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Eggs as Currency.

A $1,200 farm in Tennessee has been paid for wholly in hens' eggs, the installments being remitted daily, sometimes at the rate of three cents a dozen for the eggs, delivered in four-dozen lots.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM.

Increasing Applicability of the Metal to Various Uses

In reply to the query of practical men as to the uses of aluminum, the manufacturers say that it is adapted to a thousand purposes for which strength and durability, combined with extreme lightness, are essential requirements. It serves, for example, as a sheathing of vessels. It will be remembered that on the American racing yacht Defender aluminum plates, 12 feet long, 5-16 inch thick, and from 22 to 30 inches in width, were used above the water line; these plates had a very slight alloy of copper. The serviceability of aluminum in salt water has not been fully tested. Owing to the action of alkalis on the pure metal, an alloy is required. Aluminum is also well fitted to serve as roofing material. Bulk for bulk, it is already as cheap as copper and cheaper than nickel or tin. It lends itself readily to the various processes of stamping or spinning. The greater part of last year's output was sold in sheet form. Aluminum has entered to a considerable extent into the manufacture of bicycles, having been successfully used for almost every part of the bicycle in which metal is employed at all. One company casts the entire frame of the machine of an aluminum alloy, and it is said that the strength of the frame thus made is only surpassed by that of the highest grade of nickel-steel frames. The various parts and fittings of bicycles are made from aluminum by several manufacturers, and many tons of the metal have been consumed in bicycle factories.

Probably the most important use to which aluminum will be put, at least in the immediate future, will be for culinary and household utensils. Besides being very light, and hence far less cumbersome than any other metal of equal strength and durability now used in cookery, aluminum is practically incorrodible; Prof. Jamieson asserts that no food now known to man can affect this metal in the slightest degree. It is wholly free from every form of poison, and it will not taint food. These are qualities that are possessed by neither iron, copper, tin, nor lead. Furthermore, it is a better conductor of heat than either of the other metals.

The innocuous nature of the metal is an earnest of its future usefulness in surgery. It is already substituted for silver as the material of which tubes are made to be inserted in the windpipes of patients on whom the operation of tracheotomy has been performed. For dental plates, also, aluminum is particularly well adapted.

Ten years ago no pure aluminum was produced in the United States, and in Europe it was produced only at a cost which virtually prohibited its use in the arts. To-day it is the rival of copper and steel in scores of manufactures, and in a single day more of it is rolled into sheets than went to make up the whole world's stock a few years since. A round million of dollars does not express the value of the American product of 1897, notwithstanding its cheapness as measured by former standards. No industry has undergone a greater transformation than this within the decade. And yet we are told that this is only a beginning.—Review of Reviews.

Devotion of a Toad.

"I live at Herndon, Va., and know of to be facts," said a war department clerk.

"One of the best known residents of Herndon has had and has a pet toad which he has kept about his place for several years. The toad follows him about his farm and though toads generally do their traveling at night-time, this toad is active at nearly all hours in the day, as well.

"Some time since he decided to give the toad to a friend who resides in Washington. The toad was carefully boxed up and taken in the cars. In less than two weeks afterward the toad surprised its former owner by appearing on the farm at Herndon, having traveled all the way back. To do this it had either to swim the Potomac or cross over the aqueduct or long bridge. If any one doubts the story, we can show him the toad. Its toe nails were completely worn off by the long distance traveled, over ten miles."—Washington Star.

The trouble with a great many men is they are never satisfied with wasting their own time.

SHAKSPEARE IN SHORTHAND.

German Rewriting the Plays in Elizabethan Tachygraphy.

