# HOW LAWTON WAS KILLED.

*SHOT THROUGH THE HEART AS HE SPOKE TO A WOUNDED AIDE.*

**Was Personally Directing a Movement Against the Rebels at San Mateo—Wore a Huge White Helmet Which Made Him a Mark for the Filipino Sharpshooters.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—The fight in which Gen. Lawton was killed was a part of the general scheme of finishing the campaign. Col. Lockett's Eleventh Cavalry started to cross the San Mateo River above the town of the same name for the purpose of flanking the insurgents when the firing by the main body was heard. Lieut.-Col. Sargent with two battalions of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry was to make the direct attack.

Gen. Lawton personally directed the movement. Sargent was unable to cross immediately in front of San Mateo, as a typhoon had transformed the river into a torrent. Gen. Lawton stood high up on the river bank watching Sargent's men. He wore the huge white helmet under which he has courted death every time he has been under the insurgent fire, and a great yellow slicker made him conspicuous. Capt. Breckinridge, one of his aides, had been shot in the groin and Gen. Lawton went to speak to him as the litter was being carried away. Capt. Sewall, another of the General's aides, warned Lawton that the insurgents were making a special effort to hit him.

Gen. Lawton was just about to speak to Capt. Breckinridge when he threw his hands up, blood spurted from his mouth and he fell without saying a word. He had been shot squarely through the heart and died almost instantly.

Meantime Lieut.-Col. Sargent had charged on the insurgents and driven them into Gen. Lockett's hands. Our other losses were twenty killed and wounded.

Capt. Rogers's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, Gen. Lawton's guard, is bringing the General's body to Manila. Three other troops of the Fourth Cavalry have been sent to Mariquina to escort the body here.

The death of Gen. Lawton was the hardest loss possible to inflict on the Americans at this moment. The ultimate result, of course, will not be changed, but it will be almost impossible to find a man to replace Gen. Lawton.

The headquarters people are much affected by the sad news. It is not likely to have any effect on the insurgents, however, as they had already reported Gen. Lawton killed in several engagements.

*TRIBUTES TO GEN. LAWTON.*

**The President, Secretary Root and Secretary Long Praise the Dead Soldier.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President McKinley and Secretary Root to-day cabled Gen. Otis expressions of sorrow over the death of Gen. Lawton. The President's message read as follows:

"I have learned with inexpressible sorrow of the death of Major-Gen. Lawton and ask to share with the officers and men of the Eighth Corps in their grief. One of the most gallant officers of the Army has fallen. At the time the sad news came to us his nomination as Brigadier-General of the regular army was already made for transmission to the Senate, but no rank could enhance his fame. He rose from the ranks of the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, filling every grade in the service, to that of Major-General of Volunteers, and in three wars was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty. The country mourns the death of this intrepid leader. Convey to Mrs. Lawton my heart-felt sympathy in her overshadowing affliction."

Secretary Root's message follows:

"I join with the officers and men of the Eighth Army Corps in deepest regret over the death of their heroic comrade, Gen. Lawton. I beg you to convey to Mrs. Lawton expression of my sincere sympathy. It was the ideal death of a soldier, as his splendid courage and devotion to duty has met the ideal of a soldier's life. The sad news will be announced to the army and due ceremonies of respect for his memory will be directed in General Orders."

The secretary of War afterward made the following statement on the death of Gen. Lawton:

"It is seldom that a loss can so truly be called irreparable as in the case of Gen. Lawton's death, because he not only possessed the highest soldierly qualities, but the process of selection by actual experience had brought about universal recognition of these qualities while he was in the full vigor of life, so that the opportunity for great usefulness and the highest command lay before him. He had not merely the quality of courage, but the quality of command, which inspired his troops with his indomitable will and disregard of danger. When the story of his march through central and northern Luzon in the autumn of 1899 comes to be written, I believe that the crowning achievement of his life of strenuous and noble service, will be deemed to add lustre to American arms and secure for him an enduring place as one of the heroic figures of American history."

Secretary Long to-day paid this tribute to the memory of Gen. Lawton:

"Lawton was in many respects an ideal soldier—active, intrepid, devoted to his duty and of unqualified courage. He belongs to that class whom the world designates as the bravest of the brave. He made his reputation on the field and not through the paragraphers or in the streets of Washington. He wanted no soft place. There was no fuss nor feathers about him. I saw a good deal of him during the President's trip to Atlanta last winter, and was impressed by his quiet, unassuming manner. When called upon to speak in public he answered with but a word, but somehow, as you heard that word and looked in his eyes on last the man, you felt that if anything were to be done this was the man to do it."

