AMERICAN UNION.

VOL. 43. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898. NO. 6.

ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

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.
[illegible] 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.

JOHN E. WILSON.
ATTORNEY-AT-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, [illegible]ble Assistants. Stylish Work.

Primitive Ice-Making.

The most ancient method of making ice appears to be that practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it, at the close of the day, are placed pans of water, which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. The industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry, and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans. The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form.

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 b[illegible]ist, Kerner. What Caussure and Grenali did for Switzerland he did for Austria-Hungary. Before him the [illegible]tany 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, Corbin 56, Sheridan 58, Henry 59, Graham 64, Wilson 61, Butler 62, and one-legged Lee 63. Wade is 55, the youngest of the major-generals.

ANDERSON AT ANDOVER.

An Able Attempt at Alliteration Any how.

Augustus Anderson's Aunt Abbie anxiously awaited Augustus's arrival at Andover. Aunt Abbie annually asked Augustus, and Augustus always accepted, and autumn after autumn, arrived at Andover, as arranged. Augustus arrived and anxiously asked Aunt Abbie about apples. Aunt Abbie answered, "Aye, Augustus, apples are abundant." Augustus ate an apple, and Aunt Abbie asked Augustus' assistance about arranging asters. Augustus assisted Aunt Abbie about anything asked, and Aunt Abbie always appreciated Augustus' amiable acts. Aunt Abbie's asters artistically arranged, Augustus asked Aunt Abbie about afternoon amusements. Aunt Abbie allowed Augustus any agreeable amusements appropriate and attainable. Augustus ardently admired Andrew Arnold, architect, and also Andrew's adjacent antiquated abode. Augustus' absorbed attention amused Andrew. Augustus accompanied Andrew around Andover, asking about architecture, and Andrew accommodatingly answered all Augustus asked. As afternoon advanced, Augustus again arrived at Aunt Abbie's abode, and Andrew's and Augustus' appearance allayed Aunt Abbie's anxiety about Augustus' absence. Augustus' abstracted air attracted Aunt Abbie's attention, and Aunt Abbie asked about Augustus' afternoon amusement. Augustus' animated account amused Aunt Abbie, also Augustus' anxiously asking about accompanying Andrew Arnold around Andover another afternoon. Aunt Abbie amiably assented. Aunt Abbie's assistant, Ann, arranged an appetizing array. Augustus' appetite appeased, Aunt Abbie arranged Augustus' attic apartment, and Augustus agilely ascended. Aunt Abbie and Ann awoke, and Augustus, already awake and attired, appeared. After Aunt Abbie, Augustus and Ann ate. Augustus accompanied Aunt Abbie around, admiring all Aunt Abbie's arrangements, assisting Aunt Abbie and Ann, and anxiously awaiting afternoon, Andrew Arnold, and additional adventures at Andover.

LIGHTNING'S QUEER WORK.

Bolt of Electricity Cuts Up Strange Capers in a Smethport Home.

On a recent afternoon at about 2 o'clock, while Mrs. A. B. Armstrong of Smethport, Pa., was engaged in some of her household duties about the sink in the kitchen, which is located in the northeast corner of the house, there was a terrible flash of lightning, instantly followed by a report that fairly shook the foundation of the house, says McKean County Miner. There was a wire running from the corner of the room about eight feet along the east wall. When the flash came this wire was all aflame in an instant. Mrs. Armstrong, for a moment, was dazed by the shock, but she is evidently a woman possessed of considerable nerve, as she quickly recovered and commenced investigating the damage. She found that the towels and dishcloths hanging on the wire had been burned in two by the intense heat. Afterward she entered the parlor, situated in the northeast corner of the house. Here she found what appeared to be dust or smoke arising from the piano. Upon investigation she saw that lightning had entered the northeast corner of this room, about two and one-half feet from the floor and struck the corner of the piano next to the wall, shattering the corner and entering the instrument; traversed inside along the back, tearing loose the molding and, bursting out of the other corner, struck a small gaspipe on the wall. It evidently followed that downward into the cellar. The force of the shock was more severe in this room than in the kitchen, as it had scattered plaster around the room and tumbled the bric-a-brac around in various ways. The bolt of lightning at the northwest corner entered the house about five and one-half feet from the ground; that on the other side was about six feet ten inches above the ground. The distance between the places where the bolts struck was about 40 feet.

