AMERICAN UNION.

VOL. 42. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898. NO. 37.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY R. LEWIS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne Counties.

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 GYNOECOLOGIST,
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. F. 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, his Assistants Stylish Work.

Women Sailors.

Women sailors are employed in Norway, Denmark and Finland, and are found to be excellent mariners.

Even four hundred years ago when it ran up against America Spain hadn't any idea it was the great country it is.

ELIZABETH HARRISON.

Baby Daughter of the Former President Is Growing Apace.

Elizabeth Harrison, the baby daughter of the former President of the United States, is growing apace. Miss Harrison is now nearly a year old, and has traveled extensively for one of her age. She spent last summer at Old Forge, in the Adirondacks, where her father owns a fine camp. When the camping season broke up Miss Harrison paid a visit to Indianapolis and held court there during the fall. She received distinguished lights of society and eminent politicians of the State laid their tributes before her. During the winter Miss Harrison repaired to Washington and was one of the season's most important visitors to the White House, where President and Mrs. McKinley were presented to her with due form. Miss Harrison is the picture of her father, whose dear delight is to hold her on his lap for hours and feed his eyes on her satiny white skin, her big violet orbs and the pretty little dimple in her chin. Mr. Harrison would sooner hold his present job as "papa" of Elizabeth than be President.

HARRISON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER.

ANECDOTES OF STANTON.

How the Great War Secretary Helped an Injured Man in Pittsburg.

The school children of Steubenville, O., have contributed the money for a memorial tablet to be placed on the house where the great war secretary was born, says the Boston Evening Transcript. One of the Steubenville people who knew him in his early manhood tells of an incident that occurred while he was practicing law in Pittsburg. His mother lived in Steubenville. Stanton was accustomed to return home frequently by boat on the Ohio. One evening when he came on board he saw a poor fellow lying on the forward deck. He investigated, and learned that the poor fellow had fallen through a hatchway and broken his leg.

The fracture remained unset and uncared for. The young lawyer went to the captain and asked what the neglect meant. The captain replied that the man lived in Pittsburg, and could be attended to when he got home. Making no comment on the inhumanity, Stanton went to the boat carpenter's chest and borrowed a saw and ax. He took a stick of wood, cut such a length as he wanted, then he whittled out a set of splints. Then he went to his stateroom, took a sheet from the bed and tore it into bandages. He ordered three or four of the crew to assist.

The fracture was reduced, the splints and bandages were applied. Stanton went to the cookroom and ordered prepared a jug of vinegar and water with which to steep the swollen parts. During the ninety miles of the trip from Steubenville he sat by the injured man applying the bath. When the boat reached Pittsburg he hired a hack and took his patient to his home.

The hoisting of the Russian flag over Port Arthur and Tai-Lien-Wan undoubtedly marks the beginning of the end of the oldest empire in the world. Up to this time China, while passing through many vicissitudes as modern progress had crowded upon its ancient conservatism, has preserved its integrity and its sovereignty. It has been forced in some degree out of its seclusion, but it has remained a national entity. To-day it is regarded as the prey of European powers, and its partition among the earth-hungry Western nations has already begun.

HOME WAS HER PARADISE.

Mrs. John M. Thurston Loved Her Family Afore All Else.

With the death of Mrs. John M. Thurston the most popular woman in Nebraska passed away. She had attained more prominence than any other Nebraska woman, and it was by no means due to the prominence of her illustrious husband. In fact, it is no secret that Senator Thurston owes as much of his political success to the advice and assistance of his wife as to any other one person's efforts.

Mrs. Thurston was an ambitious woman—ambitious for her husband's success in all he undertook. She had the mental capacity to aid him, and with her knowledge of men and measures took advantage of many little things to contribute to the Senator's political prosperity. The lady whose tender heart broke and ceased to throb in the presence of the awful misery of the Cuban mothers was related directly to a family whose history has been a part of the history of the nation. Mrs. John M. Thurston was the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Luther Poland. Martha L. Poland was the niece of Luke P. Poland, a Vermont statesman of much renown and a politician of great ability. He was Chief Justice and United States Senator from that State for many years. She was born in that State in 1848. Mrs. Thurston's parents removed to Omaha twenty-eight years ago. Her father was a prominent citizen. He died a year ago. Mrs. Poland, a beautiful, white-haired, gentle-faced woman, lives to-day at the Thurston mansion.

