

# The News and Observer.

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### THE CHARLESTON IN THE OPEN SEA

**Hard and Fast Aground on the Reef.**

**NO HOPE OF SAVING HER**

**HEAVY SEAS FORCED ALL TO ABANDON HER.**

**HARDSHIPS ENDURED IN OPEN BOATS**

**Lieutenant McDonald Four Days in a Boat in Drenching Rains, Carries News of the Disaster to the Oregon. The Helena to the Rescue.**

Manila, Nov. 14.—12:25 p. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston ran aground near Vigan, on a hidden reef, with fathoms of water on both sides. She worked her machinery for two days and nights in trying to get afloat, but a typhoon arising the crew were compelled to take to their boats and seek refuge on a small island five miles away. The natives are friendly. Lieutenant McDonald and a number of sailors put off in a small boat and reached the Callao, which brought them to Manila.

The gunboat Helena has been dispatched to bring away the crew.

Lieutenant McDonald describes the Charleston when he last saw her as hard and fast aground, with her bottom badly stove and well out of the water.

8 p. m.—Further details regarding the grounding of the United States cruiser Charleston show that she struck an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kamiguin Island. Her stern was almost submerged and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on and the cruiser began rolling violently. The water tight doors were quickly closed, but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship.

After the first efforts to right her, the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and therefore abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launch and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing, with two Colt guns, 134 rifles and ten days' rations. Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing. The breach blocks of the masts were moved before the boats put off. Two hours after the Charleston struck all had gotten away. The report that the crew remained two days on the vessel is inaccurate. A party returned two days later, but found it impossible to save anything.

The first landing was made on a little island, with a front of barren rocks. Next day the boats again took to the water and proceeded to Kamiguin Island, where a landing was made in the expectation that fighting would be necessary. So far from this being the case, however, the Charleston's men found a half-savage people, who regarded them with curiosity rather than hostility. On the third day the steamer had greatly diminished and Lieutenant John D. McDonald, with boatswain Dominick, six men and six men started for the Gulf of Lingayen in a thirty foot sailing launch, hoping to find an American warship, but finding ignorant of General Wheaton's expedition.

Lieutenant McDonald was four days afloat, keeping under shelter of the post-ship for two days on account of the high seas, being most of the time to a soaking rain. Finally, flying the Union Jack down and in their underclothing and drenched to the skin, the officer and his companions overtook the transport Aztec, which carried them to the battleship Oregon.

The gunboat Helena was due to arrive at Kamiguin Island yesterday. The Charleston was returning from a five weeks' cruise along the eastern coast of Luzon, and Admiral Watson was beginning to be uneasy. He supposed however, that she had joined General Wheaton's expedition.

In naval circles the accident is considered quite unavoidable. The only wonder is that there are not more such disasters in the Philippine waters, which are in most cases indifferently charted.

The Charleston lies practically in the open sea, and there is no hope of saving her or the valuable paraphernalia and contents of the cruiser.

**WATSON'S REPORT OF WRECK.**  
Washington, Nov. 14.—Admiral Watson cables to the Navy Department the following official report of the wreck of the cruiser Charleston:  
"Manila, Nov. 13.—Charleston wrecked uncharted coral reef three miles north, northwest of Guinapok Rocks, north coast Luzon, 5:30 morning of November 2nd. Everybody safely landed Kamiguin Island armed with rifles and two Colts. Natives friendly. McDonald made Lingayen Gulf (in) sailing launch. When left no opportunity examination of wreck. Northwest monsoon, heavy sea prevailing. Reports ship struck easily; then thumped violently. Fire room compartment flooded. First water tight doors closed promptly. Ship lies settled aft, water one foot from name. Well out of water forward; apparently very steep bank; ten days' provisions; men on half rations when landed. Helena dispatched from Lingayen by Oregon to Kamiguin; due today."  
(Signed). "WATSON."  
There is a discrepancy in the date of

the wreck of the Charleston as given in Admiral Watson's message and in the press dispatches. It is probable that the several instances in correct, and Admiral Watson's dispatch was confused in transmission. There was some surprise expressed that so long a time elapsed since the wreck before news of the fact reached the Navy Department. It appears, however, that this delay was inevitable owing to the isolated position of the wreck. Kamiguin Island is a small island lying about north of Aparri, which is the most northerly port on the Island of Luzon. It is distant about 250 miles from Lingayen Gulf, where are stationed the nearest of the warships of Watson's fleet. When acting Secretary Allen reached the Navy Department this morning, he communicated with the White House, and by direction of the President went over at once, carrying a short of Northern Luzon and the cablegram from Watson.

