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Germany's Bicycle Makers.

In Germany 60,000 workmen were employed in bicycle factories in 1896. This does not include those making only separate parts, such as rubber tires, etc., who would probably bring the number up to 100,000.

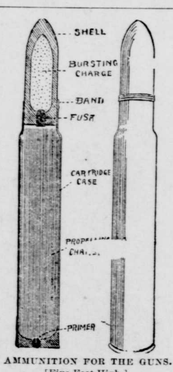
GREAT GUNS GALORE.

Nearly Half a Hundred Latest Rapid-Fire Machine Guns.

The Cunard liner Etruria, just before war was declared, brought over a cargo of fifty-five cases of rapid-fire rifles and machine guns and a large quantity of smokeless powder, consigned from Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Baring Brothers & Co., of New York City. With the guns were their carriages and fittings. This shipment was for the War Department. The guns were all purchased from the Armstrongs. Twelve of them were manufactured for the Brazilian Government, which released the Armstrongs from their contract that our Government might have them. In all forty-six were purchased. The total weight of all the guns purchased is something over 900,000 pounds.

The guns are unlike anything made in this country. For that reason the ammunition for them was bought on the other side, since it would take altogether too long and would cost too much money to change the machinery in the ordnance plants in this country in order to supply the projectiles for the guns. The rapid-fire guns are all Maxim and Nordenfeldt rifles, about five-inch bore, and are to be used for coast defense. The machine guns, it is said, are to be mounted in some of the ships of the navy.

Admiral Ito's squadron in the recent Chinese-Japanese war was well equipped with rapid-fire guns, while the Chinese had none. The battle of the Yalu demonstrated the value of rapid-fire guns. Ship after ship of the Chinese fleet opened fire at long range with the heavy guns, but the Japanese ships stood straight on until within 3,000 yards of the enemy, when they turned in succession eight points to port, and, opening with broadsides from their six-



AMMUNITION FOR THE GUNS.
[Five Feet High.]

inch and 7.7-inch rapid-fire guns, they poured in a hail of steel, riddling the upper parts of the superstructures of the Chinese ships. The water was lashed to foam by shells, which, ricochetting, inflicted most of the hits. The Japanese fired three or four times as fast as the Chinese, cutting down all who were on deck. Officers were killed at their posts by the deadly rapid-fires, and none of them could be forced on deck, even at the muzzle of the pistol.

The war on department stores in Chicago has entered on a curious phase. An appeal was first made to the Legislature for the passage of a State law to break up the big establishments, but nothing was done at Springfield. Then the City Council was attacked, and an ordinance was passed by that body from which much was hoped. But the result has been disappointing, and the promoters of the movement have concluded that relief cannot be secured in this way. The next step in the campaign is very curious. The complaint against the big stores has always been that they undersell the small stores. A number of small dealers have now agreed to "pool their issues" and try to undersell the undersellers. They propose to open a large store in the heart of the city, which will be supplied with goods by the co-operating merchants, each of whom is to get a percentage of profits from all sales to customers living in his district. The "district" notion is an old one, but the fundamental idea underlying the enterprise is sound —that the only effective way to fight cheap stores is with cheaper.

It is said that gold is so malleable that it can be beaten as thin as the ham in a railway sandwich.

PLATE GLASS.

Great Care and Skill Required in Its Manufacture.

A visit to a plate glass works reveals nothing perhaps more interesting than the casting tables on which the heavy plate glass used in most store windows is cast.

"The casting tables," said the Superintendent of a large New York plate glass factory to a Star reporter recently, "are the most important pieces of apparatus in this establishment. Each table is about 20 feet long, 15 feet wide, and from 7 to 8 inches thick. The heavy strips of iron on either side of the tables afford a bearing for the rollers and determine the thickness or diameter of the glass to be cast.

