

AS IN AN APACHE AMBUSH.

Roosevelt's Men Escaped Only by Desperate Fighting.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 28.—The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for a perfect ambush as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it.

It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already thirty-seven dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others undoubtedly are lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

With the exception of Captain Capron, all the rough riders killed were buried on the field of action. Their bodies were laid in one long trench, each wrapped in a blanket. Palm leaves lined the trench and were heaped in profusion over the dead heroes. Chaplain Brown read the Episcopal burial service for the dead, and, as he knelt in prayer, every trooper, with bared head, knelt around the trench. When the chaplain announced the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the deep base voices of the men gave a most impressive rendering of the music.

Captain Capron's body was brought into Juragua, but it was deemed inadvisable to send the remains north at this season, and the interment took place on the hillside near the seashore, back of the provisional hospital.

CAMARA IS REFUSED COAL.

The Egyptian Government Blocks the Progress of the Spanish Fleet.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 28.—Admiral Camara has asked to be allowed to purchase 10,000 tons of coal for the Spanish fleet at Port Said, but the Egyptian government refuses to permit the ships to coal in Egyptian waters. Pending deliberations, which are likely to last a long time, the fleet intends to remain at Port Said.

Admiral Camara has made extensive arrangements for coaling his ships in the Red sea and Indian ocean. Trustworthy information leads to the belief that the true objective point of Camara's fleet is not Manila, but Hawaii and finally San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The New York Journal's correspondent at Rome cables that Senor Delmaso, the Spanish ambassador to Italy, said to-day that the cruise of Admiral Camara's fleet in the Mediterranean is only a ruse de guerre. After a short stay at Suez, Senor Delmaso is alleged to have said, the fleet apparently awaiting orders. Camara will again set sail, but for Cadiz, not the Philippines.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch from Madrid says the minister of marine, Senor Amon, has made a statement to the effect that Admiral Camara's squadron will leave Port Said to-day for the Philippine islands. He is also credited with saying he believes the squadron is powerful enough to defeat the ships under command of Rear Admiral Dewey.

The dispatch further announces that the hope is expressed in Madrid that Manila will be able to resist until the arrival there of Admiral Camara's squadron.

CADIZ, June 28.—It is announced here that the Spanish cruisers Victoria and Alfonso XIII have left the arsenal and that the Caracra and Isla de Luzon are ready for their armament. The Alfonso XIII is the only vessel of this fleet that can be termed modern or formidable.

It is reported that an additional force of men has been ordered to be employed in order to hasten the completion of the armored cruiser Princesa de Asturias. The Princesa is of the Vizcaya type. The auxiliary cruiser Meteor is said to have received her new armament and the armored cruiser Cardinal Cisneros is announced to have left Ferrol.

The Spanish officials express the hope that the third Spanish squadron will be ready for sea in five weeks. The military governor of Cadiz is mounting new guns and preparing additional defenses between Forts Rota and Candelaria, owing to rumors of a contemplated American invasion.

MADRID, June 27.—It was announced here this afternoon that Admiral Camara, in command of the Spanish squadron now at Port Said, has been ordered to proceed through the Suez canal with the ships under his command.

Madrid Praises Wood's Men. MADRID, June 28.—Private dispatches received here from Havana declare that Friday's fight (the battle of La Quasina), was favorable to the Spaniards, but the advisers received credit Colonel Wood's "Rough Riders" and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt with the greatest courage.

Another Kansas Soldier Dead. SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Private Henry Pepper, Company I, Twentieth Kansas regiment, is dead of consumption.

OUR LINES NEAR EL MORRO.

Sevilla Is the Base for General Wheeler's Cavalry.

KINGSTON, June 28.—Troops of the United States and Spain are almost face to face and less than four miles apart. Saturday night the picket lines at certain points were within hailing distance of the enemy. It seems certain that the battle of Santiago must come within a week.

The troops are all ashore. The supplies are sufficient to enable the army to sustain a week's campaign at both landing points.

