# EMPIRE STATE SLIGHTED

## No General of the Army From New York.

## GOVERNOR BLACK IS IGNORED

**The President Passes by His Request for Appointments—Nearly All Other States Recognized, But New York, With the Largest Quota, Is Left Out in the Cold.**

New York, May 26.—Much comment and no little surprise have been caused by the failure of President McKinley to select a major general or brigadier general from the State of New York. In view of the fact that the State furnishes the largest number of troops, its quota being nearly one-tenth of the entire number called for, the omission of the President to recognize it in filling the higher military offices at his disposal could not have failed to cause remark, had no application to him for appointments been made.

Application was made, however, by Gov. Black when he sent a telegram to President McKinley announcing that New York's quota of the troops asked for in the first call was ready. The dispatch was as follows:

"The governor of the State of New York tenders the twelve regiments called for from this State as a division of four brigades, and will be pleased to have Charles Francis Roe appointed major general, and Peter C. Doyle, Robert Shaw Olive, McCoskry Butt and George Moore Smith as brigadier generals, the positions held by them in the State service. Roe is a West Point graduate, and former Army officer; Doyle is a former volunteer officer, war of rebellion, and Olive is a former Army officer. The others have seen long service in the National Guard of this State."

Major General Roe's military record offers no point of objection. He organized and built up the cavalry troops of the Guard so that in case of emergency there would be no such lack of efficient cavalry officers as there was at the outbreak of the civil war. The other officers mentioned in the governor's dispatch are acknowledged to be thoroughly competent to receive appointments.

President McKinley, instead of granting Governor Black's request, offered an appointment as major general to Grenville M. Dodge. It was refused, because General Dodge is more than seventy years old, or past the retiring age of Army officers.

This is the only recognition that New York has received, while nearly every other State in the Union has obtained appointments. Of the officers of the Guard Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong, the son of former Mayor Strong, a personal friend of the President, has been appointed on the staff of General Merritt to go to the Philippines with his Guard rank of captain. Major Avery W. Andrews has been made chief quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant colonel. No other special recognition has been given.

While others have besieged Washington for appointments, Major General Roe and the four brigadier generals recommended by Governor Black have been busy preparing the volunteers of the Guard for service. Having accomplished their task, they are left without employment by the departure of the regiments for the front.

Gen. Roe left Camp Black yesterday, and Gen. Pennington, of the Regular Army, and from another State, will take his place in command. It is the opinion of those competent to judge that Gen. Roe acquitted himself well of a difficult task, and his present enforced idleness is regretted.

While the men who have served long in the National Guard have been left high and dry, it is predicted that Col. Frederick D. Grant will receive the appointment of major general which Gov. Black asked for Gen. Roe. It is said that Col. Grant's appointment in the Guard was not popular with the officers of longer service, and that, in consequence, he had much to contend with while he was at Camp Black. It is even said that he made application at Washington to be ordered away as soon as possible. There would certainly be criticism of his promotion. Senator Platt favors his appointment.

It is said that the friends of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, retired, are urging his appointment as major general, and that he has a powerful backing in the business part of the city.

It is asserted that on the occasion of his recent visit to Washington Governor Black took occasion to urge that the commissions which he had recommended be conferred. Nothing, however, has come of this renewed request, and New York's generals are on the shelf.

### A SPANISH EXCUSE.

**Captain of the Don Juan de Austria Tells How It Happened.**

Hong Kong, May 26.—Capt. Concha, commander of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, which was one of the fleet engaged with the ships of Admiral Dewey at Manila, says that the commanders of the Spanish ships realized that victory was hopeless in a fight with Dewey's ships and fought only because of the strength of public opinion.

He and the other commanders, he says, wished to steam out and meet the enemy but Admiral Montejo forbade them to do so.

The Spanish ships were in a disgraceful state. The engines of the Don Antonio de Ulloa were broken and the Castilla was leaking. The Don Juan De Austria had only two guns that could be fired and the Marquis Del Duero only one.

### MESSAGES FROM THE SEA.

**An Exhausted Homing Pigeon Finds Refuge in Baltimore.**

Baltimore, May 26.—Charles Rob, secretary of the Calumet Homing Pigeon Club, this city, is in possession of a fine blue homing pigeon supposed to be from some American warship.

