TWO CENTS.

REPORT OF STERNBERG

Surgeon General Gives His Version of War Mistakes.

OF INEFFICIENCY

Medical Officers Were in Most Instances Without Experience in taining Medical Supplies-In Reference to Camp Sickness-Much Caused by the Manner of Occupation Rather Than on Account of the Location-Many of the Sanitary Preparations Rendered Valueless by Carelessness-The Montauk Camp.

Washington, Nov. 20.-Surgeon General George M. Sternberg has made his report to the secretary of war. It relates to the work of the medical corps during the war. The following are the more important features of the re-

The number of medical officers, 192, allowed by law to the army is inadequate in time of peace. The insufficiency in time of war was met by the assignment of over 650 contract surgeons. The very small proportion of medical officers having experience in military character impaired the efficiency of the department at the outset, but many of the staff surgeons from the civil life showed great aptitude for the service and speedily became of value as administrative and sanitary officers.

No provision was made for hospital corps men for the volunteer troops. except that which empowered the secretary of war to enlist as many privates for the hospital corps as the service may require. The number of men enlisted and those transferred during the war was approximately 6,000,

The want of a sufficient body of trained corps men necessitated the detail of enlisted men from the regiments for hospital duty in several of the camps and the employment of trained nurses at the general hospitals. Over 1,700 female nurses have been employed, at first at the general hospitals and later at the field division hospitals when it became evident that the field service purposes for which the latter had been organized would have to give place to the imperative need of caring for the many sick! men coming from the regimental

camps. MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

they were mustered in, the necessary | the division hospitals, articles of field equipment, I telegraphed the governors of the several states for authority to use the medical equipment of the national guard in the service of the state until our army modical supplies were ready for issue. Most of the governors who had deld equipment responded promptly and satisfactorily, but unfortunately many of the state medical departments had no such equipment. Meanwhile, the officers in charge of the medical supply depots were directed to make arrangements so that supplies could be immediately obtained for 160,000 men for six months. Whenever notice was received from the adjutant general's office that commands were to be moved or camps formed, I endeavored to anticipate the wants of the troops by telegraphing the officer in charge of the nearest medical supply depot to forward supplies for the stated number

of men. In my opinion the reduction of the age limit from 21 to 18 years and the haste with which the volunteer regiments were organized and mustered inthe service were responsible for much of the sickness which was reported in the early days of their camp life. All military experience shows that young men under 21 years break down readily under the strain of war service; and every regiment had many of these youths in its ranks. Medical examiners were appointed to testify to the physical qualifications of each man before acceptance, but notwithstanding this, so many men were afterwards found on the sick lists of the camps unfit for service from causes existing prior to enlistment, that special avrangements had to be made for their

discharge, CAUSES OF SICKNESS

Soon after the newly raised levies were aggregated in large camps sickfrom cames that were so general to their operation that scarcely a regiment escaped from their harmful influence. These causes may largely be referred to ignorance on the part of officers of the principles of camp santtation and of their duties and responsibilities as regards the welfare of the entisted men in their commands.

The sites of cartain of the camps have | to them of the men who were sick in been instanced in the newspapers as the cause of the dekness which was developed in them; but a review of the whole situation shows that it was not the site, but the manner of its occupation which total be held responsible for the general spread of disease among the troops. April 25, 1898, foreseeing the likelihood of insanitary conditions in the camps, I issued circular No. 1 impressing upon medical officers their responsibility in sanitary matters and necessity for a strict sanitary police, particularly in the care of the minks and in the preservation of the camp area from contamination. But

on the area of the contracted camps prevented the possibility of good sant-tary condition. Can stell his charac-ter may Kaulqu'l stell week or two aut serious results, as in 86 \$ 1 ase of National Guardsmen out

for ten days' field practice during the summer, but their continued occupation inevitably result in the breaking down of the command by diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid fever.

