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Kangaroo Sizes.

The average size of the kangaroo is from three to four feet in height. Specimens from six to seven feet are frequently met with on the Australian plains. A kangaroo has been known to make a leap of 90 feet.

HENRIK IBSEN.

The Great Norwegian Writer Was 70 Years Old the Other Day.

Ibsen clubs and various other literary and dramatic organizations the world over recently celebrated the 70th birthday of Henrik Ibsen, the great Norwegian writer. Few foreign men of letters have attracted such universal attention as this retiring and frequently almost inaccessible Norwegian writer. Of his works much is known; of his personality, little.

Ibsen was born in the little town of Skien, in a mountainous region of Norway, and his early life was passed under restrictions that were far from having a tendency to develop the latent genius of the boy. His education was received in a private school under the conduct of two theological students, and later in the university of Christiana. While at college, and even before, he had done considerable writing, and his plays were so well received that, at the close of his college career, he was engaged as dramatic manager of the principal theater of the country. He continued here until the Danes got into trouble with the Prussians in 1864. Then he became disgusted at his own countrymen for not joining the Danes, and began to write caustic epigrams criticising the spirit of the Norwegian masses. His railings accomplished nothing, but he himself became so disgusted that he left the country and remained in Rome and Dresden about twenty-five years. He wrote many books, and for each there was always a ready sale. His writings have been translated into several languages, and when it becomes known that Ibsen has a new book coming there is a great stir among all classes of people, and the wonder is what the book is to be about. This is a secret that is withheld even from the members of his own family.

In his home life Ibsen is a bundle of peculiarities. He has a wife and son, who is a doctor of philosophy, and is married into one of the most distinguished families in the country. His home is bright and cheerful. His study is a cosy little corner, stored with a collection of well-selected and well-marked books, affording ample conveniences and comforts within, and looking upon a panorama of magnificent scenery without. He is a man of moods. If you can catch him in the humor, you can get from him readily one day what no amount of persuasion could wring from him the next. In the throes of composition he is absolutely inaccessible. He never goes to church, and does not believe in church organizations. He thinks well of Americans, and frequently talks of making an American tour.



HENRIK IBSEN.

Deceitfulness.

Two little girls, Mary Gray and Kittie Kendall, were seated in the schoolroom together. Mary was reading a story-book under cover of the desk—when Kittie suddenly said: "Here comes the teacher." The story-book was at once pushed out of sight and both girls were busily engaged in the study of their history lesson, when the teacher got to their desk, and with a smile said: "I am pleased to see two such studious girls.

After she had left the room Kittie remarked: "Wasn't it a good thing I saw her in time?"

"No; I think I would rather she had seen me, and told me how wrong it was. I don't think I should feel so mean," replied Mary.

CHANCES ABOUT EVEN.

Anxious Old Lady—I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?

Surly Deckhand—Well, she's a leaky old tub, mam, so I shouldn't wonder if she was goin' down; then, again, her bilers ain't none too good, so she might go up!

The Song of the Sailor.

Knocking to come into us,
Big waves,
Great waves,
Breaking on the bows of her in masses white as snow;
Gripping on the sides of her,
Sea claws,
Rearing up,
Trying for to drag us to the land a mile below.

A death that comes to most of us,
A short death,
A sweet death,
Little men on little ships upon the mighty sea;
Sleeping every night on them,
Strong winds,
Stormy seas,
Nothing but an iron plate between that death and me.

Spindrift flying over us,
Head wind,
Bitter wind,
Water rushing through the ports and hissin' cross the well;
Danger every hour of it,
A dog's life,
A man's life,
They bank their fires for us, I guess, most every night in hell.
—Pick-Me-Up.

TO SAVE THE MINER.

Device Which Enables Him to Continue Respiration After Explosion.