Dr. Eduard Engel has written the following letter to one of the Berlin newspapers:

"In a lecture I delivered some years ago to the Berlin Society of Stenographers, who use Stolze's system, I suggested that those accurately acquainted with the oldest English shorthand systems of the sixteenth century should try to ascertain whether many of the deficiencies of the text of Shakspeare might not be explained by stenographic mistakes. The idea was suggested to me by the old and well-founded conjecture of Shakspearean scholars that the oldest copies of Shakspeare's plays—the so-called quartos—were printed from stenographic notes, taken in the theater, and that many of the unintelligibilities of the text are due to this. My suggestion fell on fruitful soil, and I have now the pleasure of making the excellent work of a young savant, who has thus sprung at one leap into the ranks of our best Shakspearean scholars, known to wider circles. In a series of articles on Shakspeare and the beginnings of English stenography, Herr Kurt Dewischeit has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the quarto editions of Shakspeare's plays were pirated editions printed from stenographic notes, that the stenographic system used was that of Timothy Bright, who was born in 1550, and that innumerable mistakes in the quartos, innumerable contradictions between them and the first authorized folio editions, can be at once and most simply explained by the defects of that stenographic system and the indexterity of the stenographers of that time. Herr Dewischeit has confirmed my conjecture almost beyond my own expectation. He is at present the only person who possesses all the requisite qualifications for this quite new kind of text investigation, and it is to be wished that he, with his accurate knowledge of the oldest English stenography, combined with solid Shakspearean scholarship, would subject the texts of the dramas to a thorough reinvestigation. The purification of the text of Shakspeare is raised by him for the first time from arbitrary fantasticality to the rank of a strict science, with which, however, only Shakspearean scholars theoretically and practically trained in stenographic questions are at liberty to busy themselves. Seldom has a higher, never has a more delightful, task fallen to stenography."

Prowling Cats Vanquished.

Innumerable cats, fighting, tearing about under the windows and howling at the top of their unmelodious voices, have made many sleepless nights for the family of Farmer Myers, residing not far out of Doylestown. They came from all the country around, choosing the yard as the place for high carnivals. In vain Mr. Myers hurled bootjacks, fired his shotgun and shouted for the nocturnal rioters to disperse. As summer wore away and autumn took its place they appeared in greater troops than ever.

A few days ago an artist entered the farm quarters while painting autumn landscapes, and it is to this man's ingenuity that Farmer Myers is at last well rid of the nuisance. One night of the uproar was enough to arouse the clever boarder to action. With phosphorescent paint he sketched the likeness of a ferocious bulldog on each side of the house, and confidently promised the farmer that there would be no more disturbance. When darkness fell again the figures of the dogs stood out in luminous relief, appearing like the ghosts of real animals awaiting their prey. Not a cat ventured within the fence, nor has one shown himself since upon the premises. The artist is considered by the Myers family a star boarder.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

What Would Be the Use?

He—To sit here forever and hold your little hand in mine would be heaven enough for me.

She—Yes; but if you held my hand all the time nobody would ever have a chance to see my engagement ring.

Theatrical Manager—"This play 'Lend Me Five Shillings' isn't up-to-date enough for me." Assistant—"What shall we do?" Manager—"Americanize it, bring it down to modern times and call it 'Lend Me a Dollar.'"—Philadelphia North American.

WHEAT AT $1.50 A BUSHEL.

Sensational Jump in the Price For May Delivery.

CHICAGO (Special).—Joe Leiter swept everything before him in the wheat pit here and made a fortune in an hour. Nobody knows just what his profits were on the 2,000,000 bushels of cash wheat that he sold to a French syndicate for immediate export, but they are estimated at from $600,000 to $750,000. The price of cash wheat made an advance of thirty cents in two days. In addition to this profit, Leiter is believed to have cleared from fifteen to twenty cents on every bushel he sold, as he bought most of it at and around the dollar mark.

Just one year ago Leiter forsook his real estate business to dabble in wheat speculation. Since that time he has controlled the market, and to-day his hold is stronger and more certain than at any stage of the campaign. Out of 10,000,000 bushels of May wheat sold short in this market there is no wheat actually available for delivery. The frantic demands from abroad and from hitherto unexpected sources have served to corral all cash wheat for export and milling purposes. Leiter is generally credited with having bought the 10,000,000 bushels of short sales, and in his dual position as buyer of imaginary wheat supplies and holder of all available cash wheat he is simply absolute dictator.

Bread riots were predicted by Leiter early in the present season. War is only partly to blame for the situation in the wheat market. Italy's famine cannot be regarded as due to the rupture with Spain, and yet in the streets of Rome people are said to be crying for bread. The same cry is echoed in France. That the latter country is very closely pressed is shown by its taking the lead in suspending the import duty. In Russia, the small stocks are engaging the attention of the Government, which is considering the advisability of restricting exports. The German Government is also considering the removal of the duty on grain. According to despatches the food situation in Spain is fraught with the greatest peril to the present dynasty.

