AMERICAN UNION.

VOL. 43. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1898. NO. 8

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Discovery of a New Alaska Lake.

The steamship Cottage City has arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Skaguay, Alaska, with a large number of passengers. They report that the Yukon River is filled with slush ice and that travel to Dawson has been suspended. It is reported that a new lake as large as Lake Attila has been discovered in the Attila country.

Americans to Build Interoceanic Canal.

The Nicaraguan Congress has authorized the construction of an interoceanic canal by American contractors.

The Olive Crop Destroyed.

A hailstorm has destroyed the olive and lemon crops near Mentone, in the south of France.

HOLD YOUR BREATH.

That's an Excellent Way in Which to Induce Sleep.

How many people are there, particularly in these summer days, who, do what they will, find that sleep refuses to come to them, and that they are doomed to a night of perpetual rolling and tossing? Yet, according to a well-known New York physician, himself a sufferer from insomnia for many years, sleep can easily be summoned by a means within reach of all. The doctor has tried his method on his patients and, simple as it is, has never heard of its failing. Those who find themselves eluded by sleep will do well to try it, and for their benefit it is here given. The method is essentially one of self-asphyxiation; nevertheless, there is no reason to fear, for there is no risk. Indeed, it is impossible to asphyxiate one's self by this means. The first thing you have to do is to take a long and deep inspiration, as much air being drawn into the lungs as can be borne with comfort. This air is retained until positive discomfort is felt, when it must be slowly exhaled. Repeat this process two or three times, and the chances are you will forget all else until you wake up from your sleep the next morning. The explanation of this is simple enough. Sleep is due to hyperaemia of the brain. During sleep there is a flow of nutrition to the cerebrum; consequently an increase of blood to supply its deficiencies. The semi-asphyxiation brought about by holding the breath keeps a quantity of blood in the head, with a consequent increased cerebral circulation. That this is the case can easily be proved by the increased throbbing and pulsating of the arteries of the head. Another point also to which the doctor calls attention is the habit of sleeping with the head too high. If the head be kept low more refreshing sleep is obtained. He raises the foot of the bed, so that it forms an inclined plane, but recommends that this be done gradually as a sudden change is likely to have an effect the reverse of that desired. The sleep thus obtained is more beneficial, and one awakens with a clearer head and a wider mental horizon. The neck increases in size, the cerebral circulation is improved and the influence upon the lungs is so great that it will lessen the tendency to consumption. A few more facts relating to insomnia may be useful. Physicians are more and more arriving at the conclusion that in the case of this disease drugs are of little value, and many times are worse than useless. Generally some simple thing brings about relief. If there are noises within the house or outside cotton in the ears will often be all that is required. One should feign not to want to sleep, as it is often a fear of not being able to sleep that keeps a person awake. Then the mind should not be allowed to concentrate upon a subject, and the stomach should be treated to a light repast before retiring for the night.—New York Herald.

IC UBA AGREED WITH HIM.

In addition to doing his full duty with his regiment in Cuba, Sergeant Henry F. Clark of the Twelfth United States infantry acquired the unique distinction of being the only soldier who gained flesh while serving at the front in the war with Spain. Sergeant Clark was no skeleton when he sailed for Cuba, and gained eight pounds during his stay there. In the terrible days after the fall of Santiago he was the only man in his company



SERGEANT CLARK.

who had no complaint to make regarding his health.

THE "DUM-DUM" BULLET.

German Military Expert's Favorable View of Its Effects.