A device for enabling a miner to continue respiration in cases of gas explosion or fires consists of a bag of a double rubber material, over which is fitted the helmet and mask, so that part of the bag is in front and part on the shoulders and back. A glass disk, protected by iron bars, enables the wearer to see. Breathing is effected through two small metal tubes with rubber valves.

The oxygen vessel is suspended over the shoulders and rests against the hips. It is connected by means of a thumbscrew with a rubber pipe, depending from the air bag in the vicinity of the



THE WORKER FITTED OUT.

intake tube. The dimensions of the oxygen bottle are varied according to requirements, the usual size being about ninety cubic inches capacity, filled with oxygen at a pressure of 100 atmospheres. A larger size may be used, but is rarely advisable, the empty bottle being easily unscrewed and replaced (in five seconds) with a full one. For the introduction of the absorbent material into the bag an aperture closed by a hinged screw clamp is provided at the lower extremity of the same aperture. Solid absorbents are preferred, caustic potash or soda in sticks or granulated soda lime being used.

The weight of the mask and breathing apparatus is 4.5 pounds; of the oxygen bottle, full, 9 pounds; of the belt, 0.75 pound; and of the absorbent material, 1.25 pounds, making a total weight of 15.5 pounds to be carried by the worker.

The proposition to erect a statue of Abraham Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg—for which a bill making an appropriation of $50,000 has passed the United States Senate—is both timely and appropriate. There is no spot with which Mr. Lincoln's memory will be more intimately and peculiarly associated in the estimation of future generations than that on which he delivered his celebrated speech in recognition of the services of those who fell in the cause of liberty and union on that memorable battlefield, and it is eminently proper that there should be placed one of the monuments to his memory which will in after ages be regarded as historical.

SAN JUAN REDUCED.

Admiral Sampson's Fleet Subjects Porto Rico's Capital to a Terrific Bombardment.

OUR GUNS WELL HANDLED

The Place No Longer a Fortified Base For the Use of Spain's Fleet.

The Vessels of Our Squadron Steamed in an Ellipse, Blazing Away at the Forts and Paying Particular Attention to Morro Castle—They Made Three Circuits and the Bombardment Lasted Three Hours—The Spaniards Fired Fast and Furious, But Their Marksmanship Was Bad—Our Losses Were One Killed and Four Wounded—Only the New York and Iowa Were Hit and No Harm Was Done—Having Inflicted Punishment Upon the Forts Our Fleet Steamed Away.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies (By Cable).—San Juan, Porto Rico, is no longer a fortified base. Part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet poured for three hours shot and shell into the fortifications, which, though not silenced, were rendered ineffective. The Spanish squadron from Cape Verde must look to some other forti-



ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

fied port for any aid in its efforts to be victorious over the war ships of the United States.

Though the fortifications were not completely demolished, Rear Admiral Sampson regards his mission to San Juan as successful. The bombardment was terrific. It gave the men on the war ships an admirable experience and enabled them to test their marksmanship in action, which was desired before giving battle to the armorclads of Spain. They are now better prepared than ever to meet the foe, having the additional confidence that comes from having been under fire.

The American sailors would like to have continued shelling the San Juan fortifications until they were completely shattered, but Admiral Sampson decided that sufficient damage had been done to make the port useless as a fortified base.

The Killed and Wounded.

In the bombardment two of our men were killed and seven injured. How heavy was the loss among the Spaniards is not known, but it is believed to have been severe. The two men killed were: Frank Widemark, seaman of the cruiser New York; William Ross, gunner's mate of the monitor Amphitrite. This is a list of the injured: John Mitchell, seaman of the battleship Iowa; Raymond Hill, apprentice on the Iowa; George Merkle, a private marine on the Iowa; Michael Murphy, seaman on the cruiser New York; Samuel Feltman, a seaman on the New York; Edward Earle, seaman on the New York; John Miller, seaman on the New York. Splinters from bursting shells or fragments of the shells themselves caused most of the injuries. Ross, gunner's mate of the Amphitrite, dropped dead beside his gun, the shock and excitement evidently being too much for his heart.