THE WILMINGTON IN ACTION.

Ammunition and Dynamite Landed in Cuba by the Leyden.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The first attempt to land ammunition for Cuban insurgents under the protection of a United States vessel proved to be extremely successful. At the same time it was developed that the Spanish Army is maintaining a strict and energetic surveillance of the Cuban coast.

The United States tugboat Leyden, which is unarmed, had on board her six Cubans who are in the confidence of the insurgent leaders, besides Captain J. H. Dorst, of General Miles's staff. Lieutenant J. E. Caytaya represented the Cuban Junta on the expedition. The Leyden also carried 50,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition and two boxes of dynamite, which she was to place in the hands of the insurgents.

The tug anchored off a cove between Mariel and Havana, about seventeen miles distant from the latter place. A small boat carrying, besides the crew, four of the Cubans went ashore, and the Cubans were successfully landed.

By this time daylight was at hand, and the Leyden stood off to sea. Later she met the blockading squadron, which was then near Matanzas. Toward evening the Leyden returned toward Mariel, the United States gunboat Wilmington following her at some distance.

Early next morning the Leyden reached the place where the Cubans had disembarked, the idea being to pick them up and land the ammunition. The small boat was again sent ashore, and the Cubans were taken aboard. Just as the boat was returning to the tug a squad of Spanish cavalry, which had evidently been reconnoitring, came racing down the beach. The Leyden stood off again and signalled to the Wilmington, which had been destroying a Spanish blockhouse several miles further east, to come up.

While the Cubans had been ashore they had concentrated a party of about fifty of their compatriots, who were to receive the ammunition. This party remained in ambush when they saw the cavalry approach.

Meanwhile the Wilmington was speeding to aid the Leyden and when the two vessels met they moved to the place where the Cubans were waiting for them.

The force of Spanish cavalry by this time had been increased to nearly two hundred men. As they did not decamp when the Wilmington came up, several shots from the four-inch guns on the American boat were sent after them. Without so much as wavering for a second, the detachment galloped away.

When the cavalary was out of the way the Leyden's small boat, laden with ammunition and dynamite, was sent ashore, and the stores were turned over to the insurgents.

The loss of life in the engagement, if any, was on the Spanish side. Thanks to poor marksmanship, not an American or Cuban was hurt, and the only battle scars are the bullet holes in the Leyden's smokestack.

AID FOR COMMODORE DEWEY.

The City of Pekin to Carry Supplies, Tools, and Repairers Immediately.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy ordered Naval Constructor William L. Capps, now at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, to proceed at the earliest moment on the steamer City of Pekin, just chartered by the Navy Department, to meet Commodore Dewey's squadron at Manila. Mr. Capps will select from the Mare Island force a number of the most experienced and intelligent workmen to go with him. In addition, he will place on the Pekin a full supply of machine tools, steel plate, and all of the materials that are likely to be needed to make temporary repairs to a ship in distress. The purpose of the department in making this order is to put Commodore Dewey's fleet into first-class condition at the earliest possible moment, repairing all the damages sustained in the engagement, and, in addition to this, to raise and repair any of the Spanish ships either surrendered or sunk in the engagement that are capable of being navigated again.

SHOT TWO MEN AND HIMSELF.

Farmer Schucker Attempts a Double Murder and Then Commits Suicide.

Peter Schucker, a well-known farmer, aged fifty, shot and fatally wounded George Henderson and Edward Skinner near Erie, Penn., and then committed suicide. Henderson was pathmaster and was in charge of a road scraper in front of Schucker's house. Schucker warned him not to cut down a ditch, but it was thought necessary to do so. The work was going on when the infuriated man rushed into the barn and, securing a shotgun, opened fire on the men. The weapon was wrested from him and placed in the barn.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GUARD.

The Organizations to Remain as at Present Organized.

HARRISBURG, Penn. (Special).—General orders were issued from National Guard Headquarters designating the formation of the fifteen regiments of the Pennsylvania division for muster in the United States service, as agreed upon in a conference in Washington between Adjutant-General Stewart and Secretary of War Alger.