Dr. Von Bruns, professor of international law at Tubingen university, recently published a pamphlet, in which he pleaded, in the interests of humanity, for an international interdiction of the "dum-dum" bullet, says the London Mail. The professor acknowledged that the use of the bullet was justified in the colonial or Indian wars, where the fight is generally at close quarters, and often between man and man, and where it is a question of European totally disabling his opponent or being at once struck down himself. In wars between Europeans, however, where the combatants are generally far apart, the professor considers that the bullets in question are not only unnecessarily inhuman, but are less effective than ordinary bullets. Surgeon-General Dr. Korting, surgeon-in-chief of the 1st German army corps, who has been carefully studying the reports of the Italian hospital corps on its experiences in the late campaign against Abyssinia, now writes, says our Berlin correspondent, as follows: "The Italian projectile (soft lead, copper mantle, 6.5 mm. calibre), with great penetrating power, produced small inlet and outlet apertures, bone fractures, and altogether a smooth wound canal. On the other hand, the hard lead projectiles of the Abyssinians (Gras and Remington, eleven millimeters) exploded in the soft parts and shattered the bones. The effect was that Abyssinians, even when shot in several places, were able to continue fighting. Out of a hundred Abyssinians who applied for relief to the captured Italian doctors 8 per cent presented themselves without any support, in spite of the fact that some of them were shot through the breast. In reality only those men who had been wounded by artillery were brought on stretchers. Within three weeks thousands of Abyssinians were healed in spite of the primitive bandaging. The results on the Italian side were infinitely less favorable. The troops of the Negus had also soon discovered that the small caliber weapon used by the Italians was absolutely inadequate, and when they were given the muskets and ammunition captured from the Italians they filed through the copper-end covering of the bullets in order to increase their efficacy. The English troops did exactly the same thing and for the same reason during the Chitral campaign, whereupon a tremendous storm of indignation arose, which penetrated even to the congress hall of the Berlin surgeons. I am of an another opinion. The war experiences referred to above show rather that the minimum caliber has been reached, and that in a number of cases sufficient to influence the result of the battle the mantled bullet of muskets under 8.9 millimetres does not suffice to put the enemy 'hors de combat.' The filing through the point of a mantled bullet is, in my opinion, an act of self help against an enemy on whom the unimpaired bullet does not inflict sufficient injury."

A Sample of Good Moro.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester contributes to the September Century an article on "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines." Speaking of his guide, Prof. Worcester says: Toolawee was considered a good Moro, and we were therefore interested in certain incidents which gave us an insight into his real character. After satisfying himself by observation that we could use our rifles with some effect, he made us a rather startling business proposition in the following words: "You gentlemen shoot quite well with the rifle." "Yes; we have had some experience." "You desire to get samples of the clothing and arms of my countrymen for your collection?" "Yes." "Papa (General Arolas) told you, if you met armed Moros outside the town, to order them to lay down their arms and retire?" "Yes." "Papa does not understand my people as I do. They are all bad. When we meet them, do not ask them to lay down their arms, for they will come back again, and get them, and probably attack us. Just shoot as many of them as possible. You can then take their arms and clothing, and I will cut off their heads, shave their eyebrows, show them to papa, and claim the reward for killing juramentados." He never really forgave us for refusing to enter into partnership with him on this very liberal basis.

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GUNS ARE READY.

England's Oriental Fleet Ready for Action.

WAR CLOUD DARKENS.

Serious Situation in the Harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei—The Russian Fleet Moves—It is Already Assembling at Port Arthur—Fresh Complications in the Fashoda Problem.

London, (Special.)—A dispatch from Wei-hai-wei says that all of the British war vessels there have cleared for action, and are ready to put to sea at an hour's notice.

The authorities observe the utmost secrecy as to their movements.

A large Russian fleet has assembled at Port Arthur.

The Globe, commenting upon the telegrams received from Wei-hai-wei, announcing the readiness of the British warships there for action and the assembling of a large Russian fleet at Port Arthur, says:

"These matters are of the gravest importance, especially when taken in conjunction with the extraordinary preparations for war which have been in progress on both sides of the English Channel during the last 10 days.

"In the absence of more definite information, it must be surmised that Russia, taking advantage of the present tension between England and France, has pushed her Far Eastern policy to unbearable lengths by forcibly taking possession of the valuable treaty port of New-chwang."

READY FOR ACTION.

The British Fleet in Chinese Waters Will Not Be Caught Unprepared.

Wei-Hai-Wei, (By Cable.)—All the British warships here, the first battle-ship Centurion, the first-class cruiser Narcissus, the second-class cruiser Hermione, the torpedo-boat destroyer Wishing, the torpedo-boat destroyer Fame, the torpedo-boat destroyer Handy and the first-class gunboat Peacock, have cleared for action and are ready for sea at an hour's notice.