Capt. Breckinridge, reported as wounded at San Mateo, is a son of Inspector-General Breckinridge of the Army. Gen. Breckinridge received this morning the following cablegram from Col. Garington, Inspector-General of the forces in the Philippines, saying:

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Ethelbert in fine spirits, slightly wounded right arm and side. Lawton killed five minutes. Particulars cabled press."

*TO AID GEN. LAWTON'S WIDOW.*

**Army Officers Undertake to Raise Money to Pay Off the Mortgage on Her Home.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Friends of Gen. Lawton in the army have associated themselves together for the purpose of raising a fund to be turned over to his widow. A general appeal to the people of the country was issued to-day signed by four general officers of the regular army. The appeal says:

"Major-Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., whose death occurred at San Mateo, Island of Luzon, on Dec. 19, 1899, has left little but his good name as a legacy to his wife and children. A piece of property purchased by him as a home in California has a mortgage of half the purchase price still outstanding and unliquidated. The undersigned have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness. Contributions will be thankfully received by them, and devoted to the object herein above set forth. The aid of the newspapers of the country is requested."

Contributions will be received by any one of the following: H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington; John F. Weston, Acting Commissary-General, Washington; William Ludlow, Brigadier-General, Havana, Cuba, and William R. Shafter, Major-General, San Francisco, Cal.

Gen. Lawton's property is at Redlands, Cal., not far from Pasadena. After his capture of Geronimo Gen. Lawton was in such poor health that he was assigned as Inspector General of the Department of Arizona, with headquarters at Los Angeles. It was believed that his lungs were affected and that he would not live long. While in California he purchased the place at Redlands for $15,000. About half of this amount had been paid when he was sent to the Philippines.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana to-day introduced a bill granting a special pension of $2,000 a year to Mrs. Lawton. This was the amount of the pension granted to the widows of Gen. Hancock, Gen. Crook and Gen. Thomas. The regular pension which Mrs. Lawton would receive if no special legislation were enacted is $30 a month.

*THE MONUMENT TO LAWTON.*

**Indiana State Officers Decide to Ask the Legislature for an Appropriation.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—The Indiana State officers held a meeting to-day and determined to join in a recommendation to the next Legislature appropriating money for the erection of a monument to Gen. Lawton. The Grand Army post at Fort Wayne also met and took preliminary steps toward raising a fund for that purpose. Subscriptions were started here and several of $100 each and many of smaller amounts were made. It is proposed to erect a bronze statue of the General, either on Monument Place or on the State Capitol grounds, and, if the State makes a liberal subscription, a more imposing monument will be erected. The General was a member of the Fort Wayne Grand Army post.

*ROMBLON ISLAND CAPTURED.*

**The Navy Lands Two Companies of Infantry—Co-operating With the Army.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following despatch was received by the Secretary of the Navy from Rear Admiral Watson:

"The Concord, Commander Akley, the Pampanga, Commander Leigh, on the 18th inst., with two companies of infantry, captured Rombion. John James, seaman, was wounded in the knee, the only casualty in the navy. The Newark's battalion was landed from the Callao, and occupied Pamplona, on the north coast of Luzon. Burwell, Commander of the Wheeling, cooperating with Gen. Young, like one service, landing battalion and doing excellent work daily, in north and west Luzon."

Rombion is a small island midway between Panay and Luzon. Gen. Hughes, commanding the Visayan military district, went there recently, but his purpose was not explained in the despatch from Gen. Otis on the subject.

The operations at Pamplona are for the purpose of intercepting a column of insurgents having Lieut. Gilmore and other American prisoners in custody. This column was making for Pamplona, a port on the north coast of Luzon west of Aparri, the navy's northern base of operations. Gen. Young reported a few days ago that he had heard that the American prisoners had been released. The War Department and the Navy Department are anxiously awaiting for particulars on that subject.

**Union League to Honor Lawton's Memory.**

The name of John S. Wise, the only ex-Confederate who is a member of the Union League Club, heads the list of those who have issued a call for a meeting of the club on the evening of Dec. 26, for the purpose of making arrangements toward honoring the memory of Gen. Lawton. At this meeting steps will also be taken toward raising money for the widow and children of the General.

*URGES PHILADELPHIA TO AWAKE.*

**Mayor Ashbridge Wants Convention Visitors Treated in the Best Style.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day issued a letter in which he said that the people of this city, generally, should interest themselves in the coming Republican National Convention and take steps to ensure the visitors, delegates, members of clubs and newspaper men the best treatment the city affords. He said he was considering the propriety of appointing a committee, to be composed of 100 representative business and professional men, who will have charge of gathering funds for entertaining visitors and making arrangements that will assure them the greatest amount of courtesy and pleasure in the leisure time they will have while here.

