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REVOLUTION IN SAN SALVADOR

Is Reported--Salvadoreans Assert That the Burden of the New Confederation Will Fall on Their Shoulders.

Reported Trouble.

New York, Nov. 16.—A cable dispatch received in this city from Libertad, Nicaragua, states that a revolution has broken out in Salvador.

It is only a fortnight since Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua joined their destinies and formed the United States of Central America. Merchants and commercial men in this city who are familiar with affairs in Central America, however, are not surprised when informed that a revolution in Salvador was reported to have broken out. While the federation of the three countries was approved and carried out by the presidents and the commissioners appointed from each country to draw up a constitution, the people of Salvador have not been enthusiastic over the new scheme, particularly as it appears that financial burdens of maintaining the new state will fall most heavily upon them, owing to their having a denser population than either of the other parties to the consolidation.

Mr. Charles Wells of Brown & Wells, who besides conducting the financial affairs of San Domingo, is interested in a Honduras syndicate which is engaged under a concession from Honduras in building a railroad from the gulf to the Pacific, says that while the new federation would be of decided advantage to Nicaragua and Honduras, there is a question as to its value to Salvador. The reported uprising at Libertad is probably for the purpose of upsetting the consolidation before it is really in working order. An agent in Honduras, who was here recently, said that a revolution in Salvador was expected as a result of the consolidation.

N. Bolet Peraza, consul general in this city for the Greater Republic of Central America, which was formed some time ago by Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua for consular and diplomatic purposes, said that he had received no report of a revolution in Salvador. "I do not think that there can be any serious uprising, or I should have been notified. The officers of the new government have not yet been elected, and I do not see why the people of Salvador should start a revolution before the new plan is given a trial. I believe it would prove to be a local disturbance, and easily put down."

Death on the Rail.

Trenton, Ont., Nov. 15.—A Grand Trunk express train, bound for Toronto, crashed into a moving freight train near Murray Hill crossing, two miles west of here, at 3:30 Tuesday morning. Several cars were smashed almost to splinters. Twelve persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured. A misplaced switch was the cause of the accident, the west-bound train taking the wrong track, on which was the east-bound freight. The train consisted of mail, express and baggage cars, a second-class car, one first-class coach and two Pullman sleepers. The second-class car was next to the baggage car and ahead of the first-class coach and sleepers. It was pretty well filled with passengers, there being twenty or more passengers in it, and hardly any of them escaped without injury. Both engines were totally destroyed, and the freight engine was thrown completely over the passenger engine into the ditch beyond.

Shot a Burglar.

Rev. Maurice Rosenthal, Jewish clergyman at New York, was aroused from his sleep by hearing a stranger in his house, One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Arming himself with a pistol he went into the parlor, where he was attacked by the intruder. The two men fought desperately for a few moments. The burglar proved to be the stronger. At last the clergyman fired his pistol full in the face of the burglar, who fell unconscious, the bullet having torn out his left eye and entered the brain. The wounded man was taken to a hospital, where he recovered sufficient to reveal his name and address as William Farrel, North Third street, Philadelphia. He is about 21 years of age, and of powerful build. The surgeons say he can not recover.

Army Assignments.

New York, Nov. 16.—A special from Washington says: Gen. Merritt will resume command of the department of the east with headquarters at Governor's Island, when he returns from Europe, and Gen. Shafter will go to San Francisco to command the department of the Pacific, which he relinquished when the war began, and he was ordered to New Orleans and eventually to Tampa and Cuba. These assignments are to be made whether hostilities are resumed or not, as both of the officers concerned are satisfied to make way and give younger men an opportunity for active service in the field if occasion requires. Gen. Shafter will reach the retiring age of 64 years on Oct. 16, 1899, and his wish to end his military career in his adopted home on the Pacific slope will be respected. In fact, as much was promised to him when he took command at Governor's Island. Gen. Merritt can advance no further in rank before his retirement, on June 16, 1900, as his immediate superior, Gen. Miles, still has five years to serve.

Cretans Rejoice.

Crete, Island of Crete, Nov. 16.—The population of this town is holiday making. There is great rejoicing everywhere, a Te Deum has been chanted by the bishop, who, amid cheers, invoked divine blessings upon the protecting powers who have freed Crete from Turkish rule.

The Christians are behaving well and there are no signs of ill feeling among the Mussulmans.

It appears that Chakir Pasha, the last Turkish commander to leave Crete, refused at the last moment to allow the transport to sail, claiming that he must wait till he received decisive orders from the Turkish government. Thereupon Admiral Porter, the French naval commander, dispatched the torpedo boat Vaylour to exercise the necessary pressure upon the Turkish commander, threatening to adopt forcible measures unless the transport put to sea. Chakir Pasha then yielded and the transport departed.