"The rough plate is commonly nine sixteenths of an inch thick, but after polishing it is reduced to six or seven sixteenths. All casting tables are mounted on wheels which run on a track made to reach every furnace and annealing oven in the factory. The table having been wheeled as near as possible to the melting furnace, a pot of molten glass is lifted by means of a crane, and its contents poured thickly out on the table. A heavy iron roller then passes from end to end, spreading the glass to a uniform thickness. This rolling operation has to be done by expert hands quickly, as the boiling glass, when it comes in contact with the cold metal of the table cools very rapidly. When the rolling process has been completed, the door of the annealing oven is opened and the plate glass is introduced. The floor of the annealing oven is on the same level as the wheels of the casting table, so that the transfer can be made by rail quickly. When the glass is ready to be taken out of the oven its surface is very rough. In this condition it is used for skylights and other purposes where strength is desired rather than transparency. But when intended for windows it is ground, smoothed and polished, and is then ready for the market."—Washington Star.

Made Brutish by Starvation.

Silvester Carter, an importer of Chicago, was in Matanzas a few days before the beginning of hostilities with Spain. He was there at the time the cargo of provisions from Kansas City was landed for the starving people. Speaking to a Picayune representative, he said: "I doubt if pen can exaggerate the appalling state of the people in and around that town, and not only there, but wherever I went in the provinces really in the control of the Spaniards. It was enough to break one's heart to contemplate the multitude of the starving, and it looked like an endless and hopeless task to attempt even to supply these starving mouths. I saw numbers of people who were evidently well bred and cultured, reduced to that stage of privation that they looked like spectres. Have you ever seen a populace of starving people? It is an awful sight; it almost curdles the blood. You hardly recognize the people as fellow human beings. A part of that something which makes up a human being seems lacking. They suggest more animals than human beings—ugly animals, too —and it would be an ugly set of people did they possess any physical force. I saw a mother snatch a loaf of bread from her child and devour it much as I have seen the lions at feeding time in a menagerie pull meat through the bars and gorge it. And the child glared at her mother as if she were contemplating what she would do if she were able. Think of the condition to which a mother must be reduced to take a morsel from her famished child. There is nothing but the brute left."—New Orleans Picayune.

Expensive Mirth.

"Cheery words cost nothing——"

"That's where you are way off. I said two cheery words yesterday and they cost me $17."

"How did that happen?"

"Well, I slapped a big man on the back, and said, 'Hello, Fatty.' "

"That was all right."

"No, it wasn't; he turned out to be a man I didn't know, so we knocked each other down and got into court."—Boston Journal.

Eighteen hundred years ago or thereabouts the Roman Emperor Trajan built a bridge across the Danube, the piers of which are found by the Roumanian engineers solid enough to sustain a new structure to-day. They evidently didn't know quite so much about "jobs" in those severe days as we moderns do.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The coinage of the mints for the month of May aggregated $8,968,000 pieces, of the value of $9,209,170. Of these, 721,000 were gold, valued at $7,717,500; silver, 2,380,000, valued at $1,433,000, and bronze, 5,867,000, valued at $58,676.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill in the Senate temporarily to increase the army of the United States. Twelve troops of light cavalry are to be enlisted and equipped for two years or more for special service in the Philippine Islands. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to carry the bill into effect.

A bill for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval services of the United States in time of war has been passed by the Senate. The bill provides that the service in the war shall be considered as residence and work upon the land, and that by enlistment the claim shall not be forfeited.

The Bering Sea controversy is regarded in Washington as practically settled.

The total deficiency bill, as now estimated, will aggregate $207,796,805, the largest on record. Secretary Alger has included an item of $150,000 for the torpedo defense of Manila Harbor.

Domestic.

The Universal Peace Union, which occupied quarters in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, were notified by Chief Eisenhower, of the Bureau of City Property, to vacate its rooms, and the order was complied with. The trouble arose over a letter written by the Peace Union to Premier Sagasta and the Queen Regent of Spain urging further concessions by the Spanish Government to the United States in order to terminate the war.

Because her son had determined to enlist for the war, Mrs. Jennie McGee, of Lynn, Mass., a widow, drank carbolic acid, from the effects of which she died. She was sixty-one years old.

The mutilated body of John Hadden, Battery B, of Louisville, was found on the railroad track near Lexington, Ky. He was rejected as physically unable to enlist. He became despondent, and it is believed that he committed suicide.

