# AMERICAN UNION.

DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1898. NO. 15.



ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY Md.


## . CARDS

-LAW.
Id.
ofessional business

FRED. R. OWENS.
& OWENS.
TS-AT-LAW.
ton, Md.
ESE,
for Caroline County.
Denton, Md.

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

HARVEY L. COOPER.
NEY AT-LAW.
Denton, Md.
tention will be given to all busi-
usted to my care.

R. LEWIS. W. E. WEST
WEST & 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 COLLECTION
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.
I practice also in Caroline, Talbot and
City.

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

RICHARD NICHOLS,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
DE... Md.
Shop in Blackiston Block, Main street, ble Assistants. Stylish Work.

### A Tandem Ride.

Two lovers on a tandem bike,
Taking a moonlight run;
Two hearts that beat in love alike,
Four feet that pedal as one.
* * * * *
Four hands clasped and four lips smack'd
When the bike ride was done.
—Detroit Free Press.

## WHITEWASH A BOSS.

### SENSATIONAL ACTION OF THE ANGRY WIVES.

**Refused to Quit Work—Would Not Join the Strikers, but Gave Aid to Imported Negro Workmen—His Clothes Almost Torn Off.**

Boston (Pa.) women bid fair to become as famous as the women of Marblehead, whose act of tarring and feathering and riding in a cart an objectionable character of that village has been celebrated in song and story. The women of Boston laid violent hands on an objectionable mine boss, and after beating him and almost tearing his clothes off they whitewashed him from head to foot, and, as one of them remarked, "made a white sheep of the black sheep." The Boston in this case is not the classic town of Massachusetts. It is a little coal town on the banks of the Youghiogheny river, about four miles above McKeesport. The men in the mines of W. H. Brown's Sons have been on a strike for four weeks. They claim the firm has been violating a number of sections of the Chicago agreement. The principal difference is that the firm will not pay the price agreed upon in that convention and refuses to put the coal dug by the men over a 1¼-inch screen. All along the strike has been a most orderly and quiet affair. For the last four days the strikers have been parading about the openings of the mines in an effort to induce the few men still at work to come out and join them. Until yesterday the effort was unsuccessful. A number of negroes from Lovedale Hollow were working regularly and refused to quit. The strikers marched up to the mines each morning and stood on the township road, watching the workers take their jobs. They were careful at all times not to set foot on the coal company's property. Each evening when the men came out of the mine they were met by the strikers and escorted to their homes with all the tin horns, tin cans and other noise-producing instruments Boston could produce. The mine boss, Andrew Borland, was on his way to the mine when he was met by a party of eight women, wives of some of the striking miners. He was asked by the women why he would not quit and help the strikers. He gave an abusive answer and was at once assaulted by the women. He was knocked down, and, after they had all taken a turn pummeling him, one of them shouted: "Let's make a white sheep of the black sheep!" The proposition was at once agreed to. While seven of the women held him the eighth hurried home and got a bucket of whitewash and a brush. Running back, she applied the whitewash in a vigorous manner and soon had Borland dressed in a suit of dazzling whiteness from top to bottom. This done, they allowed him to depart. Borland threatens prosecution for assault and battery, riot and several other charges.

### The Inspiration of Hyperion.

About the year 1837 Longfellow in making a tour of Europe selected Heidelberg for a winter residence. There his wife died. Some time after there came to the romantic place a young lady of considerable attractions. In course of time the poet became attached to the beautiful girl of sixteen, but his advances met with no response, and he returned to America. The girl, who was also an American, returned home shortly after. Their residences, it happened, were contiguous, and the poet availed himself of prosecuting his attentions, which he did with no better success than at first. Unlike Petrarch, who laid siege to the heart of his sweetheart through the medium of sonnets, Longfellow resolved to write a book which would achieve the double object of gaining fame and at the same time her affections. "Hyperion" was the result. His labor and constancy were not without their reward; the girl gave him her heart as well as her hand and after the wedding, they resided in Cambridge, in the house which Washington made his headquarters while in command of the armies.—Detroit Free Press.

Why isn't the bride well dressed who is well groomed?

