AMERICAN UNION.

VOL. 43. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898. NO. 4.

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Quest of King Menelek.

It is said that King Menelek of Abyssinia will make a trip to Jerusalem in the year 1900 in order to find, if possible, the spot where the queen of Sheba had her interview with Solomon. He claims direct descent from the queen of Sheba.

Of Course.

Browne—The popular price for everything in the next century will be 10 cents. Towne—Then we can correctly refer to it as the ten cent-ury.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Wharton's Disappointment.

Thoroughly tired from the work and worry of fixing up the new home in the suburb where she and her husband had moved three days before, Mrs. Wharton was just sinking into a doze when her maid came bursting in.

A lady was waiting in the parlor below, the maid said. She had a carriage, a coachman, a footman, and was dressed in the height of fashion, so must be one of the society leaders of the suburb.

Gratified at this early recognition of her by the society of the place, Mrs. Wharton put on her new black silk and hurried down.

As she entered the parlor a stately matron arose and came forward with both hands outstretched.

"Allow me to welcome you to P——" she said, with a gracious smile.

Mrs. Wharton was charmed. "A society leader of a certainty," she said to herself.

They sat and talked for some time, and every minute Mrs. Wharton became more enamored of her caller.

"To be thoroughly a part of the society of P—— there is just one thing you need," said the lady, at length.

"And what is that?" eagerly asked the young wife.

The woman stepped to the front door. "James," she called, "bring me my bag." A minute later it was handed her.

"I have it here," she said in reply to Mrs. Wharton's question, drawing a morocco-bound book from the bag. "No home is complete without 'The Society Woman's Guide.' I shall be delighted to take your order. In cloth it is $5; in morocco—"

But Mrs. Wharton had fled.

Exercising on a Man-o'-War.

Walter Russell, an artist with the fleet, contributes to the Century an illustrated article entitled "Incidents of the Cuban Blockade." Mr Russell says: During quarters the various exercises and emergency drills are gone through with, including sword practice, bayonet drill, physical exercises for straightening the figure and expanding the chest, boarding drill, fire drill, collision drill and many others. A huge mat, weighing perhaps 500 pounds, is brought up on deck, heaved over the side and held there within 60 seconds after the order is given. Should a Spanish ship ram one of ours, this mat would be thrown over the aperture made in the side and held there by the pressure of the water. Again, lines of hose are run out and connected, a wheel is turned and a strong stream of water floods the deck immediately. In a very few seconds 20 streams of water can be directed upon any part of the ship.

Suddenly the band plays a lively march, and the order for the run around is given. Jackie likes this. It is his exercise. It is to him what wheeling is to a landsman. It is his opportunity of moving a little faster than usual. In double quick time each section runs in an ellipse for five minutes, the line of sailors being usually barefooted at this time of the day. They dodge in out of the sunlight and shadow, laughing and showing their gaiety of feeling.

What Cuba Cost Spain.

From March, 1895, to June, 1898, Spain has sent to Cuba 193,431 soldiers, 6222 officers, 615 high officials and 10 generals; or, with 12,000 men already in Cuba before the rebellion broke out, a total of 207,000 men. The fighting losses have been proportionately very small, viz.: Two generals, 141 officers and 2008 soldiers killed; 463 officers and 8164 soldiers wounded, making losses equal to 5 per cent. of the whole Spanish army. The victims from yellow fever have been 313 officers and 13,000 men, and from other diseases the number of deaths has been given as 127 officers and 40,000 men.

Therefore, the total losses of the Spanish army in Cuba from the beginning of the rebellion up to June 30 of this year amount to over 101,000 men. These figures do not include the losses in the Philippine Islands nor those of Santiago and Puerto Rico.

The total expenses of the campaign on the Spanish side amount to $350,000,000, not inclusive of losses in property, ships, merchandise, indemnities, etc., all of which is as yet impossible to assess.—Paris Messenger.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Dr. John M. Willis of Eliot, Me., owns three rare bibles. Two of them are Breeches bibles, one printed in London in 1585, and the other in Geneva in 1560; the third is an Ellsiver bible, two volumes, elephant folio, French print, of 1669, one of the few copies extant.

Prof. E. J. James of the University of Chicago, who is mentioned in connection with the presidency of Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California, was at one time connected with the staff of the University of Pennsylvania and is now one of the best-liked professors in Chicago.

