

# Andover News.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16 1896.

A religious publication says: "The man who whistles hardly ever swears." He doesn't need to, exclaims the New York Advertiser. His neighbors do that part of it.

Cats, it appears, have a recognized social position in the French army, where they are trained to render what are known as "services administratifs." The food and drink of these quadrupeds is likewise regulated by ministerial orders.

Holland disfranchises a citizen if he is absent from the country ten years, and during that time does not formally notify the proper authority that he wishes to continue to be regarded as a citizen. Great Britain does not so easily give up her claim to the loyalty of her subjects. A man may count upon her protection on the ground that his grandfather was by birth and allegiance an Englishman, even though he and his father were both born and have always lived on foreign soil, but without being naturalized.

A definite idea of the increased interest in bicycling all over the country is obtained by noting the increase in the applications at Washington for patents on bicycles and bicycle parts. In 1894 there were about two hundred cases awaiting action in the division in which bicycles are classed. There are now some 1,100 cases awaiting action, and the work is three months behind. During the last few months the weekly issue of patents has been about four hundred and fifty; twenty-five of these were for bicycles and bicycle parts; the greatest number for tires, to which inventors are just now devoting their attention. To the layman the issuing of twenty-five patents weekly for bicycles and bicycle parts may not seem a great number; how great it is one can understand only by comparing this issue with the issues for other patents. To twenty-five patents for bicycles and bicycle parts there are issued five for engines, twelve for electrical apparatus, four for elevators, eleven for farm implements, for four sewing machines, five for car fenders, seven for wagons, etc.

The Atlantic Journal says: In 1837 George Peabody died, leaving \$2,000,000 for the cause of common school education in the South. The fund has been admirably managed, and the good that has been accomplished by it would be hard to estimate. Undoubtedly it has been very great, especially as the South began to enjoy the benefits of Mr. Peabody's gift at a period when it was first beginning to recover from the ravages of war. During the past twenty-eight years over \$2,000,000 has been received by southern schools as the income from the Peabody fund. The administration of the fund has always been in the hands of able and distinguished men. There have been among the trustees of the Peabody fund at different times three presidents of the United States, two chief justices of the supreme court, several distinguished state judges, famous military men of both the Union and Confederate armies, congressmen, cabinet ministers, bishops, financiers like Drexel and Morgan, popular heroes like Grant and Farragut, educators like Mr. Winthrop, Dr. Mayo, and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins. Dr. J. L. M. Currie of Virginia, who has been the general agent of the Peabody fund for many years, with the exception of the time when he was Minister to Spain under President Cleveland's first administration, is preparing a complete history of the work of education in the South which has been accomplished through this great enterprise. It will be a very valuable book and will probably induce other men of means to make liberal contributions to the cause of education. At the close of next year the original \$2,000,000 donated by Mr. Peabody is to be distributed among such educational agencies and institutions in the South as shall be designated by two-thirds of the trustees of the fund. This is in accordance with the terms of the gift.

# THE CZAR IS MASTER

On Him Appears To Depend the Future of the Sultan.

## ACUTE DEVELOPMENTS NEAR AT HAND

Berlin Does Not Believe a British Fleet Will Enter the Bosphorus to Enforce England's Protest Against Expelling Armenians.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The emperor will remain several days at Siegsdorf, where he has gone for the purpose of hunting, and Count Kapnist, the Russian ambassador to Austria, who is the probable successor of Prince Lobanoff in the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has left Vienna for a sojourn at Biarritz. These facts have been gleaned with a view of gauging the value of the excited rumors which have been flying about the bourses that a political deluge in Turkey is imminent. Beyond question, developments of the most acute nature are near at hand, but they will not be reached today, nor are they likely to manifest themselves until the czar finishes his tour and returns to St. Petersburg. Lord Salisbury's so-called independent policy in Turkey, which is doubtless seen in the action of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, in presenting to the porte a note protesting against the government's expulsion of Armenians from the Turkish capital without consulting with the representatives of the other powers, is not taken here as implying the appearance of a British fleet in the Bosphorus to enforce the order.

