

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

MADRID REPORTED AS SENDING INSTRUCTIONS TO PARIS.

El Imparcial Says: "Monday's Conference May be the Last or the Last But One Unless the United States Commissioners Moderate Their Claims."—A Report from Paris Denying That American Commissioners Have Received Instructions Embodying a Time Limit for the Conclusion of the Conference.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—El Imparcial says the government has forwarded instructions to Senor Rios, president of the Spanish commission at Paris, and that "Monday's conference may be the last or the last but one, unless the United States commissioners moderate their claims." According to El Imparcial a member of the cabinet has virtually declared as much.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Among onlookers 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 which the American commissioners could sign. It seems almost possible also that in the pitiable pressure to which they 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. It will not be decided until to-morrow whether the next joint session is to occur to-morrow or on Tuesday. The Spaniards, it has been arranged, will inform the Americans to-morrow that they will need one day to prepare their next memorandum. If they want Monday the meeting will take place on Tuesday. Under the rules of procedure adopted by the conference it is understood that the deliberations may not be unexpectedly concluded by either side.

The statement is printed here this evening that the last memorandum from the Americans is 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 Americans 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 will be the supreme rally of her diplomatic 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 will still have another presentation to submit.

Ever since October 1 it has been within the range of possibility 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 final settlement cannot be far off. If a treaty is to result here it may fairly be expected within three weeks, although it is not true, as reported from the United States to-day, that the Americans have instructions embodying a time limit for the conclusion of the conference. Judge Day is completely recovered.

The Gaulois this morning says: "The acquisition of the Philippines for twenty-five years by an international syndicate, from which every power may acquire them, is a rumor based on facts of which the Gaulois will to-morrow (Monday) give details." Following this lead, the Gaulois and other Paris papers will to-morrow announce the schemes somewhat on these lines: "A syndicate representing \$400,000,000 capital proposes to take over the commercial resources and advantages of the Philippines for a term of twenty-five years, paying to the dominant power therein \$250,000,000 for the privilege. Under the alleged terms of this scheme the dominant power would administer the political and military government of the islands at its own expense, under the apportionment named, while the syndicate would collect all customs and other revenues for the term specified. The scheme involves giving Spain \$175,000,000 to satisfy any real or imaginary claims she may make as to the territory. This feature is said to be based on the assumption that the United States will be the dominant power."

The remaining amount would be reserved as its working capital. The sponsor of the project is a Mr. Young, said to be a son of Brigham Young; and an attempt is apparently made to create the impression that the capital is already underwritten. It is thought possible, however, if the alleged syndicate has an existence that Americans may have an opportunity given them to join with it in holdings of large or small amounts. Whether it prove veritable or otherwise, friends of the United States here are asking if the announcement of the scheme is not intended to embarrass the Americans by an offer, real or apparent, of \$400,000,000 for a limited time, for the use of which the Americans may desire to acquire in perpetuity for a sum relatively nil.

Non-official Americans in Paris put aside as unthinkable the assumption that the United States would farm out its burdens or its advantages, if any in the Philippines, which, if acquired, will be taken over as indemnity attending the discharge of high responsibilities.

## TRANSFER OF PHILIPPINES.

London Times Believes No Power Will Attempt to Hinder It.

London, Nov. 14.—The Times in its editorial this morning on the Hispano-American situation repeats its conviction that "no power will attempt to hinder the transfer of the Philippines," adding that "their loss cannot be great to Spain, who had lost practically the entire archipelago before the United States interfered."

## FRENCH CUBAN BOND HOLDERS.

Resolve to Appeal to Spain and the United States.

Paris, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of French holders of Cuban bonds held here yesterday a resolution was adopted to appeal to the "good faith of Spain and the spirit of equity of the United States" to settle the question of their rights as creditors "in conformity with the rules of justice and law."

## CASE OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

A Rumor That the Officer is Dead—A False Telegram.

Paris, Nov. 13.—It is reported here to-night that Dreyfus is dead. The rumor is understood to be based upon a mysterious telegram received from Colmar, 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 has received nothing on the subject. He says he has excellent accounts which he received from the colonial office quite recently as to the prisoner's health.

Despite these assurances there are dark rumors afloat. In view of the curious manner in which the letter from Dreyfus, declaring that he had abandoned all hope, was conveyed to Mme. Dreyfus on Friday, many people believe he is dead. A dispatch from Paris on Friday said that Mme. Dreyfus had applied that day at the office of the minister of the colonies for permission to send her husband some warm clothing for his return home. The request was refused on the ground that the government would do whatever was necessary.