The landing of troops, horses and supplies has been extraordinary. With only one steam barge and compelled to depend on treacherous small boats, General Shafter has landed over 10,000 men, hundreds of horses and mules and thousands of dollars' worth of supplies on the exposed beaches, and only two men have lost their lives. No more than fifty animals have been drowned and scarcely a package of supplies has been lost. The officers generally are surprised at the small loss of life and property. General Shafter said:

"I am well satisfied with the progress that is being made. The disembarkation is slow, but, considering the limited facilities and the exposed nature of the landing places, the men have done well.

"I only await the landing of sufficient supplies to begin the movement on Santiago. I am unable to say when it will take place.

"I am much pleased at the gallant conduct of our men in the action at Sevilla and with their cool and veteran-like work. The victory was complete."

General Wheeler, in his official report, places the number of dead in the engagement at Sevilla as twenty-two and the wounded as between seventy and eighty. No attempt has yet been made to prepare an official list of the names of the dead and wounded. The high grass and bushes of the battleground make it difficult to find the bodies, but an official list will probably be prepared by Monday.

The bodies of thirty-nine Spaniards have been found, and the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was doubtless much heavier than the American.

The majority of the American troops are now at Juragua or at the front, in the vicinity of Sevilla. The force at the latter place which is about nine miles from Santiago, numbers 6,000 Americans and 1,500 Cubans. General Wheeler is in command there, with Generals Young, Lawton and Chaffee. General Wheeler will remain at Sevilla, which will be made a rendezvous for troops landing at Baiquiri, and at this point the artillery and cavalry are being put forward from Baiquiri. The cavalry have been sent ahead to cut a way through the underbrush.

From the American position at Sevilla Santiago is plainly visible, and the fortifications can be seen.

PASSED THE MERRIMAC.

It Was Left for the Vesuvius to Learn the Sunken Collier's Position.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A dispatch from Port Antonio says: It has remained for the staunch dynamite cruiser Vesuvius to demonstrate that the entrance to Santiago harbor was not completely blocked by the sinking of the Merrimac.

While poking her nose about the entrance to the harbor a few nights ago the Vesuvius discovered ample room in which to pass the wreck of the Merrimac. She went in, made observations along the inner harbor, and then came back to sea, getting around the wrecked collier without difficulty.

It has been ascertained that two battleships can enter the harbor abreast, one passing to the right and the other to the left of the Merrimac wreck. This is an opportunity that will be of great advantage to Admiral Sampson when the general attack on Santiago begins.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS OF IT.

Enemy's Estimate of American Losses Not Above the Facts.

HAVANA, June 28.—The official accounts in the province of Santiago de Cuba on Thursday and Friday of last week represent that the American forces, supported by artillery, attacked the Spanish near Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 23d. The Spanish losses on the 23d and 24th were one officer and eight soldiers killed and three officers and twenty-four soldiers wounded. The Americans in the combat of the 25th (Friday) alone had twelve killed, among these a captain, and fifty wounded.

On Friday, in front of Santiago, there were twenty-two American warships, in addition to supply ships.

On Friday morning, at Baiquiri, the Americans, in considerable force, supported by artillery, renewed the attack. Among the attacking forces were insurgent bands shouting "Cuba libre." In the two engagements the Americans alone sustained no fewer than eighty killed and wounded.

Goes on a Friendly Errand.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 28.—Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden leaves to-day to spend his vacation delivering addresses in England, intended to foster friendly relations between that nation and this.

A Death in the Third Missouri.

CAMP ALGER, Va., June 28.—Private C. G. Murphy of Company A, Third Missouri volunteers, died Monday in the hospital at Fort Meyer and was buried with military honors. He enlisted at Kansas City just before the regiment left home.

The Katahdin Sails for Hampton Roads.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 28.—The raw Katahdin left for Hampton Roads yesterday. She was followed by the cutter San Francisco, bound for Key West. The collier Southern accompanied the latter.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

RIVER GIVES UP BODY OF A YOUNG GIRL.