After a session lasting only one day the Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned to meet in Newport, R. I., on June 14, when it will elect a United States Senator. An act was passed permitting enlisted men in the present war to vote while absent from the State, and authorizing cities and towns to render assistance to families and dependents of enlisted men in the war not exceeding $4 a week.

Thomas Monahan and John Watts, of Marblehead, Mass., died suddenly from drinking wood alcohol. Monahan dropped dead as he was about to rise from bed, and Watts died under similar circumstances.

William Levering, a newsboy of Chicago, obtained a verdict of $2750 against William Ripley, a millionaire lumberman, for personal injuries. The evidence showed that Ripley drove his carriage over the boy, knocking him down and crippling him and making no effort to prevent the accident.

Police Captain Leonard, of Pittsfield, Mass., who attempted to rescue Edward Lynch, who was knocked down by a passing freight train, died of the injuries received. Lynch will recover.

The protected cruiser Cincinnati arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard from Cuban waters for repairs to injuries received in the bombardment of Matanzas.

Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, has arrived in New York City, on his mission to T. Estrada Palma.

The St. Paul has succeeded in cutting the Santiago cable and Blanco is now cut off from communication with Madrid.

Massachusetts will probably give her volunteers in the field $7 a month and will permit towns to give them $12 in addition to the pay received from the Government.

Farmers at Albertville, Ala., have organized a cavalry company, electing Joseph W. Kelley captain. The company is to be known as "Kelley's Rough Sand Mountain Riders." They will furnish their own horses and equipments and be ready for service in ten days.

The British steamer Restormel, captured off Santiago, has been released at Key West, but her cargo of coal was forfeited.

The Minneapolis has captured a brig loaded with coal and other supplies for Cervera's fleet.

Governor Pingree, who is a shoe manufacturer, has offered to furnish shoes for an entire Michigan regiment.

Couriers from Cuba at Key West report that General Garcia has under him, with headquarters at Bayamo, 10,000 men well equipped and in good spirits.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, has bought the Chickamauga Park Hotel, near Camp Thomas, and will present it to the Government for hospital purposes.

It was not until the three hundred and thirty-fifth ballot that a deadlock in the Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of Kansas was broken, and J. D. Bowersock, a banker, of Lawrence, was nominated.

Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, has been ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church by Bishop Potter.

A casualty occurred at the Kasha William Colliery, near Middleport, Penn., and six men were drowned by a body of water breaking in upon them from an old working. The victims were all Slavs.

Hundreds of birds have been killed in the vicinity of Plainfield, N. J., by some one who has been scattering poisoned grain about.

Two robbers entered the Springville Bank at Springville, Utah, and with revolvers compelled the cashier to give up over $4000. A posse of men followed and overtook the robbers in a canon, where a fight took place. One robber was killed and the other captured.

A resolution has been passed by the Colonial Dames of Philadelphia, to refrain from using or purchasing French goods, in retaliation for the unfriendly attitude of certain French papers and French citizens.

Foreign.

The insugent Brigader General, Gonzalez, who was wounded near Sagua la Chica, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, died of his wounds.

A conflagration at Peshawur, a fortified town of India, capital of a district of that name in the Punjaub, has destroyed 4000 houses, doing damage to the amount of about $20,000,000. This is supposed to be the record fire of India.

Serious riots have occurred at Mooltoncity of the Punjaub, India, between Mohammedans and Hindus. The disorders arose in connection with Muharram Festival. Knives were freely used, and thirty-six persons were seriously injured.

Mr. Knight, the correspondent of the London Times, who was captured while attempting to reach Havana and imprisoned in the Cabana Fortress, has been released.

Senor Polo y Bernabe, formerly Spanish Minister to the United States, has been appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Ministry.

Reports from Cape Haytien, Hayti, say that the condition of the population of Santiago since the beginning of the blockade has grown rapidly worse. Food is scarce, and the poor people find it almost impossible to obtain any, because of the enormous prices.