The first-class battle-ship Victorious and the first-class cruiser Undaunted, at Chefoo, are coaling to their full capacity.

The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the meaning of these warlike preparations, but there is no doubt important instructions are expected at any moment. A large Russian fleet is assembled at Port Arthur.

LONDON ALARMED.

The News From the Orient Regarded as of the Gravest Importance.

London, (Special.)—The dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, announcing the war preparation of the British naval authorities there, is regarded here as being of grave importance, coupled with the Anglo-French war preparations. It is surmised that Russia, profiting by the present strained relations between Great Britain and France, has decided to push forward her aims in the Far East by forcibly seizing the valuable treaty port of New Chwang, which Great Britain cannot permit, it is said.

The dispatch from London to the Associated Press, on October 2', said a cable message had been received there from Shanghai, as follows:

"A Russian regiment occupied the town of Niu-Chwang (Province of Leao-Tong) and the forts at the mouth of the River Liaou, on October 15, thus securing complete possession of Niu-Chwang. The native troops fled without making any opposition, under orders from the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the New-chwang trade, of which it has had 80 per cent."

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Freycinet Becomes Minister of War, Delcasse Retaining His Place.

PARIS, (Special).—The new cabinet is constituted as follows:

M. Lebret, Minister of Justice.
M. Dupuy, Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. De Freycinet, Minister of War.
M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine.
M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Pegtral, Minister of Finance.
M. Leygues, Minister of Public Institution.
M. Deleoncle, Minister of Commerce.
M. Guillaine, Minister of the Colonies.
M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Krantz, Minister of Public Works.

No Work For Americans In Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special).—Mr. Hanna, American consul at Porto Rico, in a report to the State Department, says: "I am convinced that young men seeking work or positions of any kind should not come to Porto Rico. Such persons as clerks, carpenters, mechanics and laborers of all grades stay away from here. No American should come here expecting to 'strike it rich,' and no person should come here without plenty of money to pay board bills and enough to take him back to his home in the United States. This is a small island, has a population of about a million people, and is the most densely populated country in the world. There are several hundred thousand Porto Ricans ready to supply the demand for labor, and at a low price."

Lawton Expects No Trouble in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special).—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who recently arrived from Santiago, was at the War Department and also called at the White House. General Lawton says it is impossible to express an opinion now as to the time it will be necessary for this government to maintain military supervision of the Island of Cuba. The Cubans are, he said, a quiet, tractable people, and he did not think there would be any trouble in managing them so far as this might be necessary pending the formation of an independent government on the Island.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The output of ore in the Cripple Creek district in October was valued at $1,488,130, the highest for any month in the history of the camp.

Mr. Asa Van Wormer, a wealthy retired merchant of Cincinnati, aged about eighty years, made a gift to the University of Cincinnati of $56,000 to be used for the erection of a fire-proof library building.

Wm. H. Branton, of Youngstown, Ohio, who murdered his wife and then killed himself, left a deed for his property in favor of his wife. A contest will follow and the court will be asked to decide whether Branton or his wife died first.

Rose Laurer, aged twenty-two, and J. E. Cleckner, aged thirty-two, walked out to the end of a dock on Lake Erie, at Cleveland, tied themselves together with strips torn from a bed sheet and then jumped into the lake. Two railroad detectives pulled them out after a struggle.

John F. Coyle, a member of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed in Porto Rico, now in St. Louis on a sick furlough, was shot and killed by John Derr, a member of Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry, also home on a sick furlough. The shooting occurred in a saloon on Greer avenue. Witnesses say that Coyle first attempted to stab Derr.

THE NEWS.

Mrs. George Bear, daughter of Former City Engineer Velix, of Kansas City, Mo., committed suicide, firing a bullet into her brain. She was married one week ago to George Bear, an insurance man.

Benjamin Wheeler, a handcuffed prisoner, jumped from the window of a Panhandle train running at the rate of sixty miles an hour and made good his escape uninjured from a Columbus detective.