## Affected with Homicidal Mania.

Advices received here from Constantinople assert that the sultan is afflicted with a homicidal mania arising from an acute spinal disorder and the statements made in these advices seem, according to the criticisms of the press, to be associated with a maniacal outburst of Turkish fanaticism generally. How to guard against such an outburst is the first question to be placed before the foreign diplomats in Turkey. If the powers agree to place the sultan under tutelage, with the appointments of the Turkish ministers and other officials approved by the ambassadors this action must be accompanied by preparations for armed occupation of Turkey. The Kreuz Zeitung asserts that France and Russia will never assent to the plan of placing the sultan under tutelage and will maintain the integrity of the empire and sovereignty of the Turkish monarch, and declares that these two powers already distrust the concentration of the British fleet at Salonica. The sum of the situation is that these and other proposals dealing with the sultan await the issues of the czar's tour.

## German Military Manoeuvres.

The representatives of the press returning from Goerlitz concur in the statement that it was with the utmost difficulty that they were able to get accurate information of the results of the military manoeuvres, but agree that the general results were more favorable to the Saxon than to the Prussian army corps. The emperor upon the evening of every day of the manoeuvres criticized the operations with admitted impartiality. The Prussian infantry, which are renowned for their good marching under heavy weights, maintained their reputation. Both the Prussians and the Saxons carried over sixty pounds, consisting of arms, ammunition, knapsack and part of a tent, per man, yet their rifles were closed up well at the end of every day. For the first time the bicycle riflemen were brought into action, covering the retreat of the Prussian cavalry behind Klein Bautzen. Military experts alone, however, can say whether their work was done effectively. It was generally stated on the field that Gen. Count Waldersee had underrated the marching abilities of the Saxons, who throughout were admirable.

## Railroad and Steamboat Agents.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The excursion party of the association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston, together with their families, who arrived here Saturday afternoon by a special train over the Pittsburgh railroad. The excursion was one of a series of yearly outings and was strictly social in its nature. While here the members of the party spent their time in viewing points of interest about the town.

## A Bohemian Town Sinking

Breslau, Sept. 14.—The subsidence of the Bohemian town of Honec continues. The sinking of the town is due to the falling in of old mines, caused by their having been sapped by underground waters. Two streets, with the houses on both sides thereof, and the railway station have been completely wrecked.

## Salisbury and the Czar.

London, Sept. 14.—The Prince of Wales has arranged a meeting between the czar and Lord Salisbury at Balmoral, when the Turkish question will be discussed.

# THEIR HOUSE BOAT UPSET.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The Oriental mail brings news that Col. Charles Denby, the United States minister to China, and his wife had a narrow escape from death while journeying from Tien Tsin to Pekin in a house boat. According to a letter received in Yokohama, Col. and Mrs. Denby were being towed up the river by a steam launch, when a collision occurred and the house boat was capsized. Col. Denby was on the deck at the time, and with considerable difficulty he succeeded in getting to the bank of the river. Mrs. Denby was in the cabin when the boat capsized, and, being unable to get out before the boat turned bottom up, was imprisoned in the cabin. She was rescued when almost unconscious by cutting a hole in the bottom of the boat. Had she remained a prisoner much longer she would have died. She was nearly suffocated.

## COLLISION AT VINEYARD HAVEN.

Coal Steamer Runs Down a Fishing Schooner.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 14.—About noon yesterday the fishing schooner James Dyer of Portland, Capt. Staples, was run into by the steamer Reading of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal. The collision occurred about twelve miles west-southwest from Vineyard sound lightship during foggy weather. The schooner was struck just aft of the main rigging and she sank in about seven minutes. The crew of sixteen men had barely time to save themselves by jumping on board the steamer. One man fell overboard, but was rescued. No one was drowned. The crew was brought here by the Reading.

## Oil Works Destroyed.

Trainer, Pa., the Scene of a Big Fire, the Loss Being \$100,000.

Chester, Pa., Sept. 14.—The Delaware oil works, near here, owned by Hiram E. Lutz of Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss estimated at over \$100,000. The plant will be rebuilt. The fire originated in the shipping sheds and spread rapidly over the works. The flames destroyed in addition to the buildings 5,500 barrels of oil, 500 barrels of paraffine wax, two ten-ton ice machines, six tanks of 500 barrels capacity each and which were filled with oil, and engines, boilers, dynamos and other machinery.