At the same time, according to the dispatch, the authorities read her a letter from her husband to the effect that, having for seven months addressed appeals for revision to General De Boisserie (recently chief of staff of the French army) without getting any reply, and being weary and exhausted by his useless appeals, he would write no more to his family or to anybody. He described himself as ill and dying, and bequeathed to the "generosity of my country the care of rehabilitating my memory." It appears that Mme. Dreyfus then asked permission to telegraph her husband the decision of the court. This request was also refused. Then through a friend she appealed to President Faure, but with no better results. The dispatch said that her counsel could bring the whole matter before the court of cassation. Careful inquiries made at Colmar this evening show that nothing is known there as to the death of Dreyfus. It is now believed that the telegram was a hoax.

## MARCHAND LEAVES CAIRO.

Starts for Fashoda Accompanied by Captain Barater.

Cairo, Nov. 13.—Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition to Fashoda, started to-day for that point with Captain Barater, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought the reply of the French government. On their arrival the French expedition will immediately retire by way of Sobat southwest of Fashoda at the junction of the Sobat river and the White Nile, from which point they will move overland to Jibuti, the French post in the Euxine district on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden.

## PRINCE LI VIRTUALLY SHELVED.

Significance of an Order That He Proceed to Shian-Tung.

Peking, Nov. 13.—Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to Tai-Nan, capital of the province of Shian-Tung, to concert measures with the viceroy of Shian-Tung to prevent future inundations from the Yellow river, (Hoang-Ho). This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

## French Naval Construction Programme.

London, Nov. 14.—The Daily Mail says this morning that the French naval construction programme for 1899 includes two battle-ships of 14,500 tons each with very powerful armament and protection, two cruisers of 4,000 tons each, two large torpedo boats, destroyers and eleven torpedo boats.

## Russian Bark Ashore.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 13.—The Russian bark Lima, loading here, parted her cables Saturday night and went ashore.

## Jefferson Cancels Engagements.

New York, Nov. 13.—Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, has cancelled his engagements at the Fifth Avenue theater, where he was to appear in "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Rivals" this week. Mr. Jefferson was compelled to remain in his apartments in the Holland house all of last week on account of a severe attack of bronchitis. He has almost completely recovered from this attack, but his physician advises him to rest for another week, at the end of which time he will fill his coming engagements.

## Zola Not Coming.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13.—Edward A. Zola, a resident of this city and a cousin of Emile Zola, the champion of Dreyfus, says that the report that his cousin is coming to this country shortly is untrue.

## SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES

THE INSURGENTS OCCUPY THE SUBURBS OF ILOILO.

Business Said to be Paralyzed and Inhabitants in a Reign of Terror.—Circular Asking Commander of the American Cruiser Charleston to Remain.—Report That Insurgents Have Taken the Whole of Two Islands.

Manila, Nov. 13.—The following advice have been received from Iloilo, one of the four principal islands of the Visaya group: "The insurgents have occupied Linganis, Oton and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo and are expected to take the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the Mole and destroyed the connecting bridges. Business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The mercantile houses, of all nationalities, have signed a circular asking the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to remain as the Spanish authorities are incapable of affording them protection."

It is reported also that the insurgents have taken the whole of the islands of Neros and Zebu of the Visaya group. As the cable connections are cut it is impossible to confirm this rumor. On November 6 General Rios, Spanish governor of the Visayas, is said to have declared a seven days' armistice in order to communicate with Madrid with a view of transferring control to the Americans. Major Bell has gone to Iloilo. The United States transport Scandia will leave to-morrow with sixty sick and discharged men.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The government has received a dispatch from General Rios, governor of the Visayas islands, reporting the rebellion in the island of Negros and announcing the departure from Iloilo of the mail steamer Nunos with a number of invalided men whose repatriation has been authorized by the Americans.

## THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Annual Report of Gen. D. W. Flagler—Some Interesting Facts.

Washington, Nov. 13.—General D. W. Flagler, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. It shows that there were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, \$7,348,795, and that there still remains of the appropriations made for the ordnance bureau \$19,792,355. This large sum is derived from the appropriations which were made for war purposes amounting to \$21,504,592. Regarding the equipment of volunteers the general thinks it would be as well to have the government equip them instead of their bringing their state arms into service saying that it could be done as quickly owing to the condition of the arms of state troops. He speaks in terms of praise of the manner in which work has been performed at arsenals and ordnance factories as in the rush that was made in putting the country on a footing for war with Spain. As to the equipment of the army he says:

"So long as the principal dependences in this country in time of war is a large volunteer force, newly levied, it is impracticable to keep on hand large supplies of cavalry, artillery and horse equipments, as these in the course of a few years will not only deteriorate but will have to be materially modified to keep pace with improvements. The major part of such material can, by taking advantage of the resources of Rock Island and the other arsenals and the numerous private establishments capable of producing, be supplied as rapidly as troops can be raised, mustered into the service and prepared for campaign. There should, however, be on hand field and siege artillery with carriages and a portion of the harness required for 500,000 men. Such guns and carriages cannot be turned out in large numbers until about six months after initiating the work."

For equipping the army with a supply of small arms, he thinks there should be a supply of 100,000 on hand of any new arm and the arsenals kept in a condition so as to produce 2,500 per day. An interesting feature of the report is that which treats of coast defense. He says: "Attention is especially invited to the experience of the last few months in attempting to provide quickly a coast defense. It is believed to be impracticable and we will always be forced in any emergency to rely upon what has been provided in time of peace. I think it fair to state that though not in the way of complaint that this has been urged upon congress each year for the past ten years. A plan has been adopted providing a complete coast defense. With the present facilities of the department this work can be carried on economically and in the most efficient manner in such a way as to complete the present plan in about seven years. Estimates ought to be submitted each year for so much work as the facilities for its production will permit. It rests with congress to determine how much of the work can be provided for each year. The work cannot progress faster than the appropriations provide for. It is probable that there must be added to plans and estimates for the coast defense some provision for the defense of added possessions."

General Flagler does not claim for the 45 calibre Springfield rifle an equality with the new 30 calibre magazine rifle of the army, but says that it is a very good arm and possesses many merits. The feature has heretofore been commented upon in discussion of small arms used during the war. The machinery for the making of small arms

ammunition was not the best, yet the department turned out nine million rounds for the war. For years past appropriations of equipments for infantry, cavalry and horses have been barely sufficient to meet the consumption of the regular army.

## GETTING RID OF AMERICANS.

Report Concerning General Gomez—Situation in Santiago.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Captain Wrenn, an American, who has been with General Maximo Gomez for nearly two years, has arrived here. According to his statement General Gomez will not long have Americans about him and is getting rid of them as fast as possible. He takes the same course in the case of Cubans suspected of favoring annexation. The result is that some of the best men who were long attached to his immediate staff are not now with him. His idea is that when the American authorities get control of the other portions of the island they should give out no rations and punish severely all the thefts of cattle and produce. He thinks, too, that there may be some trouble with the insurgents because of their insisting on the right to court martial delinquents among themselves.

There is very little serious sickness among the troops here. Everybody is improving with the cooler weather. It is estimated that no fewer than 15,000 people in this section are learning English in addition to the school children. The greater part of Marina street is now macadamized and improved, and macadamized roads is to be extended throughout the entire city in place of the ancient cobble stones. The United States revenue steamer Manning is now here with Captain McAlister, who came to investigate the need of a revenue collector. Owing to the heavy weather the Manning instead of the converted yacht Hist will be placed at the disposal of General Wood, commander of the military division of Santiago for his trip along the northern coast. The Manning with General Wood will probably leave on Tuesday.

## A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Made by Captain Cook of the Cruiser Brooklyn—Prize Given.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A supplemental report of Captain F. A. Cook of the cruiser Brooklyn relative to officers deserving special mention in the battle of July 3, has been filed with the navy department. It follows:

United States Flagship Brooklyn.—Request to supplement my report of the battle of the third of July and that it be filed with that report made on July 7. The splendid and efficient work done in the service by the crew of the Brooklyn and the action in his efforts to get the best speed. He was ably assisted in the service by P. A. Engineer J. J. Patton and Engineer Fitzgerald. Naval Cadets E. S. Maffey and J. S. Woodward were stationed in the engine room and were cool and efficient in duty. Naval Cadet J. A. Hand was at the central station and conveyed all orders and messages efficiently. Mr. Vincent, J. T. Bowers, C. T. Foreman were stationed in the powder division and did efficient duty. Mr. Clerk O. L. Hancock, who entered for a station and did excellent work in the powder division.

F. A. Cook, Captain, Commanding. The commander-in-chief, Second squadron.

## H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE ARRESTED.

Son of the Warden of the State Prison—Embezzlement Alleged.