A telegram from Colorado Springs, Col., says that Thomas R. Cobb, of Atlanta, Ga., died there of consumption. Mr. Cobb was an eloquent lawyer and a member of the prominent Cobb family of Georgia.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court at Pittsburg against A. Grostzinger & Sons, the tanners, by creditors from Philadelphia, Chicago and West Virginia, whose claims aggregate $108,000 on notes of the firm.

On Shrewsbury avenue, Middlesboro', Ky., thirteen houses were burned and sixteen families were rendered homeless. The houses were owned by the Town Company and the Manchester Building Company, of Manchester, England. They are covered by insurance in London companies.

The collapse of the Dewey arch during the Peace Jubilee at Chicago, has caused a suit for $50,000 damages against the city of Chicago and the jubilee committee on decorations by John W. Smith, an attorney, who asserts that he was standing near the arch when it fell, and sustained numerous injuries.

Complaints are being received by the board of railroad commissioners regarding a scarcity of grain cars at many Kansas points. A complaint from five grain firms at Claflin, Kan., says 30,000 bushels of wheat are waiting to be moved at that point, 7,000 bushels lying on the ground.

Antonio Giuseppe Barone, accused of murdering Felippe Forestino, whose mutilated and dismembered body was found in a trunk floating in the canal at Buffalo, N. Y., was refused a new trial and was sentenced to be electrocuted at Auburn State prison during the week of December 10.

An attempt to defraud a gas company resulted in the death of James Lyons, a saloon-keeper, of Jersey City, N. J., who was found dead in his room from asphyxiation. A rubber tube had been used to carry gas around the meter and it had fallen, permitting gas to escape into the cellar and thence up into the saloon.

The war investigating commission, setting in sections at Lexington and Washington, heard vigorous denunciations of Chickamauga conditions and the Santiago campaign.

Members of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, colored, mutinied at Knoxville, Tenn., because Governor Tyler recently appointed nine white men as company officers.

Members of Forrest Camp, Confederate Veterans, at Chattanooga, became involved in a wrangle over a resolution to ask the President not to appoint colored commissioned officers.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, issued a statement that he had left the Populist party because of its course at Washington and in his State.

The transport Panama, fears for whose safety had been entertained, arrived at Havana.

Work is difficult to get in Havana, owing to the business uncertainty, and there is much suffering among the poor.

Spanish soldiers will be put to work in the mines near Santiago, Cubans having refused the vacant places.

Surgeon Apple charges that when he asked Miss Clara Barton to aid wounded at Siboney last June with clothing, doctors and nurses he was refused.

The city jailer of Augusta, Ga., aided by policemen, prevented a mob from seizing and lynching a colored man accused of attempted assault upon a young white woman.

Admiral Miller, in an interview in Chicago, says that the Nicaragua canal is needed by this country to aid in protecting its long stretch of coast on two oceans.

General Bacon in an interview gave high praise to the raw recruits who fought under him in the recent Bear Lake Indian outbreak. He says the Indians seem quite pacified.

Eugene Weidman, of East Hebron, Pa., was found dead near his home, half imbedded in quicksand. He had been missing five days. Beside him was found a hastily written note, which said he had been unable to extricate himself, that he was suffering terribly from hunger and thrist, and that he was about to make a prayer for relief.

The villa of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, at Newport, R. I., caught fire and the household had narrow escapes. Valuable hunting trophies were ruined by smoke and water.

The war investigating commission ended its Southern trip by hearing spicy testimony at out Chickamauga Camp at Knoxville and Lexington.

Rev. Mr. Haase, of Wheeling, W. Va., aided the Chicago detectives in establishing a belief that a prisoner now held there on charges of polygamy murdered a Wheeling woman three years ago.

As the result of an exciting corner in beef in Chicago, Mr. P. D. Armour is said to have dropped much money to an opposing syndicate.

A Chicago woman says she believes her husband was murdered in the Yukon territory, because she has received conflicting stories regarding him in anonymous communications mailed in the gold fields.

Miss Mabel Gordon, youngest daughter of Gen. W. W. Gordon, was married at Savannah to Hon. Mr. Rowland Leigh, son of Lord Leigh, of England.

The American peace commissioners at Paris formally presented a demand for all the Philippine Islands.