The organizations remain as they are now constituted, except the Sixth Regiment, which has been increased to twelve companies by the addition of the State Fencibles battalion.

THE FORCE FOR MANILA.

Provisions For 2000 Men For Four Months Being Prepared.

VALLEJO Cal. (Special).—Admiral Kirkland has received telegraphic orders to prepare stores of provisions and necessaries for 2000 men for four months. This is being done.

Paymaster Stanton, when asked who the 2000 men were who were being provided for, indicated that they were Californians. There are about 600 men at the Marine Barracks and 200 on board the receiving ship Independence available for duty. These go on board the Charleston, which is expected to convoy the expedition to aid Commodore Dewey.

DEWEY'S VICTORY COMPLETE.

Spanish Fleet of Eleven Vessels at Manila Utterly Destroyed, With Loss of 300 Killed and 400 Wounded.

NO AMERICANS KILLED.

Brigadier-General Shafter's Forces Mobilized at Tampa in Readiness to Follow Sampson's Fleet.

Sampson Sails With Chip on Shoulder, Ready to Battle—His Instructions to Get Into Action With the Cape Verde Fleet, Using Every Means to Locate the Elusive Spaniards—If Necessary He Can Seize a Coaling Station, Which Means San Juan, Porto Rico, Near Which His Fleet Will Rendezvous and Where Scouts Will Report.

HONG KONG, (By Cable.)—The United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch arrived here with dispatches giving first official news of Admiral Dewey's triumph over the Spanish flag at Manila.

The victory of the American fleet will ring in history as the most remarkable achievement in naval warfare.

Spain's fleet of eleven men-of-war was completely destroyed.

The defences of Manila, the shore batteries there and at Cavite were silenced and razed.

Over Manila the American flag waves today in place of the red and yellow bars of Spain.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TAMPA, FLORIDA, AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY ENCAMPED UNDER BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHAFTER, PREPARATORY TO EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

And during all the hours of engagement the American fleet, although ... shelled by ships and shore batteries ... not lose a single man.

Six sailors were ... ed. This represented a ... ides to the fleet of ... none of his wounded.

... was 300 killed and 400 wounded. Admiral Montijo's ships caught fire one by one and either sank in their positions or were run ashore to save the lives of their remaining men.

The battle of Manila began at daybreak, the Spanish fleet firing the first shot. During the preceding night Admiral Dewey had taken his ships past Corregidor Island and through the mine fields without disaster.

The challenge to battle was flung by the Reina Christina. The Olympia replied, and immediately afterward the entire American fleet was in action.

The Spanish ships did not hesitate in their fire and the batteries at Cavite loosened their heavy guns.

Soon after the opening of the engagement the Spanish flagship took fire and Admiral Montijo had to transfer his flag to the Isla de Cuba.

The cruiser Castilla also burst in flames under the remarkable gunnery of the American sailors.

Besides engaging the Spanish ships, Admiral Dewey directed a hot fire against the batteries. This made it imperative that every shot should tell.

This was a surprise to the fleet of Admiral Montijo, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief, who thought himself secure under the guns of Manila and Cavite.

Admiral Dewey's battle line was led by the flagship Olympia and the cruiser Raleigh, the Baltimore, Boston, Concord and Petrel, and the revenue cutter McCulloch following at a cable length.

Under easy manœuvring speed the American fleet approached the Spanish ships, which were drawn out in two lines, flanking the Reina Christina, the flagship. During the entire action the American ships were kept under way to manœuvre about the enemy. One by one the Spanish ships caught fire or were driven to grounding to save their crews.

The eleven Spanish ships engaged by Admiral Dewey were: Reina Christina, steel cruiser; Castilla, wood cruiser; Velasco, iron cruiser; Don Antonia de Ulloa, iron cruiser; Don Juan de Austria, iron cruiser; Isla de Cuba, steel protected cruiser; Isla de Luzon, steel protected cruiser; Quiros, steel gunboat; Velilalobos, steel gunboat; El Cano, steel gunboat, and Manileno, steel gunboat.