Her Disappearance Last March Now Accounted For—A Story of Love, Despair and Tragedy—Usual End of Giddy Love.

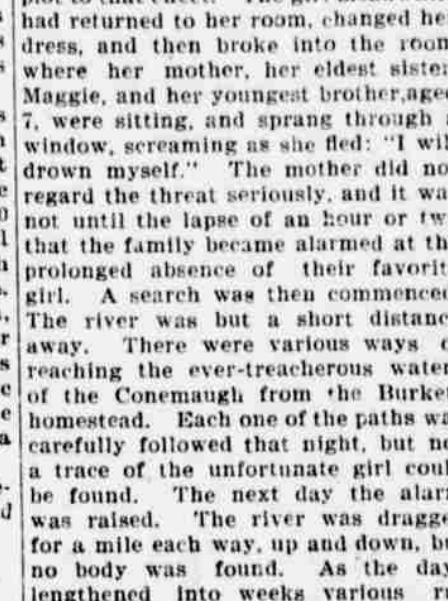
IN a maddened state Annie Burkett, 16 years old, on March 10 last threw herself into the Conemaugh river and was drowned. The body was not discovered until the other morning, nearly nine weeks from the time the deed was committed.

The details of the story, if they were made public, would be simply a disclosure of life such as is read of frequently. The dead girl had been "keeping company" with Robert Brendlinger, 21 years old. The mother of the girl disapproved of this, and finally the girl told her mother a pathetic story. The mother then sternly insisted that the intimacy should cease. The girl was young and wayward, and was not inclined to take her mother's advice. The lover was persistent in his attentions, and his sweetheart was not averse to them. On the evening of March 10 Brendlinger accompanied the girl home from a revival meeting which was in progress at Lockport, Westmoreland county, where the parties lived. He was not permitted to enter the house, and Annie was forbidden any further intercourse with him by her mother. The girl was furiously enraged at this command from her parent, and Brendlinger departed. The mother locked the doors of the house, fearing that Annie would attempt to elope with her lover, as she had imagined that they had made a plot to that effect. The girl meanwhile had returned to her room, changed her dress, and then broke into the room where her mother, her eldest sister, Maggie, and her youngest brother, aged 7, were sitting, and sprang through a window, screaming as she fled: "I will drown myself." The mother did not regard the threat seriously, and it was not until the lapse of an hour or two that the family became alarmed at the prolonged absence of their favorite girl. A search was then commenced. The river was but a short distance away. There were various ways of reaching the ever-treacherous waters of the Conemaugh from the Burkett homestead. Each one of the paths was carefully followed that night, but not a trace of the unfortunate girl could be found. The next day the alarm was raised. The river was dragged for a mile each way, up and down, but no body was found. As the days lengthened into weeks various rumors were circulated. It was reported that Annie had been seen in Johnstown, Moxham, Indiana, New Florence, Pittsburg and other places.

The developments lately made proved all these stories to have been false. On the night she sprang from the window of her home Annie had fled to the river, thrown herself in, and had been drowned. The recent heavy rainfall caused the river to be greatly swollen, and the body of the girl was caught up by the swift current and carried to the surface. It was first noticed at Cokeville, and the parties who saw it made pursuit, and it was brought to shore about a mile below Blairsville. It presented a shocking appearance after its nine weeks submergence in the river, but could still be recognized.

A brother, the mother and a sister identified the remains, on which were found some jewelry, a black skirt, waist and shoes and stockings. The body had evidently sunk to the bottom of the stream after the final struggle for life and remained there until the rushing waters brought it to the surface nine weeks later.

The mother and sister, who, for over two months, had lived in an agony of suspense, mingled with hope and fear, and who had used every means in their power of ascertaining the fate of their loved one, when brought to the place where the remains were, manifested a grief which was heartrending.



ANNIE BURKETT.