Practically nothing was done to make

the men comfortable or to remedy the insanitary conditions until these were brought to the attention of the secretary of war by inspectors sent out from the war department. Then the camps held for so long were abandoned, but not before the manifestations of typhoid infection were rife in them. New sites were carefully selected, regimental camps were expanded, company tentage increased and board Sooring provided. Then, for the first time the troops went into camps suitable for continued occupation.

One prominent cause of the increase Army Work-Difficulty in Ob- of sickness in the early carry has been commented upon by only a few of our medical officers. These cite the prevalence of drunkenness and venereal disease due to the facilities and the temptations afforded by the proximity of titles to the larger camps. They hold that if the systems of the men had not een weakened by dissipation they would not have succumbed so readily to the other influences which affected

HORRORS OF TYPHOID.

It was typhoid fever which broke down the strength of the commands generally, the outbreak becoming distinetly manifest in July, Sporadic cases appeared in most of the regiments in May and June, these cases having been brought, in many instances, from the state camps. In fact some regiments as the Fifteenth Minnesota, suffered more from this disease at the state rendezvous than any of the regiments in the large federal camps. It appears from a general review of the sanitary reports already filed that the prevalence of the disease was proportioned to the insanitary camp conditions which I have referred to. The probability of its communication to soldiers in camp through the agency of flies was pointed out as a reason for insisting on a sanitary police of the strictest character it is well known to the medical profession that this fever is propogated by a contaminated water supply, and it is now recognized that the great prevalence of this disease in an aggravated form in the camps of the Civil War was due to the use of surface and shallow well waters, infected by typhoid exereta. To prevent transmission by the water supply I recommended the use of boiled and filtered water when a pure spring supply could not be obtained, and to enable an efficient filtration of suspected waters to be made, field filters of approved con- from the duty placed on tea by the struction were issued on my recommendation by the quartermaster's department.

The seriously sick were to be treated in division field hospitals (unless their transfer to a general hospital was advisable) under the care of the most experienced physicians and able surgeons on duty with such division. Medical officers left on duty with their regiments were to exercise sanitary supervision over the well men and to determine whether a soldier reporting himself sick should be sent to the hospital Immediately upon the declaration of or remain as a trivial case under treatwar, April 21, steps were taken to ment in quarters. This consolidation of obtain medical supplies for the new the medical force by divisions, implyvolunteer army. The manufacture was ing as it did the breaking up of the expedited with the utmost dispatch. On regimental hospitals, met with a strong May 3, seeing that it would be im- opposition from regimental medicat possible to have ready for issue to officers, particularly from those who the volunteer regiments as soon as were not detailed for special service at

PREPARATIONS VALUELESS.

The Fifth army corps, long before hospitals were in condition for efficient in the calendar year 1807, and also to service. Subsequent events, however, rendered valueless these preparations command embarked on the transport year. vessels, the baggage wagons and mules were left behind. The ambulance trains of all the divisions, with a large part of each of the hospitals, were also left behind. Three ambulance wagons were taken agart and stored on one of the vessels. These did excellent service at San Juan and El Caney. Ten of the ambulances of the Third or reserve division hospital were subsequently shipped to Cuba, where they arrived July 2, and were of value in moving the sick and wounded to the hospital at Siboney and to the hospital ships and transports. Of the property and supplies carried to Cuba a portion was not available for service at the time it was most needed, to wit, on July 1, 2 and 3, when the wounded from El Caney and San Juan were coming from the front for care and treatment. This was because, in general, no opportunity was afforded to land the medical property. Earnest efforts were made by medical officers to have supplies at the front with the troops. During and after the buttles of El Caney and San Juan there were an insufficiency of tents, cots, hedding and medicines due to the causes stated, but all the hospitals were well equipped for surgical work.