MRS. THURSTON.

When Senator Thurston and Martha Poland married in Omaha twenty-five years ago last Christmas he was a struggling young lawyer. It was then that the fine mental training of Mrs. Thurston came to her husband's aid. She was his chief counselor and assisted him to prepare many of his law cases. Mrs. Thurston was not a society woman in the accepted sense, though she moved in the most select circles. She was too much busied in the welfare of her husband and family to think about the small affairs common to society folks.

The photograph of Mrs. Thurston accompanying this sketch was taken about the time of her marriage. She was strongly averse to sitting for a photograph, and this is probably the only likeness of her that was ever preserved. She was urged by her husband to sit for the photographer the day after her silver wedding, but refused on the plea that it required more time than she cared to give to the subject.

A Wyoming stock-raiser, dissatisfied with his surroundings and in haste to be rich, recently sold his land and started for the Klondike. A few months later a French mineralogist discovered near the despised ranch, a mine of cobalt, a rare and valuable metal. The whole district promises to become a new center of wealth. It was upon land sold to enable the former owner to start for the gold mines of California, that the great oil wells of Pennsylvania were afterward found; and both these incidents accentuate the fact that we are continually within reach of important discoveries and great opportunities, missing them by a hair's breadth of impatience, failure to observe or lack of preparation.

New York has been having a good deal of trouble with her pneumatic postal tubes, but the advertised offer of $500 reward for the conviction of any one meddling with them indicates that the Tubular Dispatch Company believes that the recent accidents have not been accidental.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Volunteers will receive pay from the date of their enrollment, and those destined for the Philippines will get a month's pay in advance.

The Treasury Department is making preparations for the collection of tariff duties in the Philippines.

President McKinley has nominated William W. Rockhill Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece. He is now Consul-General. The President nominated the Consuls at Hongkong, Stockholm and Antwerp to be Consul-Generals.

The State Department has made formal response to the Austrian Government as to the Hungarians killed at Hazleton, Penn., in the riots of last fall. The position taken by our Government is that it was not responsible, under the circumstances, for the killing.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies furnished bids for supplying armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin at $400 a ton.

Russia, the Netherlands, Greece, Venezuela and Canada have declared their neutrality.

The Secretary of War asked $5,000,000 for subsistence of the army, making $91,000,000 for the War Department, to be included in the General Deficiency bill.

Mrs. William H. Hoak, whose husband, a private in Company F, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, died at Camp Harvey, May 15, has applied for a pension. This is the first application since the breaking out of the war. Mrs. Hoak will receive $12 a month.

Representative Robbins, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a captain and assistant quartermaster in the volunteer army.

Captain E. H. C. Leutze has been assigned to the command of the monitor Monterey, which is to join Admiral Dewey's fleet.

General Miles recommended that Lieutenant A. S. Rowan be made a lieutenant-colonel as a reward for services rendered in his recent trip to General Gomez.

Two $1000 bills have been received by Secretary Gage to be turned into the "Conscience Fund," and this disposition was made of them.

The State Department has been notified that the Government of Bolivia has declared neutrality between Spain and the United States, making the twentieth Government that has taken that action.

Speaker Reed appointed Messrs. Hull, of Iowa; Adams, of Pennsylvania, and Tate, of Georgia, visitors to the West Point Military Academy, and Messrs. Hilborn, of California; Wagner, of Pennsylvania, and Wheeler, of Kentucky, visitors to the Naval Academy.

President McKinley nominated Charles F. Stanton, of Connecticut, to be Collector of Customs, Stonington, Conn., and Edward Elias, of California, to be Assayer of the Mint at San Francisco.