Delegates to the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur are said to be in favor of dissolving the insurgent government and putting themselves at the disposal of the United States.

General Wood, military governor of Santiago, is said to be making himself popular with all classes.

A special dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., describes the contest in politics there as the severest ever known in that State's history, and is upon the sole issues of white supremacy.

It is stated that South Carolina's Legislature will repeal the dispensary law when it meets and probably enact a local-option measure.

Allan D. Chandler was inaugurated Governor of Georgia, and in his inaugural declared that the South must stand up for State's rights.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was formally arraigned in San Francisco on the charge of murdering Mrs. John P. Dunlap, of Dover, Del., and pleaded not guilty.

Ensign Arthur L. Willard, a Maryland naval officer, now on the Machias, has received a $100 prize offered by William R. Graiz, of New York, to the first man who should raise the stars and stripes on Cuban soil in the Spanish war.

Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt are still in London. Mrs. Merritt is suffering from typhoid fever. Although her condition is not serious her sickness will necessitate her remaining there for some time.

Heavy storms are prevailing on the Cuban coast and fears are expressed for the cruiser Maria Teresa, which is on her way from Caimanera to Norfolk.

Texas Needs Repairs.

The United States battleship Texas arrived at New York from Philadelphia. She will go to the navy-yard to be placed in dry-dock for examination and repairs to the sleeve of her starboard propeller shafts, which were injured by contact with a log while proceeding to the Delaware to take part in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia.

NO SPANISH BONDS.

Decision Reached by a Cabinet Meeting.

PAYMENT IN A LUMP.

Balance Due the Dons Not $30,000,000—Military Government to Be Maintained in Cuba and Porto Rico for the Present Terms Offered Will Likely Be Accepted.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Cabinet Wednesday devoted most of its attention to consideration of questions connected with the administration of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The administrative features of the Philippine question also received some attention.

While the Cabinet gave little attention to the peace negotiations at Paris, there is no longer any doubt as to the general purposes of this Government to retain the entire Philippine archipelago.

If after final balancing of the account, viz., the cost of the war to the United States on one side and our acquisitions on the other, it is found that any compensation is due the Spaniards, it will be made in a lump sum. It is pointed out that at the time the protocol was signed the United States did not have, and has not since acquired any part of the Philippine Islands outside of Manila City and harbor, and that the United States has never entertained a purpose to acquire any territory by the power of conquest.

Must Be Paid War Expenses.

What the United States will insist upon is that she must be fully reimbursed for every dollar expended by her on account of the war, and in the statement will be included an amount sufficient to cover all payments, present and prospective, on account of pensions incident to the war.

No Spanish bonds of any character or amount, other than local or municipal bonds, will be paid or assumed by this Government. The question of the status of municipal obligations under circumstances like the present is fully settled by international law; they must be recognized as valid and binding by the conquering power, and hence it is assumed that the United States will not raise any question on this point, but promptly consent to guarantee their final payment. What sum of money this government would consent to pay to Spain cannot even be estimated, but when the final account is rendered, it is believed that the balance due Spain will be small, probably not exceeding $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

The belief still prevails among the majority of the Cabinet that the Spaniards will accept the terms laid down by the United States, and that whatever of delay occurs before that result is reached will be chargeable only to the purpose of the Spaniards to secure the best possible terms; to extort the last possible million dollars before acceding to our demands.

The possibility of disagreement of the Commissioners and the failure of the conference, however, is now contemplated with greater equanimity than at an earlier stage of the negotiations. The Administration has satisfied itself that Spain is neither able nor willing to resume hostilities on any scale that would make her a dangerous opponent to the United States. Therefore, supposing the Paris Conference to fail, all that would be imposed upon our government as an immediate duty would be to take complete military possession of the Philippines.

This, it is believed, could be accomplished by us without loss of time or life. The last vestige of Spanish military power in the islands is that under Colonel Rios, commander-in-chief of the Vizayas Islands, and by deputized authority, in charge of all Spanish territory not directly within the control of the United States in the Philippine Islands. His force is insignificant from a military point of view, and it is doubtful if he could have held his own against the insurgents had the Tagals been allowed by Admiral Dewey to make Manila the base of an expedition directed against the Spanish commander.

