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"Clara," said the mother of a little 5-year-old miss, who was entertaining a couple of neighboring girls of her own age, "why don't you play something instead of sitting still and looking miserable?" "Why, mamma, we is playin'," was the reply; "we's playin' that we's grown-up womens."—Montreal Herald.

The order to change the color of our war-ships from white to lead-gray is the nautical version of an army maxim that officers should not ride white horses. There is no law in war or society that a man is to cry out, "Here am I—shoot me."

THE DE LA MAR CASE.

"Most Beautiful American" Sued for Divorce by a Jealous Husband.

The eyes of New York's moneyed set have lately been focused on the Paris courts, where Capt. Joseph R. De la Mar is trying to get a divorce from his wife, who has been proclaimed the most beautiful of American women. This sad climax adds to the interest of a romantic story.

De la Mar is past 50. He came to this country in boyhood from Holland and went to work on a Mississippi steamer. Time brought him to the highest post and gave him the title of captain. He went to Colorado, prospected and struck a bonanza. Twenty millions is the figure at which his wealth is estimated. From Colorado the American Monte Cristo went to New York. There, half a dozen years ago, he met Nellie Sands, the only daughter of a druggist without means. The girl was beautiful and he married her. They went to Newport and other fashionable resorts and tried to plunge into society, but what the beauty and winsomeness



MRS. DE LA MAR.

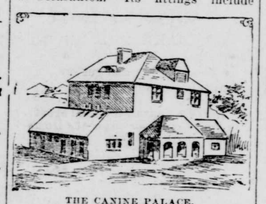
of the wife gained, the uncouthness of the husband counterbalanced. Society would not receive them, but it spread the fame of Mrs. De la Mar's beauty.

A few years ago the couple removed to Paris. There the American colony took them up and Mrs. De la Mar became a social pet. The French aristocracy showered favors upon her and many of the New-Yorkers who at home had snubbed her, were proud of their visits to Paris to acknowledge an acquaintance. Mrs. De la Mar's fame spread through Europe. The captain lavished wealth upon her.

De la Mar was extremely jealous of his wife and kept his eye on every man who talked with her. A short time ago he found some letters addressed to her by one of his intimate friends. They were innocent enough, but De la Mar became furious and made the letters the basis of his divorce suit. Sympathy is entirely with Mrs. De la Mar.

Dog Kennel that Cost $5,700.

This is a $5,700 kennel, built for the dogs of a wealthy California woman, at Pleasanton. Its fittings include



THE CANINE PALACE.

baths and infirmary and many "cozy corners." One cannot help wondering what that same amount of money would do if expended for friendless and neglected children.

Russia is pressing on in Asia. She has absorbed three of the richest Chinese provinces and gained a group of ice-free ports and impregnable fortresses for the terminus of her great Siberian railroad. One might think, to see these plans on paper, that America and Great Britain were to be summarily crowded out of that quarter of the world. But it will not be so. The fact is that the Anglo-Saxon race is dominant in China and Japan, above all other aliens, and is likely to remain so. The vast preponderance of foreign trade of those empires is with Great Britain and the United States.

WHAT ONE SOLDIER EATS.

Amount of Food Contained in the Five Days' "Emergency Rations."

How many young men who are thirsting for war know what "emergency rations" mean? In the first place, what is an "emergency?" It is such an occasion as requires troops to subsist on food carried on their persons. Emer-



ALL HE GETS ON AN EMERGENCY MARCH.

gency rations are rations for five days, that being the limit of the time during which the men can live on the ration and keep up their fighting strength. A day's emergency ration consists of 10 ounces of bacon, 16 ounces of hard bread, 4 of peameal, 4 of coffee or half an ounce of tea, 4 grains of saccharine, 64-100 ounce of salt, 4-100 ounce of pepper, half an ounce of tobacco. Put into five-day packages, the emergency rations are kept at all military posts ready for immediate use.

A WOMAN MAYOR.

Miss Jessie Parker, a 22-Year-Old Girl, Who Runs an Idaho City.

