

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

## THE DETROIT LAUNCHED

Secretary Tracy Expected, but Unable to Be Present.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The new cruiser Detroit was launched at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The big ship slid into the water gracefully and without a hitch. The Detroit yesterday morning presented a beautiful appearance lying on the ways bedecked with bunting; the American colors were stretched 20 feet above deck from bow to stern, and the colors making up the international code of signals were floating from it, reaching the entire length of the boat.

The sides of the stand were hid from view by the flags of various nations gracefully drooped. Until the last minute it was expected that Secretary Tracy of the Navy and other heads of the departments would arrive from Washington to witness the launch. They did not, however, put in an appearance.

There was a great crowd present who cheered the handsome vessel as she left the ways.

The Detroit is one of three cruisers of the 2,000-ton class. One is now building at Baltimore and the other at Boston. They are somewhat larger than the ships of the Yorktown class and swifter. The builders have agreed that the engines shall be capable of driving the Detroit at the rate of eighteen knots an hour.

Her length is 217 feet, beam 37 feet and draught 14 1-2 feet. She is schooner rigged and carries 6,289 feet of canvas. Her coal bunkers will hold 435 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam 10,000 miles at 18 knots an hour. A full supply of coal it is said, will strengthen her against projectiles.

Her armament includes eight 4-inch and two six-inch rapid-firing guns. The larger guns are mounted on a central pivot carriage, one forward and one aft. The smaller ones are in spangings, of which there are four on each side. There is a secondary battery, composed of ten rapid-firing 6 and 3-pounders. Six torpedo tubes have been fitted.

She is moved by two triple-expansion engines of the vertical, inverted cylinder, directing type, making 185 revolutions a minute.

Great attention has been paid to the ventilation and drainage of this ship, and to the comfort of the officers and men. The quarters are lighted by electricity. A refrigerating room forward is a feature of her fittings.

CHILDREN MALTREATED. Cruelties Practiced by a Rector in an Orphanage.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—Some startling testimony was given yesterday at the trial of the Rev. Samuel Cotton, a rector at Carnock, County Kildare, who was charged with criminal neglect and ill-treatment of the children in the Carnock Orphanage.

The Rev. Samuel Cotton, who has conducted the affairs of the orphanage for many years, has made many appeals to the public for financial aid and has received large sums of money by subscription for the maintenance of the orphanage. But owing to numerous complaints which have been made against that institution, the Society for the Protection of Children recently made an investigation into the manner in which the orphanage was conducted and thereby a horrible state of affairs was revealed.

The agents of the society found that the children were in an emaciated, filthy and ragged condition, and that they were covered with parasites. The toes of one of the children, it was testified to, had rotted off. Another, a girl, had been chained by the legs to a log. The rooms of the orphanage were also found to be in the filthiest condition.

In the kitchen was found a baby, six weeks old, covered with dirty rags and dying of cold and inanition. Other children were found in the same apartment crouched around a small fire, almost frozen and half starved. All of them were weak and sickly and their growth had been stunted by the treatment received under the Rev. Mr. Cotton's management.

The sanitary condition of the whole establishment was found to be perfectly horrible. Some of the beds used by the unfortunate children were merely old boxes and packing cases filled with stable hay.

It was also shown that all the children were kept in a perpetual state of terror by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and that it would be difficult even to imagine a more deplorable state of things.

The Rev. Mr. Cotton was committed for trial, but, however, being allowed in order to enable him to attend the synod of the diocese, of which body he is a member.

TOOK HIS TESTIMONY. Editor Carter Interviewed by Sam Thornton's Pastor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Another chapter in the Sam-Eva saw-jawing thrilling adventures was unfolded at the Marlborough House yesterday by Pastor Junior of the Mount Olivet Church. The final chapters will be disclosed to-morrow, when the church committee, of which Mr. Junior is the only tangible member, will present its report to the church and then give it to the newspapers.

Mr. Junior called at the Marlborough House to get Editor W. K. Carter's statement of his identification of Samuel and Eva as his traveling companions from Panoscola to Milton. He got it. The statement has been made in the public prints many times by Mr. Carter, but never before reduced to writing. When written down it was decidedly emphatic.