So far as Cuba is concerned, the difficulty might be more serious, but even in Cuba the Spanish military forces are not in condition to offer a prolonged resistance to the American conquest of the island, and, with the Spanish navy at the bottom of the sea they could not be reinforced by troops from Spain.

Therefore, about the worst that could happen would be the necessity imposed upon us of struggling along without the signature of a treaty of peace, but in full possession of all the territory we desire, and that such conditions can exist without damage to material interests is shown by the history of the Spanish-American republics which revolted from Spain's rule.

So far as the Cabinet discussion touched upon Cuba and Porto Rico, it was the purpose to develop views as to the best means of collecting the revenues and customs, providing some means of equalizing the duties which will be collected locally upon imports from the United States, as well as from other countries, and providing for the peaceful and satisfactory government of the cities and towns until such time as Congress shall have ordered otherwise.

It is the intention of the President to maintain a military government in both Cuba and Porto Rico for the time being, but his purpose is also to mitigate the harsher features of such form of government so far as lies within his power.

World's Fair In 1903.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special.)—The committee of prominent citizens appointed some time ago to discuss the subject and determine in what manner the centennial anniversary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana by the United States can best be celebrated, have decided and will so make public report—that the holding of a world's fair in 1903 will be the better way to honor the event, and state their conviction that such a fair can be successfully held in St. Louis.

RESENTED A JOKE.

A Beaver Dam Workman Shoots Nine Other Men.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., (Special)—Adam Hammer, who shot nine men at the Rowell Manufacturing Company's shops, is still in jail here, and denies all recollection of the affair. He said to his wife, who visited him in his cell, that he was sorry such a thing should have happened, but he knew nothing of it.

With the exception of J. E. Lyons, who was shot in the eye, no serious consequences have resulted.

The affair was the outgrowth of a number of practical jokes played on Hammer by his fellow workmen.

McCulloch Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special).—The revenue cutter McCulloch, now with Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, has been detached from the naval service and restored to the Revenue Cutter Service. The McCulloch will be ordered to San Francisco.

An Envelope Trust.

CHICAGO, Ill., (Special).—Evidence that the long-threatened trust among the manufacturers of envelopes is now a fact has reached the paper stationery trade in the shape of circulars quoting an advance averaging 25 per cent. in all grades of envelopes. The trust is said to control 90 per cent. of the production.

PREPARING FOR FIGHT.

England's Naval Activity Displays No Diminution.

LONDON, (Special).—There is an unexpected gloom on the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse, both these markets being influenced, it is inferred, from the aggressive tone of some of the French papers.

Besides this, something extraordinary seems to have happened and it looks as if a crisis were approaching. The British naval preparations are certainly being pushed with great activity.

The British emergency squadron is gathering at Davenport with all possible speed. Seven battle-ships and one cruiser have thus far been designated to join this squadron. Officers and sailors have been hurriedly recalled from leave of absence. Several battleships and cruisers at Portsmouth are taking their full crews on board and other warlike preparations are being made.

A number of signalmen now on duty with the British channel squadron, which served at Gibraltar, have been ordered home for service, it is presumed, on board the auxiliary cruisers, if the latter should be required for active service.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of a supposed Russian spy at a fort near Harwish. The man was already under surveillance, and went to a redoubt, where he tried to obtain some information from a sentry regarding the fortifications. He was promply arrested, and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

It was also asserted that the commanding officers of the London volunteer regiments have received orders to prepare for immediate mobilization, and it was asserted that the different artillery corps have been informed as to the forts on the southern and eastern coast to which they have been allotted.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"England has been and even now is so near to war that the government has carried its preparations to the farthest limit of the preparatory stage. It has been arranged to call out the reserves and militia, and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously, and to form large camps at various important railroad junctions, where locomotives and rolling stock will be concentrated."

The Daily Mail publishes no news regarding England's war preparations, explaining that silence is due to a letter from the war office asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy."

CUBANS CHANGE ABOUT.

Delegates at Santa Cruz Said to Favor Dissolving Insurgent Government.