A bright-faced girl, Miss Jessie Parker, now presides as Mayor over the destinies of Kendrick, Idaho. She was elected as an independent, and is now in full control of the city's affairs.

Search the world over and it is doubtful if a parallel case will be found. In the heyday of maidenhood, with the gaieties and frivolities of the spring-time of life spread out before her, Miss Jessie Parker eschews them all and assumes the perplexing cares connected with the administration of the affairs of the young Western municipality, with sidewalks to be laid, streets to be improved, buildings constructed, and frequent and bothersome meetings with men who present all sorts of schemes for city advancement, from sawmills to railroads. Trials and tribulations confont this maiden mayor, but she has entered into the discharge of her duties with a vim.

Miss Parker is a very prepossessing young woman, with just enough dash to color her dignity. With 22 years to her credit, she bears all the freshness which her age entitles her, and, above all, she possesses a keen intellect, with admirable facilities of discernment. All these attainments were weighed before Miss Parker was nominated. It must

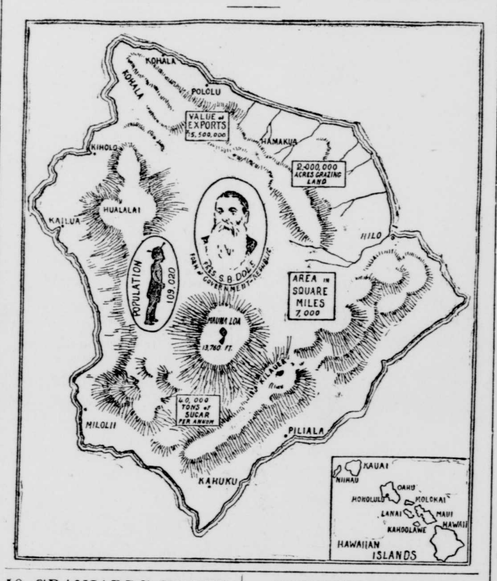


MISS JESSIE PARKER.

be borne in mind that in far-off Idaho, where beautiful valleys beribbon the sun-scorched sage bush plains and the jack rabbit and mining promoter hold high carnival, women are entitled to vote, and while for a year they have exercised the franchise, outside of school positions none of them has held office. Miss Parker is the first.

"Remember," said the excited man, "money talks. I'll bet seventy-five cents that I'm right. Money talks." And the man with a shaggy silk hat and a chronic expression of disgust edged away from the crowd with the remark: "Yes, and it's just like some people. The smaller it is the more noise it tries to make."—Washington Evening Star.

HAWAII ISLANDS WHICH THE HOUSE HAS VOTED TO ANNEX.



40 SPANIARDS KILLED.

Attack Made By the Marines at Guantanamo.

AIDED BY THE CUBANS.

Two Cubans Killed and Two Americans Wounded.

Enemy's Water Supply Cut Off—The Only Well Within Many Miles Destroyed By Our Forces—Eighteen Prisoners Were Taken—Splendid Advantages Gained By the American Forces.

United States Camp, Guantanamo Bay, (Via Kingston, Jamaica,) Special.—The United States marines and their Cuban allies made their first aggressive move and attacked the Spanish camp, situated about five miles from the American entrenchments.

They completely routed a force of 400 Spaniards, breaking up their camp and destroying the well which supplied them with water.

One American was slighted wounded, two Cubans were killed and four Cubans were wounded.

The Spanish loss is believed to be forty killed. Fifteen bodies have already been discovered.

The force of marines was under Captain Elliott, and co-operating Cubans were under Colonel Laborda.

The captured camp was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington decided on the attack early in the day and about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountain. The march up and down the steep hillsides under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battleground was reached twenty-two men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

It was from a hilltop that the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp, lying on a side below them. It consisted of one large house, the officers' quarters, surrounded by numerous "shacks" and huts, all clustering about the precious well.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcernedly as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work.

For twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans coolly fired away, aiming carefully and shooting to kill. For the most part the Americans firing was done individually, but at times the officers would direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

It was beginning to look as if a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, darting through the brush and zigzagging to escape the bullets.

It was then that the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased.

Two Cubans lay dead and four wounded, while Private Walker, of Company D, had to limp to the rear with a slight wound in his ankle.

As the enemy began breaking from the camp the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went. By the time the camp was reached the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded and probably many of their dead.

Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the bush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly. No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

Colonel Huntington believes the destruction of the camp will seriously cripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is stated that a thousand persons were massacred during the recent uprisings of natives in Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa.

A dispatch from Paris says that the Niger dispute has been settled, France getting two ports as outlets for the Dahomey trade, and England more territory on the gold coast.

Lord Charles Beresford has made an appeal for the further increase of the British navy, based upon some results of the Spanish-American war.

The creditors of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg are suing her for about $2,500,000, said to have been obtained by forgeries of the Crown Princess Stephanie's signature.

118 MAJORITY FOR HAWAII.

House Vote on Newlands Resolution, 209 for Annexation, 91 Opposed.

A Washington Special says:—The House registered its decision on the Hawaiian question by the emphatic vote of 209 yeas to 91 noes. The big majority was a surprise even to the friends of annexation who had made a close canvass of the House.

From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting "no." In the Democratic ranks the division was marked.

The vote in support of the resolution was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 fusionists; the vote against annexation comprised 77 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 fusionists.

The resolutions adopted in a preamble relate the offer of the Hawaiian Republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the Government and crown lands, and then by resolution accept the cession, and declare the islands annexed. A commission of at least five, two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, is provided to recommend to Congress such legislation as they may deem advisable.

The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed $4,000,000, is assumed. Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null and it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of the islands all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect provisional government for the islands.

CANARY ISLANDS AS A BASE.

It Is Said that the Cadiz Fleet Is Destined for the West Indies.

A Washington Dispatch says: Authoritative information was received at the Navy Department announcing that several thousand men will be sent to the Canary Islands on the auxiliary cruisers of Admiral Camara's squadron. This information is said to show that the destination of the Spanish reserve fleet is not the Philippines, but really the West Indies, with the Canary Islands as the first stopping point.

Besides containing the information noted above, the department's advices announced that auxiliary cruisers Rapido and Patriota, formerly the Normannia and Columbia, and several other vessels of the same class have returned to Cadiz from target practice. Apparently no damage was suffered by the ships as a result of this practice.

A dispatch was received by the State Department from Ambassador Hay announcing that the report was current in Gibraltar that none of the vessels at Cadiz was in condition to sail, and that it was reported that they could not get away within six weeks. Officials of the Navy Department are of the opinion that this opinion was put out by the Spanish government, and, as their advices indicate, that the fleet will leave Cadiz the latter part of this week.

SANTIAGO'S GARRISON.

A Cuban Who Entered the City Says There Are 15,000 Soldiers.

Juan Santos, a Cuban pilot, reports that he entered Santiago de Cuba, and found there a Spanish garrison of 15,000 men. He states that the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet lying at that port are the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, two small cruisers, two torpedo boats and the Reina Mercedes, which had been stripped of her guns for the purpose of using them to reinforce the land batteries. The masts of the sunken collier Merrimac were visible above the water.

The pilot also says that the Spanish war vessels were fully manned, but that the crews were discouraged and disappointed. He thinks that Morro Castle is the only fort not silenced by Admiral Sampson, who, he says, keeps a steady watch and opens fire as soon as work is attempted by the Spaniards on shore. The land approaches to Santiago de Cuba are heavily guarded, but the artillery is insignificant.

Other information given by the pilot is that one Spanish colonel and seventeen men, who were taken prisoners by the Cubans at Guantanamo, are on the collier Abarenda and have been offered in exchange for Lieutenant Hobson and his companions.

Powell's Bravery to Be Rewarded.

A Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has decided to recognize the services of Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, who held a steam launch under the bluffs at the entrance to Santiago harbor under the continuous fire of the Spanish batteries on both shores while searching for the crew of the Merrimac. Papers have been made out advancing Powell one year to the rank of ensign, and three numbers in that list. His promotion will be immediately put in the hands of the President, who will forward it to Congress simultaneously with that of Lieutenant Hobson. Powell is from Oswego, N. Y., and was appointed to the naval academy five years ago.

International Meeting.

It has been decided to hold the international conference between the United States and Canada, at Quebec, on the 15th of July.

The Canadian representatives will be Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Louis Davies, Hon. Francoise Langellier will, in all probability, be the legal agent for the Dominion.

Austria to Stay Neutral.

The Vienna correspondent to the London Times says: "There is every probability that Austria will continue to maintain her neutrality. All reports as to Austria's impatience for mediation are completely devoid of foundation."

MANY NEW REGIMENTS

Required Under the Second Request for Volunteers.

A Washington special says: Adjutant-Gen. Corbin just made public the number of additional regiments, battalions, companies, or batteries required from each State under the second call of the President for volunteers. The organizations from each State—the number of which is hereby given—will be in addition to the number of men which will be enlisted from the several States to fill to the maximum of 106 men to a company of the organizations now in the field.

Of the 75,000 men required under the President's second call, 43,000 will be needed to recruit the existing volunteer regiments up to the maximum strength. To obtain these recruits details from each volunteer regiment are now at work in the various States. The remaining 32,000 men will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, as the exigencies of the call require, each State meeting the requirments of the second, as it met those of the first call.

Under the second call the various States and Territories will furnish, as organizations, twenty-two regiments of infantry, six regiments and three companies of infantry in unattached organizations, fourteen light batteries and three heavy batteries.

According to the statement made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin the new organizations will be apportioned among the States and Territories as follows:

The Call by States.

Alabama—Two battalions infantry.
California—One regiment infantry.
Colorada—One light battery artillery.
Connecticut—One regiment infantry.
Georgia—One regiment infantry.
Illinois—Two regiments infantry.
Indiana—One regiment infantry and two companies infantry.
Iowa—Two light batteries.
Kansas—Two battalions infantry.
Kentucky—One regiment infantry
Louisiana—Three light batteries artillery.
Maine—Three heavy batteries.
Maryland—One battalion infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment infantry.
Michigan—One regiment infantry.
Minnesota—One regiment infantry.
Mississippi—Six companies infantry.
Missouri—One regiment infantry.
Nebraska—One regiment infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Three regiments infantry and three light batteries.
North Carolina—Seven companies infantry.
Ohio—One regiment and nine companies infantry.
Oregon—Two light batteries artillery.
Pennsylvania—Eighteen companies infantry.
Rhode Island—Two batteries light artillery.
South Carolina—Two battalions infantry.
Tennessee—One regiment infantry.
Texas—One regiment infantry.
Utah—One light battery.
Virginia—Two battalions infantry.
Washington—One battalion infantry.
West Virginia—One regiment infantry.
Wisconsin—One regiment infantry and one light battery.
Nevada—Three companies infantry.
Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—One regiment infantry.
Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas, Florida, New Hampshire, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont and the District of Columbia having under first call furnished in excess of their quota, will not be called upon to furnish any new organizations under the second call—nothing beyond filling the organizations now in the service.

WAS MONTEJO A COWARD?

Accused of Having Fled From One Ship to Another and Then to His Villa.

The Oriental steamship Olympia arrived at Tacoma, Wash., bringing Chinese papers which accuse Admiral Montejo of cowardice at the battle of Manila.

A special correspondent of the Hong Kong Telegraph writes to his paper from Manila, saying that the Admiral did nothing more than flee from one vessel to the other during the engagement. He was among the first ashore, it is stated, and almost before the battle had been over was at his villa beyond the city.

The Admiral had not even allowed his captains to know where the Cavite anchorage was mined, and this is given as a reason why some of the mines were exploded before the American ships approached them. They were exploded in order to give the Spanish vessels a chance to cross the line.