Admiral Dewey continued his fighting until the eleventh Spanish vessel had been destroyed. By that time the shore batteries were reduced, and the American fleet had won its most remarkable victory, a victory that lost no man, and resulted in the wounding of but six on one side, while on the other three hundred Spaniards were killed and four hundred wounded in the complete destruction of eleven ships of war.

SAMPSON'S ORDERS.

Sailed From Key West With Final Instruction About Porto Rico.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—Admiral Sampson sailed from Key West, coaled and victualled for an unprecedentedly long voyage, incidentally with the receipt of news about the four Spaniards at Barbadoes.

His flagship, the cruiser New York, was followed out of port by the first-class battleships Iowa and Indiana, the monitor Puritan, the cruisers Cincinnati, Detroit and Marblehead, and the torpedo gunboat Mayflower.

"Locate Cape Verde fleet and destroy it. It is supposed to be about 900 miles out, headed for southwesterly coast. Probably looking for Oregon, but most likely making for San Juan, Porto Rico. Don't allow it to enter. Look out for Oregon. If you can't locate the fleet and need coal, use your own discretion about seizing Porto Rico coaling station."

These were, in substance, the orders with which Rear-Admiral Sampson, in command of the North Atlantic fleet, sailed from Key West.

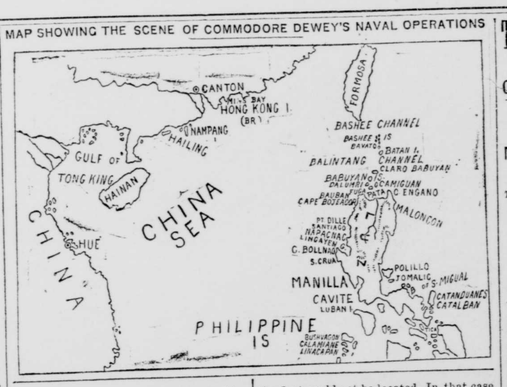
The instructions were voluminous. They informed the fleet commander of the information the department had of Spain's plans; how many ships and torpedo-boats are supposed to be in the Cape Verde fleet; what orders have been given the battleship Oregon and her convoys, and where they would put in for coal and what course they will take.

The Administration did not want to seize Porto Rico unless it became necessary for use as a base of supplies in the event that the fleet could not be located. In that case the island would be held to cut off Spain's only harbor of succor this side of the Atlantic.



CAPTAIN F. E. CHADWICK.
(In command of Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York.)

MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF COMMODORE DEWEY'S NAVAL OPERATIONS



PREDICTED SEIZURE OF PORTO RICO.

What Senator Burrows Said After an Interview With the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—There have been many conferences between the President and Senators and Representatives. A frequent caller is Senator Burrow, of Michigan. As he left the White House Saturday he said:



SENATOR BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.
(After leaving the White House he predicted the seizure of Porto Rico.)

"Everything is moving along smoothly and well. What we want now is Porto Rico. We ought to have it."

"Will it be soon, Senator?"

"Yes," was the reply, "probably in a day or two."

While refraining from saying what occured at his brief interview with the President, his statement that the seizure of Porto Rico was expected to be made in a day or two was significant as showing how well he possessed the confidence of the Administration though he would not say that the President has given him any information.

PANDO CONCENTRATES HIS TROOPS.

All Spanish Forces Are Being Collected at the Chief Cuban Seaports.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (By Cable).—Direct Cuban advices report great activity by General Pando in the mobilization of the Spanish forces. The purpose is to endeavor to repel the American invasion.



GENERAL PANDO.

The insurgents already occupy Bayamo, an important railroad town in Santiago de Cuba, Jiquani and Bafre. They have opened the seige of Manzanillo, an important seaport on the south coast near Bayamo. It must surrender within a week unless relieved.

A FRENCH STEAMER SEIZED.

Captured While Trying to Run the Havana Blockade, But Released.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The blockade watch of the United States gunboat Annapolis was made interesting by an attempt of the French Line steamer Lafayette, bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana and Vera Cruz, to run the blockade at Havana. The steamer was challenged and told that she could proceed to Vera Cruz, but not to Havana.

The Annapolis supposing the Lafayette would give heed, fell astern, but the steamer ran full steam toward Havana, and did not stop at hearing blank shots. Two solid shot from the Annapolis brought her to.

