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Camp Townsend to Be Utilized.

Governor Black has tendered the United States Government the use of Camp Townsend at Peekskill. It will be occupied by the first volunteer regiment of United States Engineers, which has been recruited in New York City by Colonel Eugene Griffith.

Insurgents Rout Spaniards.

A correspondent cables from Hong Kong that the Philippine rebels under Aguinaldo routed the Spaniards at Old Cavite and pursued the regulars sent to relieve them almost to Manila. It is reported that 2100 Spaniards were killed.

The Second Table.

Some boys are mad when comp'ny comes
to stay for meals. They hate
To have the other people eat while boys
must wait and wait,
But I've about made up my mind I'm different from the rest,
For, as for me, I believe I like the second table best.

To eat along with comp'ny is so trying,
for it's tough
To sit and watch the victuals when you
dassent touch the stuff.
You see your father serving out the dark
meat and the light
Until a boy is sure he'll starve before he
gets a bite.

And when he asks you what you'll have—
you've heard it all before—
You know you'll get just what you get
and won't get nothing more,
For when you want another piece your
mother winks her eye,
And so you say, "I've plenty, please!" and
tell a whopping lie.

When comp'ny is a-watchin' you, you've
got to be polite
And eat your victuals with a fork and
take a little bite.
You can't have nothing till you're asked,
and 'cause a boy is small
Folks think he isn't hungry, and he's
never asked at all.

Since I can first remember I've been told
that when the cake
Is passed around the proper thing is for
a boy to take
The piece that's nearest to him, and so
all I ever got
When comp'ny's been to our house was
the smallest in the lot.

It worries boys like everything to have
the comp'ny stay
A-setting round the table like they
couldn't get away,
But when they've gone and left the whole
big shooting match to me,
Say, ain't it fun to just wade in and help
myself? Oh, gee!

With no one round to notice what you're
doing, bet your life!—
Boys don't use forks to eat with when
they'd rather use a knife,
Nor take such little bites as when they're
eating with the rest.
And so, for lots of things, I like the second
table best.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed little 5-year-old Harry, pointing to a turkey gobbler strutting around in a neighbor's yard, "look at that big, red-nosed chicken with a folding fan!"

"Johnnie," said a little girl to her small brother, aged 5, "lend me your knife for a minute." "I hain't got no knife," replied Johnnie, "and, besides, I'm going to use it myself."

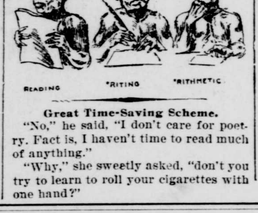
Little 4-year-old Clara, who had lived in the country all her life, accompanied her mother to the city, and, seeing a lady drive by in a willow phaeton, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, look at that woman in a clothes-basket on wheels!"

Nellie, aged 5, was in her father's office one day when he had occasion to use the telephone. "Who are you talking to, papa?" she asked. "To a man," was the reply. "Well," exclaimed Nellie, "he must be an awful little man if he lives in that box!"

Small Tommy was very fond of candy, and asked: "Mamma, can God make anything he wants to?" "Of course he can," was the reply. "Well," exclaimed the little fellow, "I'd just like to see him make a stick of candy with only one end to it."

"Say, papa," exclaimed little 5-year-old Mabel, "I want to ask you an important question." "What is it, Mabel?" asked her father. "Well," replied the youthful diplomat, "to-morrow's my birthday and I'd like to know what you think I'd like to have for a present."

Little Jack's music teacher was giving him a lesson, and noticing his very tidy and well-trimmed nails said: "How nice your hands look!" "Yes," replied Jack, with great dignity, "I've just had 'em shampooed!"



Great Time-Saving Scheme.

"No," he said, "I don't care for poetry. Fact is, I haven't time to read much of anything."

"Why," she sweetly asked, "don't you try to learn to roll your cigarettes with one hand?"

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

With All His Extravagance He Still Owns Over 600,000,000 Acres.

