

## DEADLIER THAN SHOT AND SHELL

Sickness Still Continues to Work Havoc Among the Brave Defenders of Our Country's Flag.

## NEW VICTIMS EACH DAY

Conditions in Porto Rico Becoming Serious.

Medical Authorities Agree That Unless Barracks are Promptly Provided for the Troops and the Sick Sent Home the Consequences May Be Terrible.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The yacht May, which took to Porto Rico supplies for the army, sent by the national relief committee, has arrived here, bringing a report to representatives of the committee. This document reads in part as follows:

There are about sixteen thousand American soldiers in Porto Rico, and on the day of our departure, August 22d, there were over one thousand men on the sick list. There were a large number of typhoid cases, but on the 22d this disease was not on the increase, a fact which indicates that the malady had been carried from camps at home and is not indigenous to Porto Rico. However, there is a large increase in dysentery, backbone fever and malarial diseases, due to the rainy season just commenced.

Medical authorities of the army in Porto Rico agree that the sick list is increasing, and an alarming condition may be expected unless the war department promptly arranges barracks for the army and immediately provided transports to relieve such sick men as can safely be transferred home.

It is impossible for a man from a northern climate to recuperate in a tropical country during its most unhealthy season.

## PEDAGOGUE OF THE FUTURE

New Era for the Schoolmaster as Well as the Statesman—Portion of an Interesting Paper.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Before the American Social Science Association, which has a membership of four hundred, and which is holding its annual session here, an interesting paper was read by William T. Harris, of Washington. He discussed the "Significance of the Recent Advance in College and University Education in the United States" and said, in part:

"It has been a question of time only, during the past twenty years, when we, as a nation, should take our part in the management of the affairs of the world; when we should be counted with the others as the sixth great power in the government of Asia, Africa and the isles of the sea.

"This very summer we have entered upon a new epoch as an active agent in the collected whole of the great powers. This new era is one of great portent to the statesmen of America. All legislation hereafter must be scrutinized, in view of its influence upon our foreign relations. We cannot any longer have that snug sense of security and isolation which has permitted us to legislate without considering the effect of our action on foreign nations.

"Hereafter, our foremost national study must be made of the characters, inclinations and interests of foreign powers. It is obvious that this study requires a greater breadth of education, more careful study in history and in the manners and customs of European nations: their methods of organizing armies and navies.

"We must even master foreign literatures and see what are the fundamental

aspirations of those who read them. All this study concerns the system of education in this country. It indicates the function of the schoolmaster in the coming time.

## JEWISH RABBI KICKED TO DEATH

The Murderer Is a 17-Year-Old Chicago Youth—Aided by Several Other Boys.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Seeking to save a child from the attack of a 17-year-old boy, Louis Rosenbloom, a Jewish rabbi and a teacher of Hebrew, was himself assaulted and kicked to death.

John Schlechta, a boy charged with the murder, lives with his mother at 230 Dekovan street. In the same house lives Louis Rosenbloom, who had been entrusted with education of one of the children of the family. Young Schlechta had locked three-year-old Julius Levi in a shed, and when the child's mother objected he struck her in the face. Hyman Levi, 11 years old, the boy who Rosenbloom is teaching, interfered in his mother's behalf, and he was kicked into the street.

At this time the teacher arrived and ordered Schlechta to leave the boy alone. Schlechta turned to Rosenbloom and struck him in the mouth, then followed the blow up with a fierce attack with his heels. Rosenbloom rolled into the street and tried to regain his feet, but before he could rise Schlechta was upon him and renewed the assault.

Half a dozen young men who had been loitering in the vicinity took a hand in the attack and did not rest until the clang of a patrol wagon bell warned them of the approach of the police. By the time the officers arrived they had all fled and only Rosenbloom was in the street. He was picked up and died before the wagon could be started for the hospital.

## MERRIT IS NOW EN ROUTE

Accompanied by His Staff He Sailed From Manila on the Transport China Today.

MANILA, Aug. 30.—The transport China left today, having on board Merritt and staff. The general is bound for Paris. He will take part in the Spanish-American peace conference. Major-General Otis is acting governor of Manila. Generals Green and Babcock, with their staffs, are now on their way to Washington.

Opabile, an insurgent leader, is going to Hong Kong to consult with the insurgent junta. Agonillo, another of the insurgent leaders, is going to Washington.

Dewey has declined to permit coastwise steamers to resume running, pending the final settlement of the Philippine question.

Rios, Spanish governor of the Vassayas islands, is reported to have proclaimed himself governor-general of the Spanish dominion in the Philippines, and to invited the adherents of Spain to rally at Iloilo.

## EIGHT LIVES WERE LOST.

Damage Wrought by the Georgia Storm More Serious Than First Reported.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—It has just been reported that Lieutenant Morgan, of the United States engineer corps, was drowned off Tybee island in the storm yesterday, with six regular soldiers. He went out in a yawl to rescue the sailors of an Italian bark. The yawl capsized and Morgan, with his men, was drowned. Lieutenant Morgan was a Georgian.