THE SWANPAN.

Description of This Ingenious Calculating Machine.

The device known as the swanpan is a small counting table used by the Chinese to facilitate numerical calculations. The Chinese have no figures, nor any equivalent for them, but they have made use of the swanpan for many centuries. The merchants and manufacturers are usually very expert in making calculations; but the laboring classes are, as a rule, ignorant of the simplest arithmetical operations, and employ the swanpan in computing even a small amount. It is an ingenious little instrument, divided into two compartments, an upper and a lower, and the compartments are crossed by slender bamboo rods, tightly stretched twine, or, more frequently, by iron wires. Two small balls are strung on each rod, or wire, in the upper compartment, and five on each wire in the lower compartment. The principal use of the upper set of balls is to double the numerical value of the lower ones. The balls on the first wire to the right represent units, the next tens, the next hundreds, the next thousands and so on, in tenfold progression. By thus using the swanpan any sum expressed in figures may be shown by the movable balls with accuracy and surprising rapidity. Chinese accountants become so expert in using the device that, even in large commercial transactions, they can compute the sum total in less time than it would take to write down the figures. In its construction and use the swanpan closely resembles the abacus, a calculating machine used in mercantile transactions by the ancient Greeks and Romans. "Abacus Pythagoricus" was anciently a name for the multiplication table. In our modern schools a kind of swanpan, or abacus, is frequently used for teaching small children addition and multiplication. It usually consists of a frame with twelve wires running through it, and twelve beads or small balls on each wire.

Views of an Expert.

Beeler—"You are the last man I should have expected to find opposing the pensioning of government employes no longer able to work." Heeler—"When a man gets so he isn't able to do what little work there is in a government job he ought to be taken out behind the barn and shot."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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.

THE NEWS.

The restaurant building in the zoological gardens in West Philadelphia was totally destroyed by fire. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $20,000.

It is announced at Pittsburg that a plan is on foot, directed by Judge Moore of Chicago, to combine tin and terne-plate industries of the country. It is said that options have been secured on every desirable plant.

Ex-Governor Chas. N. Sheldon, of South Dakota, died of pneumonia. He was a native of Johnston, Vt., served through the war, went to Dakota in 1881 and was elected Governor in 1892 and again in 1894.

An unknown man was killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Trenton, N. J. He had an identification card in his pocket, giving his address as E. W. Hughes, 300 Loudon street, Pittsburg.

By a unanimous vote the striking wire drawers, of Cleveland, Ohio, declared the strike off. Superintendent Nye announced that all the old employes who desired to return to work could do so as far as there were vacancies.

Warrants for the arrest of T. C. Loucks, president, and W. S. York, secretary of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, were issued at Virden, Ill. The charges relate to the recent trouble at the company's mines, in which fifteen lives were lost.

President McKinley made an address to a large mass-meeting of railroad employes in Chicago.

Railroads centering in Chicago have taken the ticket-scalping fight into court by asking injunction against brokers from selling return coupons of tickets sold cheap for the peace jubilee.

The degree of doctor of laws was formally bestowed on President McKinley by the authorities of the University of Chicago.

Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri were visited by a severe snowstorm and blizzard, the earliest winter storm for 25 years. Much damage was done and suffering caused.

Frost occurred at Jackson, Miss., and it is hoped there that this may mark the decline of yellow fever in that State and Louisiana.

The war investigation commission arrived at Jacksonville from Washington and began an inspection of Camp Cuba Libre.

Commandar Ballington Booth is organizing a non-sectarian league of Christian workers.

It is expected that all the refractory Indians around Leech Lake will surrender if the government will promise to arrange immediate bail for them.

The national committee of the Gold Democratic party has issued an address asking the adherents of Sound Money to continue to wage a strong fight against Bryanism and free silver, but advising the Democrats in each State to act according to local circumstances.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that Yazoo City and Meridian have been added to the list of towns in that State having cases of yellow fever.