Two Ships Bear Scars.

The enemy did some damage to the battleship Iowa and the cruiser New York, but neither of these ships came out of the conflict with any serious scars. The other ships were unscathed. Nearly all the shots from the Spaniards went wide of their mark. The enemy appeared to be entirely deficient in the use of the guns. This made our ships indifferent to their reckless and ineffective cannonade, whose only redeeming feature was its spiritedness.

Admiral Sampson's fleet lay within sight of San Juan de Porto Rico all of Wednesday night. At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning all hands on all the ships were called. For an hour and a half each ship was the scene of an orderly confusion as the two thousand sailors stripped their ships, their guns and themselves.

By 4.30 everything was in readiness for the battle to begin—the second great engagement of the war. At 5 a. m. came the call to "quarters," and instantly every man was at his post and ready and eager to strike a blow in atonement for the Maine.

Morro, of course, was to be the centre of attack. In it were the seven six-inch guns which Spain sent over as soon as the war became certain, and which had been hastily mounted and manned with the best gunners in the colonial army.

The Engagement Opens.

The fleet, looking for the Spanish ships, steamed to the harbor, the men at quarters, the decks sanded, the speed five knots an hour. They held in until the Detroit was less than a mile from the old fort.

The gunners in the old fort opened on the Iowa. The squadron was ordered to return the fire.

The Iowa's forward turret guns fired first at the west angle of the fort; then she swung around her after guns and let go her starboard broadside.

The Detroit at her lowest speed began broadside firing. The Indiana steamed up, firing. The Detroit drove the gunners away again and again.

The Iowa selected one fort and as the ships approached each opened, firing turret and broadside guns. The Detroit in her exposed position pluckily kept in short range and her guns did terrific execution.

Except the Detroit and the Montgomery, which were ordered out of range, the ships steamed in an ellipse in front of the forts three times.

On the first round they shot too low, but they got the elevation on the second round, and the shots hit the forts and passed over the hills, falling in the town.

An eight-inch shell exploded in the New York's aft port whaleboat davit at the end of the third round. Fragments fell among the crew of the port broadside eight-inch guns. Frank Widemark, seaman, was struck in the head and killed.

At 7 o'clock the day had became furiously hot, so hot that men were fainting below the decks and at the guns. One man, a gunner's mate on the Amphitrite, was overcome and died in a few hours.

The leaping flames from burning houses close to the shore, but behind the fortifications, made the Americans know that their work was not as vain as the frenzied firing of the Spaniards.

In the old part of the town of San Juan, adjoining the fortifications, whole blocks were blazing. Many of the shells flew over and burst among the ancient buildings from which the population had fled at dawn.

So fierce was the American fire that had the intention been to bombard the residence part of old San Juan, the damage could hardly have been greater. The lighthouses were demolished soon after the firing began. Later on the houses in Ballaja square, in St. Christopher street, in San Jose street and in San Sebastian street were in flames. The St. Cathering Institute, the ancient palace, the Government house, the orphan asylum, the old theatre and several old churches were burned or almost demolished.

Spaniards Fought Like Madmen.

The American officers, through their glasses, could see the Spaniards at work in many places where the fortifications had been broken down. The Spaniards seemed drunk with fury. They loaded and fired like madmen, without aiming, without any appearance of discipline or direction. At times their crazed condition led them to many absurd acts, such as waving swords, shaking fists and discharging pistols at the American line which was barely within reach of their guns of longest range.

Toward 8 o'clock the heat became absolutely unbearable on the American ships. It became evident that the Spanish forts could not be silenced sort of another hour's work.

Men on the American ships were dropping on all sides, not from Spanish shots, but from the accurate and terrific bombardment of the tropical sun.

After consultation Admiral Sampson signalled "cease firing" and turned away westward. The other ships slowly followed, all except the monitor Terror. She remained in her position, in range of all the guns of the Spaniards until she had silenced them.