The inscription on a wing of the bird is as follows:

A small "u," two capital "T's," three small "t's," a capital "U," an English pound mark, an arrow tail, two stars and two figures, which appear to be 98. The bird was sold to Mr. Rob last Monday by a boy, who did not state where he got the bird. The pigeon was exhausted, when cooped by Mr. Rob. Mr. Rob states that the marks on the wing are not those used by homing pigeon fanciers, and that he has been informed by a naval officer that the inscription is similar to the secret code of American warships.

**Starvation in Newfoundland.**

St. Johns, N. F., May 26.—Destitution is reported from Openhall, Bonavista Bay. Several men who have reached King's Cove from there say that a large number of families are actually starving, not having a morsel of bread. These men came to King's Cove determined to have bread, being no longer able to bear hearing their wives and children crying with hunger. The premier was interviewed, and he stated that the government has not been informed of the alleged starvation. There are reports that there is a shortage of provisions in several northern places owing to the ice blockade preventing supplies reaching here. The latest report is that there are bread riots at Whitbourne.

**A Boy Charged With Murder.**

Wheeling, W. Va., May 26.—Ernest Carr, a fourteen-year-old boy, was arrested at Clay C. H. charged with murdering Walter Stevenson, thirteen years old, last Saturday. Stevenson's skull was crushed by a stone thrown by someone in ambush at the roadside. Stevenson and Carr had engaged in a quarrel the day before.

**Cruiser Gloucester Sails.**

New York, May 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester sailed from this port this morning. She will probably go to Key West. The United States auxiliary cruiser Resolute is anchored in the lower bay and is expected to sail late in the day.

**Lieut. Blandin Ordered to New York.**

Baltimore, May 26.—Lieut. J. J. Blandin, in charge of the hydrographic office, and late of the Maine, has received orders to report immediately at the Navy Yard, New York navy yard.


# A Sound Mind In A Sound Body

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If Either is Lacking, Failure, Partial or Complete, Is the Result.

Those diseases caused by early indiscretions and excesses are accompanied by a morbid condition of the mind, and may cause Melancholia, particularly when the conscience is acutely sensitive. To tell them it is imagination and refuse them comfort and assistance, as misguided parents or doctors sometimes do, only makes them more hopeless. They need skilled treatment and sympathy from both mind and body, and by giving it

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### NO NEWS OF KNIGHT.

**Fears Are Entertained for the London Correspondent's Safety.**

Key West, May 26.—Grave fears are entertained here for the safety of Correspondent Knight, of the London Times. He left here four days ago on board a newspaper dispatch boat which was bent on advertising itself.

The boat's captain became scared when it reached Cuba and wanted it put back. Knight, however, insisted on going ashore. He had passes and credentials from the Spanish government. He took a small boat, which was lowered alongside the dispatch boat. The sea was rough at the time, and it was thought the boat could not live in it. Knight started to row the distance, ten miles, to shore. He has not been heard from since.

When he left, he promised a lady here that he would cable her as soon as he was safe. He was scantily provided with food and water, and it has been stormy off the coast since he left.

### DIPLOMATISTS ACTIVE.

**European Powers Are Keeping a Eye on Events.**

London, May 26.—The government authorities are watching Spain's obvious intention to grant to France the permanent free use of Ceuta, and the Russian government is exercising similar vigilance in regard to Port Mahon.

This action is taken by Spain manifestly with the object of securing the support of France when negotiations for peace between Spain and the United States take place, with a view of retaining the Philippines. England is prepared to resort to the utmost means to prevent France from obtaining possession of Ceuta.

### A LACK OF TRANSPORTS.

**Philippine Expedition Must Return for More Troops.**

San Francisco, May 26.—The Hawaiian Islands will probably be used as a base by the expedition to the Philippines.

Owing to the lack of transports the ships which started yesterday will be forced to return for another instalment of troops. There are not sufficient vessels fitted for carrying men across the Pacific, but many coasting ships can be impressed to land soldiers at Honolulu, and from that point they can be taken to Manila on the City of Pekin, City of Sydney and Australia.