Admiral Dewey has received several messages extending congratulations for the glorious victory in Manila Bay, in a peculiar way. Some of them fell into the hands of Admiral Montijo, the Spanish Commander, who however, courteously transmitted them to the American Admiral.

A lot of native prisoners, held at Mombaro, New Guinea, escaped and fled to the bush tribes in that neighborhood. The fugitives there gathered a strong force and returning attacked a peaceful village below the police camp, whom they suspected of treachery, and carried off all the women. They captured and killed eighteen men, ten of whom they ate.

The Pekin correspondent of the North China Daily News at Shanghai, says that the Germans have become disillusioned as to the merits of Kiao Chou Bay, which they recently secured from China, and are now seeking a more suitable depot.

Von Imlow, Germany's Minister of Foreign Affairs, has assured United States Ambassador White that that nation will remain strictly neutral.

EXPEDITION TO MANILA.

Preparations Being Rushed by the War Department.

MEN ANXIOUS FOR ACTION.

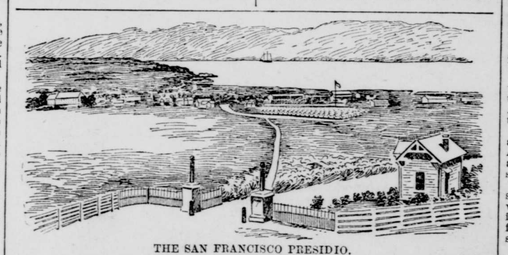
Troops in Excellent Condition and Ready For Hard Service—Second Detachment to Dewey Will Consist of 3058 Men—The Women of California Busy Making Bandages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—Major General Wesley Merritt assumed formal command of the expedition to the Philippines in the presence of the troops now encamped at the Presidio, in Camp Richmond.

General Merritt is arranging the details of the second expedition to the Philippines, but has not yet made public the assignment of troops for the expedition, and he will not make the order public until the date of the sailing of the fleet has been delivered. It is semi-officially stated that the vessels will not be ready for ten days yet.

After a careful inspection of the 7000 troops now at Camp Richmond, it was semi-officially announced that the second Manila expedition would probably be composed of the First Colorado Regiment, 1093 men; the First Nebraska Regiment, 1020 men, and the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, 1030 men, a total of 3058 volunteers.

Arrangements have been made to supply quickly all that is lacking in the outfits of


THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO.
(Seven thousand troops encamp here, in sight of the Golden Gate, awaiting transportation to the Philippines.)

the Pennsylvania, Colorado and Minnesota regiments.

The Tenth Pensylvania has caught the fancy of visitors to the camp. Its appearance and strict discipline attract much attention. The Utah Light Artillery also comes in for a large share of popular approval.

Free reading and writing tents are being furnished to each regiment by the Christian Endeavor Society.

Four batteries of heavy artillery now stationed at the Presidio will go to Manila with the next expedition and their places at the Presidio will be filled by men from the ranks of the heavy artillery volunteer force now in camp at the Presidio.

The present formation of brigades is only temporary and made only for administrative purposes. A reorganization will be effected when the second expedition reaches the Philippines.

The Pennsylvania volunteers are in a serious plight. They need shoes so badly that the regiment is seriously crippled for the lack of them. Many of the men cannot drill on account of the dilapidated condition of their footgear.

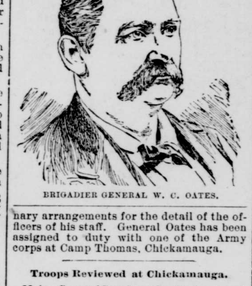
The women of the Red Cross of California are tireless in their work, yet it is announced that they may be obliged to call on their sisters in the East for aid in making bandages for the soldiers. General Merritt says that every soldier sailing for Manila must have three bandages. Thousands have been made, and 10,000 more will be ready by the end of the week, yet more will be required.

The State Red Cross has furnished all the California boys with identification medals, but the society does not feel able to provide them for all the troops sailing from this port. When the members of the Red Cross in Kansas, Wyoming and Utah were informed, they responded at once, promising to furnish them without delay.

GENERAL OATES SWORN IN.

Ex-Governor of Alabama Assigned to Duty at Chickamauga.