The second mate, Garibaldi, of the Italian bark Noe, also lost his life while trying to reach shore from his vessel during the storm.

Trains are delayed by washouts, and traffic cannot be resumed until tomorrow. Nearly all the tents and clothing of the garrison here were blown into the ocean. All the records were lost, and considerable confusion will result when payday comes or muster-out is ordered.

Clarke & Falk have the purest and strongest Paris Green in the market.

## PARTITION OF THE ISLAND OF SAMOA

Likely Soon to Follow the Death of Malietoa.

## STATE DEPARTMENTS PLAN

We Will Take the Island of Tutuila, Germany Upolu, and Great Britain Savaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The state department has not yet been officially advised of the reported death of King Malietoa, of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time to come, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the department.

It is the general impression here that the death of the king will result in the overthrow of the present form of government of the islands, maintained as it is by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

For years the existing arrangements for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three governments, yet it has been continued for the reason that nothing better could be suggested that would be acceptable to the nations.

There is now indications that at least one of the parties is coming around to what was a favorite plan of settlement of the state department, namely, a disruption of the present tripartite government and an absolute division of the islands of the group between the U. S., Great Britain and Germany. The principal object of our government has been to retain possession of a coaling or tulle naval station in the islands, so as to afford a base for naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to insure an open port for our steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia. The United States now holds title to some ground for a coaling station at Pango-Pango on the island of Tutuila. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but it is large enough to support a naval station, so that it has been the plan of the state department to acquire it as a whole in the event of the dissolution of the tripartite agreement. Basing the division on the existing interests of the three nations, Germany, holding the largest interest, would take Upolu, the island second in size, possessing the capital, Apia, while Great Britain would secure the largest of the group, but the second in commercial importance, Savaii.

## A CLASH NOW THREATENING

Relations Between the Americans and Filipinos are Bad Since Last Week's Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

The relations between the Americans and the Filipinos are much strained in consequence of the collision at Cavite last Wednesday. The insurgent general at Cavite has been ordered to evacuate the place and take his troops two miles into the country, in order to prevent further disturbances.

General Aguinaldo said his chief purpose in maintaining his army near the city was to be prepared to cope with the Spaniards in case the United States left Manila to Spanish rule.

## THE OLIVETTE GOES DOWN

An Unaccountable Accident in the Harbor at Fernandina, Florida, This Morning.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 31.—The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station, through

some mysterious agency, sank this morning about 7:30.

Aboard the ship was the hospital corps of thirty-five and a crew of forty-five persons, all of whom escaped without injury, but in scanty attire. The rowboats sleeping in the lower hold had a narrow escape, being driven from their bunks like so many rats.

Fortunately for those on board there was a schooner close by, and some of them took shelter on her, while the rest of the corps and crew sought refuge at the quarantine station.

No one apparently knows how the calamity could have occurred, and as no investigation has been made the matter is and probably always will remain a mystery.

The Olivette belonged to the Plant line of steamers, and was built in Philadelphia in 1887. She was 274 feet long, 35 feet beam, 11½ feet deep, and registered 1611 gross and 1105 net tonnage.

## RECIPROCITY WANTED

Boston Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolutions Favoring Establishment of Closer Trade Relations With Canada.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—At a special meeting of the Boston chamber of commerce, for the purpose of considering ways and means to bring about closer trade relations with Canada, resolutions were adopted to the effect that the chamber reaffirms its position as set forth in resolutions adopted January 1, 1893, in favor of reciprocal trade relations established between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and the colony of Newfoundland. It was asserted that in the opinion of its members the commercial, manufacturing and industrial prosperity of this country will be greatly promoted by the nearest practical approach that can be obtained to the establishment of complete reciprocal trade relations between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

It was resolved that the chamber committee on reciprocal trade with Canada be instructed to present these resolutions to the American commissioners at Quebec, and to reinforce them with such argument in accordance with their spirit as may seem best adapted to convince the commissioners of the feasibility of the plan.

## KEEP THEIR RECORD CLEAR

Silvenites Refuse to Enter the Spanish Peace Commission.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—Senor Silvela, now the virtual leader of the largest section of the conservative party, in a conference with Senor Sagasta, the premier, today, in regard to the personnel of the Spanish peace commission, persisted in his refusal to allow any member of his party to attend to commission. After the conference, Silvela said to a number of newspaper correspondents:

"How can we now be expected to share the grave responsibilities of concluding peace and expose ourselves to the discredit that may result therefrom? If we are to succeed the liberists in power, we must be free."

An official dispatch to Havana describes the attitude of the Cuban insurgents as completely pacific. General Blanco, who is indisposed, is about to go into the interior for some days.

## CLASH SEEMS VERY IMMINENT

PANA, Ill., Aug. 31.—The situation in regard to the miners' strike in this district has assumed an acute stage. Operators are bringing in Southern negroes by hundreds who work under the protection of deputy sheriffs.

Folly six thousand miners from other sections are expected tomorrow to join the locked out union men in the endeavor to prevent, if possible, the operation of the mines.

A serious collision was narrowly averted last night when one thousand miners, some of whom carried fire arms, were ready to march on Springside mine. The move was only stayed after hours of persuasion and pleading by the officers of the union.