Territory Explosion.

Poteau, L. T., Nov. 16.—A terrible explosion took place at the Wittville coal mines, three miles from here. The explosion was caused by what may be called a windy shot. David James, the shot-firer, was killed outright. No one else in the mine on duty. Much damage was done to the inside as well as the outside of the mines. The mines are owned by the Indianola Coal and Railway company, principally all of Dallas, Tex. Damage to property \$4000.

Want to Admit Him.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 16.—Congressman A. L. Hager of the tenth Iowa district will introduce a bill in congress to admit Osborn Diegman, one of the Merrinac heroes, to the United States naval academy at Annapolis. The city council of Stuart passed a resolution some weeks ago requesting the secretary of the navy to admit Diegman to the naval academy, but Secretary Long declined to do so because Diegman was a trifle over the age and the secretary was opposed to establishing such a precedent. A special act of congress is necessary to get him in.

Li and Empress.

Li Hung Chang has memorialized the dowager empress, begging to be excused from the appointment to consult the viceroy of the province of Shan Tung as to steps to be taken to prevent any further overflowing of the Yellow river, pleading age and infirmity as his excuse. He had a special audience on the subject with the dowager empress, and the latter, while thanking him for his services to the throne, requested the Chinese statesman to proceed to the Yellow river without delay.

The government says the evacuation of Cuba will not be deferred beyond Jan. 1.

An Appeal.

The Filipino junta, representatives of Gen. Aguinaldo, and the Filipino government at Hong Kong have drawn up what they designate as an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American actions in the Philippines.

John Barrett, former United States minister to Siam, was asked by the junta to present the memorial of the United States government and people. Mr. Barrett replied that while he could have no official influence regarding the status of the matter, he was satisfied the sentiments of the Filipinos would receive at the hands of the American all the consideration it merited. The memorial says:

"We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good government of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people as it has always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed. While the fate of the islands is still undecided and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos, awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris commission, we implore the interference of the president, supported by the will of the people to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people, by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or Gen. Otta."

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spreading broadcast alleging that the friction," points out "that the tension is greater every day and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier, leading to great bloodshed," and beseeching us to "help the junta to control our people by directing the American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests, but after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced and were thus deprived of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked for explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration, the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies."

After asserting that the Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were informally recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say: "We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to the American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by a recognition of the Filipinos or their government. The Americans are carrying out these instructions literally, losing sight of the former friendly intercourse and assistance and official assurances that the American officials gave Gen. Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

After emphasizing the junta's "absolute confidence in President McKinley and the people of the great republic," stating that "our protests are not prompted by animosity, but are directed against conditions existing at Manila and not against the American government and people," acknowledging "our gratitude to American arms for destroying the Spanish power in the Philippines" and expressing a hope that "the islands are not to be returned to Spain," the memorial concludes thus:

"We await the arbitrament of the peace commission with even greater interest than the Americans because it concerns our land, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

Large Liabilities.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 15.—The Turney-Jones Coal company of Columbus, O., and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Fuel company of St. Paul, with offices in Chicago, have been put into the hands of the Security and Title company of Chicago as receivers by the Federal court. These companies are among the largest operators in the Ohio coal fields. Their troubles commenced in the summer of 1897 with the great coal strike, which caused them a loss of \$200,000. The liabilities amount to \$1,200,000.

Arms Laid Down.

The mutiny of the orden publico forces at Havana, which for two days threatened the peace of that city, has resulted in the dissolution of that body when, after the payment of some arrears and the promise of a full liquidation, the revolting troops laid down their arms. Capt. Gen. Blanco then ordered all the foot and mounted regiments of the orden publico to be disbanded, that organization ceasing to exist. As originally planned, it was intended that the mutiny should have extended to the guardia civil and the artillery regulars, and it would in that event have assumed much graver importance, and might have inaugurated a reign of terror and bloodshed in the islands.

For some time past the uprising of troops in consequence of the non-receipt of their pay has been feared. Not only is their pay owing for months, and in some cases for years, but the reserve pay of the soldiers, their savings since the date of their enlistment, which were looked upon them as sacred, have been appropriated, or stolen as the men say, by a government which now turns a deaf ear to their protests. What amount this reserve pay reaches it is impossible to estimate, but it is known that it aggregates millions. This is what has been precipitating riots, causing mutiny at Havana, impelling to insubordination at Nuevititas, and which may yet give rise to further widespread disturbances in the island.

Pay Promised.

