WANTS INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Alger Calls on the President to Order One Made.

INQUIRY INTO SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

No Foundation for the Stories of Sick Quarters of the War, but Examination Will Clear Away the Errors.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Alger has changed his mind in regard to the desirability of a thorough and searching investigation of the war department. In this position of the secretary has been hastened by Adjutant General Corbin. No decision has been reached yet by the president as to what course he will pursue. He has the support of Secretary Alger under consideration, but has not yet determined whether he will grant it or not.

Secretary Alger had a long conference with the President tonight before he left the city and impressed upon him his earnest desire that an investigation such as he had requested be ordered. The question was very thoroughly discussed in all of its phases. Secretary Wilson participated in the conference and Gen. Corbin was present during a greater part of the time.

It now seems not unlikely that the investigation will be ordered, but it is the wish of the President to further consider the matter before announcing a decision. The question probably will receive consideration at the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

While all the cabinet members are not in the city, Secretaries Alger and Long and Attorney General Griggs today asked Gen. Corbin who will not be present at tomorrow's meeting, it is the wish of the President to take up the whole subject with those of his advisers who may be there. Should the investigation be ordered, it will include, probably, all matters relating to the clothing of the war, so far as they concern the war department.

Secretary Alger expressed himself as confident that such an investigation, if conducted promptly and thoroughly, will vindicate his bureau.

Such an investigation as has been proposed is, it is pointed out, bound with some difficulty. If it should be ordered, the character have been find by any responsible person or official. Secretary Alger said tonight that while the administration has present knowledge that there is no foundation, have not corrected and undertaken to correct them by the ordering of an investigation.

He does not desire and advocate the investigation, if it is maintained it can do no possible harm and may be of great benefit to the service. Some misrepresentations from the minds of many people and in placing the blame, if any is to be placed, where it belongs.

Secretary Alger, accompanied by Mrs. Alger, his son, Captain Fred Alger, Major Jackson, Major Hull, and Quartermaster General Ludington, left Washington at 10:40 o'clock tonight for Jacksonville, Fla. The secretary will meet the President tomorrow in an interview of the camp at Middletown and will then proceed to his home in Detroit, where he will leave Mrs. Alger and his son, who is still ill from the effects of fever, and will then go to Jacksonville. The secretary will then proceed to make an investigation of a number of complaints going on at Jacksonville, Fla.

COL. HAY IS GRATIFIED.

Replies to an Address of Congratulation in London.

London, Sept. 8.—A committee of the Anglo-American league headed by its chairman, James Bryce, presented the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, today an address congratulating him upon his acceptance of the portfolio of secretary of state at Washington. The address expressed regret at his departure from the country "where your Excellency has served the majesty and dignity duties of ambassador with such eminent tact, judgment and courtesy as to win the cordial appreciation of the whole of the British people."

Concluding the address says: "It has been your fortune to represent your country at a time of exceptional interest, when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for an expression of sympathy and affections and sympathy toward the United States, which the British people have long entertained, but never before have they been so conspicuously manifested, and it has given the occasion of the depth and strength of our feelings.

"The sentiment that there ought to be permanent friendship and cordial cooperation between the British empire and the American republic is one that all parties and all statesmen have agreed in recording as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy, and by it the whole people have that their government should be guided. We have to believe that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained, and that a corresponding principle has been largely accepted.

"Having that we may hold those sentiments more firmly than ourselves, we express them in clear and more direct language than is stated anywhere else, the great service you have rendered to both nations, and remember the honor and your retirement by the reflection that you are called to fulfill in your own country even wider in influence and greater in their responsibility and more important in the results they may assume."

He then, in setting the course of the remarks which he made upon the occasion, dwelt upon the "admiration for the wonderful gifts and boundless energy of the people of the United States and the sympathy with the principles and of their Constitution" which have been mostly expressed among the British people, and which this year found a public and hearty expression. He said he was a guest in the university of three nationals here and the fact that they were represented by a large majority of the Americans, a happy unity in the believe that the time is rapidly nearer to the prove of the world and the welfare of both nations that the bonds of essential unity of the two peoples.