## Dewey's Opinion of the Cruiser Brooklyn.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Commodore Dewey, president of the cruiser Brooklyn's trial board, has practically completed his report and will deliver it to the navy department in a few days. The commodore says the Brooklyn underwent a test which probably has never been equalled by a warship in the world, and in his opinion she is finer than any vessel of her class afloat. The delay in making the report has been due to the precaution of taking the engines apart after the trial. Every portion of the machinery was found free from the slightest strain, which is considered extraordinary after a run of six hours under full pressure.

## For Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Charles E. George of the firm of Duncombe & George, lawyers, has been arrested by post-office Inspector Stuart on a charge of using the mails for purposes of fraud. His victims are said to be numerous, including residents of Rhode Island, Indiana, St. Louis and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is accused of inducing certain persons to pay him money to do the legal work in obtaining possession of an estate in Guatemala, which he had discovered they were entitled to and which was said to be worth over \$1,000,000.

## Funeral of Actor James Lewis.

New York, Sept. 14.—The funeral services over the remains of James Lewis, the well-known actor, who died on Thursday last, were held yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. George H. Houghton, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. W. R. Scott, officiated at the ceremonies. The edifice was crowded to the doors. The interment was at Woodlawn cemetery. The floral offerings from the friends and admirers of Mr. Lewis were numerous and superb.

## Socialist Nomination for Congress.

Paterson, Sept. 14.—The socialist labor party of Passaic county has nominated James Wilson for congress. Matthew Maguire, the socialist labor party's candidate for vice-president, who has arrived from Europe, attended the convention and assured his political brethren that the socialist sentiment was spreading throughout the United States.

## Fatal Storm in England.

London, Sept. 14.—A severe thunder storm, accompanied by a whirlwind, passed over the county of Essex yesterday. The rainfall was heavy. Ancient oak trees were torn up by the roots and other damage was done. In the town of Saffron-Walden a number of buildings were blown down, while the roofs of many others were carried off. Two or three lives are believed to have been lost.

# 51 PRISONERS SHOT TO RECEIVE 50

Insurgents Executed at Cabanas Fortress and Morro Castle.

## PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION

Situation Very Bad for the Spanish Government.—Eastern End of the Island May Have To Be Evacuated.—Convents as Military Hospitals.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—Capt. Gen. Weyler cables from Havana that fifty-one insurgents who were confined in the Cabanas fortress and Morro castle were shot yesterday.

## Progress of the War.

Havana, Sept. 14.—Reports from the eastern part of the island indicate the situation is very bad for the Spanish government. All the interior towns occupied by the Spanish troops are besieged by the insurgents. Gen. Liqaes, the Spanish commander of the eastern department, has telegraphed for reinforcements. He says that unless a strong force is sent him he will have to abandon the eastern part of the island. Gibara, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, has been besieged for some time, and at this date there are reports that the insurgents have stormed the town and taken it. No news from the eastern part of the island is published. The censorship is more rigid than ever. La Discusion, a newspaper published in this city, was heavily fined for publishing the fact that Quintin Bandera crossed the trocha.

## Bolondron Captured by Insurgents.

It is reported that Bolondron, in the province of Matanzas, was taken and burned by the insurgent on August 30. On the same day Batabano, in the province of Havana, was attacked and considerable of the town was burned, but the insurgents were obliged to retire beyond the reach of the fire of the gunboats in the harbor. Batabano is the most strongly fortified of any of the towns. A stockade about twelve or fourteen feet high has been erected around the whole town. Outside of this stockade a ditch has been dug about twelve feet wide and three feet deep. The dirt from this ditch has been thrown up against the stockade. A small stream that heretofore ran through the town has been turned into this ditch. The woods and trees have all been cut away from the town for a half mile back.