Sir Thomas Lipton's latest scheme for giving meals to the millions is still being criticised by the small tradesmen and shoppers.

Attorneys of the Virden Coal Company are trying to blame Governor Tanner for the killing of nine men at that town as the result of the strike among coal miners there.

The Church of Disciples of Christ began a national convention at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Father Koslowski, now an independent Polish priest in Chicago, has begun a suit for $50,000 against Archbishop Feehan and Cardinal Ledochowski for his public excommunication from the Catholic Church.

The receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have adopted plans and they are about ready to let the contract for a new $100,000 inbound freight station in Baltimore. The new building will be 600 feet long, 42 feet wide and 6 stories high. It will occupy the site of the present inbound station which is on Eutaw street between Camden and Barre streets. The new building will have a cold storage plant in the basement and the upper floors will be used as a storage warehouse and all freight will be loaded and unloaded from wagons under cover. The tracks will be so arranged that 75 cars can be unloaded at one time.

FRANCE THREATENS CHINA.

Will Take Action if Missionaries Lives Are Not Absolutely Guaranteed.

Paris, (Special.)—At a cabinet meeting the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a dispatch from the French minister at Pekin, M. Gerard, announcing that a French missionary and several Chinese Catholics have been massacred or burned to death in a chapel at Paklung, by a mob.

M. Gerard immediately demanded reparation from the Chinese government, including pecuniary compensation.

Minister Delcasse instructed M. Gerard to notify the Chinese foreign office that the French government will take action if China does not adopt measures absolutely guaranteeing the lives of the missionaries.

CAPT. DREYFUS IN PARIS.

Said to Be Confined In the Fortress at Mount Valerien.

A Paris evening newspaper announces that Capt. Dreyfus is already in Paris and is now confined in the Fortress at Mont Valerine, to which he was secretly brought.

Maj. Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who had hitherto not denied the London Observer's assertion that he had claimed to be the author of the Dreyus borderau, will sue the Observer for libel because of that statement.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

During his stay in Washington Henry Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," will be the guest of relatives.

Stephane Millarme, the French poet, who died recently, was a constant cigarette smoker. The best likeness of him is said to be that painted by Whistler.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has appointed a woman, Miss Fannie V. Mudd, inspector of oils for the city of St. Charles, in that State, to succeed Mr. Jules Rauch.

Gen. J. B. Callis, who died in Lancaster, Wis., last week, had charge of the guard-posting in Washington on the night of Lincoln's assassination, and it was his quick action that saved the other lives which were threatened.

The whimsical taste in photographs which has taken possession of Israel Zangwill, the novelist, has induced him to have his latest picture taken while stirring the ingredients of a cake in the kitchen of Judge Sulzberger, of Philadelphia.

Both candidates for New York's Governorship are intimately connected with the South. Judge Van Wyck graduated from the University of North Carolina, and married a Richmond girl. Colonel Roosevelt's mother was a Georgian, a descendant of Archibald Bullock, president of the colony from 1776 to 1777.

Admiral Dewey is fond of a horse, but, unlike the majority, he is a good rider and hunter.

Lieutenant Peary's little daughter, born in Greenland five years ago, while her father was on an Arctic trip, cannot endure warm weather, and suffered severely during the recent summer. When the temperature rises above 70 she wilts, but always feels well in extremely cold weather.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, says that he will remain pastor if the church will give him a good assistant and will broaden the church creed from theological to ethical standards. "I would have Plymouth Church open a door large enough to admit a man as religiously great as Abraham Lincoln, however small he might be theologically," he says.

PORTO RICO OURS.

The Stars and Stripes Raised Over San Juan.

MANY SALUTES FIRED.

Admiral Schley, General Brooke and General Gordon, the United States Commissioners, Witness the Ceremony—The Bands Play "The Star-Spangled Banner.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special.)—Promptly at noon Tuesday the American flag was raised over San Juan, thus completing American possession of Porto Rico. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder.