Among the ceremonies attending the recent centenary festival held in honor of the Italian pessimist poet, Leopardi, at his birthplace, Recanati, were four concerts under the direction of Mascagni, the unveiling of a bust of the poet by Monteverde, and the naming of a hall in the palace after him.

Austria has lost her most eminent botanist, Kerner. What Saussure and Gremli did for Switzerland he did for Austria-Hungary. Before him the botany of the swamps and forests of the Danube had been only partly explored. His book on the "Plant Life of the Danube Countries" covers this field thoroughly.

Demetrius Koromilas, an Athenian who was well known in Paris sporting circles, died last month, aged 17. He was very wealthy, and in Greece was known as an intrepid journalist. He wrote 25 plays, 15 of which have appeared in print. His last play, "Maroula," aroused a great deal of feeling against the author. It is a picture of certain phases of Athenian life painted in glaring colors.

A majority of the generals in our army are well along in years, and the ages of some of them are given by the Buffalo Express, as follows: Gen. Young is 58, Shafter 63, Wheeler 62, Hawkins will reach the retiring age of 64 this year, Kent is 62, Lawton 55, and Sumner, Bates and Chaffee each 56. These are the general officers in Cuba with Shafter. The age of the generals in camp at home is also advanced. Coppinger is 63, Brooke 60, Sheridan 58, Henry 59, Graham 64, Wilson 61, Butler 62, and one-legged Lee 63. Wade is 55, the youngest of the major-generals.

His Explanation.

The explanations authors are compelled to make to readers of literal or immature mind—when they are obliging enough to make them at all—are often as good literature as the passage which called them forth. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says, in her "Eighty Years or More," that she once wrote Doctor Holmes, at the request of a young nephew of hers, to ask an important question. Did the doctor really have a servant who almost laughed himself to death, as described in "The Height of the Ridiculous?" Doctor Holmes replied: "I wish you would explain to your little nephew that the story of the poor fellow who almost died laughing was a kind of dream of mine, and not a real thing that happened, any more than that an old woman lived in a shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do, or that Jack climbed the beanstalk and found the giant who lived at the top of it. You can explain to him what is meant by imagination, and thus turn my youthful rhymes into a text for a discourse worthy of the Concord school of philosophy. I have not my poems by me, but I remember that 'The Height of the Ridiculous' ended with this verse:

"'Ten days and night with sleepless eyes
I watched that wretched man,
And since, I never dare to write
As funny as I can.'

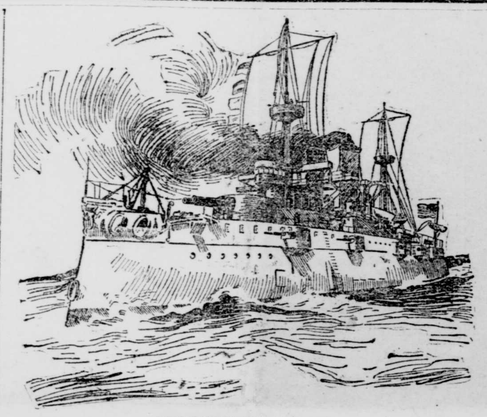
"But tell your nephew he mustn't cry about it, any more than because geese go barefoot, and bald eagles have no nightcaps."

Good as She Looked.

"Mrs. Meeker," observed a friend of the family, "is a very superior woman. She can converse intelligently, I believe, on a thousand different topics."

"Yes," sighed Mr. Meeker, "and she does."—Boston Traveler.

Two Paris policemen the other day arrested a ragged vagabond who was too imbecile to answer any questions. When his clothes were searched his pockets were found to contain $4,000 in banknotes and $170,000 in bonds.



THE BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

CRUISER TO CHINA.

Admiral Dewey Ordered to Send the Baltimore to Tien-Tsin.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

The Distance from Manila to the Chinese City Is 1,862 Miles, but the Baltimore Will Make All Possible Speed—Her Departure Weakens America's Grasp In the Philippines.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: Instructions have been sent by Secretary Long to Admiral Dewey directing him to send the protected cruiser Baltimore at once to Tien-Tsin, China.