An understanding has been reached between the representatives of France in Washington and State Department officials which is said to remove all possibility of an estrangement between the two nations.

Six young women have been selected from 700 applicants for nurses on the hospital ship John Englis.

The Secretary of War has asked for an additional appropriation of $88,638,540 for the support of the regular and volunteer armies for six months from June 30, 1898. The estimates and appropriations already made on account of the war aggregate $295,210,840.

Domestic.

The British steamer Arlanmbor was seized and taken into Key West on suspicion of attempting to run the blockade at Havana, but was released.

The first division drill and review of the soldiers at Chickamauga Park has taken place, with 2000 men in line. So large a force has not been massed together for review in this country since the Civil War.

The body of Mary Rawlins, the eleven-year-old West Hoboken (N. J.) girl who disappeared after failing to pass her confirmation examination, was found in the Hudson River.

Troops A and C, of New York City, reached Camp Alger, at Falls Church, Va., and were warmly greeted. They were appointed General Graham's personal guard.

Thomas Speer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in a fit of jealously, fatally shot his wife and then himself. He is dead.

Six men concerned in the construction of the building which collapsed, killing five men, in New York City, have been indicted for manslaughter.

Joe Miller, colored, an Illinois Central Railroad brakeman, was hanged by a mob at Rives, Tenn. He pushed a white tramp off a moving train, who fell on the track and had his legs cut off.

Lieutenant J. M. Marshall, a son of Colonel Charles Marshall, who was on the staff of General Robert E. Lee and with him when he surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox, is on the staff of General Fred D. Grant at Chickamauga.

A construction train and a special collided Saturday, two and a half miles east of Collinsville, Ill. Four men were killed and twenty others were injured. The collision occurred in a deep cut.

The cruiser Newark, which has been undergoing repairs at the Portsmouth (Mass.) Navy Yard for fifteen months, has gone into commission. Captain A. S. Barker, of the Strategy Board, is her commander.

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, removed Police Commissioners Hamilton and Phillips. He appointed Jacob Hess to succeed Hamilton. The new board met, retired Chief McCullagh and made Deputy Chief Devery Acting Chief. This means a "wide-open town."

George C. Taft, a well-known citizen of Athol, Mass., was found dead on the sidewalk, having fallen from a window of his room, on the third floor of the Pequoit House. It is thought that Mr. Taft was taken ill during the night and went to the window for air, and, becoming unconscious, lost his balance.

The Seventh District Populist Convention held at Hutchinson, Kan., re-nominated Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, for Congress by acclamation.

It is said that the great estate believed to have been left by William Steinway, the piano manufacturer of New York, will not satisfy the claims of creditors.

John Cummins, a well-known farmer residing near Belvidere, N. J., was struck and instantly killed by lightning while plowing. His horses were also killed.

"Jim" Baker, famous scout and Indian fighter, died at his home, on Snake River, eighty miles south of Rawlins, Col. Colonel Baker's death was due to old age, he being ninety years old. He had been in the Rocky Mountains since 1832 and well known to the pioneers. Many stories of his adventures have furnished themes for novels.

Some British soldiers from Gibraltar while out boating, tried to land on Spanish territory, whereupon a Spanish sentry fired on them, wounding one man.

A new gun battery has been ordered constructed in Boston Harbor.

Later reports show that the tornadoes which swept over Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin killed forty persons, injured fifty and did at least $1,000,000 damage to property.

A tragedy occurred at the Foster plantation, four miles southeast of Home Lake, Miss. Four deputy sheriffs visited the plantation to arrest Simeod Littlefield and William Littlefield, his son, both colored men, charged with murder. They resisted the officers, whereupon the former was shot. The latter then used his rifle with terrible effect, killing three of the deputies and causing the other to retire for assistance.

After forty years of service on the St. Louis (Mo.) Police Department, for the last ten years being at its head, Chief Laurence Harrigan resigned his position because of ill-health.