HAVANA, (Special.)—Advices received here from Santa Cruz del Sur state that a majority of the representatives of the Cuban army who are meeting there are in favor of the dissolution of the Cuban insurgent government and the appointment of a commission to go to Washington for the purpose of thanking the American government for its intervention in favor of the Cubans, also to put themselves unconditionally at the disposition of the Washington authorities, so as to enable the latter to develop their programme without hindrance.

The Cubans are also said to be in favor of the disbandment of the insurgent army. The delegates will probably be presided over by Manuel Sanguily, who has been ill with fever several days at Cienfuegos, on his way to Santa Cruz.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, (Special.)—Senor Bartolome Maso, president of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States and indicates what he considers their wisest future policy. The address is in part as follows:

"The Cubans excepted the assistance of America, not knowing exactly what were the American aims, just as they would have excepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progressed, the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of a solemn declaration by the United States Congress regarding the intentions of the American government and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war. America came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island, might assume the administration of its affairs and have a government of their own.

"We have now reached a time when more than in the days of fighting it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independance, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

GEORGIA BOUNDARIES.

Chattanooga Claimed As a Part of the State.

ATLANTA, Ga., (Special).—State's Attorney Wimbish has filed his report with Governor Candler on the claim set forth by Georgia that 1,500 square miles of territory lying in Tennessee and North Carolina belongs to the first named State. Mr. Wimbish goes over the case as far back as 1832, and says the question is still open for the courts to decide.

There is still some doubt as to whether Chattanooga is in Georgia or Tennessee. Referring to this matter, the State's Attorney said:

"Chattanooga is within the ancient boundary of Georgia. If the question is reopened and that boundary is established Chattanooga will, of course, be in this State."

A. B. & O. Denial.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is not going to adopt the Rauh locomotive for services between New York and Washington, as has been stated in an item which has been going the rounds of the papers for the last month. The Motive Power Department of this railroad has looked upon the rumor with considerable amusement, as within the past year and a half the Royal Blue trains have been hauled by the finest, fastest and strongest ten-wheel passenger engines in the world. These locomotives have 78-inch drivers, and since they have been in service have proved so eminently satisfactory that nothing better can probably be secured.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mark Twain is said to show the effects of his recent efforts and to be aging rapidly.

Herr Dosse, cicerone to the Kaiser on his Eastern trip, is regarded as the most "traveled" man in Europe.

Mrs. Frederick Douglass, widow of the colored orator, is to go on the lecture platform to deal with the history of his race in this country.

General Merritt is second in command of the United States Army to General Miles, and will succeed to the place of first in command upon General Miles' retirement in 1903.

President Eliot, of Harvard, says in an interview that the modern university sometimes "develops a very peculiar human being, the scientific specialist. He wants his name known, not to millions, but to five or six students of the Latin dative case. He does not make money, because, like Louis Agassiz, he hasn't time."

One of Admiral Dewey's pet aversions is the man who claims to be acquainted with him. On a recent occasion a stranger walked up to him, extended his hand and exclaimed: "Admiral, I bet you don't remember me." Admiral Dewey recognizing in him one of these bores, answered laconically, "You've won your bet," and walked off.

OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Orders Issued by Secretary of War Alger.

TROOPS THAT WILL GO.

Gen. L. H. Carpenter Will be in Command —Stations at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe—Preparations for Supplies—The Order Says the Movement is to Begin at Once.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Secretary Alger issued the first order looking to the military occupation of Cuba by the United States troops. The order was issued only after very careful consideration of the reports of the military officers now in Cuba and of the Hecker board and other expert commissioners which have been in the field.

The order looks to the occupation of two points to begin with, namely, Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, but the occupation will be extended as rapidly as the Spanish evacuation proceeds. The order directs the movement to begin at once, but, according to the calculations of the Department, it will be scarcely feasible to make the first landing before November 22. Headquarters of the new corps, which has been created for the purpose of beginning the occupation, will be at Nuevitas, under the command of Gen. L. H. Carpenter. He is now in command of the cavalry brigade, composed of the Sixth and Seventh Cavalry, at Huntsville, Ala. The order is as follows:

The Official Order.