Admiral Watson appears to have acted at once upon receipt of the news, for he informed the Navy Department that he had cabled across to Hong Kong to secure the help of experienced wreckers to proceed immediately to the scene of the accident. The Navy Department has already a constructor on the ground in the person of Lieutenant Hobson, who may be called on to assume charge of the wrecking operations.

As soon as possible a court of inquiry will be called to fix the responsibility for the wrecking of the ship. This will follow irrespective of any action of the Navy Department, and will be ordered by Admiral Watson. Should it appear that the wreck was caused by the negligence of any of the Charleston's officers, a court martial will follow the inquiry, but in view of the exceedingly dangerous character of the work on the coast of Luzon, the lack of necessary aids to navigation, it is not believed to be probable that any of the officers will be found severely censurable.

Captain George W. Pigman is in command of the ship.

### THE STRUGGLE IN KENTUCKY

**Contests in 7 Counties Involves 4,000 Votes.**

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14.—The progress of the contests in various counties of the State is the point where interest in the fight for the Governorship is centered. The determination of these disputes may swing in either direction the result of the face of the returns as they will be made to the State Board of Election Commissioners. These contests involve over 4,000 votes in seven counties as follows:

Christian county 95 votes. Taylor's plurality in one precinct, at Hopkinsville, which was today thrown out by the County Election officers. The Democrats on the ground of alleged irregularities.

Knox county, 1,385 plurality for Taylor in contest. Under a mandatory order of Judge Brawn at Barbourville, these returns have been certified by the county election officers, but the contest undoubtedly will be renewed before the State board.

Mercer county, 286 plurality for Taylor. The Democratic chairman from the election board has filed notice of contest in three large Republican precincts, alleging various irregularities. If these precincts should be thrown out Goebel will have a safe plurality in the county. The county election board has adjourned, but the contest will come before the State board.

Nelson county, 1,198 votes are being contested by the Democrats on the ground that they were certified for W. P. Taylor instead of W. S. Taylor. The Republicans today filed suit at Bardonia against the County Election Commissioners and the election officers in the thirteen precincts involved, seeking to obtain a mandatory injunction to compel the election officers to certify these 1,198 votes for W. S. Taylor. The matter will also come before the State board.

Pulaski county, 300 votes in contest. Taylor's plurality was 1,546, including the 300 which came from five precincts where contests have been instituted.

Harrison county, 135 votes in contest.

The State Board of Election Commissioners will meet at Frankfort December 4th. Before it the points involved in these disputed ballots will be argued by the leading counsel of the State. The official count in Jefferson county is progressing satisfactorily with little change in the unofficial figures. Five wards have been completed.

Thirty-five cases of alleged violators of election laws came up before Judge Toney today. Each of the prisoners were held in \$150 bail.

### Railroad Magnates Arrive.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14.—President Cassett, the Board of Directors, and department heads of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived in this city today and inspected terminal facilities. This evening they left for Richmond and will go thence to North Carolina.

### The Isabel Leaking.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 14.—The German bark Isabel, Captain Voss, 47 days out from Hayti with a cargo of log wood, put in at Tybee today leaking. She is reported bound for a Russian port. The extent of the damage is not known. The vessel will come to the city in two days to repair.

James Monroe, the alleged bigamist and swindler who married and deserted Mrs. Mary Colthar, of Bunker Hill, Ill., after obtaining from her \$4,000, was arrested in Chicago Sunday, and yesterday was taken to Rochester for trial. It is understood that Monroe has made a business of marrying and swindling women.