### A CABINET CRISIS.

**The New Spanish Ministry Already at Loggerheads.**

Madrid, May 26.—Financial differences in the cabinet threaten to bring about a ministerial crisis.

The Heraldo publishes a dispatch from Havana saying that American ships shelled the fort at San Hilario, while others reconnoitered in Cardenas Bay, where the inhabitants are erecting fortifications. The dispatch also says that twelve American warships made a demonstration at Cienfuegos.

### THE STEAMER HAVEL.

**Indications That She Has Been Sold to Spain.**

London, May 26.—The North German Lloyd steamer Havel has been withdrawn from the line and her mailings have been cancelled. The London officers of the company profess to have no definite news in regard to the vessel, but say they have heard that she has been sold to Spain. If this is true, they add, she was offered first to the United States.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Iloilo, via Singapore, says that an American warship is reported cruising off Iloilo.

### FIFTY NATIVES DROWNED.

**Steamer Sunk in a Collision Off Calcutta.**

Calcutta, May 26.—The steamers Mecca and Lindula bound for Rangoon collided near Sands Head last night. The Mecca sunk.

Fifty of her crew and passengers, all Asiatics, were drowned. The Lindula came into port this morning badly damaged.

### ALLEGED SPANISH VICTORY.

**Claim to Have Captured Arms and Ammunition at Manila.**

Madrid, May 26.—A dispatch from Manila says that the Americans made an attempt to land arms and ammunition at Bina Cayan.

The Spanish troops were well placed, and permitted the Americans to come ashore, when they attacked them and captured their arms and ammunition.

### THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

**Refugees From Havana Say That the End Is Near.**

Rome, May 25.—La Tribuna publishes a telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, saying persons arriving there from Havana declare Cuba is able to resist only one month longer, owing to scarcity of provisions.

**Naval Battalion Enrollment.**

Tonight at 8 o'clock, in the rifle gallery of the National Guard armory, enlistment books will be opened to complete the quota of the projected naval battalion of the District of Columbia. There have already been 150 enlistments, and it is intended to make the number up to 400. R. P. Hains is the recruiting officer.

**Mr. Fletcher Renominated.**

Minneapolis, May 25.—Congressman Loren Fletcher was today unanimously nominated to succeed himself by the Republicans of the Fifth Minnesota (Minneapolis) district.

**The Gloucester Weather-Bound.**

New York, May 26.—The United States cruiser Gloucester, which passed out at Sandy Hook this morning, returned to the lower bay, weatherbound.

# SAGASTA'S SNEERING TALK

## Says We Will Not Fight When Chances Are Even.

## DARES US TO ATTACK SANTIAGO

**Spanish Premier Declares the Fortifications and Ships There Are Stronger Than at Manila, and There Will Be No Fight Until Cervera Is Ready.**

London, May 26.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that Senor Sagasta in an interview with a Central News corespondent last evening said that as matters stood at present a naval engagement in Cuban waters was extremely improbable and in all likelihood would be indefinitely postponed.

The curent rumors of fighting were unfounded, he said. Admiral Cervera's squadron was safe in the harbor of Santiago and would remain there while the ships were coaled, cleaned and gotten into trim. This work would be carried out leisurely in pursuance of a well-defined plan agreed upon by the naval authorities. There would not be a fight at Santiago, the Premier said, unless Admiral Cevera desired it.

The Americans would find the Santiago forts and the ships in the harbor very different from those destroyed by Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila, over which victory the Americans are crowing so loudly.

The Americans, he declared, would not fight when the odds appeared against them and when they faced guns of equal caliber of their own. They dare not attack Santiago and if the Americans are awaiting a naval battle before they attempt an invasion of Cuba they will need a considerable amount of patience.

### ARMY ORDERS

The following Army orders have been announced at the War Department:

Private Ulysses G. Connolly, Company I, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, now in this city, will be sent without delay to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga.

Private Frank L. Hatch, Company G, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now in this city, will be discharged the service of the United States on account of disability incurred before entering the service.

The following-named officers will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report in person to Major General James H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Sixth Army Corpas, for assignment to duty:

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general, U. S. Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company D, of that regiment.

First Lieutenant Eugene F. Ladd, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report in person to Major General William M. Graham, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to temporary duty as acting chief quartermaster of that corps.