Private reports received at Key West, Fla., from Puerto Principe and Nuevititas, Cuba, say that 7000 regular soldiers mutinied, demanding their pay before embarking for Spain. About 4000 armed soldiers, the reports add, presented themselves in front of the palace, calling on the military governor, Emilio March, for their overdue pay. Thereupon Gen. March drew his sword and ordered them to disband. The soldiers, however, refused to obey, and some of them, armed with loaded rifles, threatened the life of Gen. March, who returned its sword to its scabbard, crying out: "Do you wish to kill me? Well, kill me!" The soldiers in reply shouted: "No, no; we only want our pay before embarking for Spain." Gen. March promised them they would be paid, and the soldiers returned to their quarters peacefully. The steamer Alvara left Havana a few days ago with \$15,000, with which to pay those soldiers who were to embark immediately for Spain.

Santiago Affairs.

Private Gaston of the eighth Illinois volunteers, colored, who was recently court-martialed at Santiago, for murderous assault on a corporal of the regiment and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was released a few days ago from the city jail by the warden, who mistook him for another. All efforts to recapture him have proved futile. It is believed that he has reached the northern part of the island.

The Santiago chamber of commerce has requested Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of the military department, to turn over to its treasurer all moneys received as taxes on shipping for harbor improvements, proposing to undertake the future collections and to take charge of the harbor work without government supervision. It is not probable that Gen. Wood will accede to this request without a personal representative in the chamber, and he will undoubtedly retain the veto power himself.

The excessive pilotage dues on entering Hanzanillo have been reduced from \$150 to \$75, the trip taking a pilot boat only six hours for the ordinary steamer.

There is a great deal of complaint about the methods of the American Express company's office at Santiago. The assertion is made that the company's agent accepts express matter in the United States for delivery there, but does not deliver it. It is said that many tons of such matter now lie at the camp.

Terrible Death.

Bedalia, Mo., Nov. 15.—Thomas Moore, 7 years old, son of E. J. Moore, a member of company I, second regiment Missouri volunteers, is dead of hydrophobia. The lad was bitten two weeks ago by a dog, which was supposed to be suffering with rabies. A few hours before the boy died he began to bark like a dog, and was attacked with frequent convulsions. He tried to bite his attendants, and seemed possessed of superhuman strength. His death was a most agonizing one.

Peace Commission.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Among the Gallophiles here the impression exists, though it is not the result of any official statement, that the Spanish peace commissioners will not consent to a treaty that the American commissioners could sign.

It seems almost possible, also, that in the pitiable pressure to which the Spanish commissioners are subjected between their large creditors, who are on the spot watching them, and the stern attitude of the United States, the Spaniards may abandon their struggles and leave the two forces to confront each other.

The statement is made here that the ultimatum memorandum from the Americans as regarded by the Spaniards as a virtual ultimatum. But, as a matter of fact, the Americans have not presented an ultimatum, save as their treatment of the subjects in hand may be unanswerable. It is only since Wednesday last that the Spaniards have begun to feel that the American purpose taking over the Philippines, and that, too, without any assumption of Spanish indebtedness. As they are now convinced of this, it may be that Spain's next presentation in conference will be the supreme rally of her diplomatic, argumentative and tactical forces. It may even mark the conclusion of all she has to say, but if the rules of procedure are followed, the Americans would still have another presentation to submit.

Ever since Oct. 1 it has been within the range of possibilities that at any meeting an open rupture might occur, and on one or two occasions it might have been easily a fact, even before the taking up of the Philippine question.

The boundaries of the field in which that question is being worked out are becoming more apparent, and the angle of final settlement can not be far off. If a treaty is the result here, it may fairly be expected within three weeks, although it is not true, as represented from the United States yesterday, that the Americans have instructions embodying a time limit for the conclusion of the conference.

Judge Day has completely recovered.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A one-pound girl baby was born to the wife of George Summa, at Richmond, Ky.

A rear-end collision at Henry Station, Tenn., resulted in two trainmen being badly injured.

J. Rowan & Co., general merchants, of Benton, Ala., have assigned. Liabilities \$10,000.

A fire at Covington, La., destroyed three blocks of buildings, including the town hall, and involving a loss of \$100,000.

Laura Mortimer, an actress in a Savannah, Ga., theater, was accidentally shot and killed by a pistol in the hands of Private C. E. Pfeiffer, of company G, fourth Illinois regiment.

At Cumberland City, Tenn., Della Whitehead went out in the yard after wood, leaving her 3-year-old child alone. When the mother returned the child's clothing had caught fire and it had burned to death.

Florida Frazier, 3 years old, residing near Richmond, Ky., went to feed some puppies when a dog pounced upon her, biting off her nose and terribly mangle her face. The child will recover, but will be maimed for life.

The Alabama Steel and Wire company has acquired twenty acres of land near Enslay City, that state, and will erect an iron rod mill in the vicinity of the immense steel plant in course of erection at the same place. The company is capitalized at \$2,000,000.

