# AMERICAN UNION.

VOL. 43. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898. NO. 2.


ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY Md.


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

OSCAR CLARK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Denton, Md.
Collections and all professional business promptly attended to.

WM. H. DEWEESE. FRED. R. OWENS.
DEWEESE & OWENS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Denton, Md.

WM. H. DEWEESE,
State's Attorney for Caroline County.
Denton, Md.

ALBERT G. TOWERS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Denton, Md.

HARVEY L. COOPER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Denton, Md.
Close attention will be given to all business entrusted to my care.

HENRY R. LEWIS. W. E. WEST
LEWIS & WEST,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne Counties.

WALTER SPARKLIN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Denton, Md.
Office with Jas. N. Todd.

N. ALEX. HUTSON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and adjacent counties. Pensions a specialty.

T. PLINY FISHER.
LAW AND COLLECTIONS.
Denton, Md.

DR. ALEX. HARDCASTLE,
DENTON, MD.
PHYSICIAN AND GYNOICOLOGIST,
Office Hours from 8 to 9 a. m.; 6 to 7 p. m.

J. KEMP STEVENS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Denton, Md.

WILMER EMORY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Centreville, Md.
Will practice also in Caroline, Talbot and Kent County.

ALFRED L. THORP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Easton, Md.

J... ...
ATTOR... ...-LAW.
Centreville, Md.

JOHN W. CLARK, Jr.
AUCTIONEER.
Box 88. Denton, Maryland.
Will sell property in Caroline or any of the adjoining counties.

DR. ENOCH GEORGE. DR. P. R. FISHER.
GEORGE & FISHER.
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & GYNAECOLOGISTS.
Denton, Md.
Office at residence of Dr. Enoch George, Main Street.

RICHARD NICHOLS,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
DENTON, MD.
Shop in Blackiston Block, Main Street, big Attraction Shaving Work.


### Reclaiming California Dunes.

The reclamation of the sand dune territory of the Pacific coast at Golden Gate Park, near San Francisco, is carried on as follows: The shifting sand is first seeded with sand grass (Arundo arenaria) and this is allowed to grow for two years; by this time the ground is sufficiently held in place to permit the planting of the Monterey pine and cypress, and these trees, in two or three years, complete the reclamation. The entire cost of reclamation does not exceed $50 per acre, and out of the 1,040 acres in the park 500 acres are now planted with the pines.—Engineering News.

## WINGS ON THESE BULLETS.

**Rotary Motion to Be Given in Smooth Bores Without Rifling.**

The usual way of imparting a rotary motion to a bullet, and thereby making it steer a true course through the air, is to make it smooth and to fire it from a rifled barrel. Martin S. Calvert, an Englishman, proposes to try to attain the same end by making the bore smooth and putting wings to the shot. These wings lie close against the bullet until it leaves the muzzle. Then they expand, and, by their action on the air, produce the necessary rotation of the shot. The inventor claims that he secures many advantages over the system at present in vogue. One is higher speed, and therefore harder hitting, because there is less friction in the gun barrel, but he appears to take no account of the friction between the wings and the air after the gun barrel has been deserted by the bullet. Other advantages claimed are that his system keeps the gun cooler, gives it less recoil, and makes the trajectory much flatter for any given range, and also enables shorter, and, therefore, lighter guns to be used. He also claims increased range for the winged shot, partly on account of the higher muzzle velocity which they attain, and partly because the wings support the weight of the projectile to some extent while it is moving through the air. The invention is applicable to guns of all sizes, from small bore fowling pieces to the heaviest cannon, and for all kinds of shot, including grape and canister. Any form of explosive ordinarily employed can be used, but the inventor prefers cordite. The winged shot can be very easily made, and could be turned out by plants already existing.

## FOR THE WHEELING WORLD.

On tour, a leaky valve may cause much inconvenience. Press it all around with a piece of damp clay, or if that be unobtainable, damp soap will answer.

In outlying districts it is often difficult to procure a cord for relacing a gear case, in which case it is worth remembering that a couple of long bootlaces joined together will answer equally well.