This action shows conclusively the concern felt by the administration at the existing condition of affairs in the Celestial Empire. It would seem to indicate that more sensational information had been received from Minister Conger than the authorities have made public. It was stated, however, that the advices from the minister at Pekin simply show a turbulent condition of affairs existing throughout the empire. In a dispatch made public by the State Department, the minister announced that riots had occurred at points not then known.

In view of the prospect of trouble in Pekin over the death of the Emperor, and the efforts which will probably be made by his adherents to seek revenge, or, at least assure safety for themselves, the authorities deemed it wise to place a ship as near the capital as possible, where the members of the American legation and the consulates near the capital may find refuge in case of need. After a consultation with the President Secretary Long directed Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, to prepare instructions to Admiral Dewey to send the Baltimore to Tien-Tsin without delay. These orders were signed and cabled, and it is believed the ship is now on her way to her destination.

The Baltimore has a long trip before her. The distance between Manila and Tien-Tsin is 1,862 miles, which she will cover under the "hurry orders" given her within seven days at the utmost. The instructions to Capt. N. M. Dyer, require him immediately upon his arrival to communicate with Minister Conger and take every step needful to protect American interests.

The dispatch of the Baltimore from Manila is rather embarrassing in view of the necessity of maintaining a strong force in the Philippines, but there was no other ship immediately available, and it was recognized that prompt action must be taken.

It is evident that the administration is either more relieved concerning the international situation in the Philippines or that the danger to American interests in China is greater than in the islands. So far as Germany is concerned, the authorities are satisfied that her attitude is now as correct as they can desire. The Baltimore can, therefore, be spared from Manila.

A MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.

A Tennessee Farmer and His Friends Kill Five Men.

A special dispatch says that a tragedy has occurred in the north portion of Cannon county, Tenn., about thirty miles east of Murfreesboro'. Five men are reported to have been killed.

John Hollingsworth killed a man named Higgins over a year ago. A suit was brought against Hollingsworth and a judgment obtained by the Higgins family for $700. When the party of men came to carry out the legal proceedings and had gathered in the barn, Hollingsworth and his friends fired into them with double-barreled shot guns, killing four men and wounding another so badly that he is not expected to recover. Rev. A. C. Webb, a minister, is one of those killed. Samuel Webb, his son, is another.

A later dispatch says that Hollingsworth has been shot and severely wounded.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Reported to Have Fled When Spanish Troops Were Landed.

Madrid, (Special.)—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, states that the landing of Spanish troops there caused a panic among the insurgents and that three hundred muskets, four cannon, a quantity of ammunition and a flag were captured. In addition, eighteen Spanish prisoners were released and the insurgents were dispersed. The bulk of the insurgents withdrew to the mountains and some of them surrendered.

The clergy and the people, the dispatch says, have issued a manifesto in favor of Spain. Communication with Cebu has been restored.

In other encounters between the Spaniards and insurgents recently thirty-six of the rebels were killed.

The Disarmament of Europe.

Berlin, (Special.)—The German foreign office states that the Czar's proposal for a disarmament congress is making headway. All the powers, including France, have now accepted the invitation, but with limitations. Ulterior questions, especially regarding territorial arrangements, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Egypt and the Pope's temporal powers, will be strictly tabooed. The discussions will be confined to the social and economic aspects of the question.

President Carnot's Widow Dead.

Paris, (Special.)—Madame Carnot, widow of President Carnot, who was assassinated by an Italian anarchist at Lyons on June 24, 1894, died at the Chateau de Presle.

Miser's Treasure Stolen.

A special from Stevens Point, Wis., says: Joseph Boertzbach, 72 years old, has been robbed of $15,600. This amount—consisting of $7,000 in Stevens Point bonds, $2,000 in Government bonds, $3,600 in gold, $3,000 in paper money—he had kept buried in a tin box in his woodshed. During his absence from the city it was exhumed and taken, together with his list of the bond numbers. The empty box was carefully reinterred.

Worry Caused Suicide.

T. C. Collins, father of Miss May Collins, the Kentucky free thinker, who was found dead in a Boston hotel with a male companion over a year ago, drowned himself in a pond at Elizabeth, four miles from Paris.

ILLINOIS LAUNCHED.

