PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Coast-Guard.

Vol. II. THE COAST-GUARD, CLARK'S HARBOR AND YARMOUTH, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898. No. 2.

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SEIZURE OF HAVANA.

How It Will be Done by Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The naval plan of campaign against Cuba contemplates the employment of a ruse de guerre when the proper time arrives for the seizure of the port desired as a base of operations against Havana.

While several men-of-war will make a demonstration against Havana or another port a strong fleet of warships will be engaged in shelling the point picked out as the proposed base, and a force of 2,000 marines and bluejackets will be landed under their fire. It is expected that the insurgents will cooperate with the navy, and it is not believed in naval circles that much trouble will be experienced in the capture of the port.

While the navy has practically made all necessary preparations, the army is disposed to wait until fall before commencing active operations. It is admitted in all circles that it is necessary to secure a base through which supplies can be sent to the insurgents, and once it has been occupied by the American marines, it will be necessary to send an army of 15,000 men, as stated to hold it against any force which Captain Blanco may send against it.

CO-OPERATION NO YET ARRANGED.

So far as any combined operations on the part of the army and navy are concerned, however, nothing has yet been determined. Supplied with arms and ammunition, it is the expectation of the authorities that the Cubans will drive the Spanish troops into Havana and other points, and will be able to take such ports as are not strongly garrisoned.

According to advices received here General Blanco has already begun the abandonment of the trocha and is collecting his troops in Havana, where he will await the arrival of relief expected to be brought by the Spanish fleet.

Naval authorities are extremely anxious that the army shall at once begin offensive operations by sending a formidable force to Cuba, and then, with the aid of the insurgents, make an attack on Havana while the navy co-operates by attacking the city from the sea.

President McKinley, Secretary Alger, Major General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin and Brigadier General Shafter, who has been selected for the command of the fifteen thousand troops to be landed in Cuba, will hold a conference to-morrow. Final arrangements will then be perfected for the conduct of the proposed plan.

As at present determined upon, it is understood that the military will be transported to the Cuban base in vessels convoyed by men-of-war, and will aid the marines in fortifying it. Once this has been accomplished it will be an easy matter to ship into the interior an ample quantity of supplies of all kinds for the use of the Cuban insurgents.

TO MEET SPAIN'S FLEET.

When this work has been completed it is highly probable that the armored ships of the North Atlantic squadron will be relieved from blockading duty, and will join the armored ships of Commodore Schley's fleet. The combined force will then be ready to give battle to the Spanish fleet, which will by that time, it is expected, have been for some days out from the Cape Verde Islands.

While no effective blockade of Porto Rico has yet begun, I have it on reliable authority that American men-of-war have been cruising in that neighborhood for several days.

Members of the Naval War Board have prepared a plan of operations agains San Juan, and some of them are in favor of taking immediate steps to deprive Spain of this important port. It is conceded by naval strategists that San Juan will be extremely important as a base of operations for the Spanish troops. In order that the garrison might hold out as long as possible, supplies of all kinds were shipped in, and it is prepared to withstand a long siege.

In some circles it is regarded as probable that the action of this government in permitting Porto Rico to remain unattacked is due to its desire to draw the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde to San Juan, and when they reach that port to send the armored ships of the American squadron to that point to give them battle.

Spanish authorities appreciate as well as those of the United States that, so far as this country is concerned, the quicker a decisive battle is fought the better, and in some circles it is believed that Spain will scatter her fleet as much as possible, and will conduct a guerilla warfare against this country.

THE PRETENDER

Don Carlos Awaiting His Opportunity.

Is Don Carlos' opportunity close at hand? His friends, and, in fact, all the "ligitimists"—those enthusiastic believers in the "divine right of kings," who contend that half the thrones of Europe are occupied by usurpers—are confident that it is. The defeat of Spain by the United States, they assert, would make Don Carlos coronation certain. He himself is prepared to avail himself of such a crisis in his country's affairs.

Don Carlo is in Ostend awaiting the development of affairs in Spain.