## SAVES TIME AND HEALTH.

**Wanamaker Is Watched by Physicians at All Times.**

To the busy man of affairs every moment is valuable. Every expedient to save time is resorted to by men who make and manage great fortunes and who are part of the hustling business world. It is not generally known, however, that it is not a rare thing for such men to pay a doctor for looking them up at all sorts of times and see that they do not break down. There are several business men in this city who have this sort of an arrangement, but John Wanamaker, it is said, was the first of them to adopt this time-saving and lifesaving scheme. It would appear that the life insurance companies which have insured Mr. Wanamaker's life for more than $1,000,000 could afford to pay a doctor to look after him, but they don't. Mr. Wanamaker never goes to the doctor. The doctor hunts Mr. Wanamaker up, and is responsible for his health. At least, it used to be so. The physician had carte blanche to see him upon all occasions. He might come in and look at him only, or he might ask to see the great merchant's tongue or feel his pulse, Mr. Wanamaker was never too busy to see the doctor, but he was too busy to look him up, and so the result has been that the former saves time and health and the latter gets a comfortable salary. The plan pays both.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

A cycling firm in Cologne has patented a new bicycle bell, in which is concealed a kind of revolver, which is to serve the double purpose of frightening away vicious dogs and cheeky tramps. By merely pressing a button attached to the [illegible] of the [illegible] cartridges can be fired off [illegible] these giving such a loud report that obnoxious persons and animals would not think twice of beating a hasty retreat.

Machines for treating coffee, used in Brazil, are made in the United States, but require improvements in view of local conditions. Thus the coffee driers are very unsatisfactory, and the inventor of a thoroughly effective drier would reap a fortune in Brazil. Driers as now made use too high a temperature, and the product is not uniform. It seems the solution of the problem would lie in the use of comparatively low temperatures and of an exhausting pump.

A student of Spanish annals has added an interesting chapter to the history of prices by revealing from the archives of the Escurial what it cost to discover the new world. The stipends of the discoverers, at all events, did not amount to much. The pay of an able seaman was only, it seems, 10 francs a month, while a captain drew only 80 francs, or about 3 guineas, a month. As for Christopher Columbus himself, his earnings were at the rate of 1,600 francs, or $320, per annum. Even in Spain salaries have risen since those days.

### Buttermilk as a Medicine.

Long experience has demonstrated buttermilk to be an agent of superior digestibility. It is indeed, a true milk peptone; that is, milk already partially digested, the coagulation of the coagulable portion being loose and flaky, and not of that firm, indigestible nature which is the result of the action of the gastric juice upon sweet cow's milk. It is a decided laxative, a fact which must be borne in mind in the treatment of typhoid fever, and which may be turned to advantage in the treatment of habitual constipation. It is a diuretic, and may be used to an advantage in some kidney troubles. It resembles koumiss in its nature, and, with the exception of that article, it is the most grateful, refreshing and digestible of the products of milk. It is invaluable in the treatment of diabetis, either exclusively or alternating with skim milk. In some cases of gastric ulcer and cancer of the stomach, it is the only food that can be retained.—Elgin

### How They Got On.

May—"You say Mr. Little has a family of ten, and he gets only $12 a week. How on earth does he get along?" Jennie—"Oh, every Little helps."—Philadelphia Record.

## TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

### Reported Killing of Three Thousand Chinese.

### A MAGAZINE BLEW UP,

**American and French Missions Both Reported to Have Been Damaged, But it is Said There Were no Fatalities Among the Americans—Leveling a Great Number of Houses in Hang-Chow.**

London, Eng., (Special,)—A dispatch from Shanghai to a newspaper here says a powder magazine situated in the [illegible] the Chinese camp at Hang-Chow [illegible] eling a square mile of houses.

It is estimated that three [illegible] diers were killed, including [illegible] commanding the forces.

The American and French [illegible] both reported to have been damaged, but it is said there were no fatalities among the Americans.

Hang-Chow is the capital of the province of Chu-Kiang. The city is two miles from the river Sientang and about forty miles from its mouth. It is 110 miles southwest from Shanghai.

Until it was captured by the rebels, December 28, 1861, the city was the residence of the governor and general of Chekiang and Fokian and of the governor of the province. The rebels held it three years, during which they plundered and impoverished the place and drove out a great number of the inhabitants.

The imperialists recovered the city March 31, 1864, and since then many of its inhabitants have returned, and the city has recovered something of its former prosperity.

It has an estimated population of over 700,000, of whom more than 60,000 were employed in silk manufactures. But a small portion of the people, including a garrison of 7,000 troops, reside within the walls, the remainder living in beautiful suburbs.