Battleship Glides Into the Water at Newport News.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Governor Tanner and His Staff Attend the Ceremony—Over 40,000 People Saw the Battleship Launched—Grand Banquet and Ball Follow Ceremony—Illinois Pride of the Navy.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (Special).—Amid the enthusiastic plaudits of nearly 40,000 intensely interested people, the shrill salutation of steam whistles from many boats and tugs, and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the first-class battleship Illinois slid into the water on Tuesday. The launch was a brilliant success in every particular, the mechanism and preparations being perfect. The assemblage of spectators was unprecedented in the history of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The sponsor of the vessel, Miss Nancy Leiter, of Chicago, arrived at 10.30, accompanied by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, his staff in full uniform, and a crowd of distinguished Chicagoans. The approach of the christening party was heralded by a chorus of voices, and as the party ascended the gaily decorated platform alongside the prow of the vessel, all eyes were turned towards Miss Leiter.

While the crowd expectantly waited, the keel blocks on which the hull rested and the shores along her side were carefully removed until the weight rested upon the sliding ways. The vessel was held then only by the oaken planks between the sliding and the ground ways. As these were being served by the saw, the sponsor stood waiting to perform her conspicuous part in the ceremony.

Suddenly the painted mass of steel began to move, and gaining speed as it went, slid toward the water. Just as the motion fairly began, Miss Leiter, who had been standing with the christening bottle poised in the air let it swing sharply against the bow simultaneously uttering the words "I christen thee Illinois," and then, amid deafening applause, the waving of banners, and the din of steam whistles, the gayly decorated hull, with more than 100 persons aboard, glided into the James River and as her bows cleared the ways, slowly floated out into the stream.

At 4 o'clock the distinguished guests were entertained at a grand banquet in the beautiful decorated ballroom of the Chamberlain Hotel. Covers were laid for 600 persons and the assemblage included, besides the notables at the launching, many military and naval officers.

President C. R. Orcutt, of the Newport News shipbuilding plant, was toastmaster. The toasts and speakers were:

"Our President," by J. G. Hamlin, of Shelbyville, Ill.; "The State of Illinois," by Governor John R. Tanner; "Our Navy," by Rear Admiral Howell; "Chicago," by Mayor Carter Harrison; "Virginia," by Governor J. Hoge Tyler.

The banquet was followed by a ball.

The Illinois is a sister ship of the Alabama, now building at Cramps' yard, and of the Wisconsin, building at San Francisco. Her dimensions are: Length, 368 feet; beam, 72 feet 2½ inches; draft, at normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches. Her speed will be about 16½ knots, and the indicated horse power of her engines 10,000.

The armor belt is 16½ inches thick at the top and 9½ inches thick at the bottom. This belt extends four feet below the water line. There is also diagonal armor 12 inches thick at the bottom. This belt extends four feet below the water line. There is also diagonal armor 12 inches thick connecting the belt armor and barbettes. The first keel plate of the Illinois was laid February 19, 1897, and she is to be completed in October, 1899.

Madrid Astonished.

A special from Madrid says: The reported intention of the United States Government to retain the whole of the Philippine Islands has created almost a state of stupefaction here, and it is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Government has resolved to vigorously combat any such action, which it is claimed, the terms of the peace protocol preclude.

General Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands, reports to the Government another defeat of the insurgents in the Province of Antigua. He says the Spaniards captured the town of Bugason, killing 24 of the insurgents. The Spanish volunteers, he adds, also repulsed an insurgent attack on the town of Ibasan and killed 31 of the attacking force.

Savannah Selected.

A Washington special says: Secretary Alger announced that Savannah, Ga., had been selected as the point of embarkation of all troops which may hereafter be sent to Cuba or Porto Rico. It is stated at the War Department that Savannah was selected because it afforded the best facilities.

McKinley to Speak to Labor Men.

A special from Chicago, says: President McKinley has signified his willingness to address a gathering composed exclusively of railroad employes during his presence in Chicago. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the five railroad employes' brotherhoods of unions of Illinois on October 20.

CABLE SPARKS.

It is reported that General Kitchener called upon Major Marchand at Fashoda to furl the French flag and that the latter refused.

It is now believed that Kuang-Hsu, Emperor of China, committed suicide, and that he will be succeeded by Yin, a grandson of Prince Kung.

Fifty Americans were killed in a fight with Turks at Alashgerd, Armenia.

The majority for prohibition throughout Canada will probably not exceed 13,000.