The Gretna Green race carried out at a recent bicycle tournament consisted of a lady and a gentleman riding hand-in-hand to a given point, dismounting and signing their names and addresses in a register, remounting and riding back hand-in-hand.

According to a London newspaper, a young widow of Rio de Janeiro, who was introduced to her late husband while out wheeling, ordered a sculptor to depict the meeting, bicycles and all, on the marble gravestone in relief. The effect is described as more novel than artistic, especially as the lady is chiseled as attired in bloomer costume. In the inscription, which is in Spanish, is a sentence which may be translated: "My dear soul had the tire of his life prematurely punctured."

Gladstonean anecdotes are beginning to pall, but one fact related of the late statesman is worth repeating as a possible suggestion to other owners of extensive lands—namely, the kindly feeling which prompted him to throw open the grounds of Hawarden to cyclists on Sunday. Local folk were not included in the privilege, as their opportunities were legion, but those wanderers who came awheel from a distance found Hawarden a delightful place for a restful stroll.

### Untangling Legislation on Patents.

A measure of vast importance to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States is the act of congress authorizing the president to appoint a commission to revise and amend the laws concerning patents, trade marks, and trade and commercial names. The laws, as they exist, are inadequate to the conditions of the day. They are too complex, contradictory, and susceptible of great fraud. The United States courts, in deciding causes on the laws concerning patents, have unintentionally done much to render "confusion worse confounded." It is to be hoped that the commission will stamp with its strongest disapproval the use of "Old Glory" and the Geneva Cross for purely business advantages. These symbols are almost sacred.

### Didn't Pan Out.

She—Well, how did your shares in the Donne gold mine turn out? He—Oh, I—er—I've lost all interest in them.—Punch.

## DICK WAINWRIGHT.

BRAVE COMMANDER OF THE GLOUCESTER.

**From the Time That the Maine Was Blown Up in Havana Harbor to the Present His Deeds Have Added to the Glory of His Country's Flag.**



LIEUTENANT Commander Richard Wainwright again added fresh laurels to the ample wreath which he gained by his gallant handling of the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester on the morning of July 3, when the Spanish fleet tried to escape from the American fleet at Santiago. It fell to his lot to protect the landing of Gen. Miles' expedition at Port Guanica with the guns of the Gloucester, and he performed his duty in the same thorough and scientific manner which he employed when he attacked the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton and Furor, and smothered them with a hail of steel from his six-pounders. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright is a son of old Commodore Wainwright, and was appointed to Annapolis from the District of Columbia. He has given such convincing proof that he comes of the right kind of stock that he is known among the officers of the navy as "Fighting Dick"



CAPT. RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

Wainwright. When the Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana Wainwright stood on the quarterdeck beside Capt. Sigsbee and supervised the lowering of such boats as were not destroyed. From that day he has been spoiling for a fight with the Spaniards. He remained with the wreck from the night of the explosion, Feb. 15, until he hauled down the tattered flag with his own hands April 5, and was the sole surviving officer of the Maine left in Havana. Strictly speaking, he was never in Havana, for he refused to set his foot on the island of Cuba while the work of investigating the explosion was in progress. At the conclusion of the investigation Wainwright was ordered to Washington for staff duty in the navy department. The transfer was anything but to his liking. He confided to his friends that he wanted "a good little vessel with some capable guns, and a crack at the enemy on something like even terms." When he was assigned to the command of the Gloucester he was supremely happy and from that day he has been making a record for himself, his crew and vessel.

### Helping Bankrupts to Begin Afresh.

The bill which became a law in the closing hours of Congress was a compromise on the Nelson bill in the Senate, and the Torrey bill in the House. It is the result of an agitation among business men of more than fifteen years' duration. The bill is quite liberal in its provisions, especially on the terms of discharge. It is confidently believed that this legislation will enable from 150,000 to 200,000 bankrupts to fully re-establish themselves. Furthermore, it will enable manufacturers and merchants to secure a fair division of their debtors' property, and go a long way toward preventing embezzlement, fraud, and useless waste of valuable property. It will be of great assistance to the bankrupt who, though honest, has been forced to the wall.

## R. FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO.



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

Civil Governor of the City of Havana and its province, who has organized about forty free kitchens, feeding about 35,000 Cubans. He is looking after the comfort of the American Commissioners.