Brigadier General William C. Oates, formerly Governor of Alabama, visited the War Department, Washington, and took the oath of office. He also made preliminary arrangements for the detail of the officers of his staff. General Oates has been assigned to duty with one of the Army corps at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga.


BRIGADIER GENERAL W. C. OATES.

Troops Reviewed at Chickamauga.

Major General Breckinridge has reviewed and inspected the First Division of the Third Army Corps, at the head of which is General Grant, at Chickamauga Park, Ga. When Major General Breckinridge took his position as reviewing officer General Grant brought the division to "present arms." He then rode down the front of the line and up the rear, while the band of each regiment played the national airs. Riding back to the point from where he started, the divisions broke into columns by companies, and with General Grant at its head passed in review.

The men acquitted themselves with honor, and were highly commended by General Breckinridge and Colonel Astor.

Camp Alger to Be Abandoned.

The Board of Officers appointed by Secretary Alger to investigate the sanitary conditions and water supply of Camp Alger, at Falls Church, Va., near Washington, made its report. No more troops will be ordered to the camp. It is thought that in the near future the troops will be sent to Chickamauga and points South, and in this way the camp will gradually be abandoned.

Kites For War Signals.

Kites will be practically and thoroughly tested for signaling and photographing the enemy's position when the American army goes to Cuba.

Labor World.

France has 500,000 unionists.

Japan has fourteen labor unions.

Dublin has a hairdressers' union.

Japan has 4,861,922 agriculturists.

Cleveland has a servant girls' union.

Russia has 1,200,000 factory operatives.

Canada has 8000 shirt and collar makers.

Greater New York has 270 paper box mills.

Colored porters at Duluth, Minn., have organized a union.

Indianapolis reports every union carpenter at work, and not enough men to supply the demand.

WANAMAKER WITHDREW.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention Nominated Colonel Wm. A. Stone.

HARRISBURG, Penn. (Special).—The Republican State Convention on the first ballot nominated Colonel William A. Stone for Governor over Congressman Charles


GENERAL J. P. S. GOBIN.
(Nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania).

W. Stone, Mr. John Wanamaker having withdrawn from the race. The letter announcing Mr. Wanamaker's withdrawal so vigorously denounces what he terms "machine politics" in the party as to indulge the prediction that he may continue in the race as an independent candidate. General J. P. S. Gobin, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; General James W. Latta, of Philadelphia, for Secretary of Internal Affairs; Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport for Congressmen at Large, and Judge William Porter for Superior Court Judge.

The attendance was the largest since the convention of 1890, when the fight for Governor was between George Wallace Delamater, of Meadville, and Daniel H. Hastings. The galleries and rear of the stage were crowded with spectators.

Congressman William A. Stone, of Allegheny, the nominee, has been a lifelong Republican. He was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1846, and received his early education at the State Normal School, Mansfield. He served during the war as Second Lieutenant of Company A, 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He studied law with S. F. Wilson at Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He has been District Attorney of Tioga County and was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. He is a personal friend of Senator Quay.

SPAIN'S ABJECT POVERTY.

Twenty Thousand Persons in Madrid Alone Living Upon Public Charity.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The economic situation in Spain is becoming more and more critical. The poverty of the people has never been so distressing, and the financial difficulties of the Government are becoming overwhelming. The war absorbs all funds obtainable and the country is daily creating new debts for the sake of the war, which, in certain political circles, is now described as imbecile foolishness.

The national subscription which the Spaniards confidently assured the world would bring to the Government 50,000,000 pesetas in two days only amounts to 8,000,000," including the royal gifts. The greatest sum to be hoped for from the subscription cannot exceed $10,000,000 pesetas.

The Government is exacting contributions and imposing new taxes in every direction. The customs officers on the frontier have been ordered to be extremely particular that luggage is thoroughly searched, and that no opportunity of claiming duty, even on hats, neckties and boots, if new or nearly new, be allowed to escape.

When a traveler reaches his destination his luggage is re-examined lest anything should have been overlooked at the frontier.