Second Lieutenant William R. Smedberg, jr., Fourth Cavalry, is temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Lakeland, Fla., and report in person to Brigadier General Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel D. Wheeler, chief quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report in person to Major General James F. Wade, commanding the Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of that corps.

Major Edward B. Moseley, surgeon, and Capt. Isaac P. Ware, assistant surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, and Capt. Charles M. Gandy, assistant surgeon.

First Lieut. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, will report in person, without delay, to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major Edward Field, Second Artillery, is detailed for duty as acting inspector general of the Department of California, and will report in person accordingly to the commanding general of that department.

Leave of absence until further orders, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as mustering officer for Delaware, is granted First Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eigtheenth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of major in the First Delaware Volunteers.

Col. Charles A. Whittier, inspector general, United States Volunteers, will report in person to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty in that department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered:

Major Louis W. Crampton, surgeon, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person for duty to Major General William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fifth Army Corps.

Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, assistant surgeon, will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort McHenry, Maryland, for temporary duty at that post, and will perform that duty in addition to his present duties as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Baltimore, Md.

Major Valery Harvard, surgeon, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Major General Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding the Cavalry Division at that place, for assignment to duty as chief surgeon.

Capt. Augustus P. Gardner, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, now in this city, will proceed at once to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Major General John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty in the Sixth Army Corps.

Capt. Edward Murphy, second assistant adjutant general of volunteers, now in this city, will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty appropriate to his commission in that department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, chief quartermaster, United States volunteers, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report in person to Major General John J. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of that corps.

First Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Infantry, and will proceed to join his company.

By direction of the Secretarw of War, Major Joshua W. Jacobs, quartermaster, will report in person to Major General William R. Shafter, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as acting chief quartermaster of that corps.

Under instructions from the President, the following changes in the assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers to light house districts are ordered by the Secretary of War:

Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, engineer of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth lighthouse districts, will perform temporarily the duties of inspector of the former district.

Capt. Henry C. Newcomer will, in addition to his other duties, report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as an engineer of the Sixteenth lighthouse district, relieving Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, and for temporary duty as inspector of that district, with station at Memphis, Tenn.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War directs that the following named enlisted men be placed upon the retired list:

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Cahill, Fort Constitution, N. H.; Chief Trumpeter Emory Brain, Second Cavalry, Mobile, Ala.; First Sergeant William A. Magee, Company H, Second Infantry, Tampa, Fla.

Private Arthur G. Sickles, Company B, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, now at Sea Girt, N. J., having enlisted under false pretenses, will be discharged from the service of the United States.

Sergeant Joseph R. Churchill, Company C, and Private Carl G. Dole, Company F, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will be discharged the service of the United States.

Private Armin W. Brand, Company G, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, now at Tampa, Fla., is transferred to the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and will be sent to the headquarters of that regiment, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for assignment to a troop.

Private Frank W. Braley, Company E, Fifth Infantry, now at Battery Jasper, Sullivans Island, S. C., is transferred to Battery C, First Artillery, stationed at the same post.

Trumpeter Augustus L. Cloutier, Troop I, Second Cavalry, now at Mobile, Ala., is, upon his own application, transferred as private to Light Battery F, Third Artillery, and will be sent to the station of that battery, Tampa, Fla.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, the following transfers are made:

Commissary Sergeant John W. Stubley, now at Mobile, Ala., and Commissary Sergeant Michael E. Murray, now at New Orleans, La.

They will be sent without delay to camp near Falls Church, Va., and will report for duty to the general commanding the troops stationed there.

Private W. W. Davidson, jr., Company —, First California Volunteer Infantry, now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his station.

Private A. L. Quinn, Company A, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., having enlisted under false pretenses, will be discharged from the service of the United States.

Private William H. Nelson, Hospital Corps, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., is transferred to Tampa, Fla. He will be sent to that station and will report upon his arrival to Major Louis A. La Garde, surgeon, for duty.

Private James L. Griffin, Company L, First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, now supposed to be at Raleigh, N. C., having enlisted under false pretenses, will be discharged from the service of the United States.

Private Ralph O. Chisholm, Troop I, Eighth Cavalry, now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his station.