John T. McLaughlin, of New Brunswick, a member of Company D of the Third Regiment, now at Camp Voorhees, was killed by a fast train in Railway, N. J. He had been on a furlough and was returning to the camp.

Foreign.

Spain's Minister of Finance, Senor Fulgeerver, admitted the impossibility of negotiating a loan abroad, and suggested an issue of Bank of Spain notes in small amounts and a twenty per cent. increase in all taxes.

MONTEREY FOR MANILA.

Our Most Powerful Monitor to Reinforce Admiral Dewey.

HURRYING THE PHILIPPINE ARMY

Admiral Miller is Commanding the Pacific Station From His Hotel Because His Ships Have Sailed or Are Preparing to Sail For Manila—Troops Mobilizing Rapidly at the San Francisco Camp.

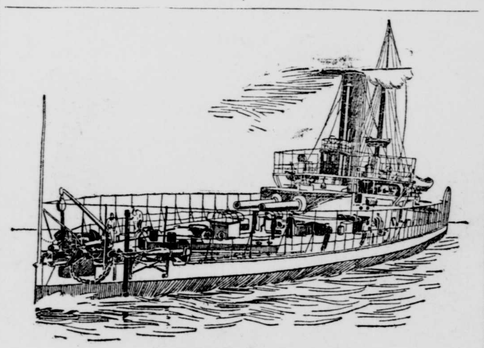
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—Military and naval authorities evinced unusual satisfaction over the favorable turn taken by the preparations for dispatching the remainder of the Philippine expedition from San Francisco.

The Pacific Station just now is being commanded by Admiral Miller from his hotel in San Francisco, because there is no war vessel available on which he can hoist his flag. Admiral Miller and his staff have recently returned from Hawaii, where for six weeks they lived ashore at Honolulu and conducted all the business of the station.

Admiral Miller applied to be ordered home, and a few days ago arrived in San Francisco, still exercising command, however over the entire Pacific coast station, which extends now from Alaska on the north clear down to Cape Horn.

The Monterey has been thoroughly cleaned and repainted in dock here, and after the addition of some tubes in her boilers and condensers, requiring about five days' work, she will be ready to depart for Manila. It is the idea to have her proceed to Honolulu under her own steam, the Brutus standing by to offer assistance if it is needed. Both vessels will recoal at Honolulu, and then set out for the Marshall Islands, which are nearer to Honolulu than San Francisco. Thence the two ships will be almost continually in sight of small islands, most of them in Spain's Caroline group, until the Philippines are reached.

The Monterey's addition to Admiral Dewey's fleet, together with the dispatch of thousands of troops to Manila, is ample evidence that the administration has assumed a strong policy on the Philippine question and is determined to take no chance of dispossession until such time as the United States itself has arranged for the disposition of the islands. The Monterey is probably the most formidable monitor in the world; yet she combines with the enormous offensive and defensive qualities of the monitor type a seaworthiness that is remarkable. She has bunker room for only 200 tons of coal, and though more might be stored on her decks, it is doubtful whether she could at the utmost carry more than enough coal to take her to Honolulu, one-third of the way to the Philippines.



MONITOR MONTEREY.
(Ordered to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's fleet.)

ADMIRAL MILLER.
(In command of the Pacific Station.)

HOLLAND'S NEW SCHEME.

He Would Destroy the Cape Verde Fleet With His Diving Boat.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—John P. Holland, inventor of the Holland submarine boat, left for Washington to offer his services and his disappearing boat to the Government to destroy the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

JOHN P. HOLLAND.
(Offers to destroy the Spanish fleet with his submarine boat.)

Mr. Holland feels convinced that he could destroy the Spanish ships without much trouble. He says he can get a volunteer crew to man his boat.

The Holland is now in the dry-dock at Erie Basin undergoing alterations. The greatest secrecy prevails as to what alterations have been decided upon or how she will be equipped. No strangers are admitted aboard, and even the members of the Naval Reserves on duty at the basin were told to leave the vicinity of the dry-dock after the Holland had been placed there.