Military forces of the Chinese empire have two separate organizations. The Army of the Eight Banners is recruited from the descendants of the Manchus, Mongols and Chinese who put an end to the Ming dynasty in the seventeenth century, and placed the reigning dynasty in power. The other organization is the Army of the Green Flag, the national Chinese army, raised and maintained by the provincial governments. There are besides a number of small independent corps and the irregular troops that are raised and disbanded according to necessity.

The Army of the Green Flag, the separate divisions of which are commanded by the viceroys and governors of the provinces, has a nominal strength of 539,000 men, but they are almost without military instructions, insufficiently armed, and devoid of military spirit and discipline.

Since the Japanese war plans have been adopted for organizing new formations on European models, and with the consent of the government a number of English officers have been putting the plans into practice.

### PREY TO THE FLAMES.

**Fire in Terre Haute, Indiana, Destroys $1,000,000 in Property.**

Terre Haute, Ind., (Special.)—The worst fire in the history of Terre Haute took place Monday night, causing a loss of nearly $1,000,000. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens & Geddes Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. The cause is no definitely known, but it is supposed that a live electric wire set fire to the cotton with which the window was decorated, and before it could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store, and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredible short space of time.

The following firms are the losers: Haven & Geddes, $530,000; Breinig & Miller, furniture, $25,000; Pixley & Co., $100,000; Terre Haute Shoe Company, wholesale, $15,000; Albrecht & Co., retail dry goods, $190,000; United States Baking Company, $80,000; Thorman & Schloss, clothiers, $50,000.

A number of small concerns were utterly annihilated in the fall of the rear wall of the Havens & Geddes wholesale house, and the loss in their case will more than bring the total loss up to the $1,000,000 mark.

The fire started at 5.30 o'clock when half the employes of the establishment were at their homes for supper. There is a force of 300 or more in the retail department of the establishment, and had the entire force been present the loss of life would have been frightful.

As it is, Kate Maloney, a clerk in the notion department, is lying at the point of death. She sprang from a window in the second story and sustained injuries, from which she will probably die.

Miss Luella Ferguson, a clerk in the same department, jumped just before Miss Maloney, but was caught by some men who were watching for her. She is internally injured, but will recover.

Louis Kramer, the trimmer, who was in the show window when the fire started, is frightfully burned about the head and arms. When rescued from the burning building he was insane from the pain and begged to be killed.

### BOY FARM FAILED.

**Ex-President Cleveland's Experiment for Training Youths.**

Princeton, N. J. (Special.)—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has decided to abandon the "School Farm" which he, in company with others, undertook early in the summer.

Shortly after taking up his residence in Princeton Mr. Cleveland purchased a large farm near this place as an investment. Mr. Vrooman, an enthusiastic student of social subjects, succeeded in interesting the ex-President in a plan for a "school farm" for homeless boys. It was intended to train the boys in the best method of agriculture, at the same time giving them the advantages of a good "communal home."

The youths were to be allotted certain sections of the farm, and were to be given credit individually for the amount of farm produce raised on their respective lots.

In practice the scheme failed, and the ex-President has decided to return to the original method of farming.

### MARRIED A FRENCH BARON.

**Phineas T. Barnum's Widow Takes Unto Herself a Third Husband.**

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Phineas T. Barnum's widow, his second wife, has taken a third husband. Her second was Demetri Callias Bey, a Greek. He died September 22, 1896, while his wife was in this country on a visit.

Now, according to the cards received by her friends in this country, she was married to Baron Alexandre Orengiana, a French nobleman, in Paris December 8.

### CHILI'S CRISIS ENDED.

**The Country's Ministry Reorganized Under Senor Martinez.**

Valparaiso, Chili, (By Cable.)—The cabinet crisis is ended, and the ministry has been reorganized under Senor Martinez, in part as follows:

Premier and minister of the interior Senor Carlos Walker Martinez.

Minister of foreign affairs, Senor Ventura Blanco Viel.

Minister of finance, Senor Rafael Sotomayer.

Minister of war, Gen. Suber Cas[illegible]

## THE NEWS.

United States Senator George Hoar, of Massachusetts, was the leading speaker at the seventy-ninth annual banquet of the New England Society of Charleston, S. C.

The taking of depositions was continued at Cleveland, Ohio, by Attorney-General Monnett to attempt to prove that the Standard Oil Company destroyed a lot of books and papers which had been ordered produced in evidence at an investigation.