## Convents as Military Hospitals.

Gen. Weyler has published an order closing all the schools until November next. The public do not expect that the schools will be opened in November. It is supposed that the schools will remain closed until the war is over. Belen, the Jesuit college, and the University of the City of Havana are closed with the rest. It is said that these two institutions will be transformed into military hospitals. The sugar warehouses at Regia, across the bay from Havana, have been taken for military hospitals. Weyler has directed that the Beneficencia and the convents of Santa Clara and Santa Catalina shall be devoted to the same purpose. These buildings are private property, belonging to the Sisters of Charity. The Beneficencia is a large asylum for the benefit of the poor. Its occupants are principally orphans. There are a few old people in the institution. The nuns say that the girls in the Beneficencia will take with them to the convent of Santa Clara, but that they will not give up either the convent of Santa Clara or Santa Catalina until they are driven out by the bayonets of the troops.

## Weyler Has 20,000 Sick Soldiers.

The nuns of these two convents belong to the Franciscan order. The general inspector happens to be here at present. He went to the palace and very heated argument with Palmarola. He told the officials that they were not Catholics, and that the Catholic church does not recognize their authority. Afterward the bishop went to Weyler to protest against the government taking the convents for military purposes. Weyler told the bishop that if he had any more interference with his orders he would transport the bishop. It is now reported that the bishop intends to leave for Spain. After this interview with the bishop, Weyler said, in the presence of a number of persons, that he had 20,000 sick soldiers scattered all over the country, having no other shelter than the stoops or verandas of village houses, exposed to inclement weather day and night. Six thousand sick soldiers were reported in the hospitals of the city on Sept. 3, and they are constantly being brought in. The mortality among the troops is increasing at a great rate. The troops now are suffering principally from yellow fever, smallpox, intermittent fever and dysentery. Gen.

## Weyler Now Says He Will Take Personal Command of the 40,000 Men that are Being Sent Here and Sweep the Vueta Abajo.

New York State Committee Meeting. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Chairman Hunt announces that the state committee will meet in Buffalo, at the Iroquois hotel, to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock.

# TO RECEIVE 50

Major McKinley Preparing for Large Influx of Visitors.

## DELEGATIONS FROM MANY STATES

Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana Will Be Represented This Week.—The Candidate's Sunday.

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—Major McKinley enjoyed a well-earned rest yesterday. In the morning Major McKinley took a drive with Mrs. McKinley made a visit to his mother. He did go to church. In the afternoon he took a long drive into the country, which was much refreshed by it. Major McKinley is receiving well, after a week of arduous work and is ready to do the still harder work of this week. Major McKinley will have a large number of delegations at his house this week than he has received in the same length of time since his nomination, and many of them will be large delegations. The total number of political pilgrims to Canton, week will number more than 50. Letters asking for dates for delegations come by every mail.

## Delegations This Week.

Among those which will come this week are the following: Today, business men and wool-growers of Ross county, Ohio. To-morrow an excursion of more than one thousand voters from Somerset county, Pa., from western Maryland. Every precinct in the county will be represented. The Grand Army post of Canton and vicinity will make a call on the candidate. The same delegation from Marshall, Mich., arrive in Canton. This delegation represent the voters of Calhoun county, Friday, the great republican meeting of the campaign will be held. Speeches will be made by Sen. Cullom and Thurston, Gov. Kings of Pennsylvania and Congressmen McClary, of Minnesota. Large delegations from nearly every county in Ohio are expected in Canton on Friday, and large numbers coming from West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. Arrangements for the accommodation of 50,000 people are being made. Next Saturday will be one of the notable days of the campaign in Canton. Six large and tinny delegations will visit Major McKinley. The delegation of the railway men representing all of the railways which enter Chicago number 2,500, and a hundred more have been provided for them. In addition to this delegation there will be a delegation from Butler and Meigs counties, Pa.; a delegation of commercial travelers from Pittsburg, Pa.; a delegation from Albany, Ind.; one from Columbus representing the building trades of Ohio.

## INCENDIARIES AT WORK

Residents of Rockville Centre Being Very Much Alarmed.

Freeport, N. Y., Sept. 14.—As men were seen leaving the ham factory of A. V. S. Hicks at Rockville Centre, which was damaged by Saturday night to the extent of \$50,000, a few minutes before the flames discovered, it is thought that the fire was set on fire. Several fires recently of incendiary origin, have occurred in Rockville Centre during the past week and the residents there much alarmed, many believing a band of firebugs have taken up quarters in the place.