It is understood that the diving rudders are to be made smaller. This, it is expected, will give the Holland greater facilities to dive and will enable those aboard to handle her with greater accuracy.

According to the plan which Mr. Holland now has in mind, he will withdraw a short distance after he has blown up the mines in Santiago, will submerge his boat and will make the trip into the harbor under water. He is confident that he can get right under any ship he selects for attack sometime before any one in the harbor knows that the boat has passed the entrance.

LYNCHED FOR MURDER.

Mob Hangs a Colored Youth For Killing a White Boy.

SALLISBURY, Md. (Special). — Garfield King, colored, aged about eighteen years, was taken from the jail at this place, hanged to a tree and shot.

He was awaiting trial on the charge of having deliberately shot Herman Kenny, a white boy about the same age as himself. A number of men from the neighborhood in which Kenny's parents live rode into town and broke down the jail doors, forced open the cell in which King was confined, and dragged him out, the colored man all the while fighting desperately and pleading for mercy. A light clothesline was tied about his neck, thrown over a limb and the unfortunate boy was strung up. The rope broke and he fell, seemingly unconscious.

After lying in this condition for a few minutes he regained his feet and made an effort to escape. His captors shot him through the body and beat and kicked him without mercy, then placed the rope around his neck and strung him up a second time. As he dangled in the air at least fifty pistol bullets were fired into his body, which was left hanging while the lynchers dispersed.

DONALDSONVILLE, Ga. (Special).—Dick Oliver, a young colored man, was lynched near here for attempting to attack a white woman.

SPAIN IMPRESSING SHIPS.

All Available Vessels Will Be Armed as Coast Defenders.

LONDON (By Cable).—It is learned here that Senor Aunon, the Spanish Minister of Marine, has notified the Governors of the Spanish ports to impress all Spanish steamships which are upward of 1200 tons burden and have a speed of twelve knots.

These vessels will be armed as coast defenders. Compensation to their owners will be based upon the original cost of the steamers, with a deduction for wear and tear.

GERMAN GUNS FOR SPAIN.

Said to Have Been Passed by Customs Officers as "Kitchen Furniture."

Information obtained at Gibraltar from a trustworthy source says that a consignment of forty Krupp guns, suitable for forts or battleships, have been sent from Essen, in Germany, to Cadiz, and are now on their way through Spain.

It is said that they passed through the German, French and Spanish custom houses as "kitchen furniture."

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE FORCE.

She Has Over 12,000 Troops There to Oppose Our Invasion.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—According to recent Spanish official reports of the troops now in the Philippine Islands, there are 7000 men in Manila, 1000 on the Island of Mindanao, 1500 in Iloilo, on the Island of Panay; 2000 on the Island of Cebu (spelled also Zebu), and 800 on the Island of Leyte. There is no artillery outside of Manila and the forts.

Mindanao is the largest of the islands next to Luzon, on which latter island Manila is situated. Mindanao is 500 miles from Manila, Iloilo is 300 miles, Cebu and Leyte, side by side, about 400 miles.

Troops For Philippines.

BARCELONA, Spain (By Cable).—Between 8000 and 10000 Spanish troops, drawn from Catalonia, Andalusia, Aragon and Valencia are embarking here for the Philippine Islands.

Victoria Ignores Gladstone.

Queen Victoria omitted any mention in the Court Circular of the death of Gladstone, and indignation was manifested at the unprecedented omission. The Prince of Wales is said to have suggested to his mother that she make amends.

War Supplies Will Not Have Mottoes.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that contractors of army supplies must not put mottoes on their goods. This was brought about by a St. Louis contractor of hard tack, who stamped on each cake the words "Remember the Maine."

Miss Cisneros to Marry.

The report comes from Washington that Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, the Cuban girl who escaped from prison in Havana by the aid of a newspaper reporter, is soon to marry Carlos Carbonnel, formerly a Cuban banker, who was nominated a few days ago by President McKinley to be a Lieutenant and aid on the staff of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. It is said that Carbonnel assisted the reporter in helping Miss Cisneros to escape.