The United States warships hauled off shore within a few minutes after Admiral Sampson's signal to cease firing, and left San Juan in a sorry condition. The Spanish base was no longer effective as a shelter for a Spanish fleet, while the American ships were ready for battle at any moment.

The fleet steamed to the westward about twenty miles and then stopped to remove the grime of battle and to rest and refresh the weary but happy sailors.

Sampson's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department received the following despatch from Admiral Sampson. It is dated St. Thomas, May 12, and is as follows:

"A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack upon the batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire, but without material effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted.

SAMPSON."

TO RULE THE PHILIPPINES.

General Merritt Will Act as Military Governor of the Islands.

WASHINGTON (Special).—With all possible dispatch Rear Admiral Dewey's possession of the Philippines is to be strengthened by additional ships and by a military force adequate to overcome the Spanish troops left on the islands, to maintain order and protect the lives and interests of foreign residents, and to assert the authority of the United States through a military government, with Major-General Wesley Merritt as its head. General Merritt held a long consultation with the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General, and returned to New York to complete his preparations for proceeding to Manila.

It has been definitely decided to concentrate at San Francisco an army of 12,000 men, consisting of both volunteers and regulars. Besides the States of California and Washington, which will furnish their entire quota of volunteer troops, these States will furnish men for the expedition:

Wyoming, one battalion of infantry; Colorado, one regiment of infantry; Kansas, one regiment of infantry; Montana, one regiment of infantry; Nebraska, one regiment of infantry; Utah, two light batteries of artillery and one troop of cavalry, and North Dakota and Idaho, each two battalions of infantry.

This army will constitute the First Corps of the United States Army. It will be divided into three divisions, the first of which will consist of 7000 men, and will form the first detachment sent to the relief of Rear Admiral Dewey.

In order that the expedition may leave as soon as possible General Merritt has been given authority to take with him, at his own discretion, the first 7000 men who report at San Francisco.

A CABLEGRAM FROM DEWEY.

The Situation at Manila Since the Bombardment is Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—A dispatch came Friday to the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey, at Manila. It was dated Hong Kong. It was as follows:

HONG KONG, May 12.

Secretary of the Navy:

There is little change in the situation since my last telegram. I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish men-of-war. Also stores from arsenal in my possession. I am maintaining strict blockade. Add Argos to list of destroyed vessels. El Correo, probably El Cano. DEWEY.

Other despatches describe the situation in the Philippines as unchanged since the bombardment.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE AND AN ANGLE OF THE SAN JUAN FORTIFICATIONS REDUCED BY ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET.

Over Fifty Thousand Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Reports received at Adjutant General Corbin's office show that 54,752 of the volunteers have been accepted as having the necessary qualifications for soldiers and have been mustered into the United States service.

Victims of Fire.

Three double frame dwellings at the Lyttle colliery, near Minersville, Penn., were destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Tott and a six-year-old daughter of John Polish were burned to death. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

The National Game.

Ganzel, of Pittsburg, is out of the game, owing to a felon.

Cross seems to have recovered his batting eye since joining the St. Louis Browns.

Seven of the champion Bostons are of German extraction and four are children of green Erin.

Steinfeldt is playing second base for Cincinnati during McPhee's enforced absence from the team.

Inability to hit the ball seems to be the trouble with more than half the League teams just now.

Kilroy has been switched over to left field, and Ryan is again covering right field for Chicago.

Chicago's Great Loss.

Grain elevator D, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire. Losses on building and contents will aggregate about $1,200,000. The elevator contained 1,115,000 bushels of grain, valued at $800,000, the property of P. D. Armour. The grain was fully insured.

The Time at Manila.

The difference in Washington time and that of the Philippine islands is thirteen hours and sixteen minutes; therefore, according to our time, the battle of Manila was fought at 3.44 p. m., Saturday, April 30.