An explosion of dynamite occurred four miles west of Huron, Ore., in which five men were seriously injured, two of whom will die. The names of the injured cannot be learned. Three heavy blasts of dynamite were placed in the rocky side of the canyon to be excavated, and fired. Two exploded, but the third was slow, and the men thought the fuse had failed. After waiting a while they returned to the hole, when the charge exploded.

Martin Schmelter and Michael Golinski, aged 12 and 6 years, respectively, were drowned in taking a short cut on the ice [illegible]s the Oswego Canal, Syracuse, N. Y. [illegible]odies were recovered.

[illegible]ules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will probably be transferred to Berlin.

William H. Masters, engineer on the Erie Railroad, residing at Avon, and Patrick O'Brien, head brakeman, were killed in a freight collision west of Wayland, N. Y.

In a collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Rahway, N. J., two persons were killed and several others badly hurt. Several other railroad accidents were caused by the fog.

Witnesses in the Standard Oil Company investigation at Cleveland, Ohio, alleged that books of the company were destroyed.

In attempting to blow up the safe of a brewery at North Bergen, N. J., the burglars were blown through a wall.

It is reported that the Chicago and Alton Railway has been sold to Baltimore and Ohio and other interests.

The prosecution in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, on trial at San Francisco, charged with the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Delaware, closed its case. Dunning was released from jail, where he had been sent for refusing to answer questions.

On the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, near Sandstone, Minn., a train rounding a curve ran into a handcar on which were Section Foreman Larson, a section hand named Smith, and Agent Riese, of Partridge. The three men were hurled from the track. Larsen and Smith were killed and Agent Riese is seriously injured.

The Melrose apartment building, the largest structure of its kind on the South side of Chicago, was almost completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss that will exceed $100,000. At the beginning of the fire the occupants of the building were notified, and they escaped without difficulty.

Six persons are believed to have perished in a snow-slide near the summit of Chilkoot Pass, Alaska, five bodies having been recovered.

Samuel Gompers was re-elected president and James Duncan, of Baltimore, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Ladies of Lexington, Ky., secured the indictment of 101 liquor dealers, the mayor and police commissioners in Sunday liquor law cases.

Charles T. Yerkes secured a fifty-year franchise in a Chicago suburban township, but the grant will be fought in the courts.

T. B. Kinraide, of Boston, will devote a year of work in the endeavor to get practical results from the Keely motor.

John P. Dunning, husband of the woman whom Mrs. Cordelia Botkin is accused of murdering, was sent to jail in San Francisco for contempt of court in refusing to answer certain questions.

People in Monterey county, California, are said to be starving because of a failure of crops.

Lieutenant Hobson broke the record by kissing 417 women at Kansas City, Mo.

### A MEMORIAL TO BAGLEY.

**Brass Tablet to be Put in the Chapel of the Naval Academy.**

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Officers of the torpedo boat flotilla attached to the North Atlantic squadron have prepared a memorial for Ensign Worth Bagley, of the Winslow, who was the first American officer to fall in the war with Spain.

The memorial was made by Tiffany & Co., and is in the form of a tablet, which is to be placed in the Chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Beneath a sword entwined by a palm is the following inscription:

In Memory
of
WORTH BAGLEY,
Ensign United States Navy,
The First American Officer Who Fell in the Spanish-American War.
Killed on the Torpedo-Boat Winslow
During the Bombardment at
Cardenas, May 11,
1898.

"I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith."—II Timothy.

This Tablet Is Erected
by
The Officers of the Torpedo-Boat Flotilla,
North Atlantic Squadron.

The tablet is made of brass and has a backing of antique oak. The inscriptions and ornamentations are inlaid in brass.

### Engineer Fatally Injured.

Westfield, N. J., (Special.)—R. H. Whitty, an engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was fatally hurt in the cab of his engine here. The fog was thick, and Whitty had his head out of the window on the side of the engine, endeavoring to see ahead of him. His head hit a signal post and his skull was crushed in.

### A Banker's Generosity.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special.)—Banker Lewis C. Nelson has given a forty-acre farm to the wife of the man who is charged with robbing him of nearly one hundred thousand dollars in bonds.

Otto Heintz, the accused, is in prison, and his wife is without means and unable to support herself. Mr. Nelson could not bear to see her suffer on account of the rascality of her husband, so he has offered her a farm in Wayne county, Mo. Her cousin will manage it for her.

### New Equipment.

Nearly all of the new freight equipment, ordered by Receivers Cowen and Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., during the past few months, will be delivered by January 15.

