lieut. Fred H. Pullen of New York.

Fatal Explosion in Ohio.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 15.—Dominic Jones, a laborer, is dead, and Chief Engineer Thomas Mackin has both arms broken, as results of an explosion at the Hannah furnace.

Nashville Road's Dividend.

Nashville, Oct. 15.—Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis directors have declared their usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Broke His Arm.

Dayton, Tenn., Oct. 15.—J. M. Jewell employed at the Dayton Flour mills, was oiling some machinery, when his arm got caught, breaking it in three places.

PUNISHMENT OF PLOTTERS

High Officers in the French Army to Be Dismissed.

PARIS PAPERS ON THE DISCOVERY

And Anti-Revisinoist Journals Declare the Reports Are Pure Invention.

London, Oct. 15.—Special dispatches from Paris say that the sole consequence of the abortive attempt a military coup d'etat will be the early displacement of several officers of high rank.

"PURE INVENTION"

Some Paris Papers Call the Reported Discovery of a Plot.

Paris, Oct. 15.—All the anti-revolutionist papers regard the reported discovery of a military plot against the government as being pure invention.

The Figaro says it is informed that the French generals agree in declaring that their duty is to show absolute obedience to the government.

The Gaulois classes the affair as "a conspiracy without conspirators."

But, in spite of this, the papers which announced the conspiracy insist upon the exactness of their information.

The Petite Republique Francaise points out that

There Has Been No Official Denial

of the reported conspiracy.

The Aurore asserts that the government received warning of the plot from ten different sources, and possesses important documentary evidence and statements of witnesses.

According to the Petit Bleu, the generals engaged in the plot met at Versailles and sent emissaries to Prince Victor Bonapart. The hesitation of Prince Victor however, obliged them to turn in another direction. The government, the Petite Bleu says, received a number of reports in regard to the plot, one of them calling attention to the absence of a certain commander of an army corps from headquarters.

The Piax states that Prince Victor Bonaparte left Turin on Oct. 8 and arrived in Brussells on Oct. 12. The paper adds that during this interval Prince Victor crossed the French frontier several times.

Temps Exonerates Zurlinden.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Temps publishes a general order to the troops issued by Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, to assure respect for law and the decisions of the government. The Temps thinks this disposes of the attempt to connect Gen. Zurlinden with the alleged plots.

According to the Soir, the cabinet today asked eight generals whether they desired the prosecution of the newspapers publishing stories of the conspiracy. All of the generals, the Soir says, declined to take the initiative.

OPERATORS DETERMINED

Declare They Will Bring the Negroes to Virden and Put Them To Work.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—The fifty-seven negro men with their fifteen women and children, who were brought to St. Louis after being driven out of Virden, are being cared for by the city temporarily. The negroes desire to be taken back to Alabama, but they have no transportation.

Mr. Mills received a telegram late this afternoon from the Chicago-Virden Coal company at Virden, Ill., telling him to keep the fifty-seven negro miners here, the coal company to pay their expenses. The telegram said that the negroes would be kept in St. Louis until protection for them at Virden could be had and then they would be taken there and put to work in the mines at that place.

Jury Is Still at Work.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 15.—The coroner's jury had two sessions at the stockade today, where they examined several witnesses. They were all ex-guards who were under nominal arrest by the militia. Their testimony was practically the same as is given by their companions Friday.

CORONER'S INQUEST

Held Over the Remains of McWhirter at Morristown.

Morristown, Tenn., Oct. 15.—J. C. Cummins, coroner, summoned a jury of inquest last night to sit on the death of Morgan McWhirter, the saloon man who was shot in a street affray by Dr. David R. Shields yesterday at noon. The testimony was somewhat conflicting, but taken altogether, the story told was just as given in The Times this morning, with the exception that McWhirter was hit three times instead of twice—once in the abdomen, once in the hip and once in the back.

He suffered greatly before he died and told his physicians and nurses that he had no pistol when he assaulted Dr. Shields, but took Shields' pistol from him. This claim is discredited by several witnesses, who testify that they saw two pistols: one in the hand of each man. Dr. Shields was shot in the hip in a way that could not have been done by himself.

McWhirter was a handsome man, quiet and gentlemanly in his conduct, and bore a good reputation. All the trouble he has had since coming here seems to have been occasioned by his wife, about whom he was insanely jealous. He will probably be buried here.

Dr. Shields' injuries were only slight. He is on the street today.

SPANISH PAPER'S WAIL

Correspondencia Generous Enough To Say That Spain Will Accept Russia and Germany as Arbiters.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—The semi-official Correspondencia attaches much importance to yesterday's meeting of the peace commissioners. It says it believes that besides discussing the Cuban debt and the evacuation of Cuba, the Philippine question was under discussion, which this paper claims to regard as incredible, "as all unprejudiced people must think that after the signature of the protocol the rights and sovereignty of Spain would be unquestioned."

Continuing, the Correspondencia says: "The [illegible] promising and disposed [illegible] important detail. They are not disposed to agree to arbitration, while Spain is willing to accept Russia or Germany. The public is anxious, but we cannot immediately reassure it, the telegraph not being under the present circumstances the best means of information."