"When we come to talk of the convention," he said, in his communication, "it is easy to understand how Philadelphia will profit by it. But over and above the purely local benefits will be the widespread dissemination of news of the convention because of its national character, and particularly because of its deliverances on the important question of expansion. All the world will be interested in the policy to be enunciated and the flower of newspaperdom will be here to exploit the proceedings. Indeed, it seems to me that the entertainment of newspaper correspondents will be one of the great features of the convention work of the Philadelphia committee. No efforts should be spared to make these men comfortable and to create in their minds the most favorable impression of our city. The impression the world will receive of Philadelphia will be very largely the impressions made upon the minds of the energetic and intellectual observers of the press who will visit us from every State."

*SANG FOR THEIR DINNER.*

**Inez Mecusker Earns a Christmas Feast for 1,000 of Jersey City's Poor.**

Miss Inez Mecusker, a singer in the Al Reeves Company, which is at the Bijou Theatre in Jersey City this week, sang in front of the City Hall of that town yesterday in aid of the Salvation Army fund to provide a Christmas dinner for 1,000 deserving poor persons. Miss Mecusker drove to the City Hall in a barouche, accompanied by Al Reeves and preceded by the Salvation Army band from the Montgomery street barracks. Several hundred persons had assembled and when the young woman appeared she was enthusiastically applauded. An Italian with a piano-organ had been impressed into the service, and Mr. Reeves turned the crank of the organ. Miss Mecusker sang and then she and one of the Salvation Army lassies passed through the crowd, Miss Mecusker carrying a tambourine and soliciting contributions. The tambourine was filled several times with coin and bills. Miss Mecusker next went through the offices in the City Hall and collected a large sum of money. "Bob" Davis, City Collector and boss of the Democratic party of Hudson county, was one of the most liberal contributors. Other city officials followed his example. When the money was turned over to the Salvation Army it was announced that enough had been raised to provide the Christmas dinner. Miss Mecusker sang again, Mr. Reeves gave the organ crank a few more twists, the Army band played and the singer drove away, followed by the cheers of the crowd.

*SHERIFF WALTON'S STAFF.*

**Two Changes to Be Made by Kings's New Sheriff in the Staff of the Office.**

Sheriff-elect William Walton of Kings county announced yesterday that he would reappoint the present staff of the Sheriff's office with the exception of Under Sheriff William H. Bogemshurtz and Jacob Walter, the bookkeeper at the jail. For those places, respectively, he has named James Dunne and Edwin S. Bogart. The selection of Mr. Dunne for the best post in the office came somewhat in the nature of a surprise to the politicians, as for some years he has been far from subservient to the Willoughby street managers. It is a purely personal appointment, Mr. Walton and Mr. Dunne having been close friends for more than twenty years. Mr. Dunne is one of the best known men in Brooklyn and has been a picturesque figure in Sixth ward politics. He was long the Democratic leader in the ward and represented it for a couple of terms in the Board of Aldermen. He was Keeper of the City Hall for several years and since his retirement from that office he has been engaged in building operations in South Brooklyn. He is well known in sporting circles and has an international record as a handball player.

At present there are only two Republicans in the Sheriff's office, Equity Clerk William J. McPhilliamy and Van Driver Martin Conly. They will be retained by Mr. Walton.

*BAD FIRE SKILFULLY STOPPED.*

**Factory Cellar Full of Flame, but the Firemen Kept It There—Damage $20,000.**

Fire wrecked the cellar story of the iron building at 386-388 West Broadway yesterday. It broke out while many of the employees in the Metal Stamping Company's works upstairs were at lunch. The rest saved themselves by headlong flight. One girl was taken over the roof to the adjoining building. The engineer, Joseph Tracy, had time to shut off the steam before he ran with his assistants. It was in their room the fire was started by the accidental dropping of some japan varnish on to a gas jet.

The firemen found the whole cellar on fire and the flames threatening to creep up an elevator shaft to the stores above. They mounted the shaft, sent for the reserves, cut holes in the floor and drowned out the fire in less than half an hour. It was a well-stopped fire.

About $20,000 damage was done to the property of the Metal Stamping Company and the Metropolitan Carriage and Wagon Company which occupied the ground floor. Insurance covers the loss.