The orders consisted of 3,400 standard box cars, from the Michigan Peninsular Car Company; 1,000 box and 1,000 gondolas from the Pullman Company; 2,000 box cars from the Missouri Car and Foundry Company; 1,000 steel coal cars of 100,000 pounds capacity from the Schoen Company, and five 50-foot modern mail cars from the Pullman Company.

Each of these cars is equipped with the Westinghouse air brake and M. C. B. automatic couplers.

### FIRE FOLLOWS A LYNCHING.

**Probable Act of Revenge Against South Carolina Planter.**

Charleston, S. C., (Special.)—The entire property of Mr. Lanham, in Edgeville county, has just been destroyed by fire. This is near the scene and in the immediate vicinity of the assassination of Mr. Atkinson's wife and the lynching of three colored men charged with the crime.

Mr. Lanham argued with the lynchers and did all he could to save the men. It is almost certain that the fire was of incendiary origin. If the guilty parties are caught a lynching will follow.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

### Full Text of Several of Its Important Articles.

### AS TO PROPERTY RIGHTS

**Spain to Carry Away From the Philippines Munitions of War of Every Description Except Heavy Caliber Guns, Which the United States May Purchase—Ratification to be Exchanged.**

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post gives a translation of the seventeen articles of the Hispano-American treaty. His wording—with the exception of the eighth, twelfth, and seventeenth articles—is almost identical with that given by the Paris correspondent of the Times, M. de Blowitz on December 14, and then cabled to the Associated Press.

The text of the treaty, as it appeared in the dispatch of M. de Blowitz to the Times, did not contain the eighth, twelfth, and seventeenth articles, and was incomplete as to the contents of the third and fifth. The Morning Post's Madrid correspondent supplies these omissions.

Article, 3, after defining minutely the geographical position of the ceded Philippines, adds:

"The United States shall pay to Spain $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty."

Article 5, after providing for the repatriation of the Spanish soldiers in the Philippines adds:

"The evacuation of the Philippines and Guam shall be made upon conditions similar to those regulating the evacuation of the Antilles and within a period to be fixed by both governments. Flags and stands of colors, ships of war not captured, small arms, cannon of every caliber, with their carriages and accessories, powders, munitions, cattle, material, and effects of every kind belonging to the sea and land forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam shall remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy caliber which are not field artillery mounted in fortifications and on the coasts shall remain in position for a period of six months from the exchange of ratifications, and during that period the United States may purchase said material from Spain if both governments arrive at a satisfactory agreement thereon.

### Property Rights in Cession.

"Article 8.—In fulfillment of what is agreed in articles 1, 2, and 3, of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and the other islands of the West Indies, in the Island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago, all buildings, moles, barracks, fortresses, establishments, public roads, and other real property which by custom or right are of the public domain, and, as such, are vested in the crown of Spain. Be it nevertheless declared that this relinquishment, or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding refers, shall in no way lessen the property or rights which belong by custom and law to the peaceful possession of goods of all kinds in the provinces and cities, public or private establishments, civil or ecclesiastical corporations, or whatever other collective body possessing judicial entity for the acquirement and owning of goods in the aforementioned relinquished or ceded territories, and to particular individuals, whatever may be their nationality.

"The said relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents which exclusively refer to the said relinquishment or ceded sovereignty which exist in the archives of the peninsula. When these documents, existing in said archives, only bear in part on the said sovereignty, copies of the said part shall be supplied whenever requested. Analogous rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain with respect to documents existing in the archives of the above-mentioned islands. In the aforementioned relinquishment or cession are comprised those rights of the crove Spain and of its authorities over archives and official registers, as well as administrative and judicial of the said island, which refer to them and to the rights and properties of their inhabitants. The said archives and registers must be carefully preserved; and individuals, without exception, shall have the right to obtain, in accordance with the laws, authorized copies of contracts, wills, and other documents which form parts of notarial protocols, or which are kept in administrative and judicial archives, whether they be in Spain or in the aforementioned islands.

### Rules Regarding Judicial Proceedings.

"Article 12—Judicial proceedings pending on the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain renounces or cedes sovereignty shall be determined in conformity with the following rules:

"First—Sentence pronounced in civil cases between individuals, or in criminal matters before the aforementioned date, and against which there is, according to Spanish law, neither appeal nor annulment, shall be considered determined and shall be executed in due form by the competent authority in the territory within which said sentences should be carried out.