The first crushing defeat inflicted by the United States on Spain will probably overthrow the present dynasty and make him King as Carlos IX. That event is eagerly awaited and will be heartily welcomed, not only by the Carlists of Spain, but by the legitimists all over the world.

And who are the legitimists? it may be asked.

The legitimists are a large body of intelligent people in Europe who look with contempt upon what is known as modern progress, believe that democracy is an invention of the devil, who hold to the antiquated doctrine which Pope described as the right divine of kings to govern wrong.

It is a firm tenet with them that Providence set aside certain more or less addle headed and narrow minded men and women to rule over the rest of their kind, and that these God appointed humans are privileged sacrosants whose word ought to be accepted as law, whose acts we lesser humans should accept without question or murmur. To rise in revolt against a tyrant or despot is to commit what they consider the heinous crime of treason.

They would overthrow the sovereign will of the people in order to restore the God appointed sovereign or his line to the remotest generations. They recognize none of the extant rulers of England, of France, of Spain, of Sweden and Norway, of Portugal. All of these usurpers because at one time or another the people of these lands, rising in their wrath against wrong and oppression, decreed that they or their predecessors should supplant other ruling dynasties whose title in the last analysis depended upon exactly the sort of "usurpation" which these enthusiasts denounce.

MELBOURNE DURING THE GOLD FEVER.

Ninepins Played With Bottles of Champagne

(Charles Short, in the May Pall Mall Magazine.)

Gold threatened to become as common as silver in the days of Solomon. In one year £12,600,000, in eight years, £95,000,000 were won. Some men at Golden Point made as much as £400 each a day. Another exceptionally lucky party unearthed 34 lbs. of gold in one day. No wonder that such "pockets" were termed "Jewelers' shops!" Occasionally a nugget worth £10,000 was unearthed. The result of this sudden influx of wealth almost without labour, and with risks which are infinitesimal as compared to Klondike was the temporary demoralization of the population. Melbourne, in the height of the gold fever has been described by one who knew it as "a fevered, drunken, delirious Pandemonium." The lucky ones—and there are thousands of them—squandered their riches in the most reckless fashion. Some of their fantastic tricks would scarcely be credited were they not attested by witnesses still living. The game of ninepins, we are told, was played with bottles of champagne, for which he who broke least had to pay; dozens of the same costly wine were emptied into tubs, and drank from tin pannikins, spirits and beer being added to give "body" to the beverage; one man, in imitation of Caligula, shoed his horse with gold; sandwiches made of bank notes were devoured, silver wrapped up in bank notes was thrown to popular actresses instead of flowers, in fact, money was so plentiful that the reckless diggers could not "knock it down" fast enough. They thought they had only to dig a few feet in the earth to get plenty more, and for a time it almost seemed as if this was so. Such were some of the characteristics of Victoria's hot youth.

Who He Was.

"Do you see that gentleman over there, the handsome fellow twisting his moustache?" said one woman to another, to whom she had just been introduced. "He has been watching me all the evening, and making eyes at me. I think he must be smitten. Do you know who he is?"

"Yes; he's my husband."

HIS LONG SILENCE.

John Crane, Whose Lips were Sealed by Unhappy Love,

Remained Speechless for Twenty Years.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 28—John Crane, forty-seven years old, who had been an inmate of the Naugatuck Almshouse for a year and a half, and previous to that lived in a hut in the woods without speaking for twenty years, died last night.

His clothes, little more than tatters, were ripped open after his death, and $5,000 was found, mostly in bills of large denomination. So far as known here he had not a relative in the world, therefore his property will probably go to the State.

Several times of late Crane had sent for Mrs. Blumaire, matron of the almshouse, and on paper signified a desire to reveal to her some secret, but he always deferred his confidence. When he was dying he again sent for her, but before she reached him he had expired.

Of the money one parcel of more than four hundred dollars was sewed in three or four wrapping of paper and handkerchiefs. The bills had all been issued during the civil war by Northern banks. In his waistcoat pocket were two five dollar bills comparatively new.

He had also a deposit book of the Naugatuck Savings Bank, showing that he had deposited $1 on October 6, 1884, the interest on which amounted to fifty-two cents. He had been in the habit of calling at the bank every week to see if his money was all right.