**Photo Engravers Strike Settled.**

The strike of the Photo Engravers came to an end last night. When they struck several weeks ago it was demanded that the wages of the men of the second grade be raised from $18 a week to $21 a week and that the men of the first grade be raised from $25 a week proportionately. Committees from the Photo Engravers' Association and the Employers' Association got together last night and agreed that the men of the first grade should receive the same wages as formerly, and that the men of the second grade should receive $20 a week. This was satisfactory to both sides and the strike was declared off.

**Two Hundred Builders Strike.**

The Building Trades' Council and the Board of Walking Delegates combined yesterday in ordering a general strike on a large apartment house which is being built at 102d street and Broadway. 200 men in various trades being ordered out. The strike was ordered at the urgency of the New York Tile Layers' Union, which demanded the discharge of members of the National Tile Layers' Union who were at work on the building. The former union declares that the latter is made up principally of men who seceded from its ranks.

# WAS TO RAVAGE OUR COAST

*SPANISH PLAN WHICH ADMIRAL CAMARA DID NOT CARRY OUT.*

**His Secret Orders to Bring His Squadron Over Here and Attack Atlantic Coast Cities—The Countermand and the Interrupted Voyage to the Philippines.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—That there was ground for the fears of people on the Atlantic coast that Spain would send a naval force to attack their cities, while the American fleet under Sampson was blockading Santiago harbor, is shown clearly by official communications of the Spanish Government which have become public through Rear Admiral Pascual Cervera. These communications have been translated from Spanish into English under the direction of Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

In the early part of the war there was considerable uneasiness over the possibility of the descent by a Spanish squadron on American coast cities. Boston was particularly alarmed and to ease the minds of her citizens, some of whom had made appeals for protection, the Navy Department sent the protected cruiser Columbia, built for service as a commerce destroyer, to patrol the Massachusetts coast. The Northern Patrol Squadron, consisting of the protected cruiser San Francisco, and four converted ocean liners, the Prairie, the Dixie, the Yankee and the Yosemite, had been formed also for the protection of the coast and the coastwise trade between the capes of the Delaware and Bar Harbor, Me. Later the Badger and the Southerly were assigned to scouting duty. How nearly this slight force came to having an engagement with a Spanish squadron, in which a battleship was included, is made known through the documents secured by Admiral Cervera from the Spanish records.

The plan of the Spaniards was to send a portion of Admiral Camara's squadron to attack American coast cities. Before Cervera was located in Santiago harbor Camara had received "instructions for the expedition of the squadron of reserve to the United States coasts." Camara's naval force had then been assembled and equipped and he was directed on May 27 to arrange for its immediate departure from Cadiz for Las Palmas, Canaries, where it was to be divided into three divisions, one of which was to attack American cities. The text of the secret instructions to Camara is included in the volume edited by Cervera, and telegrams explaining why the squadron didn't cross the Atlantic are made public also. Camara was on the point of departure from Spain to carry out the plans prepared by the Spanish Ministry of Marine when news came from Manila which caused a revocation of his orders and the issuance of new instructions for him to proceed to the Philippines. The dates and specific character of these different orders show that the Spanish Government was in earnest in directing Camara to attack the American coast and that no bluff was intended in ordering him to the Philippines.

Briefly, the plan of the Spanish Ministry of Marine was for Camara with part of his squadron to proceed to the southern coast of the United States, to attack Charleston, S. C., and then to continue northward along the coast "to carry out a series of hostile acts," against towns and fortifications, the selection of the points of attack being left to him. A second division of the squadron was to cruise between parallels 30° and 36° north latitude, to intercept and destroy the coast of Africa for ten or twelve days, which was considered the time required for Camara to reach the United States coast. Then the second division was to return to Cadiz for further orders. The third division was to proceed to the vicinity of Cape St. Roque, the easternmost point of South America, "to cut off the route of the vessels plying between the ports of the United States and South America and the Pacific." It was intended on this route, cruising as far as the tenth degree of north latitude as long as its radius of action would permit. Then one ship was to be sent to Fort de France, Martinique, for instructions from Madrid, and failing to receive these the third division was to return to the Canaries. The instructions concerning the second division contain this paragraph: "In case of injury or any other fortuitous circumstances making it necessary for any of the ships of this division to seek a port you will see, provided there is a possibility of choice, that preference be given to the French colonies."