After the capitulation of Santiago the troops at the front broke down rapidly under the fatigue they had undergone and the malarial induences which they were exposed; but by this time an ample supply of tenis. furniture, bedding, clothing and medical stores had reached Siboney, together with a corps of trained nurse ness began to increase progressively and a torce of surgeons, those sent to duty at the yellow fever hospital being learnance to that disease. Meanwhile, to relieve the pressure on the field hospitals, such convalescents and sick as could hear the journey home were sent to the United States on transport vessels. This was an emergency measure to relieve the hospitals at Siboney and permit of the transfer

regimental camps.

TRANSFER TO MONTAUK. The transfer of troops from Santings Montauk Point. New York, was giso an emergency measure, and the responsibility of excluding yellow fever infection from every transport rested on the medical officers who had charge of the embarkation. Had they failed in this duty the effect would have been disastrous during the voyage to the men confined on shipboard, and the risk of importing the disease into this

RECEIPTS FROM TARIFF RETURNS

AMOUNT TO HALF OF GOVERN-MENT EXPENDITURES.

Series of Interesting Tables Issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statustics Showing Receipts for a Number of Years-Sum Contributed by Tea Merchants and the War Revenues-Average Receipts During Past Ten Years

Special to the Screnton Tribune. Washington, Nov. 20.-The recent discussion as to the revenue producing qualities of the present tariff law lends especial interest to a series of tables just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, showing the receipts from various sources by months during a

shows that the custom receipts of the

long term of years.

one half of the ordinary expenditures branch of the revenue-producing ser-The ordinary expenditures of the government, aside from those of sation for the Philippine islands. the post office department, which is practically self-sustaining are usually calculated at about \$1,000,000 a day, and averaged during the years 1894 to 1837 \$360,500,000 per annum, and at about the same rate in 1898, omitting the Pacific railroad and extraordinary war expenditures. The general plans those charged with the duty of providing the revenues for the government have contemplated the production of one half of the necessary expenditures from customs and the remaining half from internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, or in other words, a hulf million dollars a day from customs and a half million doi-

THE DETAILED FIGURES. It is interesting, therefore, to examine the detailed figures of the recipts of the government during the time in which the present custom law has been in operation under normal conditions, and to determine whether it is supplying its assigned proportion, one half of the normal expenditures. The daily statement of receipts and expenditures issued by the treasury department shows that on November 17, the 140th day of the present fiscal year, the custom receipts had during these 140 days amounted to \$72,340,429. Of this sum a little over \$1,000,000 was war revenue act, so that fully \$72,000 .-000 of the \$73,340,429 received in these revenues from the rates levied by the custom law enacted in July, 1897, or

toms under that act. per month. This ten years' term includes the operation of four tariff laws and it is therefore interesting to compare the operations of the new law at its various stages with this general average during a ten years' term, which includes the operations of four tariff acts.

As it was not expected that the new law would in its first four months onerate normally in its production of customs revenue owing to the excessive importations just prior to its enactment, it is not proper to show. first the average receipts during the first this corps embarked for Cuba, its field four months of its operations included consider separately the last four months of its operation, dating from of the medical department. When the the beginning of the present fiscal

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS. Monthly average

Ten year						
August t	o Decei	mber.	1897 .		9.23	5.0
Jan. 1 to	July 1	1898		******	15,07	4.4
July 1 to	Nov. 1	, 1898.		******	15,90	44.4
Note-1	the rec	cipts	from	tea J	uly	1
Nov. 1.	1898, W	ere	8558, 108	. Icav	ing	11
monthly	averag	e du	ring t	hat ti	me	pr
duced by	the cus	tems	net of	1897. \$	15.保	3,08
	-	-				

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

Citizens of Pana Still in a State of Terror.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 20.-Notwith standing the declaration by Captain C. Butler, in command of the National Guard at Pans, to Governor Tanner last night that he felt able to cope with the occasion with the troops at his command, a delegation of about fifty business men of Pana, b & by former Mayor Huber, visit governor at the executive mansion today and informed him that Pana was in a state of terror and that Captain Butler appeared to be inadequate to the occasion and asking that the governor send more troops to Pana and take stringent measures to preserve the peace.