A prize crew was put in charge, and, with the gunboat Wilmington as escort, the Lafayette was brought to Key West.

Later she was released on orders from Washington, because permission had been granted by the Government for her to touch at Havana before making her destination, Vera Cruz, and she was to be escorted to Havana by a man-of-war.

A despatch from Paris says the seizure of the steamer Lafayette has intensified the bitter feeling against the United States. The United States Embassy is under special police protection in view of a possible hostile demonstration.

Spain's Cadiz Fleet.

CADIZ, Spain (By Cable).—Spain's fleet of five powerful modern warships at Cadiz—the battleships Pelayo and Vitoria, the armored cruisers Emperador Carlos V. and Cardenal Cisneros and the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII.—may sail for America at once.

Thirty Thousand For Washington.

The plans of the War Department contemplate the mobilization of about 30,000 volunteer soldiers in the vicinity of Washington. These men will comprise one corps of the army, to be known most likely as the Army of the Potomac.

The National Game.

The Clevelands wear a heavy dark overcoat instead of sweaters.

The first five men on the New York team are left-handed batters.

A great deal depends upon the infield support of the pitching in a modern game of baseball.

Boston now regrets not having purchased Pitcher Taylor last winter, even at the steep sum of $5000.

De Montreville is playing a fast game at second for the Orioles, and Reitz is almost forgotten in Baltimore.

Hartman is a fixture at third base on the New York team, his batting and fielding being fully up to Joyce's ideas.

General Stockton Dead.

General Robert F. Stockton died a few days ago at his home in Trenton, N. J. He had been ill for several weeks, but his condition was not regarded as serious. General Stockton was born at Princeton on January 22, 1832. His father was Robert F. Stockton, Commodore in the United States Navy.

Warship For Navassa.

The President ordered a warship sent to Navassa Island, the inhabitants being reported in danger of starvation, as well as attack by Spanish vessels.

Labor World.

Illinois has 33,788 coal mines.

Denver master builders have organized.

Cincinnati municipal laborers got $1.50 a day.

Massachusetts barbers formed a State union.

Indianapolis telephone girls will organize.

Boston printers will work nine hours a day hereafter.

The Maryland Legislature has enacted an eight-hour law for city employes in Baltimore.

A silk factory in which only women are employed has been opened in a suburb of London.

Limiting City Postal Deliveries.

The United States Senate, by a decisive vote, adopted Senator Tillman's amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill limiting deliveries of mail in all cities to four a day. At present no section of the old city of New York receives less than three and some as many as nine.

Miss Brewster Adjudged Insane.

The jury at Montpelier, Vt., in the trial of Mildred Brewster for the murder of Anna Wheeler, on May 29, 1897, returned a verdict of "Not guilty by reason of insanity."

Seven Army Corps.

The President has ordered the division of the army, regulars and volunteers, into seven corps, generals in command to be named later. "Joe" Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee were sworn in as Major-Generals in the United States Volunteer Army. General Wheeler is the first ex-Confederate to join the army. Each will command a corps.

Fierce Mob in Spain.

A Spanish mob burned the town hall and lawcourts at Murcia, stormed the jail, liberated the prisoners, dynamited a store, divided up the provisions it contained, cut the wires and tore up the railway.

TROOPS FOR INVASION.

General Shafter ... Forces ...

MANY CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Work of the First Expedition Confined to the Furnishing of Arms and Ammunition to the Insurgents Under Gomez—Twenty Thousand Regulars Are Available For Service in Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla. (Special).—Arrangements for the embarkation of additional troops for the invasion of Cuba are being pushed here with the utmost vigor. The Florida and Olivette are being put in shape for the reception of the soldiers. The Mascotte is also to be prepared for service as a transport.

It seems to be settled that the work of the first expedition will be confined for some time to the furnishing of arms and other supplies to the revolutionists and of relief to the reconcentrados.

General Shafter's strict order against enlisted men leaving camp at Port Tampa was issued after his visit there. It is interpreted to mean the strictest discipline and the holding of the troops in readiness for any call. The transports at Port Tampa are now coaling. The arms have not yet been transhipped from the cars, but can be moved in a short time. Preparations are making on the ships for the stabling of the horses and for the quartering of the troops.