The instructions are addressed to Admiral Camara, and are signed by Aunon, the Spanish Minister of Marine. Those part of them which concerns the division detailed to ravage the American coast is as follows:

"HONORED SIR: The equipment of the squadron under your Excellency's worthy command having been completed and the ships supplied with provisions and coal, you will arrange for its immediate departure for the harbor of Las Palmas, where without loss of time you will replenish the coal consumption and take whatever quantity of provisions you may deem necessary, according to the respective purposes for which the different units are intended. At Las Palmas you will form three divisions of the squadron: The first, composed of the battleships Carlos V., cruisers Rapido, Patriota and Alfonso XII., and the torpedo-boat Giralda, will remain under your Excellency's immediate command. The second division, composed of the battleships Pelayo and Vitoria, and destroyers Osado, Audaz and Proserpina, will be placed under the orders of the oldest captain, being the commander of the Pelayo, Capt. Jose Ferrandez y Nino. The third division, of which the auxiliary cruisers Buenos Aires, Antonio Lopez and Alfonso XII. will form part, will be commanded by Capt. Jose Barrasa y Fernandez de Castro. The squadron will leave the harbor mentioned united, and in order that its subsequent movements may not be surprised it will shape its course for the West Indies until at a sufficient distance from the Canaries and from the course most frequented by the ships crossing these seas, after the whole squadron will perform evolutions within sight of said islands, simulating tactical exercises while waiting for nightfall, when each of the divisions, upon previous orders to be issued by your Excellency, will proceed in the proper direction for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

"The first division under the command of your Excellency will shape its course for the Bermudas, and at a proper distance from those islands you will detach a fast vessel to acquire at Hamilton all possible information, besides such as the Government will communicate to you through our Consul, Jose Garcia Acuna, a resident of said port, as to the location, number and quality of the hostile forces distributed along the Atlantic coast. It being understood that the information with the Bermudas must be confined to the one vessel referred to and only for a length of time absolutely necessary for the purpose indicated, the rest of the division to pass out of sight of the islands so that its presence in said waters may not become known. Taking into account the information you may acquire, and eluding an encounter with superior forces, your Excellency will choose such point on the United States coasts as you may deem best adapted—Charleston, if possible—to carry out in the direction from south to north, a series of hostile acts, in the energy of which you will be guided by circumstances, against fortified positions as well as against such places as, owing to their industrial, military or commercial importance, will justify the operation and make it worth while.

"I call your Excellency's attention to the expediency of your course along the coast being from south to north as indicated. Key West being the enemy's principal base of operations, the forces detached to oppose your operations will follow you instead of going to meet you, as would otherwise be the case. Your Excellency will determine to what point the hostilities should be carried, remembering that the object of these hostilities is not only to make reprisals for the enemy's unjustified acts on our own coasts, but principally to call his attention toward the north, dividing his forces and thus facilitating the movements of the third division and at the same time those of Admiral Cervera's squadron. You might find it expedient (but this is not imposed upon you as a duty) to go up north as far as to permit you to detach a cruiser to Halifax, in order that Lieut. Ramon Carranza, who is assigned to Canada, may give you such information as he may have acquired beforehand.

"Having accomplished on the United States coasts the object indicated, and following the route which offers the greatest security, you will try, unless reasons of greater importance should prevent, to pass north of the Island of Mariguana or Turcas Islands, and collect at the latter the information which the Goverment will take care to forward to you there. From that favorable position you may proceed at your discretion to the southern coast of Cuba, around Cape Mayal, and enter Santiago harbor; or, following said coast, enter Havana harbor; or, passing north of the Keys, enter the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico.

"Any prizes you may be able to capture during this expedition, if the conditions of the vessel or the nature of the cargo make it worth while, you will despatch to the Peninsula, with a suitable prize crew on board, or incorporate in your division, as the case may be. If the services such prizes can render do not compensate for the trouble they require, it will be better to get rid of them by sinking them or setting them on fire, after transshipping whatever you may deem serviceable; in any event the personnel and flags, the portable armament and the ship's papers. * * * If the vicissitudes of the voyage give your Excellency an opportunity to join Admiral Cervera's squadron, you will do so at once, and the forces will remain united until the Government decides that it is expedient to separate them again, or until both commanders-in-chief—or, in case of difference of opinion, the eldest commander—should deem such separation necessary. As to the ports that may be touched, the engagements that may be sustained, as well as any visits, reconnoissances and captures that may be made, your Excellency, as well as your subordinates, will adhere to the terms of international law, seeking to obviate any motive for claims on the part of neutral powers. The Queen and the Government are confident that this expedition, entrusted to the zeal of your Excellency and your subordinates, will be carried out in such manner as to earn the approval of the nation, and serve as a brilliant example of what may be accomplished, in spite of the scarcity of resources, by energy, intelligence and good will placed at the service of the King and the country.

"MADRID, May 27, 1898."