Accordingly Governor Tanner ordered Company C. Fifth Illinois infantry, to proceed to Pana this evening. The govnor also superseded Captain Butler, who has been in command at Pana, with Lieutenant Colone! Frank P Wells, Fifth infantry of Decatur.

LOVES HIS GREAT UNCLE.

Emperor Nicholas Addresses a Flattering Note to the Grand Duke.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.-Emperor Nicholas has addressed a most flatchief of the Second brigade of artillery of the Imperial guard, on the occasion of the grand duke's military jubiles. His malesty speaks of his "unboundd esteem and love," and orders that the same honors be rendered the grand duke as under the regulations, are ac-

corded to the caar himself Locomotive Explodes.

Lima, O., Nov. 26-A freight locomotive a the Chicago and Eric ratifood exploded near here this morning killing David Lit-tle, the fireman, and probably fatally inpring Walter Shirtleff, engineer; Edward conductor, and Frank Smith,

MORE ROOM FOR DREYFUS.

He Is Now Allowed to Walk Over Eight Acres of Ground.

Paris, Nov. 20.-The government, ac ording to the Temps, has ordered a odification of the prison treatment of former Captain Albert Dreyfus.

Dreyfus is to be allowed to promenade and exercise six hours a day over

n area of eight acres.
It is still unknown whether Dreyfus will be brought back, and the most onflicting statements are current. Comte Esterhazy's book, "L'Affaire

Dreyfus," is believed to be an attempt to throw mystery on the Esterhazy ase rather than light on the Dreyfus affair.

WILL REJECT \$40,000,000.

Spain Liable to Continue the Bluff for More Money.

London, Nov. 21 .- The Madrid corre spondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is asserted that the government would reject an offer of \$19,000,000 for the Philippines as ridiculous," The Madrid correspondent of the

An examination of these figures Standard says: Spain will decline indemnity for the treasury department new amount to Phillippines if the sum offered appears inadequate in the eyes of the nation." of the government, which is about The Vienna correspondent of the the usual portion allotted to that Daily Telegraph says: "Following the advice of Austria and Germany, Spain will accept America's offer of compen-

BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Review of the Operation of the Law of July 1, 1898-Seventeen Hundred Petitions Filed.

Washington, Nov. 20,-The forthcomng annual report of the attorney general embraces a review of the operation of the national bankruptcy law of July 1, 1898, which has been prepared by Mr. E. C. Grandenburg, in charge of bankruptey matters, department of justice. Mr. Brandenburg, who is prelars a day from internal revenue and paring a book on bankruptcy, briefly reviews similar past legislation and details operation of the feature of the law permitting persons to become voluntary bankrupts, which took effect August, 1898. From this report it appears that the applicants for relief have been found in every walk of life, prespective of class or locality, and shows that the large class of men who have been unfortunate in their business enterprises bave availed themselves of the relief offered. Notwithstanding the law has been in force over three months, the courts in eight duringts declined to proceed with the reference and adjudication of the petitions for the reason that the Suprem court has not promulgated the rules forms and orders required by the act In all other cases the courts have proceded and adjudicated petitioners' 140 days are the legitimate normal bankrupt, or have referred the cases to the referees for action. Since the law took effect 1,700 petitions in voluntary a little more than the promised rate bankruptcy have been filed. Singularof a million of dollars a day from cus- ty, the districts of Delaware, Eastern Pernsylvania, Southern Georgia, Ne-The receipts from customs during the vada, New Mexice, Western Virginia ad Wyoming show that no persons therein have applied to be adjudged bankrupt. The following shows the number of cases filed in each state; Alabama, 181: Arizona, 1: Arkansas, 23; California, 86; Colorado, 20; Con- ship was on the beach. The other-men necticut, 9; Delaware, 9; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 20; Georgia, 10; hands lay aft, we are going to wear Idahe, 3; Illinois, 28; Indiana, 24; ship.' Indian Territory, 7; Iowa, 47; Kansas, 65; Kentucky, 74; Louisiana. 7; Maine, 79; Maryland, 32; Massachu- chance.' The second mate and myself setts, 4: Michigan, 17: Minnesota, 41: jumped on the bont skids to clear away 11; Nebraska, 23; New Hamphshire, 2; New Jersey, 13: New Mexico. York, 267; North Carolina, 12; North | the poop I was swept off my feet, but Dakota, 1; Ohio, 76; Oklahoma, 2; Ore- grasped a stanchion when the sea had 132: Utah, 9: Vermont, 11; Virginia, law which permits creditors to have