The uprising of the "Maroons" in Jamacia is spreading rapidly.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Attack Made While Men Were Preparing For Dinner.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Fire Was From Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk's House, Near Bear Island, Minnesota—Inspector Tinker Was Shot Through the Leg, and His Coat Sleeves Were Torn to Ribbons by Another Bullet.

A special from Walker, Minn., says: A terrific battle was fought at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, thirty miles from Walker, at Bog-Ah-Me-Shirk's Point, close to Bear Island. A detachment of one hundred men, under General Bacon, was landed on the point shortly after 8 o'clock. The landing was effected with considerable difficulty, owing to a high sea. After landing, a sortie of the bush was made in all directions. The soldiers went through the thick undergrowth very carefully, and with every precaution taken against ambush. No Indians were seen until nearly 11 o'clock. The men were then ordered to line up in an open space, near the shore of the lake, charges were drawn and preparations made for dinner.

The order to make coffee had been given and the soldiers were standing in column formation when a shot was heard. It came from Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk's house. The ball struck Ed. Harris, ex-Marshal, of Walker, a half-breed. His arm was broken.

This was the signal. Immediately the firing became general. It seemed that a shot came from every bush. Three of General Bacon's men dropped. They were at once carried to the rear. On the very instant that the first shot was heard every man in the command sprang for cover without waiting for orders. Like a flash the blue column had vanished, and except for a gray hat showing behind a tree or bush, not a sign was to be seen of the eighty men who stood erect but an instant before. General Bacon's voice could be heard high above everything, admonishing his men. The general stood erect, and, supported by Major Wilkinson, looked upon the Indians. "Steady, men," he called, "keep cool, now keep cool."

Again there came a volley from the Indians. This was just what the troops had been awaiting. The Krag-Jorgensens opened with a frightful rattle just as the Pillagers made a terrific rush. Half a dozen of them dropped, while the others fell back yelling like fiends. There must have been about 150 or 200 Indians. Lieutenant Morrison, with a squad of twenty men, made a rush to prevent the recapture of old Mahquod and Bap Dway We Dung. The charge was entirely successful.

By this time the troops were under cover. The Indians were firing in a desultory way, and the order was given to charge. The soldiers arose, ducking and dropping like grasshoppers. Suddenly a volley was fired by the Indians at the steam tug Flora, which lay off shore. A score of bullets went through the frail woodwork of the boat, and every man, except the pilot, sought cover. Some on board blazed away in return with revolvers, but the range was too long.

A volley was then fired at the tug Chief, of Duluth. Inspector Tinker was shot through the leg, and his coat sleeves were torn to ribbons by another ball. The Flora steamed from the agency under orders from Marshal O'Connor, who was on board, to get the twenty men under Lieutenant Humphrey who had been left there. O'Connor escaped death by a miracle. The Indians fired a volley directly at him.

A man just in states that four soldiers had been killed and nine wounded. It was a mistake to send so few men. Had two companies been sent there would have been no fight, as the Indians respect numbers. A fatal mistake was made in failing to send a Gatling and a Hotchkiss. They could have been used with effect. The Indians had fired twenty-five shots before the troops returned the fire. It is thought that General Bacon will entrench himself and await reinforcements.

The wounded City Marshal of Walker, was brought home under a Red Cross flag aboard the Flora. Marshal O'Connor and Deputy Marshal Sheehan behaved with the utmost bravery. The latter is sixty years old, but he stood yelling at the men to keep their heads down, while he himself stood erect and bareheaded.

Lieutenant Morrison had never before been under fire. The men behaved splendidly. O'Connor was put ashore in a hostile country and ran four miles over thickets and through brush to reach the Leech Lake Agency.

LOSS OF 30 LIVES.

Labrador Mail Steamer Leopard Believed to Have Gone Down.

It is feared that the Labrador mail steamer Leopard, with a crew of eighteen men and twelve passengers, was lost in a severe storm off the northeast coast of St. Johns.

She left King's Cove Tuesday morning, but had not reached Battle harbor at midnight Friday, though it is only twenty-four hours' run. The storm was the severest that had raged there in many years.

The Leopard was of 320 tons, and was built at Ayer, Scotland.

The Delagoa Bay Deal.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Great Britian, it is reported from Johannesburg, will take over the Delagoa customs, railways and telegraph about the middle of this month.