"The headquarters of six troops of United States cavalry and the Third Georgia Volunteers will be at Nuevitas.

"Six troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry and the Fifteenth Infantry to Puerto Principe.

"The regiments will be prepared for embarkation at once, and the Subsistence Department will arrange for the necessary rations. The command will be equipped and rationed for 60 days.

"The Quartermaster-General's Department will furnish the necessary wagon transportation for use at their new stations.

"The Surgeon-General will make provision for hospital and medical supplies.

"Brig.-Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, is assigned to command these troops, with headquarters at Nuevitas.

"The cavalry brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States Volunteers, is discontinued. The Seventh is assigned to the First Army Corps and the Eighth to the Second Army Corps.

"The Fifteenth United States Infantry is detached from the Fourth Army Corps, and an infantry brigade created, composed of the Third Georgia Volunteers and the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and designated as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

"The orders sending the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, to Athens, Ga., have been revoked."

General Carpenter's Staff.

The staff of General Carpenter's brigade will consist of the following officers:

Captain John E. McMahon, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, adjutant-general; Capt. William K. Alexander, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, quartermaster; Capt. William M. Loveland, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, commissary; Maj. William F. De Neidman, United States Volunteers, surgeon.

Nuevitas is a seaport at the eastern end on the northern shore of Cuba. Puerto Principe is located in about the central portion of the province of the same name. This general order has nothing to do with the assumption of control of the island by the United States, no change being made from January 1, the date agreed upon.

Preparations have also been made for the embarkation of other troops which may be ordered to Cuba. These orders may be directed to the corps commanding, and not by general order such as just issued.

Cause of the Order.

It was explained at the War Department that this first movement of troops to Cuba was ordered in advance of the date originally intended for the reason that the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners had unexpectedly notified the American Commissioners that they intended to evacuate Puerto Principe on the 22d of the present month. Consequently it became necessary to have United States troops on hand in Cuba to replace these Spanish forces to maintain order and protect life and property.

DEMANDS BY PORTO RICANS.

Territorial Rights and an Eight-Hour Day for Workmen.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, (Special.)—The principal theatre of this city was taxed to its utmost capacity Sunday afternoon on the occasion of a public meeting of delegates from the chief towns of the island to draft recommendations regarding the necessities of the island for the use of the special commissioners who will be selected later to represent Porto Rico at Washington.

The assembly was fairly representative. There was abundant evidence of intelligent reflection on the part of the delegates and a determination not to tolerate partisan politics at this crisis in the island's affairs.

Carefully prepared reports were submitted by political, social and economic committees. The meeting received with enthusiasm resolutions demanding territorial rights, the cessation of the present military rule and the installation of a regular civil government.

Other resolutions were adopted asking an eight-hour day for laboring men and severely denouncing the present corrupt system of registering deeds of land. It was obvious that the delegates proceeded upon the assumption that the United States would grant Porto Rico territorial rights.

Death of Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Anne Maria Lee, mother of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, died at "Highland Home," the residence of her son, Capt. Dan. M. Lee, in Stafford county, Va., from the effects of a severe fall a few days ago, which broke her hip.

Trouble at Pine Ridge Agency.

Word has reached the Interior Department, Washington, of trouble threated by a band of young Sioux on the Pine Ridge agency, in North Dakota, who are reported to have started an organized movement for the forcible removal of Indian Agent Clapp from the reservation.

A Countess Falls Into the Water.

DETROIT, Mich., (Special).—Countess Schimmelman, of Denmark, who is making a tour of the lakes doing evangelistic work, had a narrow escape from drowning Monday night. While crossing a plank from her yacht to the dock, the plank slipped, precipitating the Countess into the river. She was rescued by her son unconscious.

Still More Space at Paris Exposition.

PARIS, (Special).—The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, presented to President Faure Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900. The President cordially promised to do everything possible to meet the views of the American commissioner, and Mr. Peck was notified later that 5,000 additional feet had been allotted to the United States, making a total of 40,000 feet additional, or a total of 215,000.

More Troops Off For Manila.

The transport Zealandia, with the First and Second Battalion of the First Tennessee Regiment, comprising 500 men, sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

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