Colonel San Miguel, of the battery, committed suicide when he found that the supply of ammunition was not what he had reported. Frauds had been committed which had disposed of the stock.

A UTAH TOWN BURNED.

Business Portion of Park City, Utah, Destroyed.

A special dispatch from Park City, Utah, says: The business portion of Park City, on Main street, excepting a few business houses on the upper end of the street, was burned to the ground.

The fire started about 4 o'clock in the American Hotel, and fanned by a south wind, swept the entire street.

Park City's business portion is a mass of ruins. The damage is nearly $100,000. The only store left is that of Welsh, Driscoll & Buck. Every drug store, butcher shop, hotel and all but three saloons were burned to the ground. The Park Opera House, a new lodge building, the new Grand Opera House, the City Hall, both bank buildings, postoffice and Telephone Exchange are gone. Many people are left homeless.

Designs for Four New Monitors.

A Washington special says: Final approval has been given to the designs for four monitors on which bids will be invited in a few days. Two turrets would be placed on each vessel mounting four guns, but for the limit of appropriation which renders it impracticable, on the displacement allowed, to get more than one turret on the ships. This is to be placed forward, and will have a radius of action so that the guns may be trained well aft on either side. The monitors will be 4 0 tons greater displacement than was at first agreed to, and, loaded with equipment and coal, are expected to displace about 2,3 0 tons. Their draught will not exceed 12 feet, and the highest rate of speed will be 12 knots. They are to be delivered to the government in less than 18 months.

Basis for Concentrating Troops.

The Board appointed by Secretary Alger to select a suitable concentration point on the Atlantic Gulf coast, with a view of establishing a place of embarkation for future expeditions, returned, and set about the preparation of its report. The board consists of Colonel Greenleaf, Major Hodson, Major Hopkins and Lieutenant Jadwin. It visited Columbia, Charleston and Summerville, in South Carolina; Savannah, Brunswick and Agusta, in Georgia, and Fernandina and Jacksonville, in Florida.

Trains Collide.

Passenger trains No. 5, west bound, and No. 6, east bound, on the Santa Fe Road collided on a siding at Conroy, Col.

The engine on the east bound train and the combination baggage and express on the west bound train were badly damaged and the wreckage delayed traffic ten hours. Express Messenger Travis had a leg broken. Six passengers were slightly injured.

Spain Will Use Carrier Pigeons.

A decree has been gazetted prohibiting the use of carrier-pigeons in Spain on the ground that they are powerful auxiliaries in time of war, and that the government is projecting the establishment of a pigeon service.

WRECKED THE GUNS.

Santiago Defenses Again Bombarded by Admiral Sampson's Big Fleet.

CRUISER VESUVIUS IN ACTION.

Two Charges of Gun Cotton Dropped Over Hills Into the Bay--Third Charge Exploded on Land--Attempt Made to Destroy the Spanish Torpedo-Gunboats with Dynamite.

Santiago de Cuba, (via Kingston, Jamaica,) Special.—Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were wrecked. One of them was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of their guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck, nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

Vesuvius' Guns in Action.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at midnight was given a second chance. Three two-hundred-and-fifty-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers were lying.

Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun powder in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large and it would not be surprising if it is subsequently learned that one or both were blown up.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the fire of a great furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships.

Movement Began at Dawn.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment at night. Coffee was served to the men at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters.

The ships steamed in at five knots speed to a three thousand yards range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cables length separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, heavy fighting ships in the centre, the flagship on the right flank and the Massachusetts on the left flank.

The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of shelling any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for firing. The Admiral signaled



TYPE OF SPANISH GUERRILLA.

the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

New York Opens With a Broadside.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5.25 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed with red streaks of flame. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and knocked down masonry.

Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the firing was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. The measured crash of the big thirteen-inch guns of the battle ships sounded above the rattle of the guns in the secondary batteries like thunderclaps above the din of a hurricane. A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gunners.