The Transvaal Volksraad is now discussing the law binding the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to mutual military assistance in the event of an attack from the outside. This is attributed to a fear of complications arising out of the Delagoa Bay deal."

McIntyre's Defense.

A Special from Denver says: Chaplain McIntyre, of the Oregon, was placed on the stand in his own defense in the court-martial trial.

He stated that he had taken three-fourths of an ounce of brandy and 18 grains of quinine just before delivering his lecture. He was feeling very ill, and had no recollection of what he had said.

Confederates Invited to Omaha.

Adjutant-General Moorman, by order of General B. Gordon, commanding United Confederate Veterans, issued an order stating that a cordial fraternal letter has been received from Gen. T. S. Clarkson, postcommander of the Grand Army of the Republic, now manager of the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., inviting all Confederates to attend that exposition during "peace jubilee week."

Ex-Public Printer Benedict Nominated

Thomas E. Benedict, of Ellensville, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighteenth district, New York. Mr. Benedict was Public Printer in Washington for two terms.

Educational Work Among Indians.

A Washington special says: The annual report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones shows a general steady advancement in the condition of the "nations wards." There are 147 well-equipped boarding schools and an equal number of day schools engaged in the education of 23,932 pupils. The average attendance and enrollment has steadily increased for the past twenty-one years. Of the pupils attending school only 24 per cent. are considered bad or worthless, showing, in the commissioner's judgement, the value of a system which can in a generation develop from savages 76 per cent. of good average men and women.

THE NEWS.

Yellow fever is said to be spreading so rapidly in Mississippi that an appeal for aid has been made to the general government from Jackson.

General Bacon will have one regiment of regulars and two of volunteers with which to start upon an aggressive campaign to teach a salutary lesson to Pillager Indians in Minnesota.

A strike of stage mechanics in Boston is said to have been due to two Baltimoreans who went there to take work.

Fire did about $200,000 damage to property on the beach boardwalk at Atlantic City.

Joseph Simon, a Hebrew of German birth, has been elected United States Senator from Oregon.

George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. McKinley, was killed after dark on a Canton (Ohio) street, and a woman was arrested and charged with the murder.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has declared constitutional a statute requiring railroads to provide separate, or "Jim Crow" cars for colored passengers.

Special dispatches from Jackson, Miss., say that yellow fever is gaining headway in that State and Louisiana, and that Governor McLaurin and State officials have deserted the capital.

A contest has been begun in San Francisco to set aside portions of the will of Adolph Sutro in which large bequests were made in trust for charity.

During the month of August there was an increase in the collections of internal revenue over the corresponding month of 1897 of $11,006,235.

The Chinese Legation in Paris officially denies the reports of the death of the Emperor of China.

A branch of the Molsons' Bank, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been robbed, it is said, of more than $60,000. Entrance to the vault, it is supposed, was gained by a person having knowledge of the combination.

A boiler exploded at the saw mill of Laherty & Lee, six miles from Verdi, Nevada. Two lives were lost and three persons were seriously injured. The plant was destroyed.

Fire at Clarksville, Tennessee, caused a half million dollar loss. Gill & Turnley's tobacco warehouse and the Louisville and Nashville depot were among the buildings destroyed.

Fourteen houses, comprising the greater portion of the business district of Lowell, Indiana, were destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $40,000, with limited insurance.

It is stated that the disposition of the troops in the Philippine Islands, before General Merritt's departure was so ordered as to warrant the view that a large or complete holding of the Philippines by the United States was contemplated.

Owing to protests and petitions from merchants of Manila, General Otis has postponed the operation of the new customs and traffic regulations until November 10.

Four soldiers were killed and nine wounded in a scrimmage with Indians, at Bog-Ah-Me-Ge, Shirk's Point, near Bear Island, Minnesota. Secretary Alger has ordered reinforcements to be sent at once to the scene of the fight. It is said a general uprising of Indians seems imminent.

Brigadier General Ernst, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Third Wisconsin Regiments, has been ordered to leave Ponce for the United States. Both regiments have a number of men on the sick list.

The transport Panama arrived at Fort Monroe from Porto Rico with 156 sick soldiers from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois regiments. The men will be placed in the hospital at Fort Monroe.

The transport Berlin, with 175 convalescents on board, arrived at Santiago from Ponce.