The Government takes no interest in the people further than taxing those who are able to pay, while the poor are abandoned to their fate. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 persons in Madrid alone who are living on public charity. Men, women and children, garbed almost indecently in rags, follow one another along the streets, whining piteous appeals for a morsel of bread.

The correspondent says that he has seen a beggar come from a fishmonger's shop with his hands full of refuse and portions of raw fish, and biting ravenously into the disgusting mass. It is a sight too common to attract attention to see a Spaniard of dignified mien, wearing the familiar sombrero and cloak, raking over dust heaps in search of a crust. If a bit of food is found it is devoured immediately.

All this wretched population sleeps in corners of doorways. They may starve, rob or murder, but nobody cares. They do not count in the social organization, to which they are unable to pay taxes. As they pay the Government nothing they must cost nothing.

The political system on which Spain is organized is responsible for this state of affairs, and it may be that some day, driven by hunger, this neglected proportion of the population may give serious trouble to the rulers of the Peninsula. Meanwhile, the hordes of starving and unfortunate beggars who infest the magnificent avenues of the Spanish capital and contrast so painfully with the splendid palaces, are a shocking, pity-inspiring sight which no foreigner is likely to forget.

Our Ships Were Not Hit.

Commodore Schley's official report on the Santiago fight was read at Friday's Cabinet meeting. He said he had no reasonable doubt that Cervera's fleet was inside the harbor, that his firing was to develop the enemy's batteries, and in that respect was entirely satisfactory. None of his vessels was hit, and there were no casualties on our side.

Samuel Plimsoll Dead.

Samuel Plimsoll, known as the "Sailor's Friend" and originator of the famous "Plimsoll Mark" to prevent the overloading of ships, died in London.

Cycling Notes.

A Bordeaux cyclist intends attempting to ride backward from Soulac to Bordeaux, a distance of ninety-two miles. An English cyclist some years ago rode backward from London to Brighton.

In Germany 60,000 workmen were employed in bicycle factories in 1896. This does not include those making only separate parts, such as rubber tires, etc., who would probably bring the number up to 100,000.

Pneumatic tires are displaced in a Brooklyn man's invention in which the wheels are mounted on vertical rods attached to the frame and held by springs to allow a small amount of play when the wheels strike a rough spot.

A COLLIER TORPEDOED.

An American Coal Ship Sunk in Santiago Harbor.

NOW BLOCKS THE ENTRANCE.

Our Fleet Bombarded the Forts and the Merrimac Was Then Sent Into the Channel—She Sank at the Second Line of Mines—An Officer, an Engineer and Six Sailors Captured.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti (By Cable).—A report was received here from Santiago that the Merrimac, "an auxiliary cruiser," was sunk with a torpedo while attempting to force the entrance to the harbor during an attack made by the American fleet. The Merrimac is a coal collier. The Spanish batteries are reported to have been silenced.

Rear Admiral Sampson, in command at Santiago, had orders to sink or capture Cervera's warships, after having silenced the shore batteries and cleared the harbor of torpedoes and, it is supposed, he ordered the collier to sail into the harbor in order to force a passage.

According to the first and unconfirmed report the Merrimac made a dash through the narrow and crooked entrance of the harbor, braving the guns of the Spanish fleet, braving the mines with which the entrance is thickly sown.

Indeed the forlorn hope of the Merrimac seems to have been to explode the mines and so leave free the entrance for the American fleet. The men on her were ready, even anxious, to take the one chance in a million of exploding the mines and escaping alive. The matter of sending in a vessel with a volunteer crew has been debated for several days.

With the mines out of the way there would remain only the Spanish fleet for the American fleet to meet. For the American fleet had extinguished the fire of the forts at the harbor's entrance.

At 8 o'clock a. m. the American fleet again began to bombard the fortifications. A lively cannonade ensued for two hours, and at the end of that time the forts were silenced.

Then the Merrimac at her fullest speed steamed into the entrance of the harbor, while the other American ships kept moving here and there in the offing, ready to follow if by that one chance in a million she succeeded in entering.

The Merrimac passed the first line of mines, although it is always difficult to run a big ship through the narrow, crooked channel.