Camara did not get away from Cadiz as soon as the Government hoped. On June 15 he telegraphed to Aunon that "I hope to be ready next week." Just at that time the Government received "very serious news from the Philippines," and on the day of Camara's telegram Aunon sent him detailed instructions to take his squadron to the East instead of across the Atlantic. He had his choice of the routes to Labuan, Borneo, where he was to communicate with Madrid for confirmation or modification of his instructions. Then he was to proceed "with the united squadron, or detach ships, as in your judgment may be most effective, to Balabac, Jolo, Basilan, or Zamboanga," leaving the Camara squadron convoying, or, if possible, enter into communication with the authorities at Manila for the purpose of co-operating in the future. The instructions say:

"As it is the main object of the expedition to assert our sovereignty in the Philippine Archipelago, and as it is impossible to tell what will be the condition of the islands at the comparatively remote date of your arrival at Mindanao, you will from that time on make your own plans and take such steps as will lead to the attainment of the total or partial success of this enterprise, according to circumstances, either assisting the Visayas, or running along the eastern coast of the archipelago to the relief of the forces on the opposite coast of Luzon, provided the conditions of the territory in the part nearest the Lagoon and Manila admit of doing so or passing around the north of said island to operate upon Subig or Manila, if the information you may acquire as to the hostile forces will permit you to meet them without signal inferiority on your side, and even detaching the convoy of troops, with more or less escort, or without it, if deemed expedient, in order to facilitate movements or conceal the true object."

Camara was directed to do anything that might aid in the defence or the reconquest of the archipelago, but "to avoid the useless sacrifice of the squadron and under all circumstances to save the honor of arms." He was again told to remember "the expediency of preferring French colonies," or the territory of the Kingdom of Siam, if he found it necessary to enter any port on account of injuries or for other causes. The collection of documents does not include any communications showing the reason of Camara's recall to Spain when his squadron had passed through the Suez Canal. It will be remembered that the formation of the United States Eastern squadron under Rear Admiral Watson, with instructions to proceed to the Spanish Peninsula, caused the Spanish Government to direct Camara's force to return to Spain.

*MADGE GOING TO PIECES.*

**The Noted Scotch Cutter Breaking Up at the Mouth of Genesee River.**

The noted Scotch cutter Madge, which was brought here from Glasgow in 1881, is fast going to pieces at the mouth of the Genesee River, a few miles from Rochester. She is at the yard of Capt. Doyle. About two years ago the owner of the Madge began to break the yacht up but he abandoned the task. The copper sheathing and the lead had been taken off before this. As she stands now the planking below the water line is all gone and many of the oak frames have broken away.

The Madge was designed by George L. Watson in 1879 for Mr. Coates of Paisley. After winning many races on the other side of the Atlantic she was sent to this side, arriving here on Aug. 16, 1881, on the deck of the steamship Devonia. Her dimensions were: 46 feet over all, 38 feet 6 inches on the water line, 7 feet 9 inches beam, 6 feet 2 inches depth of hold and 8 feet 4 inches draught. She was one of the first of what were called the "plank on edge" boats, and on account of her narrow beam and great draught, compared with American yachts, she was not regarded as being particularly dangerous.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club arranged a series of races with the Madge and named the Schemer and Wave to represent the club. The Schemer was built in 1871. She was considered as good as anything in her class and was owned by W. S. Alley. Her dimensions were: 58.05 feet over all, 37.17 feet on the water line and 14.5 feet beam. The Wave was owned by Dr. J. C. Barron. Her dimensions were: 41.3 feet over all, 38.7 feet on the water line and 14.11 feet beam. Both were centreboards. The Schemer received an allowance of 12 minutes and 32 seconds from the Madge and 14 minutes and 18 seconds from the Wave. The Madge won the most of the races and this started quite a boom in cutters.

The sails carried by the Madge attracted considerable notice, but the owners of the Schemer and Wave thought so little of the ability of the visitor that when attention was called to these sails one remarked: "That's all right, anything is good enough to beat that 'lead mine.'" To their surprise the "lead mine" sailed fast in all kinds of weather. Many yachtsmen believe that the lessons taught by the Madge saved the America's Cup. Until the Scotch vessel appeared here cutters were not thought much of, but she demonstrated that they could sail fast. When the Genesta came over in 1885 she met a boat—the Puritan—that had been built specially for the Cup races, and was beaten. The Madge was one of the first yachts designed by Watson.