The following-named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officers of their respective regiments: Sergeant D. D. Carlyle, Company B, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Tampa, Fla.; Private Ernest Holloway, Company M, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Lexington, Ky.

The following-named enlisted men of the Nineteenth Infantry, now at Fort Wayne, Michigan, will be sent to the station of their regiment, Mobile, Ala.:

Privates Paul Williams, Company B; Anthony Blough, Company C, and George H. Criteser, Company D.

They will report upon their arrival to the commanding officer of the regiment, for duty with their respective companies.

Major Abiel L. Smith, commissary of subsistence, is relieved from duty in the office of the commissary general of subsistence in this city, and will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to the commanding general of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty as purchasing and depot commissary at Tampa.

Major Smith will be accompanied by his two authorized civilian clerks.

First Lieut. August P. Kunzig, adjutant Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation to accept promotion, is honorably discharged the service of the United States as first lieutenant of said regiment.

Private John O'Brien, Company B, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his station.

### LATE NEWS FROM KLONDIKE.

**Murders Not Infrequent, and "Hanging Bees" Resorted To.**

Dyea, Alaska, May 26.—Five bodies left here last night for shipment to their homes, and by the next boat there will be another man who now lies mortally wounded. His name is W. F. Gregg, who has for some time been an auctioneer at Sheep Camp. He was shot by some bad men because he had denounced gambling.

Two of the bodies being sent home are those of A. H. Coming and R. B. Laughlin, both of Tacoma, who are the last victims of the snowslide at the Scales to be found. It is believed that there are at least twenty-five more bodies still buried that will come to light during the thawing of the next three weeks.

Another body is that of a man found dead on the trail, shot through the head, who has at length been identified as C. Hoeser, of St. Paul, and another is that of N. E. McDade, of Everett, who died at Sheep Camp. E. A. Ireland, of Salt Lake City, was a past grand master Mason, and had papers showing that he was insured for $27,000.

There will be a hanging bee at Lake Tagish. Two men were starting down to the lake in a boat when three Indians asked to be taken along. This was refused and the three Indians fired at them, killing one and dangerously wounding the other. The Indians were arrested by the mounted police and were tried and condemned.

### ORNAMENTING A GOOD DOG.

**But a Coat of Green Paint Arouses Its Owner's Ire.**

New York, May 26.—George W. Cadmus, a war veteran, of Bloomfield, N. J., has offered a reward of $50 for the arrest of the person who painted his dog Carley.

The animal is a great favorite in the township, but has some enemies on account of his strong antipathy to cats.

Carley returned to his home on Monday painted red, white and blue. Mr. Cadmus treated the matter as a good joke, and told his friends about it. Carley was subjected to a vigorous scrubbing with soap and water and the paint partly removed.

The dog again appeared at his owner's house yesterday, and this time he was painted from head to foot with a coat of green. That made Mr. Cadmus very angry. He could tolerate the coat of red, white and blue, because of his patriotism, but he draws the line on green.

### IMPALED ON A PICKET FENCE.

**Member of the Canadian Parliament in Bellevue Hospital.**

New York, May 26.—Sir Adolphe Caron, of Ottawa, Canada, a Conservative member of the Canadian Parliament from the province of Quebec, is lying in a private room in Bellevue Hospital with a badly lacerated neck and cheek and a compound fracture of the jaw. His condition is due to a fall, whereby he became impaled on a picket fence.

It will be several days before Sir Adolphe can be safely moved from Bellevue Hospital. His condition is not serious, but it is believed that a large piece of jaw bone will have to be removed and that a plate will have to be inserted in its place. The black and blue facial bruises were the result of the fall that sent the end of an iron picket into the side of his neck to the depth of nearly an inch and tore an ugly gash almost up to his ear.


**WHAT** does this name suggest—"The Keeley Institute?" A certain cure for Drink or Drug addictions. Address that name, Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md., or at Greensboro, N. C.


# FRANCE IS LESS HOSTILE

## Sober Second Thoughts Pervade the Minds of Leaders.

## FALSE STEPS OF THE PRESS

**Friendship Between England and America Looked Upon With Dismay—Denials That Americans Are Coldly Treated in Paris—Opinions of Leading French Journals.**

Paris, May 26.—There is nothing more remarkable in Paris, and, one may say, in France, than the spirit of nervousness existing with regard to what is America's real sentifent toward France.