Perhaps her splendid audacity so astonished the Spaniards that they were paralyzed. She had proceeded about 500 feet



HOW THE COLLIER MERRIMAC WAS DESTROYED.

toward the big bay when a torpedo was discharged. It struck her and tore a huge hole in her side and she sank instantly, perpendicularly, by the bow.

A few of the brave crew who escaped instant death by the explosion that destroyed her, or drowning, were struggling in the water. The Spaniards picked up an officer, an engineer and six sailors and made them prisoners.

The vessel settled on the bottom, so that only the tops of her funnels and of her short masts are visible. As she now lies she is an additional obstruction to the harbor.

Santiago is greatly excited. Some of its citizens fought with the soldiers in the fortifications on the heights this morning.

The Merrimac, formerly the Norwegian tramp steamship Sorvelg, is a collier. She was bought a few weeks ago from T. F. Hogan & Son, of Broad street, New York City.

A second despatch from Santiago states that it is believed that the Merrimac was sent into the neck of the harbor by Sampson for the purpose of closing the port and thus preventing the escape of the Spanish squadron.

From information conveyed by the prisoners it is believed they volunteered for this dangerous work and that none perished. They were prepared for the explosion when it occurred.

Spanish Sailors to Be Sent Home.

It has been decided to release all the crews of the captured Spanish steamers at Key West and return them to Barcelona in the steamer Catalina.

News Brought by Sigsbee.

Captain Sigsbee, of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, now off New York, arrived in Washington, bringing dispatches from Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley to the Navy Department. He said there was no doubt that all of Admiral Cervera's ships were in the harbor.

Chickamauga a Reserve Camp.

Eight thousand of the 40,000 men at Chickamauga were ordered to Tampa. The Government will concentrate all reserve troops at Chickamauga, and arrangements for the accommodation of 75,000 men have been ordered.

The National Game.

Tannehill is Pittsburg's winning pitcher.

Bierbauer has become a Columbus player.

Willis has developed into Boston's winning pitcher.

One hears very little these days of Chris Von der Ahe and Capt'n Anson, who were for years the central figures in baseball.

Tannehill, of Pittsburg, is fast coming to the front as one of the best pitchers in the League. He is also a fine all-round player.

Fifield, of Philadelphia; Taylor, of St. Louis, and Hill, of Cincinnati, are undoubtedly the hard-luck pitchers of the League.

PROMOTION FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

Recognition of the Gallantry of Commanders Who Fought at Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Naval officers are gratified over the action of the President in nominating for advancement in their respective grades, for conspicuous conduct in battle, the commanding officers of vessels which participated in the battle of Manila Bay. The biggest jump is that of Commander Edward P. Wood, of the Petrel, who will go up ten numbers in the list of commanders. The Petrel was the smallest vessel in the engagement, and Commander Wood won his unusual promotion by taking the little gunboat into exposed positions and for general gallant conduct. He is one of the youngest officers of his grade and stood near the foot of the list. Captain Frank Wilder, of the Boston, advances five numbers, jumping Captain A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Captain Henry C. Taylor, of the Indiana, placing him next in seniority to Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa.

Captain Charles B. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, and Captain Charles V. Gridley, of the Olympia, who stood together on the naval list, each jump six other Captains, among them Ludlow, of the Terror; Cook, of the Brooklyn, and Clark, of the Oregon. Captain Nehemiah M. Dyer, of the Baltimore, in advancing seven numbers, takes precedence of Captain Sigsbee, of the St. Paul, formerly of the Maine. The good work of the little Concord won Commander Asa Walker an advance of nine numbers. Captain Benjamin P. Lamberton, who was Admiral Dewey's chief of staff, and now commands the Olympia, advances seven numbers, jumping Folger, of the New Orleans; Chadwick, of the New York; Goodrich, of the St. Louis, and O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

ELEPHANTS CAPTURE RACINE.

Trainer Joseph Anderson Killed and the Police Put to Flight.

RACINE, Wis. (Special).—Wallace Bros.' circus train, on which was a herd of elephants, arrived here Friday.