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES

Messrs. McMillin and Fowler Speak at Lawrenceburg.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Upon the same hilltop where in years gone by Polk and Jackson and other noted figures in Tennessee history expounded their doctrines, the candidates for Governor met for their thirty-third joint debate today.

Mr. McMillin was introduced by Dr. R. H. Hardey, democratic nominee for representative.

Mr. Fowler was introduced by D. W. Stornes, republican candidate for the state senate. State issues were largely dealt in by the speakers. Mr. McMillin brought out several new points. He showed that Hawkins' administration, which Fowler refers to so much, cost $184,000 more than the preceding administration of Gov. Marks.

He also met the charge that the democrats had never abolished an office, by showing that they abolished ninety-three at one time when the offices of tax collector and trustee were united. Mr. McMillin was very scathing in handling his opponent for turning tail every day before the end of the discussion. This is the fifteenth day Fowler has left without making his rejoinder. McMillin also accused Fowler of making a speech calculated to injure Tennessee. Both candidates went to Nashville to spend Sunday.

YELLOW FEVER

Cool Weather Decreases the Number of New Cases.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 15.—The record of new cases of yellow fever shows a marked decrease today, attributable to the prevailing cool weather. Jackson has only seven new cases, as follows: Ida Ford, Willie Spalding, Mrs. Crawford, Milton Bolle, Mrs. Mary Flannagan, Miss Gertrude Hill and Mrs. O'Neil, all white.

There was one death, Mrs. Cavanaugh. Dr. Purnell went by special train tonight to Madison, being called in consultation over the case of a daughter of Hon. R. C. Lee, who is critically ill with the fever. Suspicious sickness is reported at Yazoo City and an expert asked for. Dr. Purnell will go there tomorrow morning. The official report of the state board is as follows:

One new case, Madison; three new cases, Waveland; one case, Harriston; four new cases and one death, Ridgeland; one new case, Hattiesburg; four new cases, Oxford; two new cases, Queens Hill, eight miles from here.

Edwards reports one case and one death in the Ellis family.

Natchez reports three new cases and one suspicious case.

Starksville has no new cases, but one suspicious case at detention camp.

Edwards reports that only two cases are now under treatment there.

Number of Cases in Louisiana.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—Dr. [illegible] announces one new case and one death in New Orleans today.

Recapitulation for state of Louisiana to Oct. 15, inclusive:

	Cases.	Deaths.
New Orleans	74	19
Harvey's Canal	14	3
Franklin	240	10
Wilson	103	7
Baton Rouge	170	4
Houma	40	2
Clinton	20	0
Jackson	15	0
Alexandria (estimated)	200	0
Bowie	1	1
Lake Charles	1	0
Amite City	1	1
Cinclare	11	1
Plaquemine	6	1
Lutchere	14	2

Besides the above enumerated cases, fever was reported in the following parishes: St. James, St. Charles, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge.

Immigrants will be admitted to New Orleans on and after Oct. 25, 1898.

EXCITEMENT AT MERIDIAN.

Caused by the Announcement of a Suspicious Case.

Meridian, Miss., Oct. 15.—The Meridian board of health today telegraphed the state board of health to send an expert here to pass upon a suspicious case of fever. The patient is Mr. Tarry, night baggage agent at the Union depot. He has been isolated and his residence quarantined pending an investigation. The board of health is of the opinion that Mr. Tarry contracted the disease from handling baggage from Hattiesburg. The announcement of the case created very little excitement, as it is the general belief that the prevailing cool weather will prevent a serious spread, even if the expert pronounces it yellow fever when he arrives.

Emigrants Kept Out of New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—Eight policemen and twenty-six deputy sheriffs left the city today to intercept and prevent from entering the city a large party of Italian immigrants who came to America on the Britannia. The vessel was ordered to be held at the mouth of the river by the board of health out of fear that the landing here of 408 immigrants would furnish too much fresh material for the fever. The Britannia subsequently sailed for Pensacola, and the Italians are seeking to enter by rail. They will not be permitted to come in, however. This morning the train was held at Pearl river.

Modified the Quarantine.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 15.—The state board of health today issued an order that all railroads are permitted to resume passenger traffic to and from all non-infected points within the limits of the state of Mississippi.

Frost in Mississippi.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The occurre[illegible] of frost at various points in the sout[illegible] welcomed by the marine hospital se[illegible] authorities, who look for their contin[illegible] and a rapid diminution of the fever. [illegible] frost is reported officially at Ja[illegible] Starkville, Columbia and Holly Sp[illegible] Miss.

Dr. Wyman in Cincinnati

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.—Dr. Walter [illegible] of the marine hospital service is [illegible] his way to inspect the yellow [illegible] trict of the south.

Georgia Volunteer K[illegible]

Athens, Ga., Oct. 15.—This [illegible] William K. Smith, of Gogar[illegible] and instantly killed Pat Woo[illegible] All the parties are member[illegible] Georgia, Co. G. Smith esc[illegible]

Anniston To Have a Perm[illegible]

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 15.—[illegible] have a permanent military camp. Yesterday Senator Morgan, who is here, received the following from Adjt.-Gen. Corbin: "Anniston has already been selected for a permanent camp."

Mr. Sherman's Condition.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The condition of Mrs. John Sherman was practically unchanged tonight.