The Eleventh Regular Infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth Artillery, landed in the morning. The artillery proceeded to the forts and the infantry lined up on the docks.

It was a holiday for San Juan and there were many people in the streets.

Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh Infantry and its band, with Troop H, of the Sixth Cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11 40 A. M. General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with a large number of naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with people, who stood waiting in silence. At last the city clock struck the hour of 12 and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments.

With the sound of the first gun from Morro Castle Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brooke's staff, hoisted the stars and stripes, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Morro Castle, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired 21 guns each.

Senor Munoz Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomist council of secretaries, and other officials of the late insular government were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and handshaking among the American officers followed the raising of the flag. Naval Ensign King hoisted the stars and strips on the Intendencia, but all other flags on public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the captain-general's palace many others were hoisted from private houses in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over and its report will be forwarded to Washington. The commissioners worked without the least delay and in the most thorough and effective manner.

HAVANA IN A BAD CONDITION.

Rubbish and Dirt the Real Cause of the Infectious Diseases.

Havana, (Special.)—Colonel Waring, of the United States Sanitary Commission, has forwarded to Washington an exhaustive report dwelling particularly upon the filthy condition of this city, which is the real cause of all the infectious diseases. Some days have elapsed since even the principal street has been swept, and rubbage and filth are accumulating rapidly. The municipal officers take no steps to remedy the evil. The trouble seems to be that the work of sweeping the streets is let out by contract, and the contractor claims the city now owes him $40,000, without which he cannot buy carts or mules or pay wages to continue the service.

The Spanish military commanders have notified the American military commanders that the steamer Colon will take on board this week at Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, the sick soldiers now in that part of the country. The Spanish troops of the Coljimar garrison are being concentrated at Guanabacoa, preparatory to being embarked for Spain.

Owing to an announcement in the newspapers of a sale of some articles and materials by the Spanish Ordnance Department, the United States evacuation commissioners sent Captain Griscom and Captain Brooks to attend the sale and take notes of the articles auctioned.

They found included in the sale several mortars and other guns.

The commissioners promptly sent a protest to the Spanish evacuation commissioners, who replied that the articles referred to were useless for service, and were only being sold as old metal.

The commissioners instructed Captain Brooks to make a thorough inventory in order to know the exact number and nature of the articles in case a sale should be effected despite the protest.

His Bones Grew Abnormally.

Harry A. Heupel, aged 23 years, died at Toledo, Ohio, of a most remarkable disease. His bones practically ate up his flesh. For some time he has been suffering with tubercular peritonitis. After becoming bed-ridden his bones began to grow abnormally. The fingers grew to be about seven inches in length, while the toes grew to such an extent that the skin on the top of the feet drew them back. At the time of his death there was very little flesh on Heupel's body. The physicians who held the post-mortem said that the growth of the bones had taxed the other parts of the body so that the man looked like a skeleton.

Insurgents Killing Friars.

A Washington special says: General Otis is given attention to the complaints that have reached him to the effect that the Philippine insurgents are ill-treating and killing such of the friars as fall into their hands. Their is difficulty in dealing with such cases, owing to the fact that the United States military and naval forces are not always in possession of the places where the outrages are committed, but they are under instructions to use their good offices with the insurgents to prevent the commission of these outrages.

DICTATED BY SAMPSON.

Statement That Spain's Right and Title to Cuba Ceases December 1.

HAVANA, (Special).—A conference lasting three hours was held Tuesday morning between General Wade, General Butler and Admiral Sampson as to the contents of the five official notes delivered to the American Commissioners by the Spanish evacuation commission.

The Spanish claim that it would be impossible to effect evacuation in the short period of time fixed by the Americans. They insist that the sovereignty of Spain will continue until the final treaty of peace is signed in Paris.

In reply Admiral Sampson personally dictated a brief note stating emphatically that December I would positively be the date on which Spain's rights, claims and sovereignty in the Island of Cuba would cease to exist.

The American note was delivered to General Parrado, of the Spanish evacuation commission by Captain Hart.

Tobacco Combination a Failure.