"Second—Civil lawsuits between individuals which shall not have been decided on the above-mentioned date shall pursue their course before the tribunal in which each is being tried or before the one which shall replace it.

"Third—Actions in criminal matters pending on the aforementioned date before the supreme tribunal of Spain against citizens of territory which, according to this treaty, ceases to be Spanish, shall remain under its jurisdiction until final sentence has been pronounced; but once sentence has been pronounced, its execution shall be intrusted to the competent authority of the place wherein the action arose.

"Article 17—This treaty shall be ratified by the Queen Regent and the President of the United States, with the consent and approbation of the Senate, and ratifications exchanged in Washington within six months, or earlier, if possible."

Then follows the signatures of all the Peace Commissioners and the seals.

### Relief of Destitution In Cuba.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department has received official advices relating to the absolute inadequacy of the government system of relieving the destitute Cubans. The question of extending the relief and rendering it more immediate and effective was taken up on the return of Secretary Alger, and it is likely an entirely new method will be adopted. There has been practically no supervision of the distribution of the relief supplies sent to Havana. The stores on the Comal, for instance, were consigned to an American who is described in the reports which have reached the War Department as "being drunk every day after 11 o'clock.

### KILLED ONE, WOUNDED ANOTHER.

**Private of a New York Regiment Fired Two Deadly Shots.**

Greenville, S. C. (Special.)—Private Murgridge, Second West Virginia Regiment, was shot and instantly killed by Private John Mattice, of the 203d New York Regiment, who also shot and wounded Private Hart, of the Second West Virginia. Murgridge and Hart were at pistol practice in woods near the regimental camp. Mattice, who was on guard duty, started to arrest the men, when, it is claimed, Murgridge fired twice at [illegible]

### THIS IS SOMETHING NEW.

**An Iron Graveyard With a Capacity for 25,000 Bodies.**

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special.)—American manufacturers will soon be asked to submit bids for the construction of an iron graveyard at Caracas, Venezuela. Plans are being prepared in the office of a Philadelphia architect and the cemetery will have a capacity for 25,000 bodies.

For some reason the existing system of interments in Caracas has been unsatisfactory to the citizens for many years. Various projects for betterment were discussed and some exhibit of structural iron work in the warehouse of the American Manufacturers' Association at Caracas suggested the possibility of a cemetery built entirely of iron. A syndicate, in which some American capital is interested, was formed to build the graveyard, and the success of the project is said to be assured.

The unique cemetery will resemble in shape a large Greek cross. It will be constructed on a level with the ground and rise to a height of more than one hundred feet. Over the center will be constructed a great iron dome. The interior will be traversed by avenues, opening upon which will be spaces for depositing 25,000 or more corpses. These spaces will be arranged in sections for families, when desired, and their interior arrangements will in some respects resemble the burial vaults of the present day. The graveyard will probably be built in some city in the United States and shipped to Caracas in sections.

### GOLD BELT SEVEN MILES LONG.

**Republic Camp, in Washington, Proves an El Dorado for Prospectors.**

Spokane, Wash., (Special.)—There is great excitement here over [illegible]epeated rich strikes in Republic Camp, on the Colville Reservation. It is now demonstrated that the gold belt is at least seven miles long and three miles wide, and in that area rich ore chutes are being discovered daily. The sensation this week is an extraordinary rich strike in the Morning Glory.

The claim was bought for a few hundred dollars last week by a syndicate of Spokane men. A company was incorporated, and a block of treasury stock was sold at 2 1-2c. Men were set to work on the claim, making an open cut, and struck high grade gold ore at the grass roots.

The Republic correspondent of the Spokane Spokesman-Review telephones that he sampled an eighteen-inch pay chute, and the assay return was $665 in gold. Large blocks of the stock are changing hands at 12 cents.

### CINCINNATI ON A ROCK.

**The United States Cruiser Runs on a Hidden Reef.**

Santiago, Cuba. (Special.)—While the United States cruiser Cincinnati was leaving port about sunset Saturday she ran full speed upon a rock clearly defined in the charts, but not buoyed.

Last September General Leonard Wood, considering that the absence of a buoy there may lead to some accident, anchored a small one, the first ever placed there, but the Bessie, on entering the harbor one night, carried it away. Since then there has been no buoy to mark the location on the rock.

Capt. C. M. Chester, the cruiser's commander, insists that the landmarks are in the wrong place. Pilots are not compulsory, upon the entrance of warships, but the Santiago harbor is difficult and a warship should take one. Hereafter a large buoy will mark the rock upon which the Cincinnati struck.