Joseph Anderson had charge of the big fellow Nero and several others. He started with him for the grounds and happened to prod Nero with a hook. The huge elephant immediately turned on Anderson, wound his trunk about him and dashed him against a fence. Then the brute hauled the prostrate man back again, trampled upon him and ran his tusk through his body, disemboweling him.

Thousands of persons stood horror-stricken at the ghastly sight, but no one dared offer any assistance to the dying man.

When the trouble started the rest of the elephants began trumpeting and rushed up and down the street, tearing everything they could get hold of. People fled in all directions, leaving their [illegible] had mangled his victim. [illegible] be started on a rampage [illegible].

A squad of police was ordered to the scene, but the policemen were obliged to retire. Harry Reed, one of the animal trainers, appeared on the scene and tried to quiet the big fellow, but he turned on him and struck him once, slightly, but upon further recognition Nero stopped trumpeting and allowed Reed to lead him away. Finally Mr. Reed succeeded in tying the herd chained.

Joseph Anderson, the ill-fated trainer, had been in the business for twenty years. He resided in New York.

COST OF THE WAR.

Chairman [illegible] Committee [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C. [illegible]

ing the Urgent Deficiency bill for $17,845,000 in the House Chairman Cannon of the Committee on Appropriations estimated the appropriations already made on account of the war and likely to be/develop as essential, including the first six months of the fiscal year beginning June 1, 1898, at $350,000,000. In response to a question by Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon said the war would cost approximately $600,000,000, provided it should continue one year.

Daily disbursements of the Government are expected to average nearly $2,000,000 from now until the end of the war. Appropriations are now being made to meet the estimated expenditures until January 1, with the idea that, if the war is not over by that time, Congress will again be in session and additional appropriations can be made.

The House unanimously passed the bill appropriating $17,845,000 to meet certain urgent demands for war expenditures.

The Secretary of war sent to Congress a request for appropriations amounting to $53,879,358. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until January 1, 1899, of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by the President.

In the Senate Mr. Hale (Rep., [illegible] Chairman of the Naval Committee, said he had no doubt that if the war continued a year it would cost from $700,000,000 to $800,000,000.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON'S WIFE FREED.

Demurrer to the Indictment Charging Her With Forgery Sustained.

A free woman is Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of the Governor of West Virginia.

At the opening of court at Glenville, W. Va., Judge Blizzard rendered his decision upon the demurrer in the forgery trial of the wife of Governor G. W. Atkinson.


GOV. ATKINSON.

His opinion was that the demurrer to the indictment was sustained as to Mrs. Atkinson and was insufficient to hold her, but that it was not faultless as to Joshua Owens, who was jointly indicted with her. Mrs. Atkinson was discharged.

Owens was brought into court, a jury impaneled, and Owens's hearing is now being rapidly pushed.

SENATE VOTES FOR BONDS.

Also to Coin the Silver Bullion in the Treasury.

The United States Senate, 48 to 31, adopted Mr. Wolcott's amendment to the War Revenue bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the seigniorage of silver bought under previous laws now in the Treasury to the amount of $42,000,000, at the rate of not less than $4,000,000 a month, and to issue silver certificates against the coin. By a vote of 45 to 31, seven Democrats and one Populist voting with thirty-seven Republican, the Senate adopted the amendment providing for the issue of $100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and $300,000,000 of bonds to be used exclusively for the payment of the expenses of the war.

Still Another Ship For Dewey.

In addition to the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, the Navy Department will send the gunboat Bennington to augment Admiral Dewey's force at Manila. The Bennington is at Honolulu, where she was sent during the trouble between Japan and Hawaii last year. It is probable that she will return to the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard to undergo an overhauling before starting for Manila.

Postoffices at Military Camps.

The House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the establishment of postoffices at military posts and camps.

Minor Mention.

Army chaplains are to have a uniform.

There are 50,000 Cubans living in Florida.

It is estimated the wheat crop of Kansas will foot up 1,000,000 bushels.

A deposit of 3,000,000 tons of brimstone has been found in California.

[illegible] treaty

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