Pastor Junior, during his stay in Jacksonville, got many statements proceeding on the assumption, he said yesterday, that Samuel Thornton was innocent until the evidence proved him guilty. Mr. Junior also took occasion while in Jacksonville to hire a cart and traverse the same road that Thornton and Miss Jewell claimed they did from the beach to Jacksonville. Mr. Junior also has a statement from Conductor Barr, wherein he says the couple kept him awake all night.

# FEELING IS BITTER

## American Officers in Chili Apprehensive.

### FURTHER TROUBLE IS FEARED.

#### The Junta's Reply Deemed a Deliberate Insult in Santiago.

The Imprisoned Americans Were Forced to Sign a Statement Exonerating the Police Who Arrested Them.—The Chilean Premier's Message to Senator Montt—Investigation Being Made—Minister Egan Will Probably Be Recalled Soon After Election—A Story That His Removal Is Demanded by Chili.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 31.—The controversy between the United States and the government here is just now the all absorbing topic. Instead of the feeling of bitterness and resentment on the part of the Chileans having become alleviated by the sobering influence of many hours reflection, the sentiment towards persons and things American has become intensified, and American residents and officials are apprehensive of further trouble.

Minister Egan, Consul McCreery and Captain Schley were in consultation most of the day. The result of their deliberations cannot be given, but they are unanimous in the opinion that the reply of the Junta to the demands of the United States was decidedly insulting to say the least. That they regard the situation as serious cannot be doubted.

American residents are very indignant at the arrogance of the Chilean Junta. They are quietly making preparations in case of further trouble, which they one and all daily expect to occur.

The sentiment expressed by the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Baltimore is that their commander should take extreme measures to enforce proper treatment for such members of the vessel's crew as may, from necessity, be forced to go ashore. This, it is believed, is Captain Schley's intention.

The idea is not to irritate the Chileans by sending the men ashore when they are known to be unwelcome there, but when marketing, watering and other necessary duties make such visits necessary, they will be protected at all hazards.

A new feature of the Valparaiso incident, which needs explanation, has developed. The officials in Valparaiso having charge of the investigation of the assault on the American bluejackets, compelled the United States seamen, who were locked up at the time, to sign a statement written in Spanish, exonerating the police from all responsibility as to their arrest.

The situation is one of increasing uneasiness and further trouble may occur at any moment.

## BEING INVESTIGATED.

### Senator Montt Receives Word Concerning the Baltimore Incident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Senator Don Pedro Montt, the Chilean representative, has received the following official cablegram from his country in explanation of the troubles at Valparaiso:

"Investigation instituted immediately and continues with all diligence, but it is not finished. The trouble began in Clave street, and it became a tumult at about 7 p. m. Regular soldiers, police and the special guard of the Intendente restored order. The combatants—30 Americans and 11 Chileans—were committed before the judicial authorities. They fought with knives, stones, and everything they could lay their hands upon. There was one killed and several wounded. It is said that there were 160 American sailors from the Baltimore on shore at the time of the tumult."

In explanation of the small number of Chileans arrested, in comparison with the number of Americans, it is stated that the Chileans were at home, and able to conceal themselves, while the sailors, being strangers and in uniform, were easily distinguished, and having no place of concealment, were readily captured. It is thought to be certain that the Chileans implicated will eventually be brought to justice.

The reply to be made to the communication of Minister Egan has not yet been decided upon.

### Minister Egan May Be Recalled.

Regarding the intended recall of Minister Egan, the following circumstances are related:

Immediately upon the accession to power of the Junta de Gobierno, after the downfall of Balmaceda, that body cabled to Senator Pedro Montt in Washington directing him to assume charge of the Chilean Legation at Washington as soon as the government of the Congressional party in Chili should be recognized by the United States. Neither the State Department nor the Chilean Legation at Balmaceda at Washington would recognize the credentials of Senator Montt, but told him that when duly written instructions were received from Chili, the Legation would then receive him (Montt) as Chili's representative in the United States.

The fact of Senator Montt's appointment as Chilean Minister at Washington was also communicated to Minister Egan in Santiago, with the request that the latter inform the Department of State by cable of Montt's status in the United States, as Montt had cabled his government that he would be obliged to await his autographic credentials.