The Louisville Evening Post says that the big tobacco combination is a thing of the past and that there is no further chance of the Continental Company forming the combination expected and that all negotiations are off. Louisville companies, it is stated, would not enter the "combine."

BIG PEACE JUBILEE.

A Notable Demonstration Given by Chicagoans.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—The National Peace Jubilee of Chicago, was inaugurated Sunday night with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. The applause for the President was terrific and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character.

The President rested during the greater part of the day at the residence of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, his relative, where he is being entertained. For a short time in the afternoon he was taken for a drive in company with Mrs. McKinley, Capt. McWilliams and Mrs. McWilliams.

The party was driven to the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, and all along the way people lined the streets to watch the passage of the President's carriage. Easily 12,000 people were within the great Auditorium.

The President was seated in a box and with him were Alexander H. Revell; President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Captain McWilliams and Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou. Among the occupants of the other boxes were James McKinley, the President's nephew; Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Postmaster Gordon.

Elaborate music had been prepared for the meeting, under the direction of Henry B. Roney, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, was chairman of the meeting; Bishop Samuel Fallows led in the recital of the Lord's prayer and Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones in the responsive reading.

"We are proud that when war was imminent the affairs of the nation were in the hands of a man"—here Dr. Hirsch's voice was drowned by a great wave of applause. When he could be heard, the speaker finished his sentence—"a true American, one hat loved Peace, a worshiper of the Prince of Peace." Loud cheers followed Dr. Hirsch's statement of his sentiments in reference to territorial acquisition when he said:

"Constitutionalism, not colonial dependency, must be the watchword of the war in relation to the countries delivered from Spanish rule."

Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hodnett, a Catholic clergyman, caught the fancy and applause of the audience by repeated reference to Dewey, Sampson, Schley and the Rough Riders, and when he mentioned, President McKinley by name, the people became so demonstrative that the President was compelled to rise in his box and bow his acknowledgments.

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, who took a firm stand in favor of the retention of the Philippines, which sentiment appeared to meet entirely the approbation of the audience.

Booker T. Washington was the last speaker.

Will Honor McKinley.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—The degree of LL. D. was conferred on President McKinley by the University of Chicago.

The President and his party were entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Harper, of the University, at their residence, and afterward, accompanied by the trustees and faculty of the institution, proceeded to Haskell Museum, were President McKinley was created a doctor of laws and invested with the gown and hood pertaining to that scholastic rank.

The President then led a procession of the university faculties, fellows and counselors across the campus to Kent Theatre, where other ceremonies took place.

ABOUT FOREST LANDS.

Government to Issue a Book of Value to Farmers and Lumbermen.

WASHINGTON, (Special).—"Practical Assistance to Farmers, Lumbermen and Others in Handling Forest Lands" is the title of Circular No. 21, Division of Forestry, by Gifford Pinchot, forester, soon to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This circular states that the forest lands are owned by the Government of the United States, by some of the States, and by private owners. The private forest lands exceed in area those of the Federal Government and those of the States combined, and their preservation is of vast importance to the nation. These lands are held for profit, but as a rule treatment they receive is calculated to destroy their value rather than to sustain or increase it.

Therefore, the Division of Forestry has undertaken to provide a series of practical examples of improved treatment of private forest lands in which the interest of the owner and the protection and improvement of the forests shall have equal weight. The object of the undertaking is to show that improved methods of handling timber lands are best for the owner as well as for the forest, by assisting a few owners to try them, and then publishing the methods and results for the benefit of all.

The Division, as far as its appropriation will permit, will aid the owners of both large and small holdings on receipt of applications stating the situation, area and character of the forest for which working plans are desired.

The plan proposed is for the purpose of promoting and increasing the present value and usefulness to the owner and to perpetuate and improve the forest.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Worcester coremakers want $2.25 for nine hours.

No labor souvenir will hereafter be issued in New York.

The Onward Labor Club, of New York, is sixty years old.

Birmingham (Ala.) powder workers, tailors, and horseshoers have organized.