In the extreme. Two of the coroner's jury were so affected that they were compelled to leave the room. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, but expressed no opinion, save that of family troubles, as to the causes leading to the unfortunate ending of the young girl's life.

It is said that Brendlinger has completely disappeared from the scene of the tragedy in which he was so principal a figure.

Police as Shark Catchers.

Among the multifarious duties which demand the attention of the Calcutta police the capture of sharks in the Hooghly finds a place. During the past twenty years rewards have been paid for the destruction of those marine man-eaters, and recently the Bengal government laid down a scale for these payments.

RAT WITH A WOODEN LEG.

How an Inventive and Humane Philadelphia Boy Fitted Best a Crippled Rat.

A rat with a wooden leg is a curiosity, as curiosities go nowadays. Yet such an animal can be seen any day at the residence of a man named Dugmore, in the southwestern section of the city. About a month ago Willie Dugmore, a lad of 12 years, found the little rodent in a trap in the cellar. His first impulse was to brain the pest with a baseball bat, but the rat looked at him so pleadingly that Willie's heart was touched, and he decided to take the trap to an adjoining vacant lot and liberate the animal. This he did, but instead of scampering off, as he expected, the rat limped painfully up to him and began to lick his hand. Willie then discovered that one of the animal's legs had been almost severed by the trap. Taking the rat home, he cut the leg off and then bandaged the wound, using as a liniment a little vaseline. He then put the rat into a cage and nursed it for a week. He then removed the bandage and found that the wound had completely healed. The rat was, however, unable to walk, and Willie decided he would make for it an artificial leg. Going down to the cellar, he obtained a piece of pine, and after some whittling succeeded in making a leg. This he fastened on with a string, and was delighted to see that his plan was entirely successful. The rat is now the family pet and can be seen any day hobbling about the kitchen or teasing a little Irish terrier, of which it has made a lifelong friend. —Philadelphia Times.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

The portrait given below of a Swazi-land belle is instructive as a testimonial to the benefits conferred by the spread of civilization. Swaziland comprises a comparatively small native state in southeast Africa, which, until the Zulu war, was left very much to its



SWAZI GIRL.

own devices. By the convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the beneficent rule of President Kruger. Up to the commencement of the Zulu campaign the damsels of this charming country were believed to take their walks abroad clothed in their beauty and a smile. Today all this is changed, and the costume which has been adopted will be seen to be well suited both to the wearer and the climate. The young lady who sat for this portrait was at the time engaged on her domestic duties; hence the apron, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, does not form part of the customary society costume. The Swazi men evince a marked respect and admiration for their womanhood, and indeed take an extreme delight in their society, as shown by the fact that they, as a rule, marry several of them. A very curious custom which obtains among the race is that known as "ukuhlonipa," by which women are prohibited from mentioning the name either of their husband or their husband's relatives. In order to meet this difficulty in daily intercourse, the ladies use names of their own invention, most of which consist of a series of clicks made by suddenly releasing the tongue from the lower palate.

Nailed Whiskers to the Fence.

The patriarchal beard of one of the "oldest inhabitants" of Conshohocken is still in its accustomed place upon his chin, but it looks moth-eaten and ragged. This is due to the fact that the old man is extremely near-sighted. To see an object plainly he is compelled to get his optics within a few inches of it. The other day, while pottering around his house, the old man undertook to repair a picket fence around the yard. Many of the pallings had been knocked off, and these it was his purpose to replace. He armed himself with a hammer and nails and started in. He got his first palling in place, and with much labor succeeded in fastening it there. But this was not all. When he started to move on to the next break he was brought up standing with a yell of pain. He had nailed his whiskers between the pallings and the crossbar. His yells attracted the attention of his good wife, who, when she realized the situation, brought her scissors into play and released the old man, minus a considerable portion of his beard. —Philadelphia Record.

Blotters of Historic Value.