## KILLED AND BURNED.

Several Victims are Hurled Through Windows.

## ELEVATOR BLOWN UP.

**A Frightful Explosion in a Grain Elevator at Toledo, Ohio, Caused by the Spontaneous Combustion of Dust—William Parks the Superintendent Hurled Through a Window.**

A Toledo, O., special says: Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in one of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co., at nine o'clock, caused this terrible destruction of life, and none of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, was blown through the window of the lower story. He said that about 8.30 a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he knew there were about twenty men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of the injured will survive their burns and bruises. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator, the three children of Superintendent Parks were visiting him, at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, a seventeen-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found.

The terrific explosion caused a panic in East Toledo. Houses were shaken as in an earthquake, and windows were shattered for a block around. Those in the vicinity of the Union Elevator soon noticed flames bursting from the building. It was but a few minutes till the fire department of the city began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the terrific heat. The river cut off escape on one side, and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen, who were known to be at work within, rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers and fathers made a scene indescribable.

### PORTO RICO AND HAWAII.

**The War Department Is Arranging For Armies of Occupation.**

A Washington special says: President McKinley, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Major-General Miles had a conference regarding the composition of the armies of occupation to be sent to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. It was decided that regulars and volunteers shall be included in each army, and that pending the dispatch of the troops to their destinations the regulars and volunteers shall be encamped together as far as possible.

It was also determined to send at least twelve thousand men to Porto Rico and 3,000 to Hawaii, and that the number of men in the Philippines shall be increased to 20,000. The detachments to be sent to Manila and Hawaii will consist almost entirely of infantry. Those sent to Cuba and Porto Rico will consist of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

### HOLDING TWO OFFICES.

**Question Whether an Army Commission Vacates a Seat in the Legislature.**

A Special from Wheeling, W. Va., says: Wm. A. Ohley, secretary of the Democratic state committee, secured from Governor Atkinson a definite statement that he will not order elections held in the seventh and tenth state senatorial districts to fill the vacancies which the Democratic Committee holds exists in the membership of the state senate from those districts. The committee will now apply at once to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Governor to order such elections. The alleged vacancies exist because Senators Hughes and Goldsmith are holding commissions in the United States volunteer army. They have not resigned as senators, and the Governor and the Republican committee hold that their commission with the army does not invalidate their seats in the state senate. The state constitution is construed variously on the subject.

### AMMUNITION USED IN WAR.

**Value of that Expended at Manila and Santiago About $147,000.**

A Washington special says: The naval ordnance officers say that there is a very erroneous idea prevalent as to the value of the ammunition shot away by Dewey at Manila and by Sampson's fleet at Santiago. Instead of this running up as high as $2,000,000, as asserted in some quarters, the fact was that Dewey at Manila fired $47,000 worth of ammunition, and the North Atlantic fleet at Santiago on July 3 and during the bombardments not to exceed $100,000.

### FOUND PURSE WITH $61,000.

**Honest San Francisco Gripman Returns a Big Sum.**

A special from San Francisco says: George Mulligan, a miner who recently returned from the Klondike, lost a purse containing $61,000 on a street car a few days ago. It has been found and returned by John Donahue, the gripman of the car.

With the exception of $40 in currency the money was in checks, one of which was a draft for $57,000 issued at Dawson City on the bank of British Columbia in this city.

Mulligan, who was so lucky as to recover his fortune intact, left $20 at the car house for the honest gripman.

## BLAME COMMANDERS.

Alger's Careful Inspection At Camp Poland, Tenn.

## ADDRESSED SOLDIERS.

**Complaints of Camp Thomas—If the War Department Had Been Officially Informed of the State of Affairs There the Troops Would Have Been Moved Earlier.**

A special from Knoxville, Tenn., says: Secretary of War, Alger, inspected Camp Poland and reviewed the troops encamped there, made a speech to the commanding officers at General McKee's headquarters, in which he fixed the blame for the sickness in the different camps throughout the country on the commanding officers.