### THE EVANISHMENT OF AGUINALDO

**Report That He is Retreating to Dagupan.**

**FIGHT NEAR SAN JACINTO**

**AMERICANS LOSE SIX MEN AND ONE OFFICER.**

**EIGHTY-FOUR FILIPINOS WERE KILLED**

**Our Troops Could Drive Filipinos From Bongabong in a Fortnight. Insurgents Surrender And Get \$30 Apiece For Their Guns.**

Manila, Nov. 14.—(8:40 A. M.)—The whereabouts of Aguinaldo and his army and Cabinet is a perfect enigma. General Otis has learned that Aguinaldo recently issued a proclamation transferring the capital to Bongabong, giving as a reason for the step the unsanitary condition of Tarlac.

It is supposed that the leaders of the insurrection who are not already at Bongabong are retreating to that place, though when they left Tarlac, whether they are travelling with the army, how many soldiers they were able to hold together and whether the leaders or the troops have got beyond General Lawton's line are all unknown. It is hoped however that General Wheaton has affected a junction with General Young, forming a cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro.

General Lawton has 6,000 men, General Wheaton 2,500—a small force to control so many miles, but it commands the main roads by which the insurgents must move to the northeast.

With the Americans advancing at the present rate they could drive the insurgents from Bongabong in a fortnight; and it is impossible for the rebels to establish any capital in Luzon which cannot be captured within a month.

The rapid approach of the Americans was a complete surprise to the insurgents as the latter expected them to move slowly, as they did from Manila to Angeles. The Filipinos thought it impossible for the Americans to make headway in the mud which prevailed everywhere, and the sudden invasion astounded the natives along the line of General Young's march, who had been told that the Americans were confined to the suburbs of Manila.

A majority of the natives welcome the army enthusiastically, but some who have been deluded by stories of American cruelties, hide in the swamps. Women who are unable to flee, fall upon their knees upholding crucifixes and begging to be spared. When the news spreads that the Americans intend to remain and establish order the population flock to their homes, bringing with them their cattle and household goods.

The insurgents have drained the resources of the province. The army has impressed a large share of the crops and the people are miserably poor. Everywhere are elaborate trenches, built by the non-combatants working day and night.

The Americans found big stores of rice at Tarlac, Tubig and elsewhere and several thousand new Filipino uniforms were captured at Tubig. Thirty insurgents surrendered to General MacArthur, each receiving \$30 for his gun.

Major Marsh's battalion of the Thirty-third regiment, which includes many old Rough Riders from the Southwest attacked 400 Filipinos three miles from San Fabian on the Dagupan road on Friday. The Filipinos had been firing their trenches across the river. Their trenches had been made after General Wheaton's arrival. Major Marsh charged them, a portion of his battalion fording the stream and part crossing by the bridge.

When the Americans approached, the Filipinos, afraid to show their heads, poked their rifles above the trench and fired blindly. Major Marsh's force pursued them for a mile. Fourteen Filipinos were left behind, including the Lieutenant Colonel commanding on the field. Two Americans were wounded.

The insurgents have resumed their activity in the Cavite Province, threatening an attack on Imus. Yesterday they attacked Calamba in the usual fashion. A nighty fusillade between the marines and the hundred insurgents who have again entrenched themselves on the isthmus between Cavite and Novleta is plainly heard in Manila.

### BATTLE NEAR SAN JACINTO.

Manila, Nov. 14.—8 p. m.—The Thirty-third infantry, in one of the sharpest two hours' engagements of the war, with an equal force of insurgents, five miles from San Fabian, Saturday, lost one officer and six men killed, and one officer and twelve men wounded. The Americans captured 29 Filipinos and one hundred rifles and found eighty-one insurgent dead lying in the trenches and rice fields. Many more Filipinos, doubtless, were killed or wounded.