### SHOCKED BY 11,000 VOLTS.

**Victim Terribly Burnt About Face and Hands, but Will Recover.**

Lockport, N. Y., (Special.)—An accident occurred at the power-house of the Buffalo and Lockport Railway in this city which is puzzling electricians. An electric current, said to have been of 11,000 volts, passed through the body of D. E. Clough, and the man lives and will recover, it is said. Clough was engaged in filing a brush on one of the big rotary converters in the power-house when the accident occurred.

In some manner he short-circuited the current which was passing through the converter, and which is estimated to have been of 11,000 voltage. There was a blinding flash, and the man was hurled fully six feet from the machine. He was found by one of the employes of the railway company lying unconscious on the floor of the power-house. He was terribly burned about the face and hands.

### Want Hugging Soldier Pardoned.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—Prominent citizens have interested themselves in behalf of Moore, the Maine artilleryman who was the other day sentenced by Judge Norwood to pay a fine of $500 or serve sixty days on the chain gang for attempting, on the streets, to hug the wife of a prominent citizen. A petition to the Governor for pardon is being signed, not only by leading men, but by society women as well.

### "Tom" O'Brien Dying.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—"Tom" O'Brien, the noted "king of tunco men," is dying of Bright's disease in New Caledonia, the French penal colony, to which he was transported for life for the murder of "Kid" Waddell, in Paris, in 1895. A Chicago friend received a letter from O'Brien a few days ago declaring he would like to see Chicago once more before he died.

### To War On Consumption.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—There has been much talk recently of the need of some action to cope with the increasing ravages of Great Britain's national disease, consumption. The Prince of Wales has now summoned a private meeting at Marlborough House to promote a war against tuberculosis. The Marquis of Salisbury and a number of famous men will take part in it.

### New Gatling Cannon Factory.

Cleveland, Ohio, (Special.)—It is probable that the new Gatling cast steel cannon, as well as the already famous Gatling rapid-fire gun will be manufactured by a company incorporated a few years ago. It is capitalized at $1,000,000. Dr. Gatling is the president, and Carrol Spriggs, a New York attorney, is secretary. It is probable that the works will be in Cleveland.

### FIELD OF LABOR.

America has 160 toy factories.
Hamburg has automobile cabs.
Ireland has co-operative dairies.
India contains 495,000 acres of tea.
Venezuela hasn't an electric railway.
North Carolina has twenty-nine knitting mills.
California boasts a 25,000-acre wheat field.
Great Britain has 108,518 women unionists.
Watertown, N. Y., hasn't a non-union printer.
Manila has ordered American barber chairs.
Honolulu blacksmiths get from $40 to $75 a month.
Limerick (Ireland) tailors won a strike that lasted six months.
Houston (Tex.) clerks want stores closed at 7 P. M. daily and all day Sunday.
China hasn't a glass factory.
Springfield (Mass.) printers, pressmen and electrotypers are forming an allied trades council.
Edinburgh (Scotland) bakers insist that no unionist shall be paid less than 28 shillings per week.
At present Barnsley (England) iron and steel molders work fifty-four hours per [illegible]; they ask 57s. per week for 53

## WRECKED BY A FOG.

### Fatal Rear End Collision of Passenger Trains.

### 2 KILLED AND 6 INJURED.

**One Express Had Stopped on Being Signalled, and the Other Crashed Into It—Several Female Passengers Pinned Under the Debris For Some Time Before Relief Came.**

New York, N. Y. (Special.)—Two of the fastest express trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad came into collision at Colonia, a small station in New Jersey, just beyond Rahway. The early Washington express, going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, crashed into the rear end of the Pittsburg flyer, a Chicago and New York thorough train, tearing the rear car into kindling wood and killing two persons, and badly injuring ten others.

A heavy fog prevailed at the time and the Pittsburg flyer was going slowly, while the engine driver was endeavoring to read the signals. The engine-driver of the Washington express supposed he had a clear track.

About 20 persons were cut and bruised and negroes [illegible] the occupants of the [illegible] sion were thrown from their berths. The collision occurred between Train No. 10, known as the Chicago and New York Express, and Train No. 6, known as the Eastern Express.