Secretary Alger received an enthusiastic reception by the citizens of Knoxville. He went from the station direct to the camp and shortly afterward, accompanied by his staff and the officers of the camp, the Secretary rode over the drill field and inspected the troops. He then reviewed the parade and afterward made a speech to the commanding officers.

He next visited the hospitals and regimental quarters and made a thorough inspection of the condition of the camp and men. General Alger congratulated General McKee on the splendid condition of his camp and of the troops. He expressed satisfaction with the location of the camp and the showing made by the men. The parade at Camp Poland was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

**Secretary Makes a Speech.**

After the review General Alger asked that the commanding officers assemble at General McKee's headquarters. There, surrounded by the officers and the Knoxville Citizens' Committee, the Secretary made an address. He said:—

"I came here to visit this camp for the purpose of acquainting myself and seeing for myself just how the troops are faring and to hear from the officers any recommendations that they may think will benefit the camp.

"I want to hear what the commanders have to say about division and regimental hospitals more especially. There has been a great deal of talk about the conditions of the camps and hospitals.

"I want to say that had the War Department been acquainted with the conditions said to have existed at Chickamauga, the troops there would have been moved long before they were.

"We received only good reports at Washington from the commanding officers and it was supposed that the outside reports were exaggerated.

The commanders of camps are responsible for the condition of their camps and if the men are not well cared for and if the hospital and sanitary conditions are bad, the commanding officers must answer for it.

"The War Department has been and is ready to supply the demands of the troops for medicines and sustenance and there is no reason why conditions other than the best possible should exist.

### ORDERED TO MANILA.

**Gen. King's Troops Now at Honolulu, to Proceed to Philippines.**

A dispatch was received at army headquarters in San Francisco, ordering Gen. King and detachment, now at Honolulu, to proceed to Manila. The transport Arizona is due at Manila this week, and will return to Honolulu immediately. A provision ship will be sent to Honolulu to provide for the troops.

### Virginia Baseball League Formed.

A special from Norfolk, Va., says: E. H. Cunningham, manager of the Norfolk Baseball Club, and W. D. Bradley, president of the Richmond Club, have withdrawn their clubs from the Atlantic League, and, with L. Lazarus, of Lynchburg, and John T. Brady, of Portsmouth, met at the Atlantic Hotel, in this city, and reorganized the Virginia State League of Baseball Clubs. The League will consist of six clubs.

### FIELD OF LABOR.

We send cotton to China.
Mexico needs paper mills.
Drug stores are decreasing.
Japan buys Canada's butter.
Vienna has a 1,500-room hotel.
Siberia has 40,000 gold miners.
Philadelphia coppersmiths struck.
The South boasts 421 cotton mills.
America contains 35,467 drug stores.
Austria made 70,000 bicycles in 1897.
Lockport, N. Y., corkmakers organized.
Locomotive firemen convened at Toronto.
Washington's hop-pickers include Indians.
Osaka, Japan, has twenty-eight shipyards.
New York has 70,000 self-supporting women.
A flouring mill will be erected at San Ignacio, Mexico.
Ironworkers' helpers at Cleveland get from $1.50 to $1.75 a day.
New York Board of Walking Delegates may abolish sympathetic strikes.
Boston Central Labor Union advocates the election of Judges of the United States Supreme Court by popular vote.
No man living is fit to run a trolley car more than ten hours in twenty-four. Apart from the inhumanity of cruelly overworking men, this thing ought to be stopped in the interest of public safety.—New York World.

## SPANISH SHIP SAVED.

Cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa Floated.

## GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

**Rousing Cheers by the Sailors, in Which the Cubans Join—Another Triumph for the Gallant Young Naval Constructor—The Newark and the Scorpion Convoy the Spanish Ship.**

Playa del Este, Cuba, (Special).—The wrecking company, engaged under Lieutenant Hobson, in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships, has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser after being floated, was taken in tow by the Potomac and convoyed by the cruiser Newark, the Scorpion and the Alvarado, proceeded for Guantanamo Bay, where she arrived.

The successful issue of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the firing of national salutes and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined, disturbing the noon siesta.

Off Siboney the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane, and the towing power was increased.

The Newark, under Captain Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving the Maria Teresa. The cruiser is being put in condition for her trip north by the repair ship Vulcan.