An Improvement In Gunnery.

The Spanish responded hotly at first, but their half-crazed fire could not match the cool nerves, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the American sailors. The American fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The Admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges, and to elevate the guns, so as to shorten the trajectory and thus to secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombardments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was difficult to plant them. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

Shell Drops In a Magazine.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacements with a thousand-pound projectile and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debries flew in every direction. One timber, carried out the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers were lying.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bow of the New York to within 500 yards of the shore and played a tatoo with her long eight-inch rifles, hitting the batteries repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle-on, lifting it off its trunions and sending it in sweeping somersaults high in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signalled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6.30 M. to cease firing, every [illegible] had been silenced [illegible], but the ships drew off some [illegible] ish cruiser returned and half a dozen shots were fired carefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Throughout the bombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Porter, by direction of the Admiral, lay outside of



THE THREE DYNAMITE CRATERS ON THE VESUVIUS.

right flank. The steam launch of the flagship scurried among the ships carrying messages.

Sampson Gives Praise.

At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York, complimenting the ships, and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans. The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly on from ship to ship until every "jackie on the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught and had removed the guns from one of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified at the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire, he thinks it possible they were only "dummies."

The only regret expressed is that Lieut. Hobson and his men, by their presence in El Moro made it sacred. Otherwise it would be a pile of ruins.

THE CRUISER NEWARK

Takes Her Departure For Cuban Waters—A Magnificent Warship.

The United States cruiser Newark, Captain Barker commanding, having completed repairs, left the Norfolk navy yard for Key West, where she will act as one of the flagships in Cuban waters.

The Newark has been undergoing repairs for the last twelve months, and so thoroughly is the work that she is practically a new ship and a magnificent one of her class.

Preparations for her departure were completed before noon, but the vessel remained at the north wall until 2 o'clock, when her lines were cast off and she began to move down stream, towed by the yard tug Wahneta. Having gotten her tow to midstream, the tug cut loose and the Newark began to use her own steam, and moved majestically down the harbor. As she left the yard the Newark fired the Commodore's salute, which was answered from St. Helena by a salute to Captain Barker. The Newark's departure was witnessed and cheered by a large number of people from the docks and several steamers saluted her and dipped their colors. The Newark is commanded by one of the best naval officers in the service.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has issued an edict that henceforth no municipal officer or employe shall remove his coat while attending to his duties in the city hall. He thinks that the custom of removing the coat has shown a lack of respect to citizens compelled to do business with public officers.

"Boss" Shepherd, whose vast expenditure of public money in Washington got him into trouble years ago, has lived in Mexico almost ever since leaving the National Capital.

Phil Robinson, the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who is at present locked up in the Matanzas jail, is one of the brightest of London newspaper men.

Brazil's new United States Minister, who presented his credentials in Washington the other day, is named Brazil and is only 45 years of age.

The riots in Italy have led the Italian authorities to disuade the two Queens of the Netherlands from their proposed visit to Milan.

The Prince of Wales has become quite an accomplished cyclist, and enjoys the exercise.

Governor Wolcott, of Massachu the first Governor in the United commission negroes as officers in t

Electric Fans In Sleeping Cars.

The Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railway officials have solved the problem of cooling sleeping cars in stations at night. At Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, this line has sleeping cars placed in the stations at 10 P. M., which do not depart until [illegible] midnight, and in order to make them comfortable and cool, have placed 16-inch rotary electric fans in each end of the sleepers, thus removing the heated and impure air from all parts of the car. The fans have been in operation about two weeks and have been the subject of many favorable comments from the traveling public.

SCHOONER BLOWN UP.

Efficiency of the Mines Planted in Hampton Roads Demonstrated.

The hull of the schooner Shenandoah, which caught fire near Thimble light, off Newport News, Va., while on her way to sea loaded with staves, was blown up for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the mines planted in Hampton Roads. When the explosion occurred a column of spray and [illegible] high into the air, and the [illegible] the Shenandoa

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