this provision. REGIMENT ARRESTED.

it has been impossible to obtain any

data with reference to the operation of

Guard House.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 20.-The Sixth Virgina negro regiment that caused so much trouble at Knoxville is under arrest at camp in Macon, all their arms and ammunition having been taken from them. They are guarded by a battalion of the Tenth immunes, also negroes.

About midnight last night 50 of the Sixth broke through the lines at camp and started to town with the avowed purpose of killing the white provost guards, each man being armed with a rifle and a belt full of cartridges. Information concerning the action of the negroes was sent to provost headquarters and General Wilson at once ordered Colonel Gaillard, of the Third engineers, out to arrest the negroes. The Third went double quick to the camp of the Sixth and found them rioting and disorderly.

Further trouble is feared when the Sixth is released from the waard house.

Killed at a Wedding

New York, Nov. 20. Amonto Sahadi, on Italian, 20 years of age, was murdered to-night in Hoboket by Antoni Anmodoc. also an Italian. During a wedding of Sa-ballt's house, Annodes and another tried to wreak vengeance upon Sabaill's brother, in-in-law and Sabaill ordered the men from the house. They obeyed partly and tering rescipt to his great uncle, the from the house. They obeyed partly and Imperial Grand Duke Michael, brasil when followed to the door by Sabalii, dent of the council of the empire, and turned on him and shot aim, killing him instantly.

Where They Are Grave.

London, Nov. 21.—The Daily Chronicie in an editorial on the Hispano-American situation this morning, after expressing "some apprensistent that we may have been intitaken with regard to the Angio-American entente," points to the "es-tablishment of a mediaeval navigation law in Parto Rice," and asks: "ts a still graver disappointment coming in the closing of the deats to our commerce in

the Philippines Shipping News.

Queenstown, Nov. 20-Sailed: Etrura, from Liverpool, New York, Haves An

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTA

MORE PARTICULARS CONCERN-ING THE BRITISH SHIP.

Twenty-three Lives Lost, Including All the Officers of the Ship-Three Sailors Survive-The Story of George Frazier, the Sailor-Thrilling Experience.

Yaquina, Ore., Nov. 20.-Additional particulars of the wreck of the British ship Atlanta, Captain Charles McBride, from Tacoma to Capetown, Thursday morning, five miles south of Alsend, were brought here by a correspondent of the Associated Press who went to the scene. Twenty-three lives were lost, including all the officers of the ship, and only three sallors survived to tell the terrible story of the wreck. The survivors are:

Francis McMahon, a native of Beifast, Ireland, aged 18; John Webber, Tarrytown, N. Y.; George Frazier, Philadelphia.

The lost are: Captain Charles Mc-Bride: --- Hunter, first mate: N. C. Huston, second mate, all of Greenock, Scotland; David Steward, of Liverpool: Aleck Beck, W. E. Croger, M. O. --- Williamson, T. Lewis, Michael Gallagher, David Green, --- Jacobson, Pedro Gregory, John Marks, John Smith, seaman; Hamilton, sailmaker.

The unknown: Two cooks, carpenter, tilmaker, second mate and one sailor, The body of Jacobson was recovered and buried yesterday.