The idea that Uncle Sam is at present a landless old fellow has generally taken possession of the people throughout the country. This, however, is a great mistake. He still has land enough to give each one of his 73,000,000 children a nice little homestead of eight acres each and still have a ranch of over 16,000,000 acres left. In other words, your dear old uncle still owns something over 600,000,000 acres, distributed as follows throughout the various States and Territories:

Alabama, 532,339 acres; Arizona, 54,400,211 acres; Arkansas, 3,922,042 acres; California, 43,841,044 acres; Colorado, 4,037,204 acres; Florida, 1,797,662 acres; Idaho, 45,962,855 acres; Kansas, 1,046,589 acres; Louisiana, 845,020 acres; Michigan, 522,431 acres; Minnesota, 6,240,049 acres; Mississippi, 41,441,220 acres; Missouri, 497,764 acres; Montana, 71,432,917 acres; Nebraska, 10,669,353 acres; Nevada, 61,578,586 acres; New Mexico, 56,983,047 acres; North Dakota, 21,385,293 acres; Oklahoma, 8,105,238 acres; Oregon, 35,892,318 acres; South Dakota, 13,250,718 acres; Utah, 44,207,270 acres; Washington, 17,958,536 acres; Wisconsin, 454,107 acres; Wyoming, 49,341,588 acres, and Alaska, 369,529,600 acres.

About one-half this vast amount of land lies, it will be seen, in Alaska, and it is very certain that this will never be available for homestead purposes, but for mining purposes its value in gold coin may prove to be even greater than though it were arable. The larger part of the balance lies in fertile and productive States, and is all subject to homestead laws.

Those who want homes should avail themselves of the more than liberal homestead laws of the United States. This is the place for the surplus labor. —St. Louis Star.

NEW CHAINLESS WHEEL.

Invention of a 'st. Louisan 'Tis Said Will Go a Mile a Minute.

The chainless wheel invented by M. McGowan, of St. Louis, works as follows, according to his specifications: The wheel B meshes directly with pinion A on rear ground wheel; L indicates a foot rest; lever E is pivoted in a support, F, and carries on its oppsite end a saddle. The spring H holds the lever E in its proper position and serves the lever in its downward movement. K indicates a screw which is to



BUILT FOR HIGH SPEED.

be turned to retain lever E in its position when not using the seat movement, so that the wheel can be propelled by pedaling. The rider relieves the saddle of his weight by placing his feet upon the foot rest. When using the lever movement and raising his body the spring H assists the lever to return to its position, so that the wheel may be driven by the weight of the rider's body.

Mr. McGowan is quite sure that his machine can be ridden a mile a minute with ease by a fairly good rider. A small-sized working model has been made.

A Ring 300 Years Old.

S. H. Waller sees the list of old relics in the possession of other men in the county and knocks 'em all clean out of the ring with a ring that has a history extending back over 300 years. The ring in question is a plain gold one, with the following engraved inside: "John Waller, ob. Septem' 5th, 1754, A. E. 83, G." Though the inscription in the ring only shows it to be 144 years old, yet Mr. Waller has documents in his possession which show that the ring was owned first by Sir Edmund Waller, the English poet, who was a royalist in England, whe.. Cromwell assumed the protectorate, and was compelled to flee for his life, being an adherent of Charles I., who placed the ring on his finger, from which three other rings were made, and of which that now in possession of S. H. Waller is one.—Glasgow (Ky.) News.

HOW GENERAL SHAFTER'S TROOPS LANDED.



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

THE NEWS.

According to a special dispatch from Gibraltar it is reported there from San Fernando, near Cadiz, that the correspondent of the New York Herald has been thrown into prison.

A jury in the United States Court a Charleston, W. Va., found a verdict of $4,00 damages in favor of J. W. Goshorn against Sheriff Copenhaver, ex-Sheriff Silman, County Clerk Stanton and others. Suit was brought for $100,000 for conspiracy, malicious prosecution and defamation of character. It grew out of a political fight. An appeal will be taken.

William Woodruff was held up by footpads near Sistersville, W. Va., and beaten so badly that he died. Only a few dollars were secured.

Business circles in Kansas City, Mo., are surprised by the announcement that the Citizens' National Bank, the oldest National Bank in Kansas City, has been absorbed by the Union National. The merged bank, it is said, was not doing a profitable business.