It was on July 3 that Admiral Cervera made his desperate dash out of the harbor of Santiago. The Infanta Maria Teresa was the Admiral's flagship.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor, and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides, and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship.

The Spanish admiral, who was also wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester, and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet, which could not be seen at this point, was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

The Infanta Maria Teresa is an armored cruiser; length 340 feet; beam 65 feet; maximum draught 21.6 feet; belt 12 inches; gun positions 10.5 inches; decks 3; speed 20.25 knots. Her complement of men was 500. She has six torpedo tubes, two eleven-inch guns, ten five-inch guns, eight 2.2-inch guns, eight 1.4-inch guns, two military masts, with signal arms; two smokestacks, two turrets, one forward, one aft, and a ram bow.

The Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were sister ships.

Lieutenant Hobson had made large air bags of rubber, with a strong power of resistance. Before he left for Santiago he explained that these were to be sunk around the ship and under her, as far as possible. When inflated he calculated that the buoyancy of the bags would be sufficient to raise the ship. Much doubt was expressed by wreckers, and some naval men, whether bags strong enough could be made to lift such an enormous ship; but Hobson insisted that the plan was feasible. He spent considerable time traveling to New York and Boston and elsewhere in connection with the business, and made quite a number of experiments before he started for Cuba. He arrived at Santiago August 29, and the great work was accomplished in a little over three weeks.

### CONDOLE WITH LI HUNG CHANG.

**The Action of Diplomatic Representatives Excites Comment in Pekin.**

The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese Foreign Office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these ministers.

### Japan to Seek a Foreign Loan.

It is understood the Japanese government has decided to negotiate for a foreign loan of $50,000,000.

### Congress of Mothers.

A congress of mothers, under the auspices of the national organization, will be held in Omaha October 8th, 9th and 10th by invitations of the trans-Mississippi Exposition. All interested in the movement are invited to attend.

There will be a meeting in Omaha of the national board of managers at the close of this congress.

### Visited Lafayette's Tomb.

Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and his staff visited the tomb of Lafayette as a token of respect. Mr. Peck is not receiving any encouragement in his efforts to secure increased space at the Exposition for American exhibits.

## CHINA'S RULER RESIGNS.

**Imperial Edict Says He Has Yielded Control to Dowager Empress.**

An Imperial edict just issued definitely announces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Dowager Empress, who has ordered the Ministers to deliver to her in future their official reports.

It is difficult to obtain reliable information at the palace in regard to the proceeding, but the recent reformatory edicts probably caused the change. While the Emperor was subservient and a mere figurehead, the Dowager Empress permitted him to remain as the nominal ruler, but so soon as he attempted to act on his own initiative his practical deposition was the result.

His principal adviser, Kang-Yumol, the Cantonese reformer, fled, in spite of the vigorous attempts made to arrest him, and it is said he is now on his way to Shanghai.

The effect of the change must be great. In all probability Li Hung Chang will be reinstated in power and Russian influence will increase. The hopes of reform so ardently cherished by the intelligent factions of the Chinese are now impossible of fulfillment.

The suddenness of the coup is said to be due to the desire of the Dowager Empress to prevent the mission of the Marquis Ito from being successful. The Japanese statesman recently came to Pekin with the object of trying to bring about an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Japan and China.

The new order of things will undoubtedly prejudice British interests in China.

It is reported that the next edict will give the full reasons for the change. The wording of the present edict has not yet been made public, but it is in effect that the Emperor requested the Dowager Empress to assume power, this being the third time this request has been made.

The Marquis Ito, in an interview before the edict was issued, said the Emperor received him in the most cordial manner, and said he hoped to have the advantage of the advice of the Marquis in the reforms which his Majesty intended to undertake.

The Marquis even then feared that the inaction and conservatism of the Chinese officials would nullify the reforms, although he believed the Emperor was acting in good faith.

### MIMIC WAR ENDS IN DEATH.

**Bomb Intended for a Spanish Ship Blows Up the Managers.**

A Pittsburg special says: Capt. George J. Adams, aged thirty-three, and Capt. Charles Miller, aged twenty-two, his assistant, were instantly killed while conducting a fireworks display and reproduction of the Manila battle on the Allegheny river in front of the Exposition building.