More than 10,000 United States soldiers are in camp here at Port Tampa. The troops consist of twelve regiments of infantry, ten batteries of artillery and several troops of cavalry. All of the artillery and infantry ordered here have arrived.

The Quartermaster's Department here has received 10,000 new uniforms to equip the army for the Cuban campaign. These uniforms are of kharki, an East Indian material, very serviceable and light. It is of a dark brown color and is used by the British army in India.

By order of General Shafter the Cuban forces were inspected at their camp by Lieutenant Miley.

It has been decided that the expedition which is being equipped here shall be divided into two forces. General Lacret will be in command of 500 and General Nunez of 250. They will land in two different places off the coast and both strike for Gomez's camp. This is done in order to avoid the Spaniards concentrating to hinder the juncture.

The authorities ... agents who were ... Gomez. The forces ... near so large as was ... upon, the expedition from Tampa must be accompanied by a more formidable army, the plans which have been made call and more than are now available.

At present there are only about 20 troops, all regulars, available for ... Cuba.

It was believed that the insurgents with about 10,000 troops from ... be sufficient to establish a base ... tions in Cuba, but many more required.

With the Cubans go 10,000 arms ... supplies of ammunition for General Lacret, who leads the tactician, and his men will ... where.

At the last review there was turned over to General Nunez 5000 regulation uniforms, 25,000 rifles, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 1500 horses. Part of this equipment is for soldiers now on the island under General Gomez who have not the proper equipment or supplies.

Mobilizing at Tampa.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special).—Colonel Overshire, in command of the regulars at the Fair Grounds, received notice that the three companies of the Twenty-third Regiment detailed to Galveston, Fort Supply and Fort Eads had been ordered to rejoin the regiment. The order means that the two regiments here—the Eighteenth and Twenty-third—are intended for Tampa, and the men are getting ready.

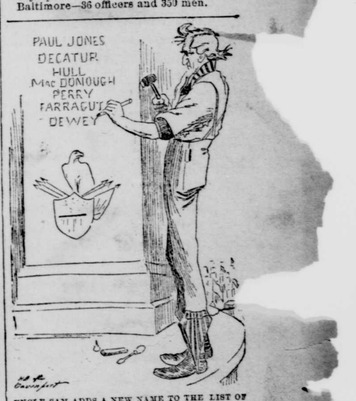
Leaving Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—The Twenty-fifth Infantry left Chickamauga for Tampa, and all the regular regiments are ready to follow. They expect to take the place in Tampa of the army of invasion, and the Chickamauga camp will be given up to volunteers.

Dewey's Force.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The force under command of Commodore Dewey was 1735 officers and men. These were divided as follows:

Olympia—400 officers and men.
Baltimore—36 officers and 359 men.



UNCLE SAM ADDS A NEW NAME TO THE LIST OF AMERICAN NAVAL HEROES.

Concord—13 officers and 188 men.
Boston—19 officers and 265 men.
Petrel—10 officers and 122 men.
Raleigh—20 officers and 202 men.
McCulloch—10 officers and 120 men.

The Cuban Blockade.

The blockade of Cuba is being kept up by the smaller cruisers under command of Captain Converse of the Montgomery.

Watson Commands the Blockade.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The steamer Olivette arrived here from Tampa, having on board Commodore Watson. Commodore Watson went on board the cruiser Cincinnati, ran up his flag and took command of the Havana blockading squadron. The usual salute was fired.

To Guard Navy Yards.

Two field batteries have been detached from the Pennsylvania National Guard and ordered to Newport News to guard the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky and Illinois, now building there.

Cycling Notes.

When cycling, see that the clothing around the stomach, chest and neck is loose.

A good-fitting pair of cycling shoes makes a vast improvement in a rider's style or pace.

Nobody need ever fear the clutch of rheumatism who takes regular moderate exercise on his wheel.

The wheelmen of Milwaukee, Wis., will build a cycle track by popular subscription, issuing certificates of stock to subscribers.

The heavier the rider the harder ... should be pumped. To ride a tire soft diminishes speed and increases the liability to side-slipping and puncture.

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Good 6x20 Shingles
Saps, $5.00 Hearts, $6.00
Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, $15.00
Common Yellow Pine Flooring, $12.50

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