H. Kirk Woodbridge, son of Warden Woodbridge, of the state prison at Wethersfield, is under arrest on the charge of embezzlement of state prison funds. He was arrested in this city early last evening and later taken to Hartford. Woodbridge is about twenty-nine years of age and was clerk in the state prison for upwards of five years until last July, when the directors deemed a change advisable and he was succeeded by L. W. Bartlett. The latter gentleman soon discovered irregularities in the books and reported the fact to the directors, who commenced an investigation. Thus far they have examined the books of but two years and it is stated that they found that upwards of \$2,000 had been misappropriated. Neither Warden Woodbridge nor the prisoner will say anything relative to the affair. It is claimed that he manipulated signed checks left by the warden and by means of chemicals removed the name of the payee, although little could be learned as to the case. At a late hour to-night he was still locked up, no bondsman being secured by him. It was stated by one of the directors that the state will be no loser by his irregularities.

## HANNA ON THE TARIFF.

The Senator Says It Will Have to be Revised.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 13.—In an interview to-night Senator Hanna said the tariff would have to be revised to meet existing conditions. "The war revenue measure," he said, "must be revised, but we will keep many of the original features of the law simply because it is now necessary. Under the old tariff law we are not getting very much revenue because we are exporting instead of importing and something must be done to meet these new conditions. We must have a new revenue measure. So far as I am concerned I favor putting a new charge of mountains running from Lake Clark to the headwaters of the Tanana. The average height of the range is from seven thousand to eight thousand feet."

A Monument to Schiller.  
St. Louis, Nov. 13.—A monument designed by Raube, an exact reproduction of the Schiller statue in Marburg, Germany, the birthplace of that poet, was unveiled in St. Louis park this afternoon in the presence of 20,000 people. The donor is Colonel Charles G. Stifel. A parade preceded the unveiling programme. All the singing societies in the city participated in the latter, while Turner and German military and civic societies with several G. A. R. posts composed the parade. Speeches were made by Max Hempel, in German, and by Ed. C. Kehr and Mayor Zeigler in English.

## KAISER'S VISIT TO SPAIN

ASSURANCES OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO UNITED STATES.

The Visit is Entirely Devoid of Official Character or Significance.—The Official Trip of the Imperial Party Ended When Palestine Was Left—Proposed Stop at Cadiz and Cartagena—Moves to Check Development of Antimosity Between Germans and Americans.

Washington, Nov. 13.—It is understood that assurances have been given by the German government that the visit of Emperor William of Germany to Spain is entirely devoid of official character or significance; that the official trip of the imperial party ended when they left Palestine and that the proposed stop at Cadiz 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 the Spanish ports. The assurances appear to be voluntary on the part of 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 had not, so far as is known, taken cognizance of the emperor's visit 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 the officials 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 at a recent dinner given by Chancellor von Bulow to Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, and Dr. Von Ambron. It was intended that the new assistant secretary of state, Mr. Hill, should be one of the guests, but he was detained in Holland. Private advice states that the meeting was important as furnishing an opportunity for a free and full discussion of all that has threatened to estrange the two governments and for the establishment of a much more friendly understanding. It is recognized, however, among officials, state and diplomatic, that, while official sentiment is satisfactory, there continues to be an undercurrent of ill feeling with the public and press of the two countries.

For this reason the present move of the emperor in stopping at the Spanish ports causes a shock in diplomatic quarters as it is felt to be one more obstacle in the way of the happy rapprochement which was being executed by the authorities here and at Berlin. It is with a view of minimizing the visit that the assurances are now communicated as to its non-official character. The suggestion that the emperor may be asked by Spain to act as arbitrator between the United States and Spain in the Philippine island issue becomes acute as it is dismissed as absurd on the ground that no such plan would be considered for a moment unless both countries joined in a request for it. The arrival of the emperor at Cadiz and Cartagena is awaited with considerable apprehension by the German officials, as it may give rise to a Spanish popular uprising. With a view of avoiding such an affair the German charge d'affaires at Madrid has been instructed to notify the Spanish government of the strictly unofficial character of the emperor's visit.

## OF NO POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The Madrid papers to-day declare that the expected visit of the German emperor is a matter of no political importance and that the German ambassador's visit to Berlin is in no way connected with it.

## NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Young Woman's Body With \$114,000 on It Reported Found.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13.—The steamer Wolcott, from Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named Cressop and a man named Tankerson in Controller Bay on October 5. They were rowing from the mouth of the Chilkoot river to Kakay Island and their boat capsized. The body of the woman was recovered. On it was found \$114,000. She formerly lived in Minneapolis. With her sister she ran a dance hall in Controller Bay. The steamer Dora arrived to-day from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with about twenty passengers. Among them was Lieutenant Spurr, who, with a party of three, had been surveying the territory between the Kuskokwim and Sushita rivers. Lieutenant Spurr discovered a new range of mountains running from Lake Clark to the headwaters of the Tanana. The average height of the range is from seven thousand to eight thousand feet.