It is manifest that the press realizes that it took a false step at the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and now the papers have come to a confused halt. They are feeling their way in the dark, and wondering what their next move should be.

Of course, la perfide Albion is always there to be struck at, and, as usual, she is being accused of having created the unpleasant feeling that undoubtedly exists between this country and America. In fact, it is not going too far to say that were war to be declared between the two nations, Americans would hardly be held responsible by the French, while the English would be roundly accused of having brought it about.

There is a noticeable change in the papers day by day. The Gaulois is nervous. The Figaro is hedging. The Temps is dignified and courteous. The Debats, evidently looking to the future, fears complications; and, in fact, sees danger ahead.

The news that the Queen's birthday had been celebrated in America is printed in all the papers without comment, which is an ominous sign. It is impossible to deny that the rapprochement between England and America is viewed here as a threatening indication for the future. It brings no comfort to any one to realize that a portion of the press has been responsible for this state of affairs. This stretching out of England's hand toward America, with a responsive gesture on the part of the American Republic, is felt to be full of menace for France. Not only is it a loyal and profitable customer lost; it is also a weakening of the long-standing sympathy between France and the United States.

Of course, there is absolutely no truth in the rumor that Americans are either badly treated or coldly looked upon here. On the contrary, people, individually, are trying by every means in their power to show that they have been misrepresented by their papers. Americans are receiving all the courtesy to which they have always been accustomed from the French. At the same time the situation may be summed up in one phrase: France is disturbed to see the Anglo-Saxon race becoming a unit for peace, and she fears also for war.

The Debats denfends in its evening edition the conduct of the war by the Americans. It says: "To cause the most damage to the enemy, to use it up bit by bit, is a way of conducting a campaign that may be less brilliant, but is often surer than a series of massacres. It is forgotten too often by those criticising the war that the object of the Americans is to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba; that the latter want to remain there, and that one of the two adversaries which becomes uncontested master of the sea is certain of success. The game of the Americans, therefore, is to seek to destroy at any cost the Spanish fleet."

The Debats then sums up for and against the present situation, without committing itself to any definite opinion, but it shows that all is not hopeless for Spain, even though Admiral Cervera's fleet may be blocked in Santiago.

The Temps has a sarcastic leader upon the news that Mr. Goshen, of the admiralty board, and Mr. Austin Chamberlain have left for Gibraltar. It uses this departure as a peg upon which to hang a denunciation of England's policy, and drags in a reference to the feeling of sympathy which France has for America, which feeling, according to the Temps, England has been doing her best to destroy with a series of stupid inventions.

The Gaulois gives the news of the war in rather a flippant style, sneering at the announcement that hospitals at Key West are being put in readiness to receive the wounded in the expected battle.

M. Marc Landry, in the Figaro, says: "The sensational news of the day is the announcement, apparently well founded, that the American squadron has received orders not to blockade the Spanish force or to wait until it issues from Santiago, but to sail boldly in and attack it in the bay. The important point in considering this news is to know that in the state of defensive works covering the narrow entrance to the bay—if there are, as it is reported, fixed torpedoes laid and batteries on the caost—forcing the pass will be most dangerous, and one that will cost a deal of trouble to the American admiral."

Speaking of the naval preparations in Spain, he regrets that the reserve squadron has had to postpone its departure from Cadiz, and hopes that it is true that the work is being pushed on with all rapidity, so as to get the vessels ready for sea.

### FROM ROUGH RIDERS' CAMP.

**Troopers That Will Put Up a Glorious Fight.**

Baltimore, May 26.—A letter from a Baltimorean to the Sun, of this city, written at Deming, N. M., says:

"I saw the Rough Riders assembling at San Antonio. Millionaires from New York, graduates and students from Yale and Harvard, cow punchers from Arizona and New Mexico, Indians and half breeds from Oklahoma and Indian Territory are joined under the Stars and Stripes to fight. Judging from what I have seen of them they mean fight, and the buzz saw does not exist that they won't tackle.

"The boys from the Far East have gone into the thing, in my opinion, for the fun and novelty, but I will gamble that they will put up as good and stiff a fight as any of the great big-hearted cowboys who infest this country. They are now all brothers, and the millionaire from New York could be seen at San Antonio borrowing tobacco just as natural as the cowboy borrows a gun.