Wednesday morning the ship stood off on the starboard tack, the course being S. E. t₂ E., until Wednesday night until about 12 o'ctock. She kept backing off steering southeast by . ast and running under full sail when suddealy the lookout sang out "breakers

Almost at the same time the ship arose again on the heavy ground swell, lurched forward, struck again, was carried further by the seas, struck a once. The seas by this time were washing completely over the vessel and the decks were quickly cleared of everything moveable. The crew had taken to the rigging, most of them to the mizzen mast. Within half an hour after striking the hull broke in two. The in mast fell and this started the mizzen mast, in which nearly all the crew had taken refuge. At this moment George Frazier, a sailor, plunged chances by swimming to being carried over by the tottering mizzen cast, 'He and two others succeeded in catching hold of the main hatch and held on for a few minutes when he was told that the port life boat was near him. Frazier swam to the boat after a desperate struggle and succeeded in climbing into it, his ship mates in the the boat they soon drifted on shore.

FRAZIER'S STORY. Frazier, in telling the story of the wreck, said: "The arst thing I knew the first mate called me and said th came to the door and sang out 'all

The second mate shouted: 'Clear away the boats, that's our only Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 64; Montana, the port bow. I shouted out for some one to give me a hand to the mizzen mast rigging. As soon as I reached gon, 5: Western Pennsylvania, 31; spent its force. When the sea cleared Rhode Island, 14: South Carolina, 2: off the poop I ran to the mizzen rig-South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 69; Texas, | ging and climbed into it. I stayed there, I suppose,ter minutes when the ship east, 1; Washington, 13; Wisconsin, 36. | righted and listed over to starboard. I As the involuntary feature of the crawled across the jack yard and got into the port rigging when the ship limits of the city. their debter adjudicated a bankrupt broke in two. Shortly after that the did not take effect until Nov. 1, 1898, main must went by the board and it started the mizzen mast. I then took to the water and swam to the mein hatch, which floated close to the ship. I stayed on the hatch about twenty minutes. The sea was throwing wreckage up, hitting me over the head until Sixth Virginia, Colored, in the 1 drifted clear of the ship. Another fellow swam to the hatch, but I told him to get off the batch and look for one of his own. He would not do it, so I got off myself as it would not hold There was another hatch nearby and I swam to it but the breakers washed me cft. The men in the rigging were watching me and told me that the boat was coming. I swam to the beat and got one arm over the gunwale, the crew in the rigging cheering me all the time, I crawled into the boot, which was full of water, and looking around saw Webber on the side. McMahon was among the wreckage and we hauled him into the bout. We had no oars, but soon deifted clear of the wreck and the has charge of the ex-champion's trainbreakers started us ashore. I looked inc. is more than satisfied with Cortoward the wreck to see if I could see anybody, but only one man was visthle on the port aft davit. We kept the boats head to see and were soon washed ashere."

McMahon said: "The only reason that I can think o'Roucke says that Shackey's weight for the disaster was that the captain lost his reckoning on account of the weather for the three days preceding, otherwise the accident is quite unaccountable. It was a pitiful sight to see the chief officer in the rigging, crying and praying for help. I consider the escape of nexcell and two sldp mater nothing short of a miracle"

Address to Grangers.

Concord. N. H., Nov. 20.-Members of the National grange attended services twice today, by invitation, at the White Memorial Universalist church. In the evening the pulph was occupied by Rev Oliva Carpenter Woodman, of Stichigan wife of J. J. Woodman, of the Nationa grange executive committee.

Death of Sir George Poweil.

Landon, Nov. 20.—Sir George Smyth Raden Powell, the eminent political econ-omist, and authority on colonial affairs, who has represented the Kirkdale division of Liverpool in parliament in the Conservative interests gince 1885, died today in his office free year.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Fair: Warmer. General-Uncle Sam Will Talk Plainiy to Spain. Report of Surgeon General Sternberg, Wreck of the Atlanta.

Tariff Receipts. General-Saturday's Foot Bail Games,

Financial and Commercial. Local-Rev. J. P. Moffat Advocates a

Curfew Law, New Turn in the Gibbons Case,

Editorial. News and Comment.