Cycling Notes.

Thousands of cyclists are adorning their wheels in these days of war with small American flags.

To prevent the uneasy feeling caused by slipping on the shiny surface of the saddle, wash it thoroughly in soft soap and warm water and dry well.

In all the Chickamauga Park encampment bicycles are much in use, being employed for the delivery of mails, the carrying of dispatches by under officers, and in various ways.

Before going for a run out of town take a good map and note the hills, nearest railway station (in case of accident), places of interest and a different way back to secure monotony.

Our Flag Hoisted in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—Ensign Willard, of the Machias, was the first to hoist the American flag on the island of Cuba. While the Wilmington, Winslow and Hudson were engaging Cardenas, the Machias demolished a battery and blockhouse at Diana City, two miles away. An armed boat's crew then went ashore and the ensign hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the blockhouse flagpole.

Rioting in Spain.

Rioters at Alicante, Spain, burned the bonded warehouses after taking all the wheat they contained.

Labor World.

In Scotland railroad signalmen get $9 a week.

Trenton, N. J., is about to organize a Central Labor Union.

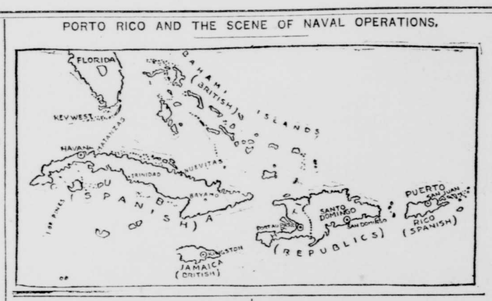
Portuguese plantation laborers at Honolulu get $17 to $20 a month.

The war with Spain has furnished employment to every patternmaker in the United States.

A bill has passed the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the examination of horseshoers.

Kansas City journeymen plumbers are paid $3.20 a day, and want $3.75. The gas and steam fitters get $3 at present, and want $3.50.

PORTO RICO AND THE SCENE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.





STREET SCENE IN SAN JUAN, NEAR THE FORTIFICATIONS.



BAY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

FIRST AMERICAN DEAD.

Ensign Bagley and Four Men Perish on the Winslow.

FATAL BATTLE AT CARDENAS.

Fired on by a Masked Battery While Seeking Spanish Gunboats in the Harbor—Spaniards Suffered, Too—The Ensign and His Men Fought the Enemy to the Last—Rescued by the Hudson.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The first American bloodshed in the war between the United States and Spain occurred during an engagement in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, where Ensign Bagley and four men lost their lives and Lieutenant Bernadou and several men were wounded. All were on board the torpedo boat Winslow, which bore the brunt of a terrific fire from a deftly-masked battery for over three-quarters of an hour. The dead and wounded are:



ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY.
(First American killed in the war with Spain.)

Dead.

Worth Bagley, ensign.
John Deufee, fireman.
George B. Meek, fireman.
Elijah B. Tunnell, cook.
John Varveres, oiler.

Wounded.

Lieutenant John B. Bernadou, commander of the Winslow; injured in the thigh by a flying splinter.

William Patterson, fireman; flesh wound in the leg from splinter.

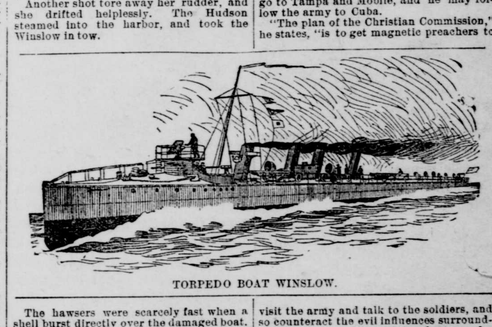
R. E. Cox, gunner's mate; slightly hurt by fragment of shell.

Daniel McKeown, quartermaster; slightly injured by shell.