It is not known that Egan ever cabled this to Washington, so that Montt had to await the receipt of his formal credentials as Minister from Chili upon their arrival by the Colon via Panama a few days ago, and he lost no time in presenting them to the State Department on Wednesday last.

At the same time that Senator Montt was cabled to regarding his appointment as Minister, he received instructions

through the same channel to demand, in Chili's name, the recall of Minister Egan as "Person Non Grata" to the present Chilean authorities. This request of Chili was also shelled to await the arrival of Montt's credentials, and it is believed in Chili as well as in Washington that Egan knew that the Chilean Government did not want him, and used the slow process of the mail to inform the State Department of Montt's appointment as minister.

It is now stated that Chili has again demanded Egan's recall, and that the State Department will reply to the Chilean Government after the elections have taken place, according to Chili's request.

### Will Make Another Demand.

As nearly as can be ascertained this government proposes to wait a "reasonable time" for Chili to conclude the inquiry which is now said to be under way. This "reasonable time" will not be a question of months, but of days.

If no report is soon received from the Chilean government, and there is reason to believe that it is intentionally delayed, this government will again make a request for an explanation, and if no reply is forthcoming steps may be taken toward a suspension of amicable relations.

It is expected, however, that the report will be promptly made. Its purpose is already anticipated. No one in government circles in Washington expects that the Chileans in their present frame of mind will acknowledge that they are in the wrong. Any amount of testimony will probably be presented to show that the sailors were murdered in a street row, in which both the Chileans and Americans are equally to blame. The cablegram made public by Senator Montt, the Chilean Representative, indicates that this will be the line of Chilean defence.

## DIVORCE COMPLICATIONS.

### A Wife Abandoned Years Ago Has Her Husband Arrested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—George J. Glaze, formerly a well-known shoe dealer of this city, and now worth \$300,000, has been arrested on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, whom, it is alleged, he deserted more than a dozen years ago.

Glaze was married to Miss Elmira Lamb in this city in 1878, but after a brief period of wedded bliss he deserted her. Later he procured a divorce by fraudulently, it is alleged, but this was set aside on Mrs. Glaze's appeal. Glaze went to California.

All this occurred a dozen years ago, but the woman bided her time, and recently received information that her husband had returned to New York. He was soon located and his arrest followed.

## Pernambuco and the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The special commissioner of the Latin-American Department to Brazil, Capt. Alex. Rodgers, writes that he finds the officials at Pernambuco very much interested in the exposition at Chicago. He was most heartily received by the Governor, and invited to meet the commission which had charge of the State exhibit, and when the details of the exposition had been fully talked over, was presented a very full and complete representation would be made from that State. The manager of the Lyceum of Fine Arts at Pernambuco promised a fine exhibit, and there will also be a great many articles sent from the State Museum.

## Met Death in a Pit.

PANGOR, Pa., Oct. 31.—While an employe of the Excelsior Slate Company was tending a gate at the head of the quarry and trying to haul in a stone weighing about a ton, a severe wind storm started the derrick which struck the man and dashed him head first into a pit seventy-five feet deep. He was instantly killed. His name was not learned.

## Killed in a Rolling Mill.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—Charles Bodgettes, aged 17 years, an employe at the Keystone Rolling Mill, was caught by the shafting and thrown to the roof with great violence. When picked up he was an awful mass of bruises and broken bones, dying in half an hour. The body was removed to the home of his parents. His mother, who is in ill health, is so prostrated that her recovery is impossible.

## To Resume His Studies.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 31.—President Raymond of Wesleyan University says Student Narramore has made two statements regarding his recent disappearance. The real reason for the student's strange act has not been made public, but Mr. Raymond says there was nothing criminal in it, Narramore will probably resume his studies.

## Rebel Mohammedans Beaten.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 31.—It is reported from Mombasa that Captain Lugard has severely defeated the rebel Mohammedans of Unyoro, and struck a blow at the slave trade from which it will be difficult to recover.

## PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS.

The Beaver "Daily Star" has been sued for libel by Senator Quay, for publishing the Bardsley certificate.