The British consul at Havana, Mr. Gollan, who has so well protected such American interests in Havana as was necessarily left in his care, is to quit Havana for home on leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously, and has been under much strain lately. During his absence Mr. Jerome, vice consul, will assume charge of the consulate, along with the care of American interests.

Captain Maulice Langhorne, a famous figure in Confederate history, is dead at his home at Kansas City, Mo., of Cancer. Captain Langhorne was born in Virginia in 1834. In the late war he received promotion for his bravery and won honors under Gen. Joe Shelby in the latter's Mexican campaign. The story of Langhorne's holding Waxahatchie with a small force of soldiers is familiar.

With reference to the reports that he is to take personal command of the American expedition which is to be sent to Porto Rico, General Miles said that the matter of his future was, in this respect, too indefinite to discuss. "I expect to go to both Porto Rico and Cuba at some time, but I cannot now say when."

The old Habersham Rice Mills, a block of the oldest buildings in Savannah, Ga., one of them having been built in 1828, were destroyed by fire. The fire was started by lightning. The buildings were among the most historic in Savannah. One of them was fitted up at one time for the purpose of tendering a ball to Henry Clay, but he was not elected President, and the ball was never given. Loss covered by insurance.

For several days the French Cable Company has been trying to re-establish its broken cable between Mole St. Nicholas and Guantanamo and Santiago. It is understood that the United States authorities will permit this cable to be worked commercially under the supervision of its censor, as is the case with the cable between Havana and Key West.

George Campbell and Peter Olsen were drowned at Thunder Bay, Wisc., while engaged at work in a diving bell recovering the cargo of the sunken steamer Pewabic, which was lost about a year ago. Campbell was the founder of the famous diving bell and a son of Gardiner Campbell, founder of the Centennial bell. When the bell was raised it was found that both men had been drowned as they were working by water, which burst through one of the glass windows.

John Zimmons, an inmate of the State prison at Trenton, N. J., hanged himself in his cell with a cord which he obtained in one of the shops. Before hanging himself he wrote a letter, begging his mother's forgiveness.

Fire entirely destroyed the Paxton rolling mill at Harrisburg, Pa., owned by the Central Iron and Steel Company. The mill had not been in active use for some time, but recently, when the flanging department was placed in this building. The loss will reach $40,000, partially insured. The fire originated near the furnace, and was caused by the ignition of the woodwork.

47,000 TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Organizing an Ambulance Corps—Campaign Against the Canteens.

Chickamauga National Military Park. (Special.)—There are now at the park nearly 47,000 men, and these are being added to daily by from 500 to 700 recruits.

For the first time in the history of the United States an ambulance corps is being organized. England, Germany and France have such corps in their armies, but it is a new undertaking for this government. The object of this organization is to facilitate the proper handling of the sick and wounded on the field.

The corps will have attached to it skilled physicians, surgeons and stewards, which, with a full supply of attendants, will number one hundred and fifty. They have twenty-five ambulances, twenty-eight horses and seventy-six mules, together with wagons and harness for moving their equipage. There is a driver and an orderly for each ambulance.

The chaplains of nearly all of the various regiments now encamped at Chickamauga Park have begun a vigorous crusade against the many regimental canteens, or saloons. The fight is yet in its incipiency, but it promises to be waged with unrelenting vigor and if the chaplains can obtain the co-operation of the army officials the canteens will soon be a thing of the past.

GOOD WORK OF THE TEXAS.

Steamed Past Morro Castle on Two Nights Right Into Santiago Harbor.

On Wednesday night the Texas penetrated into the Bay of Santiago, passed Morro Castle and poured a well-directed fire both upon that stronghold and the Castle Zocapa. This battle began about 11 o'clock and ended about midnight. There was very little response from the Spaniards, and such as there was did hardly any damage.

On Thursday night the Texas again entered Santiago harbor and inflicted much damage upon the fort on the west shore.

Gun Accident on the Yankee.