"The Rough Riders are encamped at the fair grounds, three miles from San Antonio, and when I saw them they had just commenced to get their equipments and supplies. They presented a fine appearance in their brown duck suits, leather leggings and wide sombreros, and ine-tenths of them, I will wager, are bullet-proof. Talk about specimens of manhood, if you don't see them in that crowd they are not to be found, and if they get a chance, or even half a chance, the world will hear from them.

"Roosevelt arrived at San Antonio on a Sunday morning and you can imagine the reception given him.

"In my several years' experience in border towns never did I see such riding as I observed at the Rough Riders' Camp. The unbroken mustang is no terror to those fellows.

"Much has been printed in the Eastern as well as Western papers regarding the feelings of the Mexican and Spanish classes of the border towns. The troops have all been ordered away, it is true, but my experience this past week has occasioned me no alarm. There are Mexicans and Spaniards, of course, in sympathy with Spain, but a cavalryman of the Fifth, who left San Antonio last Saturday for New Orleans, told me that one good man with a Krag-Jorgensen gun could whip twenty-five of them, and they dare not attempt any raids. I was at Eagle Pass, Tex., and strolled over to Piedras de Negra Diaz, in Mexico. There I felt as safe as if standing at Baltimore and Charles Streets, although I would rather have been at the latter place."

### SAMPSON FORESAW VICTORY.

**Congratulated Schley in Advance as He Left Key West.**

New York, May 26.—The Herald prints the following graphic description of the assembling and departure of the American squadrons at Key West last week.

"I congratulate you in advance. I believe you are going to meet and defeat the Spaniards."

Those were the words that fluttered from the flagship New York last Thursday night when a squadron of the finest ships of the American Navy sailed out from her toward Cuba. The words were the farewell of Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, who went away strengthened for what naval men tell me will be one of the final events of the war—the destruction of the Spanish fleet, which is reported to be in harbor at Cienfuegos or Santiago, on the southern coast of Cuba.

Mystery and activity, movements of tremendous importance, have occupied the last four or five days here. The outside world has heard nothing of it, because not a word can go from Key West about the coming and going of warships. The censorship is of the strictest. But today I am able to tell of doings that may decide the fate of the war for the United States—perhaps before this despatch is printed.

Off Sand Key Light last Wednesday the fleet St. Paul was sighted steaming at top speed, and soon from her masthead she flung signals for coal in a hurry. A signal ship took her message, and sent it to another nearer Key West. Then it was transmitted to Commodore Remy, in charge of the base of naval supplies here, and in an hour the former American liner was taking on fuel at a rate that surprised even the veterans along the piers.

In the offing a little while later another ship appeared, and the beautiful Brooklyn, working her engines at top speed, came bounding to an anchorage. She, too, wanted coal, and got it. After her came the Texas and the Massachusetts, guarding between them the Scorpion. These were the ships of the flying squadron that left Hampton Roads Monday.

None then knew where they were going. No dispatches telling of their sudden arrival here and rapid coaling were allowed to pass the censor. There was only the supposition that they were off to join the admiral after his bombardment of San Juan and his unsuccessful search for the fleet of Spain that sailed from the Cape Verde Islands.

Commodore Schley came ashore on the Scorpion, which is the dispatch boat of his squadron. He talked for a while with Commodore Remy, and in a short time thousands of tons of coal were being poured into the bunkers of his warships.

Scarcely had the excitement attending this naval surprise died away when the New York brought Admiral Sampson in far ahead of the other vessels of his fleet. The flagship bore marks which showed that she paid a small percentage to victory, but she needed no repairs before going out for another.

She began to coal at once and rapidly. The admiral, though, was impatient. He sent an order to the Dupont, and soon the little torpedo boat went out to sea to hurry in the laggards.

The Dupont found first the battleship Iowa almost off Lobos Key, in the old Bahama channel. "Fighting Bob's" ship was doing double duty in furtherance of orders to be speedy, and was helping in her unwieldy steaming companion, the monitor Amphitrite.