It is supposed he had some of the money when he first arrived in Naugatuck in 1865 and that he saved more from factory earnings for the next ten years.

He began to act strangely about twenty-five years ago when he was disappointed in love. A young girl, Mary Robbins, discarded him. He became a recluse, and at length left the factory, took to his hut in the woods and voluntarily became dumb.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Fights Spain on the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Albert Mohn, five years old, of No. 1,088 First avenue, and George Mangheim, one year older, of No. 1,031 First avenue, until yesterday were fast friends and chums. But they fell out because the boys of that neighborhood have divided into rival companies, and every afternoon the Spaniards and the Americans, as the factions are known, have a battle royal.

"Allie" and "Georgie" were excluded from the rough contests, but they were determined to emulate the example of their big brothers. When "Allie" proposed that he should be a Spaniard and "Georgie" an American, the latter jumped at the offer, and in a trice they were pummeling each other at a good rate.

"Allie" was getting the best of it, when "Georgie" remembered a pocket-knife he had. He got this out of his pocket and gave his opponent a stab over the eye. Their mothers came out at this point, and each taking her boy in charge, the hostilities were ended. The cut made on "Allie" is trifling, but the boy came near having his eyesight affected.

AN EXCITING DREAM.

JERSEY CITY, April 28.—Frederick Dower, eighteen years old, Bloomfield, N. J., retired Sunday night after an exciting discussion of the war. His slumbers were disturbed by dreams of battles on land and sea. Young Dower imagined himself a color bearer in a Bloomfield regiment and was ordered to plant the colors on the Spanish ramparts.

He made a spring to do this and was aroused from his dream by cries of pain coming from his elder brother, J. Richard Dower, who had been sleeping beside him. Frederick in his dream of conquests had jumped upon his brother's arm, breaking it near the shoulder, and otherwise injuring him.

The warrior's father has placed an embargo on war literature and hereafter will not allow it to be brought into his house.

A Painful Excuse.

The following letter, which was recently picked up in the street, is full of homely pathos:

"Dear Jane—I hope as you will forgive me for not larfin' at you when you larfed at me last night. I have a bile under my arm, and can't larf as I would like to.—Yours affectionately, John."

HAVANA

The City's Arrangement to Call Out Troops.

Red Flags From Morro Castle Will Be The Signals.

HAVANA, April 28.—(Via. Cienfuegos). Nobody here is able to make a definite statement as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. All kinds of contradictory news reaches Havana from Spain and the United States on the subject, and if anything difinite is known officially regarding the naval movements of Spain, the matter is kept a profound secret.

The Spanish troops throughout the island have been concentrated at different points along the coast, so as to be ready to meet any attempt to land troops from the United States. Thousands of men are reported to have enlisting in the volunteer battalions throughout Cuba, and, as very many of the men have served in the Spanish regular army, they are expected to prove very valuable in the defence of the island.

The following order has been issued by the general in command of the forces for the defence of Havana under date of April 20:

"In the event of an attack on Havana, which would make necessary the concentration of the organized forces for its defence, at the points already marked out, it will become necessary that signals be made to announce the fact to the city and to call to arms with the greatest rapidity the garrison, volunteers and firemen.

"With this object in view, and taking into consideration the favorable positions occupied by some of the regular observatories established by the artillery corps, it is natural that those points are the best fitted to give the first signal to the governor-general and general-commandant, as well as to the chiefs of divisions of the defence, the military telephones being utilized for that purpose.

"When the alarm is given, all troops, volunteers and firemen will assemble quietly at their posts and await the orders of their chiefs.

"If the alarm comes at night, Principe, Cubanas and Morro Castles, instead of hoisting red flags, as will be the case if the alarm occurs in day time, will display red lights.

"The vigilantes and forces of the public order, policemen and police agents, if the red lights are hoisted, will promptly notify the inhabitants of the city in the best manner possible to bring about the ends desired.

"Street cars and omnibuses can give great assistance in the rapid concentration of the troops at threatened points, and they will patriotically facilitate the work in every manner possible."