Col. Hay, it is truly referred to the multitude of kindness and courtesies such words from men so qualified by experience and character to speak for the British people. He added: "My task has to exercise as yours, but I am, I hope, as true to the cause as you, and I, for what it is worth, to assure you that your sentiments of kindness and unity are reciprocated to the utmost in my country."

The ambassador also said that his work in England had been made easy for the instructions he had received from Hay, and by the frankness and courtesy of her majesty's ministers and of all Englishmen he had come in contact with. He then said: "On both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear, cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States is a necessity of civilization. I think both nations signally fortunate if I can add to it anything to confirm and strengthen the relations of fraternal amity between our nations."

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. John Williams, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. It now would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. Joseph Perrenoud, 513 East 8th, Warren, Pa., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had bearing-down pains, so that it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

TROUBLE BREWING IN SPAIN.

Disorderly Scenes in the Chamber Open the Way for Several Duels.

Government Surprised and Chagrined—Wants to Retain Part of the Philippines—Political Complications.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—The Spanish cabinet at its meeting this morning decided to take the most stringent measures to prevent the publication of the proceedings of the Cortes and to provide for the censorship of telegraphic dispatches.

The minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, informed his colleagues that as a result of the negotiations at Washington relative to the Spaniards in the Philippines, instructions had been sent to the Spanish consul at Hongkong to proceed in accordance with the agreement reached.

The society for commercial union is sending a petition to the Cortes, deploring the closing of all the military schools, the curtailment of building operations and the dismissal of workmen from Cuba, be placed in the reserve, and that in addition a budget of one million pesetas annually be provided for the care of the sick and wounded Spanish soldiers returning from the colonies.

The newspapers assert that the government is greatly surprised and chagrined at the attitude of the conservatives in the chamber, which indicates that the government is isolated in questions of such magnitude as the conclusion of the peace treaty. Continuing, the Spanish newspapers express the opinion that this foreshadows the downfall of the ministry. It appears that many of the government supporters obtained voting at Washington, that the government is greatly commented upon.

The disorderly scenes witnessed in the chamber yesterday evening would have shamed a bullying. Place and strike were shouted in the air and insulting words were to be heard on all sides. As a result several duels are expected to take place.

It is understood here that Spain intends to hasten at the Paris peace conference to retain part of the Philippine islands, but the impression somehow prevails that a request will be made that this favor shown the protectorate of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Gen. Polavieja, the former captain general of Cuba and of the Philippines, who has lost honed a seat here, is claiming that he is ready to place himself at the head of a neutral political party, is understood to be relating a strong party of Republicans, Liberals and others, with the object, it is claimed, of destroying the military preponderance of the government.

German Army Scandals.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—A painful scandal has arisen in the ranks of the Prussian of the dragoon guards, where the officers have been playing baccarat for high stakes. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg lost $1,000 and Lieut. Gen. his entire fortune at one sitting. A quarrel arose between the latter and another officer, which led to a challenge. The colonel of the regiment reported the matter to the emperor.

Angered by the disregard of his prohibition of gambling, Emperor William commanded Prince Albert to his presence, and ordered him to take leave of absence until a decision of the affair. The other two officers were cashiered.

A good deal of comment has been caused by the fact that Lieut. Von Brauwitz, who was sentenced to three years and twenty days imprisonment for a duelling affair shortly after he had achieved notoriety by running a laboring man through with his sword, for refusing to kneel to the Crown Prince, resumed his chair in a cafe, has been liberated a year before the expiration of the term.

Surprised the Foreigners.

London, Sept. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The British ensign took and the royal standard on the marble erected on Salisbury hill, marking the march east of the troops at the end of the army maneuvers, as a compliment to Capt. Alfred Dalton, the United States military attache, Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, and Miss White, who went there by a special train, with Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British forces, Prince Christian, the Duke of Connaught and other notabilities. The foreign military attaches seemed to be surprised at the sight of the American flag.

Madame Blois is Dying.