Local-City Committee Defines a Republican. No Yellow Fever at Pittston.

Local-West Scranton and Suburban, News of Carpondate,

General-Incidents of the Thirteenth's Trip South

KRAG-JORGENSEN GUNS

Thirteenth and Other Regiments at Atlanta to Be Equipped with the Deadly Regular Army Weapon.

Special to the Scranton Tribute. Camp S. P. M. Young, Augusta, Ga. Nov. 20 .- There is now every prespect that the Thirteenth, and in fact every other regiment encamped here, will go to Cuba for a certain time. and present prospects point to an early move in that direction. The more positive proof is now at hand.

This afternoon The Tribune correspon dent was informed by Acting Regimen- that the third article of the protocol, al Adjutant David J. Davis that a vast change will be wrought in the equipment of the soldiers. In the United States arsenal, which is located at this place, there are several thousand of here purely as a lexicologist. They will the famous Krak-Jorgensen rifles. The maintain that the two commissions are struck with a tremendous crash. She days of the old Springfields are numbered and the government will begin to recall them tomorrow morning, Isthird time and commenced settling at suing in their stead the more deadly and expeditious Krag-Jorgensens.

With these will go the knife bayonets. Major Pitman, of the regular, army, Spaniards two alternatives who has charge, will begin tomorrow and will equip the men at the rate of one column each day. He will start in with the Eighth Pennsylvania and then will come the Thirteenth's turn. This means that the boys will be supeverboard, preferring to take his plied with the new rifle by Thursday evening.

> The change will be an acceptable one and all are looking forward to it with

a great deal of pleasure and interest. When asked what the change meant, Adjutant Davies simply stated that "it began to look like business." It would rigging giving him three cheers. Af- not surprise anybody here if we were ter helping McMahon and Weber into in Cuba at the end of a month, though time will be taken to make the men familiar with the new weapon.

Richard J. Bourke.

The Twenty Round Bout Between the Two Pugilists Will Be Brought to a Decision Before the Lenox Club.

CORBETT-SHARKEY FIGHT

New York, Nov. 20 .- That the twenty round bout between James J. Corbett and Thomas Sharkey will be brought to a decision before the Lenox Athletic may fall below that, club next Tuesday night without any police or other interferences is now almost a big certainty. With the big missioners had thought the discussion contest only 4s hours hence everything on that point finished, but the Spanish seems to be running smoothly, for as yet no word of protest, lay or clerical clared last week that the mortgages has been uttered in reference to the meeting of the big pugilists within the

feetly satisfied that every detail of missioners soon-and probably tomorthe Horton law governing pugilistic row-to demand whether Spain means exhibitions in this state will be lived to repudiate the plain compact of the up to by the principals. Corbett is protocol to relinquish sovereignty over the favorite in the betting at 100 to 80. and the general impression is that the rules governing the bout, which call missioners accepted the Cuban article for a clean break favor him. The sail- in the protocol with the conditions. or pugilist is strong on fighting, but has yet to show any degree of cleverness at long range work, while the very opposite can be said of Corbett. Another thing which good judges refer to is Sharkey's lack of control over his ter had been only temporarily passed temper when receiving punishment, and was still in abeyance, During his long weeks of hard training under the superivision of O'Rourke, the sailor has learned to govern himself in this respect, it is G. W. Rogers and H. C. Rue Cut Up claimed, and great things are expected of him by his friends and backers. No man could have trained more curefull than Sharkey has and the game can be said of Corbett, to whom victory means much. Charley White, who bert's work and present condition. He than now, and, barring accident, the Chicago limited, eastbound. should vertainly win.