The co-operative societies of Great Britain have nearly 2,000,000 members, whose profits during last year reached £6,000,000, or $30,000,000, after paying all employes trade union wages at trade union hours. The wholesale co-operative society alone contributed $25,000 of its funds to the engineers' strike.

A few weeks ago the employes of the Terre Haute Street Railway Company asked Receiver Jump if he had any objection to the men organizing, and he told them that, on the contrary, he thought it was the right thing for them to do.

A plank of the Massachusetts Democratic platform: "We recognize the widespread and reasonable demand for State supervision and the reduction by law of the rates charged by the telephone companies of this Commonwealth to the end that the service, which is now the luxury of the few, shall become the cheap convenience of the many.

The Denver News declares that Colorado smelters lead the world. Charges for treating ore are lower than plants in foreign countries with cheap fuel and labor.

The National League of Bartenders gained 7,000 members during the past three years, and now numbers 12,000, with 157 local leagues, distributed in ninety-one different cities. The Bartenders' League was organized for the reason that under the rules bartenders are debarred from joining other benevolent associations, and life insurance companies charge them two prices for insurance, and the league was organized to provide them with these advantages. Arrangements have recently been made to build a bartenders' home near Waukesha, in which it is proposed to take care of the members of the organization when they become too old to follow their occupations, or are incapacitated.

GAME OF GRAB.

Wholesale Plunder and Corruption in Cuba.

CARRYING OFF GUNS.

Spanish Officials, in View of the End of Their Rule on the Island, Are Robbing Their Government and Seizing Everything in Sight—Selling Commissary Stores.

HAVANA, (Special).—Owing to the fact that the Spanish officials are selling commissary stores at any price obtainable, army supplies are now a drug on the market in the interior, making legitimate trade impossible. It is asserted that as the Spanish rule in Cuba draws toward a close, corruption, plunder and robbery become daily more open and wholesale. The commission of transportation, charged with furnishing passage tickets to Spanish officers returning to Spain charges an arbitrary of $4 each for a berth. If the victim refuses to give up he is made to wait for several steamers, the commission claiming that there is no room. Generally the officer is glad to pay the tax in order to get away. This abuse is openly spoken of, but the present situation is a free-for-all, grab-as-grab-can game, and everyone appears eager to make money while the Spanish sun still shines.

The American Evacuation Commission was informed that J. B. Hamel was moving the old guns bought from the Spanish government at a sale held by the authorities, despite the commission's protest. Captain Brooks was at once detailed to go to the artillery depot and make an investigation. When he arrived there the commandant of the depot attempted to prevent Captain Brooks entering, claiming that it was against his orders, but the latter insisted, advising the commandant to make a formal protest of trespass directly to the commissioners.

Captain Brooks reported that the entire purchase had been removed, with the wagons and carriages. Each article was checked as it went out. The commission addressed a note to Mr. Hamel, warning him that the American government would claim full right in the property, and would hold him responsible for every piece removed.

The American Commission is placed in an unfortunate position. The Spanish government, it is alleged, daily commits some act in violation of the terms of the protocol, or the legality of which is doubtful, such as the removal of guns or the sale of government property, against which all the American Commission is able to do is to protest, which it does regularly, only to see its protests unheeded and ignored.

As one of the members of the commission said:

"We cannot go out into the street and stop the guns being carted on the road ourselves. We should have troops or marines here to enforce our protests. All we can do is to protest, to which action no attention is being paid."

It is the most extraordinary situation ever known. In the teeth of the protests of our commission the Spaniards first dismounted the guns of the Alfonso XII. in the Santa Clara battery and quietly returned them to the cruiser, and they now announce that she will sail for Spain on the 30th.

"These guns technically belonged to the fortress, where they were placed and mounted, and could not accurately be considered as movable property. Next the authorities held a sale of about $200,000 worth of brass cannon, which were disposed of, despite protest, at less than half their value. Matters have now culminated, in total disregard for our commissioners, in the dismounting of the heavy Krupp gun in the Reina battery for shipment to Spain."

In Cienfuegos and Pinar del Rio there is intense feeling between the Cubans and Spaniards, which gives rise to daily disturbance. An investigation into the cause of the friction has been ordered.