**No Crush Expected at Philadelphia in June.**

Luther Little, chief of the literary bureau of the Republican State Committee, went to Philadelphia yesterday to select rooms and headquarters for the New York delegation at the Republican National Convention on June 19 next. It is not believed that this convention will be attended by the thousands that usually turn up on such occasions, since the President is to be renominated and there will be little or no trouble over the Vice-Presidential nomination. If there was to be a rare old fight as to candidates and platform, the situation would be different. Many Eastern people, however, have never seen a national convention of either party, and will visit Philadelphia in June.

**Schuylkill Arsenal Practically Closed Down.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20.—By the closing down of nearly all the departments of the Schuylkill Arsenal this morning over 2,500 women are thrown out of employment. The tent making force alone is at work. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the stock of uniforms, the supplies growing so large within the last two or three months that the Government has been forced to stop their manufacture.

**Sporting Items.**

Jack O'Brien and George McFadden have been matched to box six rounds at Chicago on Jan. 1, for a purse of $1,000. The meeting will be at catchweights.

A reader, New York—1. He was knocked out. 2. The "Kentucky Rosebud" was the man. Dixon afterwards met him and beat him practically in a six-round bout on points.

Owing to his victories over Jimmy Handler and Charley Burnes, both of whom he knocked out, Frank McConnell of San Francisco has been matched to box "Mysterious" Billy Smith at the Broadway A. C., for twenty-five rounds, on Jan. 20.


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*IF IT CLOSES ON SUNDAY CITY MONEY WILL BE CUT OFF.*

**The Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel Say So—Expect the New York Free Circulating Library to Reconsider the Determination to Close on Sundays.**

The announcement of the officials of the Free Circulating Library that in order to keep within their appropriation of city money they would have to close several branches of the library on Sundays was met yesterday by a statement from Comptroller Coler, who said that he would compel the library officials to keep their libraries open on Sunday or, rather, would cut off their appropriation altogether unless the libraries remained open every day in the week. The Comptroller was backed up in his position by Corporation Counsel Whalen.

"If the trustees persist in their determination to close the libraries on Sunday on the ground that their income from the city has been reduced we shall cut off the appropriation altogether," said Mr. Coler. "That is, we shall continue the appropriation provided the libraries are kept open; if they are closed we shall cut it off. It is my opinion that the appropriation is sufficient to insure good service and a healthy growth, both of which are necessary. I wish of course to be understood in this matter, for I am by no means opposed to the aims of free circulating libraries."

Mr. Coler said that he knew of no other way of compelling the libraries to remain open on Sunday, as they were in no sense under the control of the city.

"They accept the appropriations from the city," said the Comptroller, "but they manage their own affairs without reference to any outside body except the State Board of Regents. I admit that my plan is radical in nature, but it is all we can do to protect the city's interests. The situation seems to me an excellent illustration of the wisdom of amalgamating all libraries receiving aid from the city with the New York Public Library. When I say that the appropriation was sufficient I mean what I say, for the city pays all the salaries of the libraries. It couldn't be expected to do any more than that."

Corporation Counsel Whalen had this to say on the subject:

"If those in charge of the free public libraries insist on closing on Sundays I believe that the proper course for the city is to decline to contribute a cent to their support. The people in charge of these libraries blame the Board of Estimate, I believe, and say that because the appropriations made to them were reduced they cannot keep open on Sundays. Yes, their appropriations were reduced, but what was given to them is adequate. Their Sunday closing I consider a bluff—a threat—an attempt, in fact, to hold up the city for more money.

"New York pays plenty of money to these people and it pays that money in order that citizens may have the free use of those libraries. The citizens who contribute the money—the taxpayers—have, by virtue of their contributions, a right to say something through their officials as to what the library people shall do. Sunday is the day when most people can use the libraries and if they are closed to them on that day the city's financial support should be withdrawn, because it is sufficient to keep them open."

Secretary Huntington of the Free Circulating Library said yesterday that if the libraries were not closed on Sundays it might be possible to save enough by closing the libraries in the mornings during the summer months. Such action, he said, had been proposed and might be taken.

*SOL BERLINER IN THE CANARIES.*

**Our New Consul Describes His Life at Teneriffe—He Likes It—Popular Customs.**

Since the Hon. Sol Berliner sailed from the Tenderloin to represent the United States at large as their consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, his many friends along Broadway have discovered how much his presence added to their happiness, and it will not be pleasant news to them that Mr. Berliner likes the Canary Islands well enough to stay there indefinitely. Administrations may come and go but Mr. Berliner's heart promises to remain faithful to the Canaries. In a long letter to an old admirer of his Mr. Berliner says of his present home:

"Santa Cruz de Teneriffe is a town of 53,000 inhabitants, according to the last census, and it is beautifully located with mountains 1,800 feet high on either side of it. A fine road leads from here to the city of Laguna, which is our summer resort. I attended a religious feast or holiday at Laguna recently. A procession carrying the cross and followed by people carrying lighted candles marched around the city from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until dark. Then followed a display of fireworks. After the religious ceremonies the people turned their attention to dances, drinking and gambling games, which lasted clear into the night. The peasants came from long distances, singing and playing guitars and camping in the open fields. These peasants are sober looking people. They look like graven images, and they dress very poorly. The women wear hats about the size of a saucer and they do all the work.