A Spanish Trick.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror coaled in Fort de France harbor, preparatory to sailing, from the alleged hospital ship Alicante, which proves to be a collier in disguise.

How the Army Will Stand.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement showing the strength of the military forces of the United States when organized in accordance with the plans now under way:

Regular army, 62,000 men.
Volunteers from States (first call), 125,000 men.
Three cavalry regiments at large, 3000 men.
Ten infantry regiments, United States Volunteers (immune), 10,000 men.
Engineers at large, 3500 men.
Volunteers called for to-day, 75,000 men.
This makes a grand total of 278,500 men.

United States Troops at Camp Black.

As a New York National Guard encampment Camp Black on Hempstead Plains, L. I., went out of existence and Major General Roe's command now consists of his staff and three privates, the latter being in the hospital—too ill to be mustered into the United States service. The last two regiments, the Twenty-second and Forty-seventh, were sworn in and now there are four regiments of volunteers on the plains, with Colonel Hoffman of the Third Provisional in command, by virtue of his seniority.

The Astor Battery.

The Government has accepted John Jacob Astor's offer of a battery. It will be equipped as a mountain battery.

WAR ON A GREAT SCALE.

With Spain's Fleet Bottled Up, Operations Are to Be Pushed.

THREE GRAND EXPEDITIONS.

Spanish Warships to Be Destroyed and Armies Sent Without Delay to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines—Escape of the Santiago Fleet Impossible—Troops For the Invasion.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The view is accepted that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera is blockaded in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, in which event, the naval opinion here is that the fleet has "committed suicide."

It is now no breach of confidence to say that Commodore Schley and Rear Admiral Sampson have Admiral Cervera in their reach, and the Spaniards can be blockaded and starved out. A single heavy American vessel can hold the Santiago harbor's narrow exit, through which the Spaniards could emerge only in single file. The Spanish fleet is very fast; but it is not composed of heavily armored vessels. Indeed, any of Rear Admiral Sampson's battleships could, in the opinion of naval experts, engage the entire Spanish fleet with a fair chance of coming off victorious. The American commander has not only ships for battle, but for the chase as well.

The blockaking of the Spanish fleet has given a new and important turn to naval and military operations in the West Indies. For two weeks the necessity of hunting down and disposing of the elusive Spanish fleet has left suspended all plans for the invasion and capture of Spain's West Indian possessions. The presence in the Caribbean Sea of Admiral Cervera's cruisers had led directly to the abandonment of Admiral Sampson's feint on San Juan de Porto Rico, and had tied up at Tampa and Key West the transports gathered to carry an American army of invasion to Cuba.

The general scope of the new policy was developed when the President directed the enlargement of the land force of the nation to more than a quarter of a million fighting men and issued orders for the future guidance of the commanders of both land and naval forces, the details of which for obvious reasons cannot be disclosed. It can be stated in a general way, however, that the programme of the Administration contemplates these operations:

1. The destruction of the Spanish war fleet in Cuban waters, or any other fleet Spain may send over to fight.

2. The invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as the way has been made clear for the safe transport of American troops to those islands.

3. The occupation of the Philippines by an army three times as great as that first intended for that service.

4. The adoption of offensive measures in both Cuba and Porto Rico and the unrelenting prosecution of the war until the Spanish Government has recalled its armed forces or the American troops have driven them out or destroyed them.

5. The ending of the war befor the end of summer.

The plans indicated in the most unmistakeable manner the determination of the President to adopt the most aggressive means that a great army and efficient naval force can inaugurate. All plans are in a measure contingent upon the operations of the fleets.

It is said to be the desire of the Government to strike a blow at Spanish obstinacy by immediately seizing and occupying Porto Rico, an island whose climate is far more healthful than that of Cuba, and whose value for purposes of indemnification at the close of the war is self-apparent. With the aid of a part of Admiral Sampson's fleet, it is thought that San Juan could easily be taken, and the open nature of the country makes it improbable that the Spanish forces can long hold out in the interior of the island.

