

THE RENNELAER DEMOCRAT.

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UNCLE SAM WILL PAY

CRUISER AT FAULT IN RECENT COLLISION.

Owners of the British Steamer Sunk by the Columbia Are to Be Reimbursed—Protocols Decided Upon by Great Britain and the United States.

An Accident of War.

Secretary Long has decided that the Government is indebted to the owners of the British steamship Foscilia in the sum of \$218,880, being the amount of the claim arising from the collision between that vessel and the warship Columbia on May 28 off Fire Island Lightship. The accident occurred during a fog, and the Columbia, acting under orders, showed no lights and gave no fog signals. The judgment of the court of inquiry was that the collision would not have occurred had the usual precautions been taken on board the Columbia, but that the condition of war did not admit of a display of lights or the sounding of whistles. Secretary Long says in his endorsement of the report of the court: "Upon careful consideration of the facts reported by the naval court of inquiry the department is satisfied that there is at least reasonable ground for the contention advanced by the owners of the Foscilia that the collision might have been avoided had the Columbia shown the lights and given the fog signals, a collision with one of our warships having occurred under such circumstances when for public reasons deemed sufficient to justify such action our vessel was disregarding the rules of the road at sea." Congress will be asked to appropriate the amount of the claim and the money will be turned over to the owners of the Foscilia on the decree of the United States District Court for the southern district of New York.

To Govern the Commission.

The Dominion Government has received copies of the protocols agreed upon by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the governance of the forthcoming international commission at Quebec. The commission is authorized to consider the following subjects, embracing practically all those at which the dominion and the United States have been at variance for years: The Behring sea sealing question, reciprocal mining relations, the Canada-Alaska boundary question, restrictive regulations for preserving the fisheries on the great lakes, the North Atlantic fisheries question and the bonding question connected therewith, the alien labor law and reciprocity of trade. From present appearances the commission will not meet until August. The final meetings will be held in Ottawa.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:			
	W. L.		W. L.
Cincinnati	.37	22 New York	.28 28
Boston	.36	22 Philadelphia	.25 28
Cleveland	.34	22 Brooklyn	.23 33
Baltimore	.33	22 Washington	.23 36
Pittsburgh	.34	26 St. Louis	.20 38
	.32	26 Louisville	.19 41

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

	W. L.		W. L.
Indianapolis	.36	21 Milwaukee	.31 26
Columbus	.31	20 Detroit	.19 37
Kansas City	.34	23 Omaha	.17 34
St. Paul	.35	24 Minneapolis	.10 38

BREVITIES.

Frank W. Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo., was killed by a Missouri Pacific train at Leavenworth, Kas.

The Arctic expedition under Walter Welman, the explorer, sailed from Tromsø, Norway.

The Bellingham Bay Improvement Company mill burned at New Whatcom, Wash. Loss estimated at \$400,000.

Comptroller Coler announced that Mrs. Hetty Green had offered to loan the city of New York \$1,000,000 at 2 per cent.

Dr. Louis Jacob and his son Daniel, 18 years old, both dentists of St. Louis, were drowned at Creve Coeur Lake by the overturning of their boat. Two other men who were rescued had a narrow escape from death.

A heavy rain and hail storm that swept over Walsh County, N. D., devastated the country for a distance of forty miles and from one to ten miles in width. Crops on 50,000 acres were destroyed, the total loss being estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

George Harsch, an iron worker of Leechburg, Pa., died suddenly the other evening while discussing his approaching marriage with Miss Lizzie Ramsey of Homestead, to whom he was engaged, at the home of a relative in Milvale. The two were talking when Harsch fell from the chair on which he was sitting to the floor. His fiancée tried to raise him, but he became unconscious, and in a few minutes he died in her arms. Doctors said heart disease killed him.

After the successive failures of Ribot, Sarrien and Peytral to form a cabinet to succeed the retiring ministry of Méline, at Paris, it is announced that Henri Brisson has formed a cabinet, with the following distribution of portfolios: President of Henri Brisson; Minister of Finance, Paul Peytral; Minister of Education, Leon Bourgeois; Minister of Justice, Ferdinand Sarrien; Minister of War, Godefroy Cavaignac; Minister of Marine, Edouard Simon Lockroy; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Théophile Delcassé; Minister of the Colonies, Georges Trouillet; Minister of Commerce, Emile Maréjols; Minister of Agriculture, Albert Viger.

Burglars were discovered ransacking several business places in Cridersville, Ohio. The citizens organized a posse and opened fire. Thirty shots were exchanged and the thieves retreated. They left a trail of blood and one of them, supposed to be wounded, left a pair of shoes at the roadside. They were followed to Lima, where all trace was lost.

Wilcox & Harned, dealers at Beltsville, Ohio, in general merchandise and leaf tobacco, lost their large store and tobacco warehouse, containing 150 hogheads of leaf tobacco, by fire. The loss was \$15,000; insured for \$2,800.

FEARS A NEW POLICY.

Mr. Cleveland Warns Against Territorial Extension.