A Philadelphia man owns a most unique assortment of pieces of blotting paper, collected by his father, who was long an official of the White House, each of which bears, reversed, the signature of a president. From Gen. Harrison, who died a month after his election in 1841, to Garfield. On one sheet, the most highly prized of the lot, the last official letter signed by President Lincoln was blotted before he was assassinated by Booth.

MR. "LARRY" GODKIN.

THE DEAN OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

His Paper Noted as an Opponent of the War—He Came from Ireland When Very Young—Noted for His Battles Royal with Dana.



"LARRY" GODKIN.

HE Toryism displayed by the New York Evening Post again calls into prominence its editor, "Larry" Godkin, the successor of William Cullen Bryant in the editorial chair. Mr. Godkin founded the Nation in 1865, and for twenty-seven years remained at his post without once leaving it. By the death of Chas. A. Dana, Mr. Godkin became the dean of the journalistic corps in New York city, outranking the editors of all other leading papers. Both were of Irish descent and all through life fought each other, on paper, with all the fury of the "ruling race." Mr. Godkin gives a brief resume of his life, which we condense still further: Mr. Godkin was born in 1831 at Moynock, County Wicklow, near the Vale of Avoca, which Moore celebrated, and is the son of a clergyman who also wrote books. He has a sister, Miss Georgia Godkin, the biographer of Victor Emmanuel, and a resident of Italy. Almost in boyhood he wrote a "History of Hungary," inspired by the fervor aroused by the patriot, Louis Kossuth, a very old-fashioned book now, profusely illustrated with primitive woodcuts. This book, however, and a letter to the London Times, in-



"LARRY" GODKIN.

duced the editor of that journal to offer Mr. Godkin—despite his youth—the position of correspondent on the Danube, on the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Russia in 1853. Three years of activity and excitement followed the acceptance of this offer. Once he took a forty hours' ride across country, without quitting the saddle, to reach Calafat, a strategic point, before it was invested by the enemy. Once he found his tent-mate, after a few hours' separation, dead of cholera. Yet again he has a memory of a long siege of fever in a hospital near Constantinople, and one memorable winter was passed at Bucharest, amid a brilliant, fascinating, unrestrained society. This experience was followed by an American trip, principally through the southern states, in the interests of the Times. The Times was then engaged in the work of stirring up the trouble between north and south. The journey was made on horseback. Three years later he spent two winters traveling abroad, passing two winters in Paris, his health having suffered in the Turco-Russian campaign. Then came the adoption of the United States as his country and the founding of the Nation.

Mr. Godkin lived at Cambridge, Mass., for seven years, though conducting a paper in New York. But when the Nation took the Evening Post in hand he found it necessary to reside in New York. His residence is on West Tenth street, convenient to business. Here he has a comfortable and pleasant residence, and workshop, full of books so familiar to every owner that he knows the location of every volume. Biography, history and political economy he reads without ceasing; but as a novel reader he is a failure, a modern novel rarely holding him a fact he regrets.

Nowadays Mr. Godkin sees the advantage of giving himself the refreshment of an annual visit to Europe, and especially England; and since the summer of 1892 he has not denied himself this needed recreation. Last year, Oxford paid him the compliment—an unprecedented one to a journalist—of conferring upon him the degree of D. C. L.; that of M. A. had been conferred by Harvard in 1891. While abroad, he talks little of American problems and politics, save to the initiated few who desire some particular information. Intellectual contact with economists, politicians and men-of-letters, gives him the change he needs, and sends him home again keen to contend with those whom he regards as the enemies of society. Every season, his intimates are surprised afresh at the zest with which he begins to roll the old stones up the same old hill again, with fresh hope of victory at last. It is obvious to all that he relishes the fray. It is persistently asserted that Editor Godkin has never taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Her Idea of Happiness.

Molly—Did you enjoy yourself at the ball last night? Dolly—Yes, indeed! Molly—But you danced all the time with but one man. Dolly—Yes; but there were seven others pacing the hall floor in a jealous rage.