"On Sunday the work in the fields goes, on and the shops and even the big wholesale houses are open. Their houses are one story high, with stone or dirt floors, and the peasants live chiefly on gofio, which is a mixture of Indian corn, wheat, potatoes and other vegetables. They sell all of their milk and eggs and they eat very little milk. Eggs are very fresh and milk rare because the goats are milked right at your door. The taxes on the peasants are heavy. A custom house inspector is stationed on every road half a mile out of town, and he collects a tax on everything brought to the city for sale except fruit.

"Housekeepers never go to market. They engage women to do the purchasing for them. The pay of domestics is very small and the service they render is bad. Most of them would prefer to work on farms or in the cigar factories. The town itself is beautiful. Twice a week we have band concerts on the Plaza near the hotel. They hotel is the home of all English travellers here and it is excellent. We have all the modern conveniences and a fine garden where drinks and coffee are served. The habits of this town are very democratic. There are no snobs. The clerks and their employers meet on a plane of equality at their clubs and in social affairs. I don't believe that there is another town like this in the world. We have two good clubs, the Spanish and the English, and they are well arranged. The former has a large ball room. It is a little warm here, but not uncomfortably so, and I have enjoyed it. Everything is expensive here, because most of the articles one wants are imported. I have a fine office here and I have fixed it so that it may be a credit to the United States. I am making great progress in Spanish and I expect to be able to speak it well in three months."

Mr. Berliner has found life in the Canary Islands all that he anticipated and he does not expect to return to Broadway and New York politics for many months.

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and tabular forms of daily transactions is to be better posted in this direction than those who rely on so-called Real Estate mediums, that only partially cover the ground.—Ade.


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*TRICKS IN SERVING SUBPOENAS.*

**A Man Who Took Delight in Circumventing Elusive Defendants.**

"The best subpœna server that ever came into my office was a scamp who was well educated and well born and did the work because he enjoyed it," said an old-school criminal lawyer. "This fellow, whose first name was Dick, who was generally known as Slippery Dick, might have achieved success in anything that he devoted himself to, but his disposition was such that he found pleasure only in bringing disappointment to other people. He was thoroughly vicious in this way. He would have been a good torturer in the days of thumb-screws. He always asserted that he was a graduate of a big Eastern college and I think that he told the truth. His ingenuity was wonderful and because of it his career as a subpœna server was ended.

"Dick had many of the qualities which are attributed to Sherlock Holmes, but he said that the detective line didn't interest him. The criminal was always expecting arrest, and when it came he was not very much surprised. The person who had avoided the service of papers, however, was always very angry when circumvented, and in that fact was Dick's greatest reward. My office in those days was in Centre street not far from the old Tombs and I had a good many divorce and alimony cases which were frequently difficult to handle. My clients were not from the upper circles of society, but as I was not able to choose I took everything that came along. The first case in which I employed Dick was that of an actor whose wife had obtained a divorce who had not paid up his alimony. He had some property and I was anxious to serve papers on him, but I never could catch him. He made his headquarters in New Jersey or Connecticut as suited his purpose and nearly every Sunday he came to New York to visit friends. He took mighty good care, however, to leave the State before midnight and I, of course, couldn't serve my papers on Sunday. I tried every old dodge I could think of to gain him in New York until Monday morning, but he was too clever to be caught by them. This hide and seek game had been going on for six months when Slippery Dick came into my office and asked for work. He showed me letters from a score of lawyers commending him for work done and he asserted that he had never failed in any case that had been given to him. I considered this actor's case as hopeless, and I turned the papers over to him.

"'If you can serve these papers' said I, 'you will accomplish something that has floored every other server and I can give you other work.'

"'This is an easy one. I'll serve your man next Monday morning if he comes to town,' he said.

"I had forgotten the case when a messenger came to me early on the next Monday morning and asked me to come to the Jefferson Market police court on important business at 9 o'clock. When I reached the court and looked over the line of prisoners I was amazed to see among them my new subpœna server and the