General Wheaton was informed that

the enemy was gathering at San Jacinto for the purpose of preventing the Americans from controlling the road from Dagupan north, whereby Aguinaldo might retreat. The Thirty-third, Colonel Howe commanding, and a detachment of the Thirtieth with a Gatling gun, Howland commanding, were sent to disperse them. The troops encountered the worst road ever found in the Island of Luzon. There was a succession of creeks whose bridges the Americans had to stop and repair, and miry ditches, and at certain places men and horses struggled waist deep in quagmires. A hundred soldiers had to drag the Gatling gun part of the way, the horses being useless. The insurgents opened the fight two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading American battalion was passing a clump of houses, in the midst of coconut groves, knee deep in mud. The Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in trees, houses and a small trench across the road, held their fire until the Americans were close to them. When they began firing other Filipinos opened fire from thickets, right and left, further away. The insurgents' sharpshooters picked off the officers first. Five of the Americans who fell wore shoulder straps or chevrons. But the Thirty-third never wavered. Its crack marksmen knocked the Filipinos from the trees like squirrels, and the Americans rushed the trench, leaving four dead insurgents there. The regiment then deployed under fire, with Major John A. Logan's battalion in the center, Major Cronie's on the right and Major Marsh's on the left. The skirmish line, which was a mile long, advanced rapidly, keeping up a constant fire. The Filipinos made an unexpectedly good stand, many of them remaining under cover until the Americans were within 20 feet of them. Major Marsh flanked a small trench full of insurgents, surprising them and slaughtering nearly all of them before entering the town. The Gatling killed five of the force holding the bridge and swept the country beyond the town, driving about 150 Filipinos into the hills. Marsh's battalion, entering the town first, captured a big battle flag, which was flying over a convent.

The insurgents are supposed to have retreated toward Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them, as the American troops were exhausted and their supply of ammunition was low. The outposts killed five Filipinos during the night.

The body of the Filipino Lieutenant commanding was found among the killed. The regiment returned to San Fabian Sunday, it being impossible to get supplies over the roads.

A proclamation of the Filipino Secretary of War was found in all the villages, giving glowing accounts of alleged Filipino victories, and saying that 7,500 Americans had been killed and 15,000 wounded during the war.

The dead and wounded were brought to Manila today. The officers who are returning say it is impossible for General Wheaton to attempt a junction with General Young, on account of the roads. Prisoners say it is reported that Aguinaldo, with an army they estimated at 20,000, (probably a great exaggeration), is retiring toward Dagupan, intending to leave by railroad for the northwest. Some of them said they believed the Filipino army had passed the line intended by Generals Wheaton and Young to be covered on Aguinaldo's rear, and that he passed San Fabian, going northwest, a fortnight ago.

**GILMORE SEEN IN TARLAC.**  
Washington, Nov. 14.—The following was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson today:

"Manila, Nov. 14th.  
"Escaped Spanish prisoners at San Fabian report seeing Gilmore November 1st in Tarlac with five men; all well. He crossed mountain from Baler in May with 13 men. Location of other eight unknown. Have called Hong Kong for salvage for Charleston."  
(Signed). "WATSON."

### THE SLOSS SHEFFIELD CO.

**New Consolidation of Southern Iron Interests at Birmingham.**

New York, Nov. 14.—A subscription memorandum of the new consolidation of Southern Iron interests, which is to be known as the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, with offices at Birmingham, Ala., was issued today from the office of Charles F. Flint, of this city.

The properties to be controlled by the new company are the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, of Birmingham, Ala.; the Philadelphia Furnace, of Florence, Ala.; the Ensley Furnace properties of Sheffield, Ala.; the Gulf Coal and Coke Company property; the Brown Ore properties, of West Point, Tennessee and Russellville, Ala. The Coroa Coal and Coke Company property may also be acquired.

The company is to have an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, seven per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and \$10,000,000 common, of which \$6,700,000 preferred stock and \$7,500,000 common stock will be issued for the acquisition of plants and properties, repairs, opening new mines, new washing plants, new coke ovens, working capital expenses of organization and other cash requirements. The balance of the capital stock of new company, namely \$3,300,000 preferred stock and \$2,500,000 common stock, will be reserved for the erection of a steel plant and working capital, and for the general purposes of the company.

A recapitalization shows that the Sloss-Sheffield Steel Iron Company will have aside from the Ensley Coal and Ore lands and coke ovens, seven blast furnaces, with 1,400 tons capacity a day; fifteen hundred coke ovens, 62,000 acres of coal lands, 31,500 acres of brown and red ore lands, carbonate and dolomitic limestone quarries, 1,200 tenement houses and thirty-one stores, warehouse and office buildings.