The Cuban Chief Juan Bravo, in violation of the terms of the armistice, has entered and occupied the village of Elcondado, near Trinidad, dismissed every official and appointed others in their place from his own band. Another insurgent chief, E. M. Gomez, has occupied Ovas Station, Pinar del Rio province, leaving a company of Cubans there with a soldier in command.

The military authorities of Santa Clara province have forbidden that any food be allowed to pass the Spanish lines unless accompanied by a special permit, which it is very difficult to obtain; thus, not only increasing the want and hunger in the Cuban camps, but also making it difficult to send supplies to the sugar estates and farms.

BROOKE IN FULL CONTROL.

Ministers of Porto Rico's Former Government Resign.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, (Special).—The city remains orderly and all is quiet on the island. General Brooke is installed in the palace and General Henry remains as commander of the district of Ponce. General Grant has been appointed commander of the district of San Juan.

Senors Rivera, Blanco, Lopez and Carbonnel, ministers of the insular government, have presented their resignations to General Brooke, stating that they will perform their functions, if desired, until their successors are appointed.

The first general order issued by General Brooke is a dignified, fair document, and has been well received by the people. The postoffice under American auspices, is being established with all possible haste.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Nine Italian anarchists have been arrested in Alexandria, Egypt, as a result of a plot to assassinate Emperor William, of Germany.

It is reported in Paris that a military plot involving Prince Louis Bonaparte has been discovered.

A French officer bearing a report from Major Marchand at Fashoda has arrived at Khartoum.

The French minister at Pekin has threatened that French troops will cross the Chinese frontier unless a prisoner in the hands of the Szechuan rebels is released.

The funeral of Queen Luise, of Denmark, took place at Copenhagen and at Roskilde, the ancient seat of Danish royalty.

A new ministry has been formed by the Afrikander party in Cape Colony.

The trials of the Maroons in Jamaica ended, seven being convicted and five dismissed.

The latest news from the wreck of the Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, which sank near the Lizard, off the coast of Cornwell, is that about 100 persons were drowned.

The railroad employes in Paris refused to obey the order to strike.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, the new United States minister to Turkey, was formally received by the Sultan at Constantinople.

The Dowager Empress of China has given assent to a reform measure establishing boards of trade at Shanghai and Hankow to control the business of the southern part of the empire.

Turkey has notified the powers that she assents to their demands for the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris gave a dinner to Ferdinand W. Peck, American commissioner-general to the Paris Exposition.

Julio A. Roca was inaugurated as President of Argentina.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Grave Possibilities Which This Government is About to Assume.

A Washington special says: Most true were the words of the President in his Omaha speech, when, in referring to the duties and responsibilities devolved upon this country by the war with Spain, he said: "The problems will not be solved in a day." The President, as told by one who listened to him, uttered these words in a manner so solemn and impressive as to thrill every one present. There is no doubt he felt the force of his own utterances and realized his own tremendous share in the responsibility of a happy or unhappy solution.

The appreciation of the greatness of the questions which confront the executive and the legislative branches of the government grows daily here, and the conviction is intensified that it may require all the wisdom and discretion concentrated in both branches to decide rightly and avoid the pitfalls of national disaster which lie on every side.

The policy of Spain, it is too apparent, is one of procrastination. Should this not be sternly and decisively resisted, it is not difficult to foresee we might still be negotiating twelve months from now, with no prospect of reaching conclusions of importance. But, as is understood, this government is not to be put aside in any such manner. No doubt exists that, irrespective of what transpires at Paris or Madrid, the authority of this government will be fully and firmly established over all the territory in controversy at the time decided upon by the President before the beginning of the peace negotiations.

After all, however, these are merely the preliminaries, and only subsequent to possession will come the disposition of the problems, which the President, with prophetic warning, says cannot "be solved in a day." Expansion is currently accepted as the policy of the Executive, and the trend of events is surely giving strength and influence to that policy. Whether the country will or not, it does not seem possible to prevent the great Atlantic and Pacific colonies of Spain from being thrown into our lap. Porto Rico actually and completely fell into our lap Tuesday, and, as we know, fell to stay. Cuba and the Philippines will soon follow, and then the first great question is whether we shall keep them permanently.