The grand jury found three bills of indictment against the five suspended mercantile appraisers of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Pilot Welch of the tug P. W. Devos, who was held on trial for causing the death of Broker Jenkins and Charles Eain, passengers on the yacht Amelia, during a collision, has been convicted of manslaughter in the second degree with a recommendation to mercy.

PANAMA, Oct. 31.—The steamer Moselle, carrying the Costa Rica mail, is a total wreck near Colon. Her captain is known to have been lost and it is feared the crew have met with the same fate. Nothing has been found of the mails. Unprecedented storms are prevailing off Colon.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 28.—A skeleton was found in the woods near here which proves to be that of Thomas Garrity, a well known citizen of Wilkesbarre, who disappeared two years ago. His fate has been the subject of much conjecture and great mystery.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Little William Carroll, stepson of Richard N. Lynch, was fatally shot in the head by another boy, William Rowan, who pointed towards him a pistol which he did not find in a bureau drawer. He did not know it was loaded.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The schooner Frank McDonnell, which sailed from Lynn to Philadelphia on Sept. 20, and which has been given up as lost, was sighted on Oct. 17, by the schooner Bessie C. Beach. The Beach reports the McDonnell had been badly battered about but did not require assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—City Treasurer W. Redwood Wright yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of L. G. Fouse, president of the Mutual Fidelity Association, charging him with criminal libel for stating in a letter that Wright was accepting official fees in violation of the law.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Miss Annie Farmer of this city, brought suit against Wm. Holz for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Holz ran away the day set for the wedding while the intended bride, her bridesmaids and the clergyman were awaiting his arrival. He returned last week and Miss Farmer, acting on the advice of her friends, determined to prosecute him.

PEPESANTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 28.—James Ireland, the husband of the woman who eloped with Ezra Ireland three weeks ago, set an apple yesterday which had been filled with "rough on rats," by Mrs. Ireland before the elopement. Pin holes found in the peellings showed how the poison had been inserted. Mr. Ireland has been taken seriously ill and is not yet out of danger.

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31.—Much sympathy is expressed for Annie L. and Lillian P. Wright, two cultivated women, daughters of the late John Wright, at one time a wealthy citizen, who were evicted from the homestead which has been in the possession of the family for six generations. The eviction was the result of the foreclosure of a mortgage given by Mrs. Wright, who died last year.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 29.—William Gibbons, who was arrested in Philadelphia, and Eugene Burns, who was arrested here yesterday, were given a hearing before Justice Hesse. On the testimony of a detective and James Moore of this city, Gibbons was held in \$5,000 bail for burning one of the Duponts' barns and an additional \$5,000 for conspiracy. Burns was held in \$5,000 bail for burning one of the barns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of the Adjutant-General to the Major-General commanding the army shows that a marked decrease in the number of prisoners in confinement has taken place during the past year, and it is shown by a comparison of statistics that the decrease in the number received is about an even rate with the decrease of the number of desertions from the army, which is about 30 per cent. of the average for the past ten years.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Oct. 29.—At an early hour yesterday morning the cry of "Police! Murder!" was heard from one of the rear windows of the Hoeker residence in this city. A young man was discovered on a ladder at the window of Mrs. Hoeker's room. The police succeeded in capturing him. At his hearing he said that he had an appointment at the house with an inmate. By a mistake he put the ladder up at the wrong window.

Offers \$25,000 for a Fight. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The Olympic Club offers a purse of \$25,000, twenty thousand to the winner and five thousand to the loser, for a contest with five ounce gloves to a finish between John L. Sullivan and Frank P. Slavin. In addition to the purse a solid gold tilting pitcher, emblematic of the world's championship, will be offered as a trophy, which will have to be won twice successively to be retained.

Hired Boys to Buy Liquor. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 29.—Wednesday Judge Blydenburgh, prosecuting attorney, employed two boys, Walter Wynkoop and William McGuire, minors, to visit saloons and get drinks. They succeeded in getting drinks at 120 saloons. Yesterday Judge Blydenburgh made out warrants for the arrest of the 120 dealers, and many have already been served. The list includes some of the most prominent men in the city engaged in the liquor business.