As a nightly feature at the Exposition, Capt. Adams has been, during the past week, reproducing in miniature the great naval battle at Manila with great success. The night was soldiers' night, and extra preparations had been made to have a good show. The explosives failed to work properly, and Adams and Miller were in the middle of the river in a skiff endeavoring to make the fireworks and explosion effective. In some way, as yet unknown, the bomb which was intended to blow up the Spanish ship, was exploded almost directly under the skiff in which the men were working, supposedly killing them instantly. Bartley Connelly, a sixteen-year-old boy, who was rowing the skiff, was burned by the explosion, but was rescued from the water by the exposition officers.

At the time the explosion occurred between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators were watching the battle from the Exposition wharf, and as everything was in darkness immediately after the accident, many of them saw nothing unusual in the incident, and thinking the explosion was part of the programme, sent up a mighty cheer for Dewey and left well satisfied with the entertainment.




—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

**Cane to Be Presented to President McKinley by the President of Venezuela.**

### BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

**Result of a Collision With a Spanish Steamer.**

The Spanish steamer Carthagenia, from Aviles, for Barcelona, proceeded, after being in collision on September 22, off Cape Vilano, with the British steamer Rhenbina, from Huelva for Lisbon. The latter vessel was sunk, and the crew, with the exception of one seaman and the captain, who were landed at Gibraltar, were drowned.

### WANT TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

**A Story Given Out In Madrid Telling of Discontent in Porto Rico.**

It is announced at Madrid that 10,000 Spaniards, residing on the Island of Porto Rico, have refused to live on the island under the American flag and have demanded that they be returned to Spain at the expense of the government. The question of the repatriation of the discontented Spaniards has been referred to the State Council.

### CABLE SPARKS.

It is reported in Paris that President Faure, rather than allow revision of the Dreyfus case, will resign and seek re election.

Italy announces that her diplomatic relations with the republic of Columbia are severed. This is the result of developments growing out of the Cerruti claim.

The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, which was disabled at sea, arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, with all her passengers safe.

The Turkish government has refused to withdraw its troops from Crete.

Marquis Ito has arrived at Tientsin and is expected at Pekin soon. His visit is regarded as likely to result in an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China.

Eleven courtiers at Seoul have been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the Corean Emperor, who was taken suddenly ill last Sunday.

President Faure, in an address to military men at Gonnetinnes, France, alluded to the defeats of 1870, saying they "will never be effaced from our memory."

Another formidable rebellion against Japanese rule has broken out in Formosa.

Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who is said to be in London, is quoted as stating that about 600 documents in the Dreyfus case were forged.

## EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Proposition of Spanish Commissioners Rejected.

## 100,000 TROOPS IN CUBA.

**Considered Preposterous and in View of the Terms of the Protocol—November First Suggested—Authority of the United States Should Then Be Proclaimed.**

A Washington special says: The proposition of the Spanish members of the Havana Commission that the final evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops shall not occur prior to February 28, 1899, is not seriously regarded here, for the reason that it is so preposterous in character, in view of the terms of the protocol, that its prompt rejection by the American Commissioners cannot be doubted. While this Government, through its Commissioners, will agree to the most liberal terms touching the time that shall be occupied in the withdrawal of the Spanish troops and the relinquishment of Spanish authority in the Island, it will be insisted that the work of withdrawal shall proceed with reasonable expedition, and that every method shall be adopted for pushing instead of retarding it. It does not surprise the authorities here that such a proposition should be made by the Spanish Commissioners, whose desire is to maintain Spanish sovereignty to the latest possible day for the profits that will accrue, but the instructions of the American Commissioners will prevent them from acceding to the demands of this character, even were they disposed to grant them. The points at which the evacuation shall begin can be left to the discretion and good sense of the American Commissioners, but in view of their instructions to insist upon the earliest date for Spain's withdrawal, it is not expected they will accede to any request calculated to delay that object.