Details of an accident on the Yankee on Decoration Day have just reached the Navy Department. While the ship was at sea a trial was made of her guns. One, a six-pounder, using English smokeless powder, hung fire after the trigger was pulled. The gunner without waiting, threw open the breech just as the charge exploded. The rear blast killed Corporal J. J. Murray and severely wounded Jesse Fuller, both of the United States marine corps. The powders believed to be defective and if used at all in future it will be with great caution. None of the naval attamen, who in large part man the Yankee, was hurt.

ARMY ALL ASHORE.

Shafter's Force Disembarked Without Loss of a Man.

STRATEGY SUCCESSFUL.

Spaniards Misled as to Intended Point of Landing.

CUBANS FIGHTING HARD.

Entire Expedition of 16,000 Were Put Ashore in Less Than Twenty-four Hours—Cubans Rendered Efficient Aid as Guards and Scouts—Gunboats Shelled the Woods and Hills and Prevented the Dispatch of Re-enforcements From Santiago.

Baiquiri Harbor, Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, (Special.)—The last of Gen. Shafter's 16,000 American soldiers were put ashore here Thursday night. The Spaniards, utterly misled by Admiral Sampson's fierce attack on Cabanas and the other fortifications to the west of Santiago harbor, sen the strongest body of their troops forty miles away from where the Yankees were landed.

The other bombardments, extending over a line of coast more than twenty miles long, prevented the massing of what Spanish soldiers were available on the east side of the harbor, and the landing was accomplished without the loss of an American soldier.

One sailor was killed on the Texas by a fragment of shell from the Estrella battery. A Cuban was injured by an American shell that exploded high upon the hills.

Thursday the siege guns, mules and horses, ammunition and other heavy supplies were carried to the iron pier at Baiquiri. They are perfectly safe there. Between them and the Spaniards is the whole American force of 16,000 men in perfect fighting trim, stationed with all the knowledge that experience can give. Meanwhile, fifteen miles away, over the hills, a battle is



GENERAL PANDO.
(Spanish Corps Commander who opposes Shafter.)

raging between Gen. Garcia's 6,000 Cuban insurgents and the Spanish garrison of Santiago.

Spanish Cannot Reach Baiquiri.

With the insurgent force to run over, the Spaniards would be a long time in reaching Baiquiri. The Cubans are in better trim than they ever were. Adequately armed and plentifully fed by the American Commissary Department, they are full of confidence and anxious to play a star part in the battling.

The Spaniards burned Baiquiri before they abandoned it. That is they burned the workmen's huts, the storehouse, and machine shops of the iron company, but they neglected to destroy the pier, which was the only thing the Americans cared about, and the real reason for their choosing this point to disembark the troops.

There were three great explosions during the conflagration, indicating that the Spaniards had left behind a vast quantity of dynamite or gunpowder.

The Eighth Infantry was the first ashore. Gen. Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry, came next, followed by the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-second, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twelfth. The Second Massachusetts and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry were also among the vanguard. The first-comers had to throw their rifles from the boats on to the pier and clamber up after them. As fast as a full company lined up on the pier it was marched away. The regiments formed on the shore.

Precautions Against Attack.

Gen. Lawton as a first precaution threw out a strong detachment six miles to the westward on the road to Santiago. Another strong body was sent to the top of the hills north of the little town. As these covered the only possible approaches the rest of the troops were quartered in the little village. The buildings of the iron company accommodated a good many. Others found lodgings in deserted huts, and a good many set up their tents in the fields and bivouacked there.

Scouting parties beat the thicket all around the camp to make sure that there would be no Spanish bushwhacking, such as the marines met at Caimanera, but nothing hostile was found.

While our men were landing, the Cubans up on the hill, under Castillo, were attacking the Spaniards, and the blockhouse and fort. The warships were thundering away.

The men still on the transports were cheering, and every band on troopships and men-of-war was playing "Yankee Doodle" as hard as it could, and way back on the hills above them the tarred red and yellow of the Spanish flag fluttering against the sky.

Preparing for the Advance.

No time is to be lost in capturing Santiago. The force at Baiquiri is to be advanced immediately. Already the engineers are out bridging gulleys and preparing a roadway for the passage of the siege guns and artillery. They will move up the hill without waiting for the reenforcements now coming from the States, and will camp on the plateau where the wrecked Spanish fort is. This plateau extends almost to Santiago.