### HE DID A THRIVING TRADE IN CORPSES

**The Ghastly Discovery Made at St. Louis.**

**FIVE DEAD BODIES FOUND**

**THEY WERE PACKED IN ZINC-LINED TRUNKS.**

**NASHVILLE UNDERTAKER PLAYS GHOUL**

**He Shipped the Bodies to Medical Colleges in the North, Receiving For Them From Fifty to Two Hundred Dollars Per Body.**

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—Four zinc lined trunks, such as are used by traveling men to carry samples, each containing a corpse, were taken from the baggage room at Union Station today, and E. D. Thompson, a brother of Frank Thompson, who says he is city undertaker of Memphis, Tenn., is under arrest. Charges against Thompson are being formulated.

For some time the police have been aware that a traffic in human bodies has been going on through this city and have been on the watch for evidence. Recently a shipment of four bodies in trunks was made, addressed to W. H. Hansen at Keokuk, Iowa, to whom they were captured today were consigned.

When taken to police headquarters, Thompson made a clean breast of the whole affair. He said he had the contract for burying the city dead of Memphis. For some time he had been selling the bodies to medical colleges throughout this part of the country. His method was to pack them with excelsior in drummers' zinc lined trunks and take them with him as baggage as far as St. Louis. From here he shipped the trunks to their destination by express. Thompson said he had been paid all the way from \$50 to \$200 per body. He said the name W. H. Hansen, to which the trunks were addressed in Keokuk, is a fictitious one, but refused to state who his consignee is.

In the trunks are the bodies of three negroes, two men and a boy and a white woman. From appearance they all died of consumption or some other wasting disease. The white woman's features are regular and her hair black. Her front teeth are gold filled. All the bodies are well preserved.

### LETTER FROM MR. BRYAN.

**He Writes to the Democratic Silver Association of Maryland.**

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14.—The executive committee of the Maryland Democratic Silver Association, made public today the following reply to their congratulatory telegram to W. J. Bryan:

"To the members of the association: 'I am greatly obliged to you for the congratulatory sent through your executive committee. The fight in Nebraska was made on National issues and the result is gratifying. The returns from other States indicate a growing opposition to Republican policies. We are much pleased to see that Maryland is again in the Democratic column and ready for the contest of 1900.'"

"Very truly yours,  
"W. J. BRYAN."  
The Association officers report it to be in a flourishing condition.

### A CIGAR SYNDICATE.

**The Capitol is \$7,000,000 Common Stock and 3,000,000 Preferred.**

New York, Nov. 14.—The Tribune tomorrow will say:  
"A syndicate of cigar manufacturers has been formed with a capital of \$7,000,000 common stock and \$3,000,000 preferred stock. The men interested in the new combination met yesterday, to elect officers and to talk over the final details of the plan. The following concerns, members of the syndicate, were represented at the meeting: B. Hermslein Brothers and Company, of New Orleans; Eugene Vallen and Company, Chicago; Ybor-Manarrara Company, Seid-berg and Company, Julius Elinger and Company, Tampa; D. L. Trujillo and Rosener, Arnold and Company, of Key West."

"It is understood that Isador Hershslein, of New Orleans, was elected president of the syndicate. The purpose of the combination is to reduce competition and incidentally the expense of doing business."

### FOUR FACTORIES BURNED.

**Danville Loses Sixty Thousand Dollars by Fire.**

Danville, Va., Nov. 14.—Fire which began at 10:45 o'clock tonight destroyed four tobacco factories, several dwellings and a number of smaller houses, together with their contents. The buildings burned were Moseley and Company's frame factory a four-story structure filled with leaf tobacco; a large three-story hogshead factory, owned and occupied by Keen Brothers. The four-story frame tobacco factory of Terry Orgain, with small stock. The building being owned by J. T. Burton, and the vacant four-story brick factory building owned by Colonel George C. Cabell. The loss will aggregate probably \$60,000.