At the War Department the opinion is expressed that our Commissioners should insist that the evacuation shall proceed at several points simultaneously, the troops being embarked at the nearest available port to their places of rendezvous. In fixing a time for the termination of Spanish authority, it is suggested that November 1 should be named, and that in the meantime as many troops as possible should be embarked for Spain. If the evacuation shall not be completed by that date, the authority of the United States over the entire island should be proclaimed. If the date for terminating the Spanish authority be fixed for November 1, it is very certain that the Spanish authorities will make an earnest effort to expedite rather than to delay the work of evacuation, and the probability is that soon after December 1 the last of the Spanish military forces would be on shipboard, headed for Spain. That the President will not consent to maintaining Spanish domination beyond the reasonable time necessary for the transfer of authority is evidenced by the fact that active preparations are being made for sending United States troops to the island at an early day, the expectation being that a considerable number will be on the way within the coming three weeks.

The only consideration that should be given the business of evacuation is the time necessary to get vessels from Spain to transport the troops. Upward of 100,000 Spanish troops are said to be in Cuba, but this statement, it must be remembered, is from Spanish sources, and can safely be discounted. It is considered doubtful whether more than one-half that number are now in Cuba, since the withdrawal of the army from Santiago has reduced Blanco's force by about 23,000. If the American Commissioners will insist upon speedy withdrawal, fully one-half of Blanco's entire present force could be embarked within four weeks, and the remainder including the garrison of Havana, could be encamped outside that city until they could be provided with transportation, and in the meantime the American troops could occupy Havana and other principal cities. There can be no doubt that the Spanish Commission, in making a demand for the extension of time for final evacuation and the surrender of Spanish authority to February 1, was actuated by the desire to retain the profits of administration as long as possible.

### Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent number of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore, when horses was the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted for being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

### ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Will Carmack, the Klondike pioneer and locater of "Discovery Claim" has left Alaska for the present, and is enjoying a vacation in Seattle.

Gen. W. W. Gordon, who is one of the Peace Commissioners to Porto Rico, has been presented with a gold watch by the officers of his brigade.

Mr. Reginald Clark, who traveled in this country last fall, has set to music Rossetti's "Blessed Damosel" in the form of a cantata, and had it performed at the Queen's Hall, London.

In her recently probated will Mrs. Lynn Linton bequeathed a brooch given her by Lander D. Swinburne, some of whose finest verse has been in praise of the author of the "Imaginary Conversations."

Prince Paul Esterhazy, of Galantha, Count of Edelstetten and Farchtenstein, the jockey prince, who died in Vienna recently, could boast of coming from a family that had twice refused the crown of Hungary.

Queen Victoria sent a magnificent Indian shawl and a ring as a wedding present to Princess Dorothea of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while her gifts to the Duke of Augustenburg were a ring and a handsome silver epergne.

Mrs. Edward Barron, of Mayfield, Cala., will build a large studio for the classes in art at Stanford University.

Shortly before his death Admiral Kirkland, in the Mare-Island Navy-yard, gave this indication of his opinion of newspaper men: "If you are caught taking pictures anywhere in here you'll be arrested, but I suppose you'll take them anyhow."

Juan Rey, chief of the Cherokees, is on his way to his Indian Territory home from Havana, where before the war he owned a large sugar plantation.

Thomas C. Le Valley, the first of the New York Naval Reserves to die in the war, was the descendant of a Huguenot family that in this country sent sons to the Revolutionary, Mexican and Civil wars.

General Renouard, the new chief of the French War Office, who was a captain in the Franco-German War, is 62 years old, little man, with a keen eye and exceedingly active for his age.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who has never recovered from the effects of her labors during the Crimean War, presents in this respect a strong contrast to Miss Clara Barton, who, in the midst of her Red Cross work, is nearly as old as her English prototype, and who says she feels "as well as ever in her life."


We are Prepared to Quote Specially Low Prices.

Good 6x20 Shingles
Saps, $5.00 Hearts, $6.00
Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, $15.00
Common Yellow Pine Flooring, $12.50

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.
Lumber Dealers,
414 LIGHT STREET WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.

INCH YELLOW PINE BOARDS, EDGE, $10.00 and $12.50.
The Above Goods are Excellent Value.
We have higher Grades at higher prices
Write Us For Prices.

Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.


©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3533-0149.jpg