The commission of the colonial government which went to confer with the insurgent government has not returned, and even in government and political circles here it is admitted that the efforts of the commission to bring about a settlement of peace have proved a failure.

NICE

Excitement Caused by the Prince of Wales

Dislike to the Conventional "Stovepipe."

NICE, April 29.—I wonder if the Prince of Wales is aware that he has left Nice in a state of tremendous excitement over the question of headgear. The versatious chronicler must record that such is the fact, and that the Prince is responsible for it all.

When His Royal Highness returned President Faure's call on behalf of the Queen yesterday he wore a hat which, said to relate, was not the "tile" of ceremony, and official Nice thereat holds up its hands in horror.

Accounts differ as to whether it was straw or felt that the Prince wore, but both those who declare it was straw and those who were certain it was felt are quite agreed as to the enormous crime it covered, or rather did not cover. In the interests of truth it must be mentioned that there are some Nicois who applaud the Prince and strenuously maintain that when the President of the Republic does not hesitate to demonstrate his fondness for white "spats," as he did by wearing them when visiting the Queen, there is no reason why the Prince of Wales should be afraid to show his dislike to the "stovepipe."

H. M. S. Rumillies now lies with the Surprise in Villefranche Bay, with the battle ships of the French Mediterranean squadron moored around. Rumillies arrived at seven o'clock this morning, the French ships shortly after noon. Admiral Hopkins made an early call at the Regina Palace, and the Queen arranged her afternoon drive so as to pass along the road commanding the view of the war ships lying peacefully at anchor.

IS SPAIN GUILTY

Of Blowing Up the Battleship Maine?

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The fact that Spain is guilty of complicity in the destruction of the Maine and that the naval court of enquiry appointed by the Spanish Government to "investigate" the loss of the battle-ship was a dummy affair and calculated to cover up rather than to enlighten, is clearly shown by a telegram which has just been made public.

The message which was sent by the Spanish Government to the investigating judge is marked "confidential" and was never intended for publication. With several others of lesser importance it is printed in the report of the Spanish naval board of inquiry into the destruction of the Maine. It is as follows:

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

Navy General Headquarters of the Havana Station and Squadron of the Antilles.

Staff of the Division.

The Most Excellent Minister, in a cipher cablegram dated the 19th inst., writes as follows: Advisable you expedite as much as you can the conclusion report Maine so that it precede Americans. In transmitting this to Your Honor I do so to the end that, taking into consideration the wishes of the National Government you may use, if that be possible, more expedition than has been done heretofore, in order to comply with the cablegram.

God guard your honor for many years.

MANTEROLA.

Havana, 2, March, 1898,

To Capt. Pedro del Peral, investigating judge in case of iron-clad Maine.

MANUAL.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, called the attention of the World correspondent to-day to the messages. He regarded them as of vast importance. It unmasks the Spaniards, said he, and shows conclusively that the board appointed to investigate the Maine's loss was appointed not for investigating purposes, but as a deception. Their reason for having their report precede the American's was doubtless for the moral effect it was calculated to have on the world.

PRESIDENT APPRECIATES JOHN SHERMAN'S PUBLIC SERVICES.

In Accepting His Resignation He Calls Attention to His Eminent Career.

WASHINGRON, April 27.—In President McKinley's letter of acceptance of John Sherman's resignation of the Secretaryship of State, he says:

"I cannot let this occasion pass without congratulating you upon your useful and distinguished career covering a period of nearly half a century in the public service and filled with exceptional honor and success.

"Your great service has added luster to American statesmanship and will always be gratefully remembered by your fellow-countrymen."

THE REASON WHY.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry,
She races through her breakfast to be in time for school;
She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry,
And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing
Like an engine at high-pressure, as if leisure were a crime;
She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going,
And yet—would you believe it—she time!

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason;
But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do when I state
That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,
And she's always in a hurry, because she starts too late.

DEAR SIRS,—This is to certify that have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years.

I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completly cured.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

Two Rivers. ROBERT ROSS

Age.

MRS. A.—"Do you think Mary Gilpert is as old as she looks?"

Miss B.—"My dear, she couldn't be."

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