### FOR JOHN A LOGAN KILLED

**at San Jacinto at the Head of His Battalion.**

Washington, Nov. 14.—A cable dispatch received at the War Department today announced that Major John A. Logan, Thirty-third volunteer infantry, had been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He was a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, now a resident of Washington. He leaves a widow and three children who are at present residing at Youngstown, Ohio.

The news of his death was conveyed in the following cablegram from General Otis, under date of Manila today:  
"Wheaton reports November 12th there was an engagement near San Jacinto between the Thirty-third volunteers and 1,200 entrenched insurgents. Our loss, Major Logan, while gallantly leading battalion, and six enlisted men, killed. Captain Green and eleven men were wounded, mostly very slight. The enemy was routed, leaving 81 dead in the trenches. His loss is believed to be 300. Lawton reports from San Jose that in the vicinity of San Nicholas, north of Tayuig, Wessels captured 13 carts with the insurgent War Department records; the printing press complete of the insurgent newspaper and a large quantity of rice also captured. The cavalry is still actively engaged and the infantry is pressing on from San Jose and Aragan. The roads are impracticable for any wheel transportation and the horses are foraged on rice and growing rice straw."  
(Signed)  
"OTIS."

The news of her son's death was conveyed to Mrs. John A. Logan by a personal note from Secretary Root sent by Major Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General. Mrs. Logan was prostrated by the shock, but later in the day recovered her composure and driving down town communicated with young Mrs. Logan at Youngstown, Ohio, over the long distance phone.

Soon after noon Mrs. Logan drove to the White House. She was accompanied by another lady. One of the ushers who had known her for many years, admitted her at once to the Red Parlor. She had a telegram in her hand and begged to have her name taken at once to the residence. In the parlor she met Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Associate-Justice, who also has a son in the Philippines.

Major John A. Logan, Jr., was born in July, 1865, at Murphysborough, Ills. He received an appointment to West Point Academy and attended for two years but never graduated. Mr. Logan then embarked in the real estate business in Washington but after his marriage to Miss Edith Andrews, daughter of the late C. H. Andrews, March 22nd, 1887, he had since resided here. He was engaged in limestone mining and at one time conducted a fancy stock farm. For several years he was captain of the local militia company known as Logan Rifles. In May, 1898, he received from President McKinley the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of First Lieutenant on the staff of General C. Bates. He went to Cuba and took part in the battle of El Caney. He was promoted to major for gallantry in battle, August 19th, last he was appointed Major of the Thirty-third United States volunteers and sailed with his regiment early in October. Major Logan leaves a widow and three children here—John A. Logan 3rd, Mary Louise Logan and Edith Josephine Logan.

### GENUINE REGRET AT MACON.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 14.—The news of the death of Major John A. Logan, in the Philippines was received here with genuine regret. Major Logan was prominent here under General Gates last year and earned the respect of the people of Macon by the excellent order which he maintained among the ten thousand men stationed here, half of them negroes. There was no trouble with the soldiers here until he left for Cuba with his regiment. He was a prime favorite in Macon society and made many warm friends among the best people of the city during his stay.

### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

At Birmingham, Ala., Governor Johnston, who has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed John T. Morgan, and who opens his campaign at Athens on next Saturday, has been challenged to a joint debate by Senator Morgan and has accepted.

Lord Salisbury protests against the construction of the Daily Chronicle has placed upon the phrase in his Guildhall speech, "We do not seek gold or territory." He wishes to disavow any intimation that the Government may not desire to annex the Transvaal.

Roland B. Molineux was put on trial for his life yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Catherine J. Adams on December 28th last. Not one man was found suitable to occupy the jury box. The trial will be continued today.

At Chicago the price of brooms has been advanced more than 50 per cent. This advance is made necessary, the broom manufacturer say, by the advance broom corn has made during the present year.

Preliminary steps have been taken. It is said, to transfer to Mrs. Dewey the title to the Dewey home, 1,747 Rhode Island Avenue, which the American people presented to the Admiral in recognition of his brilliant naval victory at Manila.

The great trouble with some people is they can't depend upon what they say.

Only the man whose money burns a hole in his pocket has money to burn.

At Rome yesterday Parliament was opened by King Humbert in the Hall of the Senate, Palazzo Madama.