There can be no controversy as to the point that they must in any circumstances remain under the jurisdiction of the United States for a time so long that now it is absolutely indefinite.

It is evident that much of Spanish policy, of Spanish customs, traditions and economics must go with Spanish occupation, and there must be a radical change in Spanish financial systems. All the details of government, social and economic, must be altered so as to adapt them to ours.

SEVEN KILLED BY SCALDING.

Torpedo-boat Davis' Boiler Tubes Exploded on Trial Trip.

A special from Astoria, Oreg., says: The torpedo-boat Davis, which started on its official trial trip Thursday, was [illegible] by the bursting of a number of boiler tubes. Eight of the crew were badly scalded, and three of them died soon after.

The accident occurred in the Columbia River, about twenty miles above Astoria. The nature of the explosion has not been made known, and the examination of the boilers will be required to determine exactly what part of the boilers burst.

The best theory obtainable is that some of the tubes of the outward boiler exploded, owing to a derangement of the automatic water guage, which permitted the water to get too low. Excepting for the havoc naturally wrought in the boiler-room the boat is uninjured.

THE BOSTON AT AMOY.

American Warship is Short of Coal and the Cargo of Her Collier is on Fire.

Manila, (Special.)—The United States cruiser Boston and the collier Nero, which on October 5 were ordered to proceed to Hong Kong in connection with the recent disturbances at and near Pekin, have arrived at Amoy, on the island of that name, in the Province of Fo-Kien, opposite Formosa—the former short of coal and the latter with her cargo afire.

Well authenticated reports have reached here of a terrible state of anarchy in the Southern Philippines. The Spaniards there are cooped up in the principal towns.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer Empress of Japan brings word that 400 of the troops at Manila are down with dysentery. The strange thing about it is that more regulars are affected than volunteers. The hospital ship Rio de Janeiro left Manila September 16 and is now due at San Francisco with 450 men afflicted with dysentery on board.

FOR LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

Commissioner Peck Makes Application for Site In Exposition Grounds.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris the President of the Council read a letter from F. W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, asking on behalf of the Lafayette Monument Committee a site in the Exposition grounds for the proposed statute of Lafayette.

The President thanked the United States for "this evidence of sympathy and Republican brotherhood," and said he had forwarded the request to the Exposition Commissioners with a recommendation that it be granted.

Position of Ships in Santiago Fight.

A Washington special says: The report of the Wainwright board, convened for the purpose of determining the positions and courses of the ships engaged in the action at Santiago July 3, has been made public. Before plotting these positions the board took each ship separately and discussed her data for the position under consideration—this data being obtained from the report of the commanding officers, notes taken during the action and the evidence of the members of the board. In reconciling differences of opinion in regard to distances, bearings, ranges, &c., full liberty was given to the representative of the ship under discussion to bring in any argument or data he considered necessary. The board submits this report with the statement that, under the circumstances, it is as nearly correct as is possible so long after the engagement.

Wild Dream of Spanish Plotters.

A Washington special says: A story is made public here purporting to give the particulars of a Spanish plot to retain Cuba. General Blanco is made the central figure. According to the story, he was to set up an independent sovereignty and obtain recognition from the South American governments and Mexico. This would give belligerent rights. The plan was to increase the fortifications at Havana and [illegible] the ability of the army to hold [illegible] against any force the United States government might send. Rather than continue the conflict, it was believed by those in the plot, the United States would recognize the independent govermen. so formed.

A DISASTER NEAR LONDON.

Express Train Going a Mile a Minute in Collision.

A London special says: A terrible railway accident occurred on the Great Central Railway, near Barnet, about eleven miles north of London.

An express train, going at the rate of a mile a minute, came into collision with a freight train that was switching across the track, at Barnet Junction. The express piled up, a complete wreck. Nine dead, and thirteen seriously injured have been recovered from the wreckage, and there are others under the debris.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3533-0166.jpg