Corbett, White says, will enter the ring weighing about 182 pounds. will be 176 pounds. Reports from both sides tonight were to the effect that geh man is in the best physical condition possible and equally confident of

The advance sale of seats has been unusually heavy, amounting to nearly \$30,000. The purse of \$20,000, it is anneunced, has been paid over to the stakeholder. Frank Farrell,

Charred Body Recovered.

winning.

foleds, O., Nov. 29.—After two munths arch and the recovery of eigh cen feed. aroin handlers at the Union elevator can today. His appearance indicated um a ne a well-to-do man and it is supposed to had been visiting the elevator at the time of the explosion

Stabbing Affray at Wilkes-Barre. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 26.-Andrew Grou and Authory Winchus, two Hungarians and Anthony Winchus, two Fungarian residing at Matthy, quarrelled this after the vania, fair and warmer followed to close the Kelle A dector pronounced to be cloudy; which will be contained to the contained to times with a knife. A doctor pronounced the wounds fatal. Gross was arrested and lodged in the Wilker-Barre jail.

CLOSING UP WITH SPAIN

Work of Commissioners May Be Completed Today.

FINAL NOTE TO THE DONS

It Will Be Made Plain That the United States Shall in Future Own the Philippines-Spain Must Accept a Sum of Money for the Islands or Lose Them by Conquest. A Document That Will Stop Further Haggling for More Money on Part of Spanish Commission-

Paris, Nov. 20 .- The Spanish peace commissioners have been notified that the United States commissioners will be ready to treat with them tomorrow afternoon. Unless the Spaniards have an adequate reason for further delay, the two commissions will join in the most important meeting thus far held,

The American commissioners in a written communication will declare regarding the Philippines, is capable of only one fair construction, that no arbitration is needed to elucidate its terms, and that the United States cannot admit any other power to figure charged to determine whether Spain or the United States shall in future own

the Phillppines. This will be accompanied by a clear declaration that the United States will

ssess the Philippines. Following this declaration the American commissioners will lay before the

First, to accept a sum of money from the United States and to cede and evacuate the Philippines. Second, to lose the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses to

indemnify the United States for the added expense of conquest. This communication may not be formally designated as an ultimatum, but it will lack paught of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. This will be so plain that the Spanish commissioners will scarcely haggle for more money on the first alternative nor cherish any doubt of American action under

the second, should the first be declined. THE PHILIPPINE DEBT.

No one here, except the American ommissioners, knows how much will be tendered Spain as the cheapest and most humane way of settling the diffleulty. She is exceedingly anxious to escape the Phillppine debt and possibly the sum to be offered may be determined by an analysis of that debt. which consists of \$40,000,000 in bonds, on which she realized \$36,000,000. Of the latter amount she is believed to have expended some \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 in fighting the United States and a part in attempting to quell the Philippine

insurrection. A reasonable guess at the sum for tender would be \$20,000,000 though it

The Cuban question may come up again tomorrow. The American comcommissioners are reported to have deimposed by Spain on the Cuban's, as well as on the Philippine's revenues, must not be impaired or questioned. The legal authorities seem to be per- This would compel the American com-

and title to Cuba. Three weeks ago the Spanish comsave that its embodiment in the treaty should depend only upon an agreement here on all the articles in the protocol. Recently, however, Spain's representatives have said that the Cuban mat-

TRAINMEN KILLED.

by a Locomotive.

New York, Nov. 20.-G. W. Hogers. of Camden, employed as a conductor on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and H. C. Rue, bagkilled at Rahway, N. J., tonight. They had completed their run for the day says his man was never in better shape and were walking to the depot to take a train for home when run down by

Their bodies were cut up and scattered along the track for some distance. The engineer of the limited apparently did not know he had struck any one for he did not stop. The bodies were taken to the morgue.

Empress Dowager's Troubles.

London, Nov. 21.—The Pekin correspond-nt of the Daily Telegraph referring to "Presariouminess of Downger's tenure of power," says: "She Huyumner, from the Tsung-Li-Yamen at the request of General Tung, because she feared a rebellion among the Kang-Su troops of Tung "

British Bark on Fire.

London, Nov. 38-A disputch from lighter says that the British back Inverciyde, ember 2 from Montevideo, is on fire.

******************** WEATHER FORECAST.