Reports at the War Department show that there are 13,000 Spanish troops at Porto Rico.

At present there are about 182,000 men in the army, counting the regulars and volunteers. The call for 75,000 men, together with the immunes, will bring the total up to 250,000, or the number which it is thought will be required for the plans now under consideration. These will be divided among the expeditions as follows: About one hundred thousand for the Cuban invasion; at least thirty-five thousand for the Philippines, and perhaps this will be doubled; twenty thousand for Porto Rico, which figure may be reduced. The extra troops sent to the Philippines.

With the Spanish fleet caught in the harbor of Santiago, an interesting question arises as to what fortifications the American ships will have to encounter if they start in after the Spaniards. The entrance to the harbor is not over 200 yards wide. It is even narrower than that of Havana.

Across this entrance the Spaniards have planted three rows of mines. Castle Point, the eastern headland of the harbor, has the more ancient fortifications.

When the St. Louis and Wampatuck were off Santiago cutting the cables they had an action with the forts which gave them a good idea of the strength of the batteries. Morro apparently had no modern gun. One field piece was drawn up just east of Morro and, with another similar gun already there, was all the artillery fired from that point. A short distance east was a small battery.

Inside of Castle Point is a battery of eight-inch mortars. The St. Louis and Wampatuck silenced the battery on the shore, but when they withdrew the mortar battery was still firing.

The American ships would have no difficulty in silencing all the batteries now known, including the mortar battery, if they could get around the point where they could reach them. There is plenty of water in the channel, but only one ship could go in at a time. The mines could be exploded by countermines, thus clearing the channels.

Once inside the harbor there is room enough to manoeuver several ships, but the danger would be that the Spanish ships might defeat the American vessels in detail. The best plan seems to be to sink at the entrance of the harbor one or two large vessels, and leave the Spaniards unable to move.

Naval officers here advance the idea that the Spanish Admiral has no idea of meeting the American fleet, but when he finds he cannot get out of Santiago he may blow up his ships.

SPANISH FLEET IN A TRAP.

Statement Based on Official Dispatches From Cuba to Madrid.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Official telegrams from Cuba confirm the report that Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined squadrons, are now in front of Santiago de Cuba, blockading Admiral Cervera.

"Ministers consider that Santiago possesses sufficient defences to resist any aggressive action the enemy may take.

"Great importance is attributed to the latest news from the Philippines respecting the Spanish plan of mobilization."

OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

First Detachment of Manila Army Sails From the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—The start was made for Manila late Wednesday afternoon, and the first American army to sail for a foreign shore is now on the broad Pacific.

At 4 o'clock Brigadier General Anderson signalled from the Australia for the City of Pekin and the City of Sydney to get under way. The signal was seen from the shore, and the waiting crowds began to cheer wildly. They knew what it meant as well as the captains for whom the signal was intended. No time was lost on board the transports. The crews worked with a will, and in a short time the anchors were up and the vessels were under way.

NATIVE QUARTERS OF CAVITE NOW HELD BY DEWEY'S LANDING PARTY.

Then the 2500 soldiers, who had been impatiently awaiting the signal to start, let themselves loose. They climbed to the rigging, and swarmed all over the big ships, shouting and cheering like mad. The bay was alive with small craft, every description of craft being pressed into service by eager crowds to carry a last farewell of the Golden State might be said.

The big transports steamed slowly along the water front, and the crowd on shore raced along to keep them in sight. The noise made by patriotic citizens on sea and shore was something terrific. Every steam whistle in the city appeared to be blowing, cannon were fired, and the din lasted for fully an hour.

As the Australia passed Alcatraz Island, in the lead of other ships, the battery of United States artillery stationed there fired a salute to General Anderson. The colors were dipped in recognition, and the steamships sounded their sirens.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the vessels entered the ocean, and the sun shining over the sea gave the departing sailors a last view of the country to fight for the honor of which they were to sail over six thousand miles. When last seen the transport fleet was steaming slowly to the southwest.