Naval Constructor Hobson is now confident that he will be able to save the Cristobal Colon, and also the Reina Mercedes, which was sunk by the Spaniards.

The guns so far recovered from the wrecks of the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo are valued at $300,000.

Troops are being hurried forward to the aid of General Bacon and his handful of regulars, who are said to be in extreme peril, near Leech Lake, Minn., surrounded by hundreds of hostile Pillager Indians. In the battle Wednesday, between General Bacon's command and the Indians, at least eight whites were killed, including Major Wilkinson, commander of the soldiers under General Bacon.

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in State convention at Boston, renominated Governor Roger Wolcott and adopted resolutions favoring the retention of all the Philippines.

It is stated that the majority of Allen D. Chandler, Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia, was about 60,000.

Chicago Railroad men and merchants have formed a national anti-ticket-scalping committee to secure congressional legislation.

Much damage was done in portions of western Massachusetts and Vermont by a severe storm in the Hoosic Valley.

Forty postmasters from the first-class offices of the country attended the first annual convention of postmasters of the United States at Detroit.

Several thousand square miles of mountain forest lands are being swept by fire in the vicinity of Glenwood, Colorado, and the damage to ranches and homes is said to be enormous, though no lives are yet reported lost.

Forest fires have also been sweeping a large territory in Wisconsin, and the village of Cumberland was almost entirely wiped out.

The town of Pana, Ill., is in a state of terror, owing to hostilities between striking coal miners and colored men imported to take their places. The strikers held up a B. & O. Southwestern train containing more negroes and forced them to return. The sheriff and his deputies are powerless, and Governor Tanner sent several companies of militia.

A West Indian hurricane, accompanied by terrific winds, did much damage along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, ruining crops, driving vessels ashore and imperilling the lives of many persons.

The Delaware tribe of Indians are said to have bought lands in Mexico, to which they will remove from Indian Territory.

H. C. Garber, attorney for an Akron, O., telephone company, was arrested on affidavit of Akron's city commissioner, who charged him with attempted bribery.

A special dispatch from Trenton, N. J., says that two great combinations are nearly organized—one of the potters the other of glassmakers.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Southern iron furnaces are working at full blast and that business conditions otherwise seem good.

Jesse James, son of the noted outlaw, is said to be involved in a train robbery in Kansas. He keeps a cigar stand in Kansas City.

GREAT FIRE AT HANKOW.

Square Mile of City Burned, and One Thousand Lives Lost.

According to a special from Shanghai, a fire on Sunday at Hankow destroyed over a square mile of the city, including the government buildings and the temple. It is feared that a thousand lives were lost.

Hankow is a treaty port on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea. The city forms, with Han-Yang and Woo-Chang, the Capital of Hee-Po, all in sight of one another, and separated only by the river, one of the greatest commercial centers in the world.

ANNAPOLIS LYNCHING.

Smith Wright Taken From Jail and Shot

THE POLICE TOO LATE

The Lynchers Gain Entrance to Jail and Compel the Officer in Charge, at the Point of Their Revolvers, to Hand Over the Prisoner—The Doomed Man Compelled to Walk Before the Mob.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., (Special).—Wright Smith colored, who attempted an assault on Mrs. Morrison, the wife of Captain James Morrison, of the third district, residing near Jones' Station, was taken from jail shortly after two o'clock Wednesday morning and shot.

The lynching party went to the jail, pointed guns at Night Watchman Duvall and took the prisoner to Sanders' lot, near the City Cemetery, and riddled the body with bullets.

Smith begged for mercy and cried "Murder!" as he was being removed from jail.

Deputy Sheriff Burlingame informed the State's Attorney of the affair and asked what disposition should be made of the body.

Story of the Assault.

On Friday, September 2, shortly before midnight, while Captain James Morrison, of the sloop William E. Price, was on his way to Baltimore with a load of oysters, his house, near Jones' Station, in Anne Arundel District of Anne Arundel county was entered by a negro, who invaded the house and was repulsed by Mrs. Morrison and her daughter, who attempted to assault them.

James Barrett, Frank Johnson and Smith, who had been traveling about the county, were arrested on suspicion. They claimed they were in the neighborhood and slept in the packing house at the station, but they denied all knowledge of the assault.