W. B. Baldwin, master mechanic of the Illinois Central railway, at Macomb City, Miss., was en route to New Orleans to visit his family. When near Arcola there seemed to be danger of collision with a freight train. Baldwin jumped off, striking his head against a switch post, fracturing his skull and dying instantly.

Sam Hogg, a Waco Chinaman, was ordered deported at Galveston.

Not Believed.

Paris, Nov. 14.—It is reported here that Dreyfus is dead. The rumor is understood to be based upon a mysterious telegram received from Col. Mar. capital of Upper Alsace, signed by an unknown correspondent.

So far as can be ascertained there is no official confirmation of the report.

The father-in-law of Dreyfus discredits it. He says he has received excellent accounts from the colonial officials recently as to the prisoner's health.

Last Week's Record.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14.—A number of important establishments were announced by the Manufacturers' Record last week. Among them were:

A \$500,000 cotton gin works at Atlanta, Ga.; large cotton mill at Rockmart, Ga.; by a New York company; \$100,000 lumber manufacturing company at Ocilla, Ga.; \$20,000 lumber mill at Macon, Ga.; 600-ton wire, rod and nail mill to cost \$2,000,000 at Birmingham, Ala.; \$25,000 flour mills at Asheville, Ala.; \$10,000 lumber company at Mobile, Ala.; \$20,000 chair factory at Birmingham, Ala.; \$30,000 electric light plant at Pratt City, Ala.; \$30,000 zinc mining company at Harrison, Ark.; \$50,000 printing company at Jacksonville, Fla.; 7-ton ice factory at Glasgow, Ky.; \$100,000 sheet steel mill at Newport, Ky.; \$75,000 lumber company at Mt. Sterling, Ky.; \$100,000 rubber company, \$200,000 fertilizer factory, \$15,000 gun factory, \$20,000 button company, \$50,000 ice company and \$50,000 brewing company at Baltimore, Md.; \$10,000 improvement company at Lexington, Miss.; \$250,000 steamboat company at Vicksburg, Miss.; \$15,000 ice cream freezer company at Burlington, N. C.; 5000-spindle 250 loom cotton mill at Columbia, S. C.; \$10,000 cotton and coal company at Weatherford, Tex.; 18-ton ice factory at Belton, Tex.; \$10,000 manufacturing company at Terrell, Tex.; \$50,000 manufacturing company at Tyler, Tex.; large paper and pulp mills at Richmond, Va.; \$100,000 cotton yarn mill at Lynchburg, Va.; \$15,000 electric light company at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

No Political Significance.

Washington, Nov. 14.—It is understood that assurances have been given by the German government that the visit of Emperor William of Germany to Spain is entirely void of official character or significance; that the official trip of the imperial party ended when they left Palestine, and that the proposed stop at Cadix and Cartagena is largely a health precaution in behalf of the empress, as the sea trip would be long and arduous if unbroken by these stops at these Spanish ports. The assurances appear to be voluntary on the part of the Berlin officials, and to be in line with the care taken in that quarter of late to minimize and remove the bad impression caused by several incidents occurring during the recent war. The state department has not, as far as is known, taken cognizance of the emperor's movements, and certainly there was no purpose of inquiring as to the stop at Spain, although this action by the emperor was looked upon as rather inopportune, to say the least, when the peace negotiations with Spain are at a critical juncture, and when technically the war is still in progress. At the same time Germany has constantly reiterated her neutrality and friendly attitude, and the emperor has taken occasion in his last address to the reichstag to give strong expression to the German purpose to maintain the strictest impartiality between this government and Spain. At the same time the officials here and in Berlin have recognized that a strong public sentiment of animosity was being developed between the people of the two countries, and steps have been taken to offset this as far as possible. The last move in that direction was at a recent dinner given by Chancellor Von Bismarck, at Berlin, to Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, and Dr. Hollen, the German ambassador to the United States, now visiting in Germany.

John Wetson, a fisherman, was burned to death between two burning logs in Trinity bottom near Dallas while asleep. His hands and feet were terribly burned. The unfortunate man was still alive when found and taken to the hospital, where he died.

C. H. Davis, who resided six miles from Cleburne, was run over and fatally injured by a Santa Fe freight train, dying shortly afterwards.

The Cotton Belt railway has paid penalties amounting to \$19,999, for rebating to the state.

Monument Dedicated.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14.—The monument to the Santiago dead of the first regiment Illinois volunteers, was dedicated at the regimental armory yesterday with impressive ceremonies.

The shaft is of pure white marble and on its black base bears the inscription: "In memory of the members of the first infantry, Illinois volunteers, who died in the Spanish-American war in 1898." It also bears a list of the names of the dead.