It will be the road of the invasion. The lines are to be pushed forward carefully, and there will never be a time when the Americans will not be in a position to repulse an attack, even in the unlikely event of the Spaniards defeating Garcia's Cubans and getting between them and the invaders.

Gen. Garcia has reported to Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson that his spies in Santiago have notified him that Cervera's fleet has moved from its old position and is now further up in the channel.

The new position gives them better control of the narrowest point in the channel, and also makes it more difficult for the American fleet to attack them.

The Spanish ships in Santiago harbor managed to take a small part in the day's skirmishing. The right wing of Garcia's column came out on the hill back of the town, where they were visible from the bay, and Cervera opened on them with his secondary battery.

The people on the Texas believe the Estrella battery, one of the shots of which killed a man on an American battle-ship, is badly damaged, if not quite crippled.

The batteries ceased firing after a 40-minute bombardment, and though the Texas remained in range and fought a battery of field artillery that had been rushed down to the beach, the big Estrella guns remained silent.

While Sampson's ships were pulverizing block-houses and forts and shelling villages all along the coast, Commodore Schley remained on guard outside of Santiago.



A CUBAN HOME ON THE COAST NEAR SANTIAGO.

FIELD OF LABOR.

France has 140,000 teachers.
Spain has 5,000,000 agriculturists.
Dallas has a negro printers' union.
Cripple Creek boasts a writers' union.
Glasgow furniture workers won strike.
Germany has 642,000 working women.
Newark horseshoers demand nine hours.
Brooklyn has a German plasterers' union.
Germany has 16,000 union horseshoers.
Greater New York has 9,000 union cloakmakers.
Wages of Dubuque (Iowa) coopers were increased $2 a week.
The English Federation of Engineers consists of 1,000 men.
Shoemakers in Germany average $3.57 per week, and work ten hours a day.
The International Typographical Union has established a branch in the British West Indies.
The Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators has been suspended by the New York Board of Walking Delegates. This organization of 6,000 men were doing work which the varnishers claim.
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has a list of fifty-four employers in New York and vicinity who manufacture union house trim, and of contractors using the same.

FEARS OF A MASSACRE.

Gen. Augusti's Wife and Family Thought to Have Been Killed by Rebels.

Reports from Manila, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Senora Augusti, wife of Capt. Gen. Augusti, and her children have been massacred by the rebels on the Bulacan.

It is thought, according to the same advices, that this is the reason of the unwillingness of Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to allow the British Consul to start to rescue them.

Gen. Corbin Will Not Command.

A Washington special says: General Corbin, on being asked to reply to published statements that he might, under certain contingencies, command the army, replied, with emphasis: "Absurd—the thought never came to me. No more was it ever entertained by any friend of mine. The law of promotion and command practically makes any staff officer out of the question. Of right, the commander of the army will always be taken from the Major-Generals of the army, or as a reward to some general of the line, greatly distinguishing himself in battle. This will not be departed from. Neither is there the slightest probability of any change in command of the army."

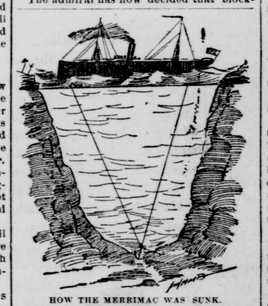
A BETTER BLOCKADE.

Sampson Sends Four Fast Ships to Patrol the Coast of Cuba.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA (via Kingston, Jamaica. Special.)—With the investment of Santiago by land and by sea Admiral Sampson has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast, westward of Santiago.

For three weeks the south coast from Santiago to Cape San Antonia has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been in name only, with the result that a number of ships have passed the lines and an immense quantity of provisions have been smuggled into Havana. Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions have been taken in small boats to Batabano, whence a railroad runs to Havana.

The admiral has now decided that block-



HOW THE MERRIMAC WAS SUNK.

ade running must cease, and he dispatched four fast ships to patrol the southern coast.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: President McKinley will issue a proclamation in a few days declaring Batabano and ports in the Isle of Pines in a state of blockade. This proclamation and its enforcement will, it is confidently expected, effectually close the last channel through which the Spaniards in Havana receive supplies. To make assurances doubly sure, it can be stated on high authority that it is the intention of the President to extend the blockade to any places through which supplies are being obtained by the enemy.