New York, Sept. 8.—A private cablegram received in this city says that Blois, the celebrated tragedienne, is dying from cancer at her chateau in Montmorency, France. Two weeks ago her physician said that she would never be able to appear on the stage again.

Blois was to have starred in connection with Louis James and Frederick Warde for three years, beginning this week.

TRIED FOR THE CZAR.

Plan to Blow Up Nicolas of Russia With Gas.

AN OFFICER AND HIS WIFE ARE KILLED.

Thirty Persons Wounded, Conspirator is Dead—His Mustered Explosion Caused the Czar's Escape.

New York, Sept. 8.—A World dispatch from London says: A report is published here of a daring plot to assassinate the czar at Moscow last week. The plan of the conspirators was to allow gas to escape into a house on the route of the czar's procession until the atmosphere in every room had become saturated. One of their number was to remain in the house and strike a light when the czar was passing in expectation that the house would be blown to pieces and the czar killed by the explosion. The conspirator would perish with the czar.

This duty fell to the lot of one Alexander Kosinoff. In his agitation Kosinoff seems to have dropped a match and the explosion was premature. When it occurred a staff officer and his wife were driving past the house and they caused of the czar, were killed. This coachman will probably die of his injuries, and about thirty other persons were more or less seriously injured. Kosinoff's mangled body was found among the ruins. The czar and czarina drove by just twenty-five minutes later.

Many arrests have been made in Moscow, but the Russian press has been forbidden to refer to the matter.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Discussion of the Question of Uniform Press Laws.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 8.—The feature of the morning session of the annual convention of the National Editorial association was a "Practical Talk on Newspaper Making, Advertising, Composition, Heddings, Job Display, etc.," by Mr. Charles S. Patterson, of Newspaperdom of New York city. Mr. Patterson used a stereopticon to illustrate his remarks and the light shown was given him for his interesting talk.

Joseph Chapple of the National Magazine, Boston, and Mr. E. J. Conger of the Bulletin of Lexington, Mo., read papers on the subject of illustrations in newspapers. Both advised the editors use no of cuts.

To-morrow the election of officers will be held. There are three prominent candidates for the presidency: J. H. Drummond, of Lowell, Mass.; C. H. Gilmore of New Orleans, La.; and J. E. Junkin, of Bowling, Ky.

The delegates from Oregon, Washington and California met today and discussed a plan for forming an association for those three states.

The entire afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the question of uniform press laws. The association has long been desirous of securing the adoption of uniform legislation with respect to the press, and a plan as outlined today in the paper of Asa T. Hatch, of Chicago, met the indorsement of the meeting. Today a special committee was appointed to further the plan of Mr. Hatch for uniform press laws. Mr. Hatch's paper was a compilation made up from the statutes of the various states, embracing provisions for a complete legislation for the public press. The general aim is expressed in the title, "An act for the better protection of private character and for more effectually securing the liberty of the press, and for better protecting abuses in exercising the said liberty."

Among the important provisions is a strict definition of the "reasonable cause of privileged matter which the press is proceeded in publishing, and the publication of which the public may at all post, of the press as a duty, severe penalties for threatening to publish libelous matter or offering to withhold such publication for a consideration; making the furnishing of false information to newspapers a misdemeanor and a means of redress where wrongful publication is made, through errors, or malice, and the presumption of malice in actions to compel the right to consolidate actions where libels are more and pending in different counties on substantially the same libel. The largest portion of the proposed statutes is in force in New York, Minnesota and California, and considerable portions of it in Massachusetts, Indiana and several other states.

DISARM RASHI-BAZOUKS.

Decision Concerning a Murderous Branch of the Sultan's Army.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, has been received from Candia: "The Rashi-Bazouks are committing excesses and the Christians in the surrounding districts are aiming to march to the assistance of the Christians.

"There are eight warships in the harbor, and a fresh bombardment is expected.

"The British, German and Spanish consulates have been looted, and that for 200 native Christians and one British subject have been killed."

The Army says it learns from an authentic source that the Russian and British troops arrive at Candia from Malta. The Turkish garrison in Candia will be reported to have disarmed the Rashi-Bazouks and several other leaders and the ring-leaders of the riot put on trial and publicly hanged if guilty.