F. Gray, able seaman.

The Winslow, Wilmington and Hudson were cruising off Cardenas, and about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the little torpedo boat moved in close to shore. She could see the main batteries some mile and a half ahead, but had no thought of a masked battery. She reached a point nearly 500 yards from shore when suddenly the shrubbery parted, and heavy cannon boomed out. The Spanish were too close to miss. Heavy solid shot and shell hit all about the torpedo boat. A solid shot tore through her hull, and the forward boiler blew up, but her men did not flinch.

Another shot tore away her rudder, and she drifted helplessly. The Hudson steamed into the harbor, and took the Winslow in tow.



TORPEDO BOAT WINSLOW.

The hawsers were scarcely fast when a shell burst directly over the damaged boat. Ensign Bagley was instantly killed and four of his men who were working the rapid-fire rifles fell with him.

The Wilmington had reached easy range about this time, and opened with her heavy guns. The Spanish held down on her and she was hit by a dozen shots. She was hurt, but not crippled, and bore the brunt of the battle until the Winslow was safe out of the harbor. She lost no men. The Spanish batteries were silenced eventually, and a number of men killed and wounded.

The Hudson was nearly half an hour getting a line to the Winslow. While still twenty feet from her a shell burst on the deck of the Winslow. Several men had just come up from below for air, and were plainly seen to receive shock of the bursting shell. They were lifted off their feet and hurled in all directions.

One man was struck in the face and hurled off the deck yelling, "Save me." He was pulled back by the legs dead. Three were killed instantly and two died later on the Wilmington. The bodies were badly mutilated. All the men were game to the end, and wished to keep up the fight, even after the ship was disabled. The Machias could not enter the bay on account of drawing twelve feet, but she shelled the battery of Dranaeay and sent an armed boat crew ashore, which first lit the Hudson also reduced and burned a shore battery. One Spanish boat was also disabled.

At 8 o'clock Thursday morning the Hudson, with the Winslow's dead and some of the wounded arrived at Key West. When she came up to the Government dock the bodies of the five dead men were lying on her after deck, covered with the Stars and Stripes. In the cabin of the Hudson were Lieutenant John B. Bernadou, who commanded the Winslow in the battle and was slightly injured in the left leg, and several others of the Winslow's wounded sailors.

The Hudson shows the effect of the fight. Her smokestack is punctured with bullet holes and her cabin and decks are smashed and splintered. The Winslow is almost a wreck.

Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed, is a native of North Carolina. His mother, Mrs. W. H. Bagley, resides at 125 South street, Raleigh, N. C. She is a widow and an invalid. Half an hour before she was informed of his death, Mrs. Bagley received a letter from her son, dated "On board the Winslow, May 8, 1898," in which he wrote, seeking to reassure her, "Have no fear for me; I am in perfect safety."

SUICIDE OF A SPANISH SPY.

George Downing Hanged Himself in His Cell at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Suicide ended the career and life of George Downing, who was imprisoned in the Washington Barracks awaiting trial by courtmartial on two specific charges of being a spy in the employ of the Spanish Government. Downing hanged himself. He tore a towel in two and knotted a silk handkerchief to one end. The handkerchief formed the noose, and he adjusted it so carefully that the knot was placed under the left ear as skilfully as a professional hangman could have adjusted it.

Downing was an Englishman by birth and thirty-three years of age, and prior to coming here had been yeoman of the cruiser Brooklyn, from which ship he was discharged because of suspicion attaching to his loyalty. He swore to be revenged, and, coming to Washington, it is said, came into communication with one of the Spanish attaches, who hired him to furnish Senor Polo and his subordinates information. He was arrested by Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, and a search of his rooms revealed evidence which those who made the arrest expressed confidence would convict him.

The news of Downing's suicide was received by Government officials with much satisfaction, as it relieved them of the disagreeable duty of shooting him.

GENERAL HOWARD'S VIEWS.