SIXTY SAID TO BE KILLED.

Cuban Junta Hears of a Fight in Which the Allies Inflicted Heavy Loss.

Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the delegation from the Cuban republic to this country, received the first direct cable dispatch from the insurgents fighting in Cuba. The message comes from those who took part in the fight at Guantanamo and Baiquiri during the landing of the American troops. It is as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE.

"*Tomas Estrada Palma, New York:*

"We are at Guantanamo. Position taken from enemy at Playa del Este. Fought with 200 Americans and 20 Cubans against 250 Spaniards. Complete rout. Enemy's flight shameful. Captured eighteen prisoners, one officer. Sixty dead, sixteen wounded. On our part, two killed, three wounded. We captured twenty-eight Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges. Forces of General Rabi and Brigadier Castillo took Baiquiri, aided by eight American vessels. Spaniards set fire to town on retreating. Fifteen thousand American troops disembarked at Baiquiri. General Garcia on board Cruiser New York.

"COLONEL LABORDE."

Mr. Palma cabled the following answer:

"*Colonel Laborde, Playa del Este, Cuba:*

"Cuban delegation cordially congratulates Americans and Cubans on splendid triumphs at Guantanamo and Baiquiri.

"ESTRADA PALMA."

The receipt of Colonel Laborde's message caused great rejoicing by the junta.

INSIDE SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Spanish Torpedo Vessels are Injured, but the Cruisers are Ready for Action.

IN GEN. GARCIA'S CAMP, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, (Special.)—A Cuban who left Santiago Monday night arrived at Gen Garcia's Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and of the earthworks surrounding it.

The ships of Admiral Cerverva have moved from the positions in which they were three days ago, and now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and lighthouse about half-way up the four-mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya lies to the east, her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boats are temporarily injured, one having been struck by fragments of the shell that sank the Reina Mercedes and the other having her boiler tubes and engines in course of repair.

The reason why the torpedo boats, since their arrival, have not made any attempt to leave is that they are unable to do so. The ships have only half supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland route two weeks ago.

The shell that sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes was fired in the first bombardment by the Massachusetts. Beyond this loss and the large loss of life incident to it, there was little damage done.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Young Phil Sheridan will enter West Point on the 50th anniversary to a day of the entrance of his father.

Editor Edward Rosewater, of the Omaha (Neb.) Bee, has accepted an invitation to deliver a brief course lecture on journalism before the students of Cornell University in the spring of 1899.

Miss Estelle Reed, a Wyoming young woman, who has been made superintendent of Indian schools, was indorsed by Senators from 35 States, the Indian Rights Association and a number of prominent educators and educational associations.

According to an estimate made by John Wanamaker, the people of the United States have within the last 20 days expended over $2,000,000 in the purchase of national flags.

An oil portrait of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, painted from a photograph of him taken during the war in the uniform of a major-general of the Confederate Army, and a picture of him in the dress of Consul of the United States Government, have been presented to Lee Camp of Richmond by members of his family.

In a recent speech Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, said he wished that every woman whose husband was at the front might wear some distinctive badge, so that he might take off his hat to her.

AMERICANS KILLED.

Battle Near Santiago Between Spaniards and Rough Riders.

MANY DEAD SPANIARDS.

General Young Commanded the Expedition and Was With the Regulars, While Col. Wood Directed the Operations of the Rough Riders Several Miles to the West—Spaniards Had the Advantage.

OFF JURAGUA (via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Special). Four troops of the First Cavalry, four troops of the Tenth Cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, fewer than a thousand men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of the city of Santiago.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city. The following Americans were killed:

Capt. Allyn K. Capron, of Troop L, rough riders.

Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the rough riders.

Privates Tilman and Dawson, both of Troop L, rough riders.

Private Dougherty, of Troop A, rough riders.

Private W. T. Erwin, of Troop E, rough riders.

Privates Dix, York, Bijork, Berlin and Lenmock, of the first cavalry.