## Another Armenian Massacre

London, Sept. 14.—The Plymouth Mercury claims to have reliable information that a massacre of the Armenians remaining in Constantinople fixed to occur in ten days or two weeks. It says that Armenians already reported have been murdered by the sale, the ships on which they were out of the country having clubs with the victims were shot into water and drowned in batches.

## River St. Lawrence Very Low

Cardinal, Ont., Sept. 14.—The St. Lawrence river is so low that serious blockades have taken place in the canal. Four tug boats are lying at the entrance of the canal, the steamers being unable to pass. The delay in the canal is a lifetime. They sell their boats to former bird men who have sold themselves honest and industrious and who then become farm owners and incur a debt which requires a long time for its liquidation. This is the calamity cry is so difficult to ease. These new proprietors expect their farms trying to pay later, and if after a life of toll and self-interest, they succeed in lifting their heads, they in turn move to town, the story is repeated.

## Princess Feodora Betrothed

Hamburg, Sept. 14.—Princess Feodora, the youngest sister of the emperor, has been betrothed to Duke Frederick Wilhelm, brother of the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The princess is 37 and the duke 25.

## May Be Japan's Premier

New York, Sept. 14.—Baron Hamao arrived here on his way home from post. There is a rumor in diplomatic circles in Washington that Count Nishi will supersede Count Nomiya as premier of Japan. Baron Hamao is in harmony with those of the parliament, and, it is said, will not do so.

# AND GARDEN NOTES

OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

## METHOD OF USING CORN FODDER.

Don't Move to Town.—Food for Lams.

## FERTILIZERS.

Ammonium phosphate, fifty parts; potassium nitrate, forty-five parts; potassium nitrate, thirty parts; sodium sulphate, thirty parts; calcium superphosphate, thirty parts; Potassium chloride, ten parts.

## BLEACHING CELERY.

Celery will not endure long with earth. It tends to rot from the sun by boards. Large receipts per acre are obtained by early culture, but it is a very expensive crop to raise. It is a prodigious crop and requires great quantities of fertilizer. Celery raised on organic manure is tough and stringy unless very low, if at all. A correct method of the Florida Agriculturist is: successful grower applies a ton of manure seed meal to an acre of celery plants, followed by a complete fertilizer, consisting of about 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, 100 pounds of superphosphate and 100 pounds of sulphate of potash. The new method of bleaching by planting so close the plants touch and crowd together requires still higher feeding. The ordinary farmer can not afford to practice it only after a long and successful experience.

## FOOD FOR LAMBS.

Lambs will not eat grain of any kind give it to them in the ewes. That is, give them a pound of mixed bran and linseed meal in equal parts. It will keep them through the two coldest months with interest and profit. You should get the lambs up to 100 pounds if possible, and it may be done this way. The writer has had lambs to eat grain thus: Some corn was ground finely to meal and a lamb was caught and put in a quiver, and then a little meal was given in the hand. At the food had to be put into its mouth and sweetened a little with molasses. After two or three trials in this way the lamb followed its feeder to the station, and the others crowded around to see what was doing. It was curious little things, and in a few days they were all ready for the market. The trouble was that it was necessary to get a lot of quivers for them. The trouble was that it was necessary to get a lot of quivers for them. The trouble was that it was necessary to get a lot of quivers for them.

## FARMERS, DON'T MOVE TO TOWN.

A number of years there has been a movement of population from the country to the town. Many evils have resulted from this movement. It is a permanent benefit or detriment to agricultural districts because the town is permanently benefited or benefited. Happiness is found in town to enjoy those who have long lived in the country for making the change. It is a lifetime. They sell their farms to former bird men who have sold themselves honest and industrious and who then become farm owners and incur a debt which requires a long time for its liquidation. This is the calamity cry is so difficult to ease. These new proprietors expect their farms trying to pay later, and if after a life of toll and self-interest, they succeed in lifting their heads, they in turn move to town, the story is repeated.

## FEEDING

Oats has of the very of farm a true of kinds, of evidence of feeding a small pair with another in price the United States comparison of the oats and the largest crop country, the lower than no reason oats freely localities are or very a question difference colts, calves writer would be of greater value to the labor that has gone before.