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## DR. TWITCHELL'S FAREWELL.

Preached Last Sermon at Dwight Place Church Yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Twitchell preached his farewell sermon at the Dwight Place church yesterday morning. The church was well filled. Dr. Twitchell spoke on the words of Paul to the Philippians, "Finally, my brethren, rejoice." He said in part:

"It surprises us that this message should be sent out by Paul while in prison and awaiting death to the Christians of Philippi rather than that the message should not have been sent by them to him. The message seems to have come from the wrong side. We go into a house in the month of March and see there a rose in bloom, but seeing the steam pipes we do not wonder at the fact of the rose being there. But let us go into the woods in March and we wonder at the trailing arbutus which we see in those wintry surroundings. It is the circumstances, the time and the seasons which usually determine our view of things. It is one thing to be joyful when all is well, when one has health and home and friends, and another thing when we have lost all these."

"The lesson we have to learn from this text is that real religion and real joy belong together. Paul is teaching us that those whose lives are in the Lord should rejoice. Not alone in joy in things material, nor in religious joy fanatical sentiment, but it is the peace which comes to the soul."

"There are three reasons why Christians should rejoice at all times: First, in the revelation of God. We have a God who can be moved by prayer. We have the Father's heart shines forth. Revelation gives us God running out to greet the prodigal son on his return, providing for us and watching over us. Revelation gives us the blessed assurance of the life that is and that is to come. This world and the next, instead of two separate houses, are two rooms in the same house."

"Again, Christians should rejoice because of reconciliation to God. The Christian is at one with God. He may come to God and God will hear him and he will feel God's love. Nothing actually evil ever befalls the Christian. The Christian should also rejoice because his course is sure to succeed."

Dr. Twitchell in closing spoke feelingly of the many times he had preached from that pulpit and had administered the sacraments. He rejoiced in the good that had been accomplished in the church, and hoped that it would be carried on in even greater measure by his successor.

## MADE A DECIDED IMPRESSION.

Late Rev. Dr. John Hall's Son Preaches at Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church.

New York, Nov. 13.—Rev. Thomas Cummings Hall, the son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church this morning. He was greeted by the largest congregation that has assembled in the church since the days of the Warsiak controversy. Many were attracted by curiosity not only to see and listen to the son of the late divine, but by a desire to see the man whom many desire as the successor of his father. Rev. Thomas C. Hall has not preached for two years owing to ill health. He bears some resemblance to his distinguished father, but has greater energy and more eloquence, combined with much of the directness of the late Dr. John Hall. His sermon was full of energy and made a decided impression. It was announced from the pulpit that there would be a meeting of the congregation next Wednesday evening for the purpose of appointing a committee to co-operate with the committee appointed by the session to recommend some successor to the late Dr. John Hall. That the son of Dr. Hall who preached to-day will be one of the men considered, there is no doubt.

## INCENDIARY FIRE IN WINDSOR.

Residence and Tobacco Sheds Destroyed—Estimated a Loss of \$10,000.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 13.—A fire of undoubted incendiary origin, about 11 o'clock Saturday night, destroyed the two and one-half story residence of John E. Higinbocham in Windsor, with its entire contents, clothing, household effects, etc., also two tobacco sheds in which were stored four and a half acres of tobacco, and his farm barn with fifty tons of hay and all his family implements. The loss will aggregate over \$10,000, with \$5,000 insurance. When discovered the fire was burning in all the barns and the house. There was none of Mr. Higinbocham's family at home at the time and when they returned the place was in ruins. This is the fifth time within five years that Mr. Higinbocham has sustained losses by fire though this last one is by far the most serious.

## Overdrew \$150,000.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 13.—Vice Chancellor Reed rendered a decision yesterday in which he held that ex-Mayor Frank A. McGowan as president of the Trenton Rubber company overdrew his accounts in that concern to the extent of at least \$150,000. He also decides that Al. F. McGowan, the ex-mayor's father, and a director of the company, is civilly responsible for \$16,990 of these overdrafts and that William P. Hayes, another director, is responsible to the extent of \$3,500.