Corporal White, of the tenth cavalry.

At least fifty Americans were wounded, including a number of officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bushes after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in access of that number.

General Young commanded the expedition, and was with the regulars, while Col. Wood directed the operations of the rough riders several miles to the west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lated an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thickbushes, and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the American troops drove them back from the start, storming blockhouse around which they made final stand, and sent the scattering to the mountains.

The cavalry forced by the seventh and tenth Infantry, part of the ninth, the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, the Seventy-first New York.

The Americans now hold this position, the threshold of Santiago, with more going forward constantly, and the preparing for a final assault upon

The following officers were wounded:

Major Brodie, shot through the arm.

Captain McClintock, of Troop B, shot through the right leg. Lieut. J. R. Thomas of Troop L, shot through the right leg. His condition is critical.

The officers just mentioned are in the same condition as critical.

Major Bell, of the first cavalry.

Lieutenant Bryan, of the first cavalry.

The following are among the rough riders wounded:

Troop B—Privates E. M. Hill, Shelley F. Ishler, M. S. Newcomb, Fred. N. Beale and Corporal J. D. Rhodes.

Troop E.—Corporal James F. Boan, Privates Frank B. Booth, Albert C. Hartle, R. G. Bailey, H. Alvers, E. J. Atherton, Clifford Reed and Sergeant G. W. Arringo.

Troop C—Sergeant Thomas F. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. J. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reid and M. Russell.

Troop I—Privates J. R. Kean, John P. Dernap, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Calberst and Nathaniel Poe.

Tenth Cavalry—Troop B—Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton and Wheeler. Troop I—Privates Ridd and Mayberry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was lously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least ten of wounded will die.

NEW TORPEDO BOATS RE

The McKee Starts for Key West—Morris, Gwyn and Talbot to Fo.

A New York special says: The United States torpedo boat McKee, which was built in Baltimore, after having taken on a supply of coal, left Brooklyn navy yard and proceeded on her way to Key West. She will stop at Norfolk, Va.

The torpedo boat Morris, in command of Lieut. C. G. Fox, put into the yard for some light repairs to her machinery. This vessel is also en route to Key West from the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., where she was fitted out recently.

Two more torpedo boats, the Gwyn and Talbot, are expected to call at the navy yard within the next three days, bound from Newport to Key West.

The torpedo boat Rowan, building at Seattle, Wash., has been given a preliminary trial trip. The run, which was made to Tacoma and return, was very satisfactory, a speed of twenty-five knots being developed under 175 pounds of steam. She can stand 250 pounds, and it would be no surprise she should on her official trial show a speed than the required twenty-six The official trial will probably be held next week. An eighty-mile course is to be laid out from Tacoma up the sound.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred on board the tug Ridgewood, near Norfolk, Va. While the Ridgewood was off Bonds Bluff lightship, towing a three-masted schooner to Norfolk, the boiler was lifted out of the tug, damaging her to the extent of $3,000. The escaping steam poured over John Griffin, of Berkeley, fireman, and Benjamin White, colored, of Norfolk, scalding them terribly. White died at St. Vincent's Hospital. Griffin is not expected to live. The tug belonged to Capt. Joseph M. Clark, of Norfolk.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The police of London say that John Trodd, who shot Count Arco-Valley, the Secretary of the German embassy, really intended to shoot Col. John Hay, the American ambassador.

The French Cabinet, headed by Premier Meline, resigned in a body, and it is expected that M. Ribot, former premier and minister of finance, will be invited to form a new ministry.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, France and Russia are pressing new territorial claims at Foo Chow and Kin Chow, in Manchuria.

The Peruvian Congress opened at Lima in the presence of a large gathering of notable people. President Pierola read his presidential message.

A large English company has been formed with a capital of $1,000,000 to work the iron deposits at Bay de Verde, a fishing settlement on the north side of Conception Newfoundland.

Etievant, the anarchist, who on Jan 19 last stabbed M. Renard, an agent of Paris police, was sentenced to death Paris.

Chinese students have formed a sti secret society for the development of Chinese army and a spirit of antagonism to foreigners.

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