When the Dupont sent to the Iowa the orders of the admiral, the monitor was cast off to care for herself, and the battleship plowed in here at an average speed of fifteen and a half knots. With her coming ended the surprises of Wednesday. Another one came Thursday morning, and still another before the day was done.

The Indiana came in soon after dawn. The monitors Terror and Amphitrite were companions in arrival.

Then Key West saw a sight of which no other port can boast, for most of the United States Navy lay in its harbor. But it was not for long. When the last of Sampson's ships dropped anchor the first of Schley's squadron set her forefoot toward the Cuban coast, and away she went, leading the others, including the two big battleships.

Nobody knew where they were going, but it was supposed that the swift piece of naval strategy given to them for execution followed the receipt of news that the Spanish fleet had left Curacao and had gone either to Cienfuegos or Santiago.

Proudest of all those who sailed with Schley was "Fighting Bob" Evans. So eager was he to get away that he personally superintended the taking on of coal, although one of his arms had been crushed at the time of his ship's arrival by the falling of a battle hatch. He suffered intense pain, but he had the Iowa off the minute the signal to start was given and he received his orders to join the flying squadron.

More and more increased the activity in the harbor. Commerce was forced from the shore by the preparations for battle. Smaller ships—auxiliary cruisers, tugs, dispatch boats—crowded in to coal, and forced peaceful craft to get away from the coaling piers. The Montgomery and the Detroit, of Sampson's fleet, steamed in for coal, and after them came the Nashville and Marblehead, the cable cutters of Cienfuegos.

"Jackies" had a night ashore to quarrel among themselves as preliminary training for conflict with the Spaniards. When a ship's bunkers were full away she went, never waiting for a companion and nearly all of Sampson's vessels had gone by Saturday night.

I understand that to Commodore Schley has been assigned the task of defeating the Spanish fleet and that Admiral Sampson will turn his guns on Havana as soon as the commodore reports a victory. It is possible, too, I am told, that the fight and bombardment may ocur at the same time.

Real war, in any event, seems to be in the immediate plan, and that idea is strengthened by the departure from here Friday night of five transport ships. It is supposed that they went to Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans to take on troops for Cuba.

The sending of supplies to the insurgents has been stopped pending the result of the movement of the fleets.

### THE WHIRL OF OLD AGE.

**Death of a Centenarian Who Recently Rode a Wheel.**

Phillipsburg, N. J., May 26.—Charles Cinderhox, the oldest man in this section of New Jersey, died yesterday at the home of a stepson in this place. He was born at Little Falls, near Newark, in 1793.

For many years he lived at Newton, N. J., and up to fifteen years ago drove a hack and carried the mails between the postoffice and the railroad station. He was able to be about until two months ago.

When he was one hundred and three years old he achieved fame by purchasing a bicycle. He said at the time that he was strong enough to ride a goodly distance. He used to declare that he had talked with Gen. Washington and also with Mrs. Washington.

**Terrible Snowstorm in Russia.**

St. Petersburg, May 26.—A dispatch from Yekatrinodar says that the official report of the great snowstorm which began in the Kuban territory on April 15, and lasted until April 17, shows that 35 human beings, 9,410 horses, 29,413 cattle, and 114,018 sheep, goats and swine perished.


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100 SHARES OF FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY'S STOCK, AND 25 SHARES OF ATLANTIC BUILDING COMPANY'S STOCK AT AUCTION.

By virtue of two collateral notes, we will sell, within our auction rooms, Ninth and D Streets northwest, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1898, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., 100 shares of stock of Firemen's Insurance Company, of Washington and Georgetown, and 25 shares of the Atlantic Building Company's stock.

Terms: Cash.

All parties interested please take notice.

By order of the holders of the notes.

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TRUSTEES' SALE OF PART OF LOT NO. 1, IN SQUARE 296, WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2152, folio 384 et seq., of the Land Records of the District of Columbia, the undersigned trustees will sell, in front of the premises, on the 31st DAY OF MAY, 1898, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., part of original lot No. 1, square 296. Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of said lot and square, being the intersection of Twelfth Street west and C Street south, and running thence with said C Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence north forty feet; thence east fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches to said Twelfth Street; thence south forty feet to the place of beginning, together with the improvements thereon. This property will be sold subject to a prior deed of trust for thir