Grover Cleveland, in the course of an address on "Good Citizenship" before the graduating class of the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, school, said he was opposed to the acquisition of new territory by the United States. He said in substance:

The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion and point out to us fields bright in the glory of war. I believe there is sometimes a tendency to think of patriotism as something bellicose and defiant, best illustrated by noisily bragging of our national prowess, quarrelsome seeking some one who dares dispute it, and threatening war against the combined world on the slightest pretext. In view of these things and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our national life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to expect a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent, or necessary.

FIFTY DROWN AT A LAUNCHING

Sad Accident Mars the Ceremonies at Blackwall, England.

Fifty persons, it is believed, were killed at Blackwall, England, when the new British battleship Albion was launched. Crowds of people were on a platform, built to accommodate the spectators, and 300 men, women and children were precipitated into the river Thames, the woodwork being unable to bear the weight on it. Tugs, steamers and rowboats immediately went to the assistance of the helpless people, but many sank before they could be reached.

The accident was due to a sudden rush of water, following the launching. The backwash from the launching of the vessel surged against and broke down the staging eighty feet long, filled with the spectators. The launching was presided over by the duchess of York. A large and brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen were present, including United States Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay. None of the guests were on the stage, nor were any prominent persons included among its unfortunate occupants.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

Internal Collections Show a Large Increase for May.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the May collections amounted to \$14,098,117, an increase over May last year of \$3,281,225. The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increases, as compared with May, 1897, are given as follows: Spirits, \$7,096,460; increase, \$1,988,057; tobacco, \$3,754,062; increase, \$1,013,759; fermented liquors, \$3,131,505; increase, \$247,887; oleomargarine, \$88,014; increase, \$23,712; miscellaneous, \$28,074; increase, \$4,962. The net increase in the receipts during the last eleven months was \$19,938,808.

Geer for Oregon's Governor. The official vote in the recent Oregon State election shows the following result for Governor:

Geer, Republican	45,104
King, fusion	34,530
Lucas, middle of the road	2,930
Oilton, Prohibition	2,243
Total vote	84,768
Geer's plurality	10,574
Geer's majority	5,460



In Minnesota the Populists, Democrats and silver Republicans nominated a fusion ticket.

Arkansas Democrats nominated a State ticket, denounced the bond issue and endorsed the war.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ohio district renominated Theodore E. Burton for Congress.

The colored Republicans of Alabama, in convention, put up a ticket composed exclusively of negroes.

M. S. Peters was nominated to represent the Populists of the Second District of Kansas in Congress.

John S. Rhea was renominated for Congress by the Third district Kentucky Democrats at Bowling Green.

Dan W. Jones, of Pulaski, was nominated for Governor of Arkansas by the Democrats in convention at Little Rock.

Congressman Lorenzo Danford was renominated for his sixth term by the Republican convention for the sixteenth district of Ohio.

Republicans of the Fifth congressional district of Iowa, in convention at Cedar Rapids, renominated Robert G. Cousins by acclamation.

Ohio Republicans met in Columbus and nominated a State ticket. They support the war and leave the question of acquired territory to the President.

The Indiana Democratic State convention in Indianapolis nominated a State ticket, reaffirmed faith in the Chicago platform, declared the cause of the United States in the present war to be just and demanded its vigorous prosecution.

Michigan Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans in convention at Grand Rapids renewed their alliance of two years ago and united on a State ticket, headed by Justin R. Whiting for Governor. The resolutions adopted favor the war with Spain.

The fusion convention of the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans of the Eleventh Iowa district met and nominated G. M. Fism of Bedford for Congress.

John Lind was nominated by the three conventions at Minneapolis for Governor. J. M. Bowler was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Populists and endorsed by the others.

The middle-of-the-road Populists of Minnesota, who bolted the State Populist convention, held a meeting of their own and nominated a complete State ticket. L. C. Long was named for Governor.

FIERCE LAND FIGHT.

Spaniards Ambush and Kill Thirteen Cavalrymen.

FIFTY ARE WOUNDED.

Engagement Results in a Victory for the Invading Troopers.

Spanish Force of 2,000 Men Is Put to Rout by 1,000 of Uncle Sam's Soldiers—Army Is Driven Back Into the City with Heavy Loss, Fourteen Being Found Dead by the Victors.

Washington special:

Thirteen Americans were killed in an engagement Friday morning with a Spanish force which ambushed them. Four troops of the First cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than a thousand men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba. They heard the Spaniards felling trees a short distance in front, and they were ordered to advance upon the enemy.

The country thereabouts is covered with high grass and chaparral, and in this a strong force of the Spaniards were hiding. As the Americans moved forward they were met by a withering fire. Col. Wood



and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery. They scorned to hide themselves in the grass or underbrush, as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago, inflicting heavy losses upon them, but with a loss to themselves of thirteen men killed and at least fifty wounded. A number of Cubans took part in the day's fighting and forty of them were killed.

The fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made the final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. The cavalrymen were afterward re-enforced by Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

Thursday in a baptism of blood the American invading army at Santiago won its first victory. To the dashing regiment of rough riders under Cols. Wood and Roosevelt fell the honor of striking the first blow and offering up the first lives of our land forces in behalf of a great cause. While portions of the First and Tenth cavalry regiments of the regular army also stood shoulder to shoulder with them, dividing the glory and the losses, the roster of the dead and wounded shows that the rough riders took the brunt of the charge, and to them, as comparatively raw recruits, must be awarded the palm of chief honor. They have shown the Spaniards and the world how American volunteers fight their maiden engagement. Though many of the brave horsemen fell at the first volley, the troops calmly stood their ground, dismounted, and returned the fire so vigorously that



GEN. DON FEDERICO A. GASCO. One of Spain's Leading Officers at Santiago.

the enemy was glad to take to instant flight, leaving a dozen dead on the spot. The subsequent running fight and final taking of the blockhouse in which the Spaniards took refuge will read well in the annals of American bravery. The enemy's loss is reported to have been at least forty. Probably it is more than that, or the retreat would not have been so precipitate.

Shafter Tells the Story.

Dispatches received from Gen. Shafter by the War Department tell the story of the operations of the invading force. The first dispatch confirms the earlier press reports of the remarkably successful manner in which this comparatively large body of troops was landed at Baiquiri. It was no light task to convey sixteen thousand men, with animals, trains, supplies, ammunition and artillery, from Key West to Baiquiri and land them in safety through a heavy surf with the loss of less than fifty animals and but two men. It



VICTORIOUS PINK COAT AFTER HIS GREAT RACE FOR NEARLY \$10,000.

TROOPS FACE OSHKOSH MOB.

Striking Woodworkers Are Dispersed by Wisconsin Soldiers.

The woodworkers' strike at Oshkosh, Wis., resulted in rioting. The trouble is said to have been started by a watchman at the Morgan plant pointing a revolver at some of the women doing picket duty. The strikers set upon the watchman and would have killed him but for police interference. John Pable, another workman, was wounded and cut until his condition is critical. C. H. Paxton, manager of the McMillan Lumber Company, was egged and narrowly escaped a dose of vitriol. Thursday evening the mob, 1,000 strong, started for McMillan's mill. Warning had been sent ahead, and the gates to the yard were closed. Five hydrants were opened and the hose turned on the crowd, but it broke in the gates and took possession. Police and deputies were of no avail. All of the non-unionists received severe beatings. Ed Casey, an engineer, was struck in the face with a stone. He retaliated by hitting the thrower, James Morris, over the head with a wrench, inflicting fatal injuries.

Gov. Scofield ordered the militia at Milwaukee to go to Oshkosh and restore order. The arrival of the troops added to the tension, but prevented another outbreak on the part of the striking woodworkers. The strikers marched to the factory of the Paine Lumber Company at 6 o'clock Friday morning, but when they reached the grounds soldiers stood ready to receive them and the crowd dispersed. Thursday's fighting resulted in nine non-union men being disabled.

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WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Thursday.

Sagasta said to have announced in the Spanish chamber that the fleet of Admiral Camara is bound for the Philippines.

Cable news direct from Cuba and by dispatch boats to Jamaica said that there has been sharp fighting on land near Baiquiri.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale sailed from Old Point Comfort with the first reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago de Cuba.

Cables from Cuba by way of Madrid report that fierce fighting has taken place between the allied American and Cuban forces and the Spanish.

Splendid work has been done by Admiral Sampson's ships in bombarding the Spanish batteries near Santiago. The Texas is credited with the best work of the war. The Vesuvius has demonstrated the complete success of gun, cotton shells.

Friday.

The sittings of the Cortes were suspended by royal decree.

Official assurances received that Germany intends to be strictly neutral in regard to the Philippines.

An additional army of 20,000 men is soon to be dispatched. There are doubts whether the destination is Porto Rico or Cuba.

Spain should an American squadron into the Suez canal across the Atlantic and bombard Spanish sea ports.

First serious engagement by our troops in Cuba occurred five miles from Santiago. Less than 1,000 American cavalrymen dispersed 2,000 Spaniards. The American lost a dozen killed and nearly fifty wounded.

The warships under Admiral Sampson bombarded the forts of Santiago de Cuba again. The gunners found the range much better than on former occasions, and the execution wrought was serious. The loss of life on the Spanish side was considerable.

Saturday.

Two men suspected of being American spies arrested at Palmas, Island of Mallorca.

Exciting debate in the Senate on the question of agreeing to a time at which a vote on Hawaiian annexation could be had.

A report published in Madrid that suggestions for peace negotiations had been made by the United States is denied at Washington.

The Spaniards have abandoned Morro Castle, the chief fortification at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, without a shot being fired. They have concentrated their forces in the city.

Sunday.

Fifteen regiments stationed at Chattanooga ordered to Cuba.

Advance of Shafter's army has forced its way to within four miles of the city of Santiago.

Camara's fleet is at Port Said, but no request to take on coal has yet been made to the Egyptian government.

Auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed for Santiago with the Ninth Massachusetts regiment and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Train carrying Colonel