Mrs. Morrison stated that she and her sister were in the third story of the house. They had retired early. They were awakened about half-past ten by a voice demanding them to get out of bed. This frightened her sister, who started to run. The negro, a burly fellow, threw her on the floor, and then made for Mrs. Morrison, who grabbed her assailant by the throat.

The two struggled, the negro, by superior strength, overpowering her. Finally she freed herself and ran into an adjoining room, securing a pistol, which she pointed at the negro. It failed to go off, though she snapped it several times, the negro having hold of her all the time. He finally secured the weapon, with which he beat her over the head and afterward threw her down the stairway, the fall causing an ugly cut on her back. Both women fought desperately and finally drove off their assailant. While the brute was tusseling with Mrs. Morrison her sister ran to a neighbor's house, where she gave the alarm. Mrs. Morrison also took refuge with a neighbor.

The affair caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood and searching parties were soon on the track of the miscreant. It was thought robbery was intended and that the negro had confederates on the outside, a number of footprints being found around the house. A lamp, which had been left downstairs, was found in the third story the next morning. Nothing, however, was missing, the man having evidently been discovered too soon to effect a robbery.

Captain Morrison returned home Saturday, having been summoned by telegraph. His wife complained of several painful wounds, including a deep gash in the back and two or three cuts in the head and shoulder, inflicted by a toilet basin, which was thrown with such force as to break it. Her wounds, though painful, are not considered serious. Her sister escaped serious hurt, but was considerably frightened by the attack.

Mrs. Morrison failed to identify the prisoners and they were discharged.

A colored man, who had disappeared from the neighborhood, was arrested in Baltimore and taken to Annapolis. He gave the name of Wright Smith.

Mrs. Morrison unhesitatingly identified him as her assailant the moment she saw him. He trembled violently, but denied his guilt.

There was much feeling against the prisoner from the time of his identification.

CASUALTIES AT MANILA.

Six Deaths From Smallpox, Eight From Typhoid, and One Man Killed.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (Special.)—There have been fourteen cases of smallpox and six deaths from that disease among the American troops during the past few days. The dead are H. M. Powers, First California Regiment; Harry Wheeler, Second Oregon; Henry Culver, Fourteenth Infantry; Joseph Daily, George Cooty and Frank Warwick, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment. Eight deaths from typhoid fever have also been recorded.

Artilleryman Roach was killed by a sentry at Tondo.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, carries a life insurance of $2,000,000.

Princess Charlotta Iturbide, daughter of Prince Iturbide, of Mexico, presides over a lemonade stand in one of the plazas in the City of Mexico.

It is proposed to erect in Aberdeen, Scotland, a statue of Lord Byron, to commemorate the 10 years of boyhood that the poet spent in that city. Byron was 2 years old when his father came there. When the poet was 5 years old his mother sent him to Mr. Bower's English school, which is now in the slums of the city.

Ira T. O'Brien, a blacksmith of Rome, Ga., is said to be the best classical scholar in the State. He can converse in seven languages. He is one of the few men who can translate Latin to English and vice versa as rapidly as he can write, and he does it with marvelous accuracy. He speaks Greek, German, French, Spanish, Italian and has a good knowledge of other languages.

Dr. David Gill, the British astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has been elected a foreign member of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington. The list is a very limited one, the only other foreign astronomer on it being Dr. Otto Stuve, late imperial astronomer of Russia, and Dr. Arthur Auwers, astronomer and president-secretary of the Academy of Science, Berlin.

The Empress Eugenie is still at Farnsborough, and, though in fairly good health, rarely walks at all, except in her garden and with the aid of a crutch.

Menelik's envoys spent over $20,000 during their stay in Paris—principally for garden utensils, silk, kitchen ranges and musical instruments.

To judge from the numerous photographs and cuts of the late Empress of Austria, one would have thought her a brunette. On the contrary, she was a decided blonde, and her beautiful hair won for her in early days the name of "Goldeise," or "Elizabeth of the golden locks."

When J. A. Paulsell, a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil Wars, and now 82 years old, married a woman of 22 years a few days ago, he used a second wedding ring. It was of brass, and was made from a bit of cannon used by the Mexicans at Chepultepec and destroyed by the Americans.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, an American woman, has been placed at the head of the Bureau of Measurement at the Observatory.

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