According to a dispatch from Candia sent late this evening, the admirals of the international fleet have decided to compel the disarming of the Rashi-Bazouks and the surrender of the instigators of the disorder.

Jeered at the Wrong Man.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 8.—Some jokes is not upon, and on the Grand Army veterans," said Governor Pingree, as he laughingly referred to the dramatic episode in which he was the central figure at the G. A. R. camp fire in Cincinnati. No trace remains in his heart because of the incident, but he was gave him, provoked by hasty and erroneous judgment. He considers his reception and ovation at Cincinnati for the deafening cheers given for him after he left the hotel, and the veterans learned he had intended to praise and not condemn Secretary Alger.

Speculators on

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 8.—The Spanish evacuation commissioners seem disposed to delay the meeting of the commissioners. They say their instructions have not arrived, but are expected on the Alfonso XIII in the course of a few days. They intimate that even then they will need time to study them.

The American commissioners have replied that the first meeting must occur before September 12th, under the protocol, if it is to be observed.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati, Captain Chester, arrived this morning from St. Thomas and saluted the Spanish flag, and Rear Admiral Schley's pennant. The Spanish forts and warships replied.

Doherty Named.

Lancaster, Wis., Sept. 8.—John P. Doherty of Lancaster has been nominated by the Seventh district Democratic congressional convention.

To the Welfare of Westphalia.

Porta, Westphalia, Sept. 8.—Emperor William, speaking at a banquet last night, said: "I have I shall succeed in giving such a constitution to the especially feudal and agricultural portion that you may look forward calmly to good times, and that all the high officers of the state, and the landed men may be equally benefited, thus assuring their continued development. It is my wish that the prosperity of the country develops itself in continuing its labors quietly and undisturbed." Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, joined in the uncontrolled hoot of the great emperor who stamped some in the speech. The speech was not guaranteed than by the German army, thoroughly efficient and prepared for the emperor's wishes, and gave the passing opportunity of seeing and admiring. God grant we may always be able to rely on the army, which is the iron and well preserved weapon. Then the Westphalian peasant may lay himself quietly down to rest."

"I drink to the welfare of Westphalia."

Presented With a Spanish Flag.

Washington, Sept. 8.—By direction of Gen. Miles President McKinley has been presented with a Spanish flag, which was captured by American troops at Coamo, Porto Rico. It was taken by the Rough Riders at Coamo by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, together with 200 Spanish prisoners, who were embarking in retreat. Colonel Biddle, who was accompanied by Capt. Harry Acre Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania infantry, made the presentation speech.

The President in reply complimented the Sixteenth on the gallantry, their courage and soldierly conduct throughout the campaign. When the committee left the room the Spanish flag was sent to the adjutant general's office, where it will remain until it is put on exhibition, probably at the National Museum.

Disappointed Europe.

The Dutch minister of foreign affairs recently described our argument with Spain as a great disappointment. The European nations had hoped to be addressing the Institute of International Law, and meant that it was regrettable that our should do, from otherwise, the sentiment which he expressed is common enough throughout Europe, yet nowhere is it more conspicuous than in England. There the war has been the cause of a disappointment and a better one. It was a disappointment to the people of the colonies and the moral that hangs thereby.—Collier's Weekly.

The Pilgrimage to the Yukon as It Is.

It is now estimated in all that at least a hundred thousand men started for the Klondike during the eleven months that have elapsed since the news of the discovery on Bonanza creek. Of these, thirty thousand Klondikers have reached the Yukon, and of these about one-half have gone on to Dawson. Of those who started, about one-half have turned back from the top of the lakes. There I was enabled to be with the pilgrims for a week as they took the rush over the land trail, and to be in Dawson at the beginning of the winter season when the pilgrims had arrived. In March there were five thousand people at Dyea, ten thousand at Skaguay, and ten thousand at Lake Bennett. Between these towns and the lakes. Most of them were the dogs. A number of them were mules or horses, and a few were on foot. The mules or horses died in