Henry B. Norton's Will. NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 31.—The will of the late Henry B. Norton leaves \$200,000 for the Norton Library and Reading Room in Norwich; \$50,000 for the Norwich Free Academy; \$15,000 for the Broadway Congregational Church, and small bequests to the Five Points House of Industry, the American Home Missionary Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and to the American Congregation Mission, all of New York.

Will Sire the B. & O. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company took preliminary steps yesterday for the filing of a bill in equity against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad and the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company, the latter being the title under which the Baltimore & Ohio enters this city. It is thought the proceedings have been brought to force the B. & O. to carry out one of its financial contracts with the Reading Railroad.

CHAPTER XXI. LOVE IS LAMENTED.

Russia, as in all civilized countries, supplied soldiers are a privileged class. They are free to enter even the palace of the Ozar unchallenged, and whenever they pass a sentry, the sentry comes to a "salute," an honor paid only to superiors.

Ivan knew this when he assumed his disguise. With the audacity that characterized all his recent actions, he was about to enter the hotel—which, it must be remembered, was not a public house—when Count Linwood came out to his sitting sleigh.

The Count held a letter in his hand, and looked about him as if to find a messenger. Ivan sprang forward at once, and touching his hat, he asked: "Excellency, can I be of service?" "Ah, yes, my man," said the Count, "I have a letter for you."

"Do you know me?" "You are Count Linwood," replied Ivan. "Right. Do you know where I live?" "As well as I know my own cot, excellency," and Ivan told him the place. "Take this letter to my daughter, and when you bring the answer back to this place, to which I will return in an hour from the Winter Palace, I will reward you."

"My reward is sufficient if I can be of service to your excellency," said Ivan, taking the letter and darting away. "Ah," muttered the Count, as he got into his sleigh, "there are true hearts still in the empire. That brave fellow gave an arm to his country, and now he gives her his heart."

As Ivan was ascending the steps of Count Linwood's palace he heard a footfall behind him, and turning he saw Colonel Orloff. "What do you want here, my man?" asked Colonel Orloff, as he returned Ivan's salute. "I want to see the Countess Elvira," replied Ivan. Colonel Orloff led him into the warm hall and gave him a chair, saying: "I will take the letter to the Countess."

The Countess was expecting her lover, for she stood in the door of her own little parlor and met him with an ardor scarcely to be expected in one of her icy cast of character. The letter stated that General Paul was not only out of danger but well enough to walk about his quarters. Further, that the General refused to marry Elvira, arguing as his strong reasons that neither the lady nor himself were parties to the contract, and that she had no desire for such a union.

The letter urged Elvira to write at once, saying that she had always known of the early contract, and that she stood ready to fulfill it. "This letter of yours," the Count wrote in conclusion, "I will show to the Ozar, who already suspects General Paul's loyalty. The young man is insane, for he is treating old Pulaski and his daughter as if they were his guests. The game is in our hands, Elvira, if we play it well. Answer at once, and destroy this."

Elvira showed the letter to her lover, and at once wrote a reply in accordance with her father's wishes. Count Orloff took the letter out to Ivan, who was sitting, hat in hand, in the hall, and said: "Here is a rible for you, my friend; and take this letter back to Count Linwood."

"Thanks, excellency," said Ivan, turning to the door. "And I say, my man, if you are not otherwise employed, and you call to-morrow at this address, I think I can find you something to do."

Ivan thanked him, took the card, and promising to call on the Colonel the next day, he vanished. He hurried straight back to General Paul's hotel, and waited outside till Count Linwood's sleigh returned, when he handed him the letter. "The Count took the letter, and said: 'Follow me, my man; I will pay you inside.'"

Ivan followed him, and the Count meeting at the door an officer, with whom he entered into earnest conversation as they walked on, he forgot about Ivan, who kept respectfully behind him.

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A CONNECTICUT Justice of the Peace has decided that when a barber begins to shave a face he enters upon an implied contract to finish the job. In the case on trial the barber and his victim entered on a political discussion, during which the barber uttered reflections upon Governor Bulkeley; the victim called the barber a blanked fool and the barber ordered the other out of the shop, though his face was but half shaved. The half-shaven man, who had a two weeks' growth of beard on one side of his face, having just returned from a protracted fishing trip, sued for \$100 damages. The court thought the barber had great provocation and decreed that he should pay \$2 and the costs.

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