After the pilots were dropped the vessels went ahead at full speed, and in six days, if all goes well, they will enter Honolulu Harbor and join the Charleston.

The three transports carried close to 2500 men. The expedition, which is under command of Brigadier General Anderson, consists of four companies of Regulars, under command of Major Robe; the First Regiment, California Volunteers, Colonel Smith; the First Regiment, Oregon Volunteers, Colonel Summers; a battalion of fifty, heavy artillery, Major Gary, and about one hundred sailors and eleven naval officers.

The transports are loaded with supplies to last a year, and carry a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

It is thought here that the fleet which left to-day will not keep company with the Charleston after leaving Honolulu. They all carry enough coal to steam at full speed from Honolulu to Manila, while the Charleston, in order to economize coal, will not go faster than ten knots an hour. If the transports do not wait for the cruiser they may be expected to arrive at Manila about June 20.

CIRCUS CAUSES A RUNAWAY.

Two Persons Killed by a Horse Frightened at Elephants.

While Ringling Brothers' circus was parading in Rochester, N. Y., a spirited big black horse, attached to a light delivery wagon, at the sight of the herd of elephants plunged into the crowd. Men, women and children were mowed down in a great swath. Although the horse was soon stopped by an electric light post, there were many prostrate forms in the street, and some of these were unable to rise. All the ambulances in the city were summoned and the badly injured were sent to the five available hospitals. None of the victims died upon the spot, but soon after removal Mrs. James Montgomery and Frederick J. Rubenstein died of their injuries at the Homeopathic Hospital. There were sixteen persons dangerously and severely injured. Several of them were from surrounding towns. Five were women and seven were small children.

The Oregon Puts to Sea.

The battleship Oregon, having made a detour to the east of the West Indies to avoid any possible danger of Spanish warships, reached Jupiter, Fla., reported for immediate service and put to sea again.

Insurgent Army Near Havana Growing.

General Cardenas, commander of the Cuban army in Havana Province, reports daily recruits from the city, to the suburbs of which his forces make frequent raids. All Spanish operations against the insurgents have been abandoned, the troops being held in cities and for coast defense.

Storm Destroys a Church.

A storm in New Jersey washed away the railroad track at Byram. Many outbuildings were destroyed. A church at Lafayette, N. Y., which was struck by lightning, was burned to the ground.

Three Hundred Spaniards Slain.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The Spanish loss during the recent engagement at Cienfuegos is now known to have been much heavier than was at first reported. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and several hundred wounded. Great damage was done along the coast. The hospitals at Cienfuegos are full of wounded, and fear prevails everywhere that the American warships will return to complete the work of destruction. During the engagement the Marblehead threw 45[illegible] five-inch shells into the Spanish forces and her second battery, the gu[illegible] as many more shells and [illegible] her second battery.

Fine Appearance of the Seventy-First.

The officers at Tampa are much impressed by the appearance of the Seventy-first, and say the New Yorkers look like regulars. It is a regiment of tall men. In inches the men are taller than those of any regiment in the regular army. The full complement is twelve companies, comprising forty-six officers and 975 men. In the lines are many lawyers, physicians, dentists and civil engineers.

Increasing Spanish Taxes.

Senor Fulgeerver, Spanish Secretary of the Treasury, said all taxes would have to be increased twenty per cent.

Lord Wolseley's Opinion.

Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, is quoted as having said to an American: "The United States would make a mistake in attempting to invade Cuba with volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined. I believe the Americans are able to defeat any nation in the long run."

The Flag to Float Over Havana.

T. M. K. Lee Post, G. A. R., of Merchantville, N. J., on presenting a large flag which had done duty in the Civil War, received Secretary Alger's promise that it should be the first American flag raised over Havana is taken.

We are Prepared to Quote Specially Low Prices.

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

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

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

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

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3533-0076.jpg