The "Christian Soldier" Thinks the War Will Be a Long One.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—General O. O. Howard has arrived here to take charge of the religious propaganda among the troops.

"I do not believe," he said to a reporter, "that the war will have a speedy termination. I think that Spain is trying to avoid a decisive engagement, and will conduct the war by harassing our commerce and delay matters in the hope that some of the foreign powers will interfere. I expect that international complications more or less serious will result before the war is ended."



GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.
(He is at the head of the Christian Commission.)

General Howard's errand to Chickamauga is to start the work of the Christian Commission. From Chickamauga he will go to Tampa and Mobile, and he may follow the army to Cuba.

"The plan of the Christian Commission," he states, "is to get magnetic preachers to visit the army and talk to the soldiers, and so counteract the evil influences surrounding the camps. We want volunteers for the work, which will be in charge of Dwight L. Moody."

FIRST BATTLE ON CUBAN SOIL.

American Landing Party Repulsed a Force of Ambushed Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The first United States troops were landed in Cuba Friday. The detachment consisted of two companies of the First Infantry, which left Tampa Tuesday on the steamer Gussie. The Gussie arrived off Cabanas and proceeded to land the men on an apparently desolate beach by small boats.

Three boat loads had been landed when the soldiers were attacked by Spanish concealed under the brush, which thickly fringed the shore. The Americans dashed into the woods and a lively fight occurred. The gunboats Manning and Wasp filled the woods with shrapnel.

The Spanish were repulsed with the loss of ten killed and wounded. The American loss was none. After landing three Cuban scouts the soldiers re-embarked. The place was unfavorable to land arms or ammunition.

The horses of the scouts were landed by swimming. The Americans left their boats in the surf and waded ashore. They did great execution with their rifles.

The Spaniards lost an officer and three men killed, one man wounded and a prisoner.

Wheeler to Command the Cavalry.

Major-General Wheeler has been ordered from Chattanooga to Tampa to command the cavalry about to leave for Cuba.

Spanish Troops Slaughtered.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—Five thousand Spanish troops in Puerto Principe started for Moron under a flag of truce to engage against the United States. The insurgents refused to respect the flag of truce, and 900 Spaniards were killed. President Masso has called Generals Gomez and Garcia to a conference on the Moron trocha, where the Cuban army will be concentrated.

Prizes Released.

The Prize Court at Key West will recommend the release of the steamers Bratsberg and Miguel Jover.

Prominent People.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, the naval expert, has returned from abroad.

General Weyler was Governor of the Philippines before he was sent to Cuba, and it was his treatment of the natives which gave him the name of "butcher."

Dr. Mavrogenis, said to be a hundred years old, who is now living in Greece with a sister ten years older than himself, is the last survivor of the men who fought in the Greek war of independence.

The favorite sport of the Mikado of Japan is horse racing, but he allows no betting, and the price of admission to the races is placed so high that only the upper classes can attend. The Mikado's stables accommodate about 3000 animals.

Population of Navassa Finds Safety.

Seventy-five American refugees, the entire population of the Island of Navassa, southeast of Cuba, arrived at Key West, Fla. They were all men, eleven of them whites. They were taken off by the gunboat Castine. Navassa Island is owned by the Baltimore Phosphate Company, and the Americans who are employed by the owners of the island feared attack and massacre by the Spaniards.

Korea to Be Independent.

Japan and Russia have both agreed to recognize the independence of Korea.

Minor Mention.

All American warships are painted a dull gray.

Spain is fortifying her islands in the Mediterranean.

The May cotton report showed an estimated acreage of only 93.4 per cent. of that of 1897.

England sent 350,000,000 messages by telephone last year—87,000,000 more than the year before.

China paid Japan the balance of the war indemnity; the Japanese troops will soon evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei.

The revolutionists of Porto Rico are awaiting an opportunity to rise and operate with the United States against Spain.

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