TERMS USED BY SAILORS.

Light on the Origin of Some of the Familiar Terms.

In the early days of English naval organization vessels of war had double crews, a military one for fighting purposes and another of marines for navigating duties. In consequence a large number of English sea terms have a military origin. At that time the rank of admiral was unknown, and the chief officer of the squadron was called a constable, or justice. The term admiral as now used is derived from the Arabic "amir" or "emir," a commander (as in "Admiral Bahr," commander of the sea). The early English form was "amiral" and is still preserved as such by the French. The title captain is not a naval but a military one. Originally the real captain of the ship was a "master." A military officer was placed on board, though he knew nothing of nautical matters. Gradually his importance increased, while that of the master diminished proportionately, till at the present day the master's office is becoming obsolete. Commodore comes from the Spanish "comandador." The title of lieutenant is borrowed directly from the French and is meant as a place-holder, or one who took the place of "the captain when absent. In former days there were no cadets, but volunteers, but with the gradual advance of politeness the term cadet was appropriated from the French. "Boatswain" is derived from the Saxon "swain," a servant. The term quartermaster, as used in both the army and navy, appears to be confusing and anomalous. In the army it is the title of a commissioned officer directing subordinate duties. In old ships and in olden times his position was a more important one, so much so that he was considered to be the fourth part of the master—hence the term quartermaster. The ship's cook was once a great man, and there are instances on record of his being promoted for efficient preparations of food. The ship's steward was originally the caterer. The terms larboard and starboard from the Italian "questa borda" and "quella borda," which by rapid delivery became starboard and larboard, but owing to the strong similarity of the sound they were changed into starboard and port (Latin porto, to carry), the use of the terms in the original form having been the cause of many accidents. Gangway has been handed down from the days of the ancient galley of the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans, it having been a board which ran along the whole length, serving as a passage for the rowers to and from their seats. It was also used as a resting place for the mast and sail when not in use. The cockpit, in the lowest part of the vessel below water, used during an action for the treatment of the wounded, is derived from the old days of the English sport of cock fighting, but this has been modernized, and is now known as the "flats"—why, no one can explain. Lubber is from the Dutch, meaning a lazy, cowardly fellow. Anchor comes from the Latin "anchora," or "ancora," which up to 600 B. C. consisted simply of a large stone with a hole through it. The peculiarity of so many portions of a ship's rigging bearing names derived from the trappings of a horse can only be accounted for from the fact that the early warships were manned by soldiers as well as sailors, the natural consequence being that they, the soldiers, adapted some of their terms to meet their fancy. Among the various ropes, etc., will be found bridles, whips, bits, stirrups, and the like. The old and well-known sea term grog was originated as a term of derision and disgust when Admiral Vernon in 1745 introduced the wise innovation of making his crew drink their spirit ration diluted with water instead of neat, as they had hitherto done. The sailors did not like the watery business, and in revenge nicknamed the admiral "Old Grog" and his diluted mixture as grog, from the fact that he generally wore an overcoat of a color then known as program gray.—Detroit Free Press.

CALLED TO STANFORD.

Prof. Frank Fetter, head professor of the department of economics and social science at the Indiana state university,



PROF. FRANK FETTER.

has been called to fill a similar post at the Leland Stanford university for one year during the absence in Europe of Prof. Edward A. Ross. Prof. Fetter was a student in the Indiana university while President Jordan, now of Stanford, was president of the Indiana school. Dr. Fetter spent some time at Cornell after his graduation from Indiana, and later went to Europe, where he studied one year. On his return he accepted his present position in his alma mater. He is a brilliant scholar and an able speaker. His services were secured by Stanford through the warm friendship that exists between himself and the president of the big California university.

Quiet Enjoyment.

He wrote upon the slate, "Are you happy in your married life?" and passed it to the deaf-mute. "Unspeakingly so," hastily scribbled the latter, handing it back.—New York World.