When three miles from Rahway, N. J., shortly before 7 o'clock, the Chicago and New York express was stopped, according to its engineer, by signal. A rather heavy fog prevailed. The Eastern Express, coming up from behind, at about 20 miles an hour, dashed into No. 10, sending a baggage car off the track and crushing into the Pullman sleeper Bartholdi, which contained 15 passengers, the Pullman conductor and colored porter.

The engine of No. 6 did not come to a stop until half of the sleeping car was kindling wood. The colored porter and one of the passengers were caught right up on top of the boiler; their bodies twisted together with the debris and much mangled. The engine of No. 6 was badly damaged and the tender was thrown from the track.

Beyond the smashing of a Southern express car and car platforms, Train No. 10 sustained no other damage, and none of its passengers were seriously hurt. Previous to the collision, John Vanderveer, the engineer of Train No. 6, and his fireman jumped. Both received scalp wounds.

Train No. 10 was composed of mail and express cars. The Bartholdi was the only passenger car it carried. The rear baggage car was empty, and proved but a slight impediment to the engine of No. 6, which forced its way through. The passengers in the Bartholdi were thrown forward [illegible] broken woodwork, escaping steam and flying glass.

The car toppled over on its side and came to rest slanting against the bank. The unhurt passengers scrambled through the windows. For two hours two women and two men were pinned down by debris, suffering from slight injuries.

The passengers of both trains were brought to New York on other trains. The engineer of No. 6 blames the thick fog for the accident.

### TO SUCCEED MR. BLISS.

**President McKinley Nominates Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri.**

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—The President nominated Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior to succeed Secretary Bliss, and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination.

Ever since he received the resignation of Secretary Bliss the President has been quietly looking around for a successor, and a few days ago confidently told the members of the Cabinet who went South with him that he thought he would appoint Hitchcock, who is now the Ambassador to this country to Russia. No one had an objection. Mr. Hitchcock was offered the position and accepted. He will go to Russia in January, and arrive here in time to take office about February 6.

Mr. Hitchcock is a personal friend of the President. He is a man of business and in large business connections in St. Louis. In that city and in his State he stands well, and the President believes he will make a model successor to Secretary Bliss. He will remain in charge of the department until Mr. Hitchcock arrives. The other members of the Cabinet are pleased with the selection. Mr. Hitchcock will be the fourth Missourian to be Secretary of the Interior, the others being Messrs. Schurz Noble and Francis.

Mr. Hitchcock was appointed minister to Russia, and when the rank was raised to an embassy he was reappointed. He is a great grandson of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. His ancestors were from Vermont, but his father moved South, and Mr. Hitchcock was born in Mobile, Ala.

Secretary Bliss, in an interview, said: "It has been understood for some time that it would be my wish to retire from public life on the conclusion of the war. Now that the peace treaty has been signed, my request to be relieved will be granted, but I shall await the arrival of my successor before severing my connection with the Interior Department.

"I have been in most hearty accord with the President in his policy through the trying days in which he sought to avoid war and while as commander-in-chief he conducting the war that came notwithstanding his effort to prevent it. I believe most thoroughly in the course he is now pursuing for maintaining the honor of the country by securing the just results of a success. war.

"I shall leave my associates of the Cabinet and of the department and my many friends in Washington with great regret, but private and personal reasons make my retirement a necessity."

### LYNCHERS WERE FOILED.

**Alabama Mob Tried to Get Soldier Who Killed a Citizen.**

Decatur, Ala., (Special.)—William Simms, a private of Company E, First Alabama Regiment, who shot and killed Bud Norton, of Town Creek, on the 18th instant, at a country dance, is safely lodged in jail at Moulton, the county seat, and has not been lynched, as reported.

While Simms was in jail at Town Creek, Bill Norton, a brother of the deceased, together with several relatives and friends, were in the vicinity of the jail, presumably for the purpose of lynching Simms, but the crowd was dispersed by the Sheriff.

### THREE REVENUE RAIDERS KILLED.

**Fatal Fight Between Officers and Moonshiners in Kentucky.**

Richmond, Va., (Special.)—A Big Stone Gap, Wise Coounty, special reports a fight near Flat Top, Letcher County, Ky., between revenue officers and moonshiners, in which Sam May, of Coburn, Wise County, one of the revenue raiders, and two of his companions were killed. The fatalities among the moonshiners are not known. The fight occurred at the place where Capt. Gates, of Louisville, and one of his men were shot about a month ago. The moonshiners are thoroughly organized and issued notice that informers w[illegible]


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, L[illegible]hs, Pickets, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.



©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3533-0204.jpg