## Head-on Collision at Beverly.

Beverly, Mass., Nov. 13.—A passenger train on the Boston and Maine from Boston switched onto a siding just above the Beverly station early this evening and ran head-on into another train which was waiting there. The forward wheels of both engines were derailed and their pilots and smoke-boxes smashed, but no one was injured and the track was cleared within two hours. The accident was due to a mistake of a man in the signal tower.

## TROOPS START FOR CUBA

500 MEN OF THE EIGHTH REGULAR CAVALRY.

General Carpenter in Command—Expedition Fitted Out With Unusual Dispatch—Will Land at Neuvas, 7,500 Spanish Soldiers at That Port—Arrangements for Their Transportation to Spain May be Upset—They Are in a Mutinous Spirit and Have Demanded Their Back Pay.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 13.—The government transport Manitoba sailed for Neuvas, Cuba, at 5:30 o'clock this morning, carrying General Carpenter and his headquarters and six troops of the Eighth regular cavalry, about 500 men, together with horses and a large amount of stores and supplies. The dispatch with which the Manitoba was handled exceeds anything in this line since the beginning of the war with Spain. The Manitoba arrived from New York at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and within eighteen hours after her arrival she was on her way with troops and stores aboard, the work of loading having been accomplished within about fifteen hours.

Washington, Nov. 13.—In connection with the departure of the Eighth cavalry for Cuba an interesting bit of information has reached the war department. Arrangements have been made by the Spanish authorities to send back to Spain the Spanish troops numbering 7,500 men upon the arrival of the American garrison. It was expected that they would sail next Thursday but an unexpected obstacle has arisen. The men are on the verge of mutiny, openly declaring they will not return to Spain until they have received pay now far in arrears for service in Cuba. The mutiny extends not alone to the enlisted men, but to their officers, and is directed against the executive officials of the Madrid government of the island. Some have not been paid for nearly a year and to all of them several months pay is due. The Spanish authorities express no fear of their ability to solve the problem presented but how they will solve it, if the men, backed by their officers, absolutely refuse to return home without their pay, is not clear.

## PRESENT CONDITION OF CUBA.

Considered at a Meeting Held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

New York, Nov. 13.—In Plymouth church, Brooklyn, to-night a meeting was held to consider the present condition of Cuba. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, William Willard Howe, the Rev. Herbert M. Allen and others. Mr. Howe described the condition of Cuba as he had seen it and pointed out that the only remedy for the existing misery lay in giving employment to the poor. He introduced industrial relief among the Armenians in Turkey during his two years' work as a relief commissioner among the Armenians. The Rev. Mr. Allen, who was Mr. Howe's associate in Armenian relief work, described the industrial relief operations in Turkey up to the present time. Resolutions were adopted endorsing a plan for Cuban industrial relief as a practical and effectual means of helping the Cuban poor to help themselves by providing for them honest employment instead of indiscriminate gifts and temporary relief.

The resolutions recommended "that an undenominational committee be formed to procure funds with which to carry this plan into effect, and we appeal to all loving-kindness to contribute to the United States to join with us in giving this practical charity earnest encouragement and financial support, to the end that America's great service to mankind, begun by carrying to a victorious conclusion an unselfish war for humanity, may be finished by a service to the poor and helpless, which shall in its efforts to prevent the pauperizing and preserve the manhood and self-respect of its beneficiaries be no less significant to the cause of civilization than the illustrious achievements of our army and navy."

## THE ANNUAL HORSESHOW

Will Open in New York To-day—The Programme.

New York, Nov. 13.—The annual horse show and parade of fashion, given by the National Horse Show association, will begin to-morrow at Madison Square Garden, and the directors state they feel that success is certain. The entries this year are more than last fall and the standard is high. Every box was sold several days ago, and, though there were a few fancy prices paid for choice, the average was high. The promenade, the favorite place for those who wish to see and be seen, has been broadened to accommodate those who prefer it to a seat. To-morrow at 9 o'clock in the morning the show will be opened, and for two hours horses will be exercised in the ring. At 11 o'clock there will be preliminary trials over the jumps of all horses entered in classes 103 and 106. There are fifty-seven entries in the latter class. Those that survive the preliminaries will be judged at 5:15 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Harness horses will be judged at 2 p. m. and ponies under saddle at 4:20. Following this six teams of four-in-hands will be surveyed by the judges. The evening will be devoted to saddle horses and high steppers.

## Through Filling in His Teeth.

Providence, Nov. 13.—After a fire in a barn here to-day the charred remains of Thomas Pickney of this city were found. Identification was secured by the filling in the teeth.