## GARCIA NOW WITHOUT A COMMAND

Shafter Incident leads to His Removal at the Hands of Cuban Commander-in-Chief, General Gomez.

## HIS SUCCESSOR WAS NAMED

Rodriguez to Command in Santiago.

Garcia's Sending of His Famous Letter to Shafter a Grave Breach of Discipline—Cuban Leaders to Hold a Conference.

New York, Aug. 31.—A Santiago special says:

General Garcia has been relieved of his command by General Gomez, acting under instructions from the provincial government. This is owing to disapproval of his action during the Shafter incident, and in view of the fact that Garcia is persona non grata to the American government, and that at the commencement of the war the Cuban officers were ordered to put themselves under orders of the American commanders, and therefore the letter from Garcia to Shafter is considered a breach of discipline.

Garcia's resignation is not accepted, but he is relieved of his command. General Rodriguez, commanding the east under General Gomez, will be his successor.

A courier to General Lawton this morning confirms the news that General Lacrete will arrive this afternoon from Santa Cruz with dispatches from General Gomez to General Lawton. The substance is unknown.

Colonel Ray, of the Third regiment of immunes, reports from Guantanamo that the Cubans there, consisting of two battalions, intimated their intention of entering the town and displaying the Cuban flag. Colonel Ray said that Guantanamo is United States territory and that he would look upon this action as hostile and call out his men. Then the Cubans said that the reason of their proposed entrance was the report that the Spanish prisoners in the town would rise and sacrifice the American garrison, and they finally concluded by asking for 4000 rats.

A courier has arrived from General Castillo with the report that the governor of Porto Principe has offered to march out, giving up the town to the Cubans, if supplied with one thousand head of cattle, four hundred carts and eight hundred oxen to transport the supplies to Havana. The Cubans received this information after the notification of peace.

General Castillo has been advanced in the brigade to the general division of war, and was to go by steamer today to San Juan to meet Garcia at Gibara, but it was learned that he had left there for Jiguani.

A conference will be held at Santa Ana. Preliminaries will be arranged for the delegates to go to Camaguez to attend the election of the new Cuban government.

## ONE UNFRIENDLY JOURNAL.

London Saturday Review Continues Its Attack on Americans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The London Saturday Review, which recently said that Chauncey M. Depew was a "painted puppet and a snob," expresses the views quoted below, which candid expression is being quoted in English financial and other newspapers averse to American interests embarked in this country:

"There are, of course, many worthy private persons in the United States, but what we have to think of now are the people of that country as represented in their social, civil and political customs. Socially it is sordid to the last degree, and its courts of law and all its civil institutions are corrupt. It has contributed nothing to the self-respect of humanity. On the contrary, it has shown all the world to what a depth of public depravity civilization is capable of descending."

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## THE NATURAL KEY TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

A Vast Increase of Trade Lies Absolutely Within Our Grasp—Stupendous Stake Is Now at Issue.

## MUST HAVE PHILIPPINES

Speech Which Was Made By Prof. Gardner.

Nation that Controls the Commerce of the Pacific Will Control the Trade of the World.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At today's session of the American Social Science Association, the principle address was delivered by Charles A. Gardner, A. M., Ph. D., counsel for the elevated railroads of New York City. The subject of the address was, "The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance."

Mr. Gardner spoke of the tendency to national concentration in the present age, declaring that already three nations, Russia, Great Britain and America, comprising two races of people, the Slavic and Anglo-Saxon, practically dominate the world. He spoke of the continual aggression that has for more than eight centuries marked the policy of Russia and has spread her sovereignty over areas in Europe and Asia too vast almost for human conception. Against this aggression, he said, Great Britain has admitted that she can, unaided by some other great power, make no successful opposition. Attention at the present moment, he said, is directed to the Russo-British contest for supremacy in China. At this critical moment, he says, the possibility of an alliance with America, through consideration of her interests in the Philippines, is seemingly Great Britain's only hope of triumph.

## NEW DIRECTORS OF O. R. & N.

Almost All of the Old Officials Were Re-elected.

At the O. R. & N. stockholder's meeting yesterday at Portland, S. Little, of New York, was elected special accountant to expert the O. R. & N. accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The following board of directors was elected: A. L. Mohler, H. W. Corbett, W. B. Ayer, William MacIntosh, Miles C. Moore, W. W. Cotton, W. L. Bull, Henry W. Cannon, C. S. Mellen, Henry Failing, W. M. Ladd, Samuel Carr, E. H. Harriman.

The directors met immediately after being elected, and appointed an executive committee, consisting of Messrs. Bull, Cannon, Mellen, Lamont, Carr and Harriman.

Officers appointed were: W. L. Bull, chairman of the board of directors; A. L. Mohler, president; W. W. Cotton, secretary; Howard C. Tracy, assistant secretary; Arnold Marcus, treasurer; George E. Withington, assistant treasurer; E. S. Benson, general auditor; Charles C. Beaman, general counsel; W. W. Cotton, assistant general counsel.