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Wayworn Watson—Here is one of these story writers who says in the papers that genius is nothing but hard work. Perry Patettic—Nothin' but hard work? And to think that I used to have a great respect for them fellers who could write!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Zulu Traveling.

The rate at which the Zulus can travel upon emergency is astonishing. Some will cover as much as fifty miles in six hours. Eight miles an hour is an ordinary pace.

The indications are that when the present war with Spain is over we shall control Porto Rico, the Philippines and Sandwich Islands, to say nothing of Cuba. We must maintain a larger standing army and a large, efficient navy. We must build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. All this means that thousands and hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men will be withdrawn from ordinary pursuits; that new fields will be opened for the enterprising, that the unemployed may have employment if they will, that a period of prosperity for the farmer and for the artisan and consequently for the whole country is near. How long the boom will last or what will be the ultimate result are other questions, but it behooves the wise to have their wits about them and be up and doing. That some sort of a reaction will come in time there can be no doubt, says a writer in a Louisville paper. The farmers of Kentucky and of the South now have their greatest opportunity. They were left prostrate in 1865 and were unable to gather together the wreck of war and take advantage in its fullness of the flush times in the latter half of the '60s. When they did begin to stand alone immigration—sometimes half a million a year from the crowded population of Europe—flowed into the unbroken prairies of the West. The virgin soil was broken. American ingenuity invented improved machinery of every kind, and a flood of wheat and corn and cattle and horses poured out from the West, undreamed of, unexampled in the history of the world. India, Argentina and Russia added to the store of golden grain. The cheap horses from the West killed the mule industry in Kentucky, the cheap wheat and corn and the fat range cattle from the bunch grass drove the price of Southern cattle and farm products down to such a figure that no longer were they profitable. Cotton went down in price, and tobacco, except the better class of burley, dropped. But at last the West was full—at least so far as free lands and farms open for the taking. The South had turned in a measure to other things. Finding farming profits cut down, she dug into the bowels of the earth for coal and ore, furnaces and factories sprung up, and the hum of industry was heard. And even before the declaration of war the South was beginning to have her inning. She was, as it were, beginning to catch even with the shooting, jumping, popping, growing West, with the North, boom-sick Argentina, despot-cursed Russia and plague-ridden, but rich and productive, India. Wheat was going up, corn was going up, hogs, cattle and horses were bringing good and increasing prices. All this and better things are now at hand. Having learned the bitter lesson of adversity the South should be prepared—America should be prepared to grasp her opportunities. We have no famines in America, we have no pestilence as known to other countries. Those who do not move forward may blame themselves. We have the most productive country on this globe, and, avoiding wild schemes and foolish speculations, we should produce and lay up a store against the rainy day, remembering that "he is farthest from market who has nothing to sell."

Submerged Mountain.

A submerged island has been found 1,000 miles due west from Gibraltar which offers a curious problem for geographers. It was discovered by the Prince of Monaco, and will soon be placed on the charts issued by the Hydrographic Office at Washington.

The sunken island was discovered quite by accident by the Prince while making soundings from his yacht Princess Alice, and the formation was accordingly named after the yacht. The island is supposed to have been at one time a huge volcano. Its shape, which has been determined by careful soundings, is much the same as that of a huge cocked hat. The island is in no danger of interfering in the least with navigation, since its highest point is some fourteen fathoms below the surface of the sea.—New York World.

Revive a Southern Scene.

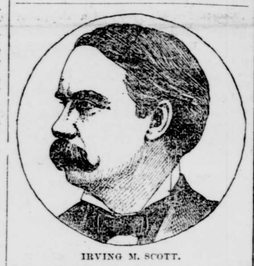
A Southern husking bee, with slaves, slave-drivers, and all, is to be one of the exhibits at the Paris exposition in 1900.

A girl seldom objects to a young man stealing something from under her very nose.

BUILT THE OREGON.

The Man Who Did It Famed Chiefly for His Integrity.

Irving M. Scott, the man who built the battle ship Oregon, is the head of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. He is a native of Hebron Mills, Baltimore County, Md., and is 61 years old. His father was a Pennsylvania Quaker clergyman and his mother was a descendant Quakeress—two facts which account for the soundness of the Oregon's boilers and her trustworthiness as a ship. Young Scott was educated at a public school in Baltimore and at Milton Academy. In 1854 he began the study of mechanical engineering, and in 1858 he went to San Francisco to be a draftsman for the Union Iron Works, then the property of Col. Peter Donohue. In 1862 Mr. Scott went into the manufacture of mining machinery and



IRVING M. SCOTT.

designed many machines that are still used in heavy and deep mining. Soon, however, he returned to the Union Iron Works and has been the guiding spirit of that great plant ever since. Mr. Scott not only made a success of heavy machinery building, but he interested himself in the social and political life of San Francisco, and has occupied many important public positions in the metropolis of the coast. He has been a candidate for the State Senate, a member of the taxpayers' convention and a regent of the University of California. His wonderful success as a builder of battle ships has caused him to be called to St. Petersburg by the Government of the Czar, which wishes his advice about the building of big war ships for the Russian navy.

PUNCTUAL DUKE'S CLOCK.

Constructed So that at the Hour of 1 It Strikes Thirteen Times.

The clock is fixed in a tower at Worsley, in England. The originator of the famous Bridgewater canal—Francis, first Duke of Bridgewater—was in the habit of constantly visiting his yards and workshops and overseeing his workpeople. He was invariably the first to reappear after the dinner hour was over, which was just after 1



IT STRIKES THIRTEEN.

o'clock, and noticed that many of the workers were most unpunctual, returning often considerably after the appointed time. Upon remonstrating with them, however, he was told by the men that they could not hear the clock strike 1—the signal for their return. Thereupon, to rob them of this excuse, the Duke ordered a clock to be constructed which should, at the hour of 1, strike thirteen times, and from the time of its fixture this excuse was never given as a reason of unpunctuality.

Detective System in Paris.

The secret police force of Paris are distinct from the regular force. The members, as a rule, are unknown to each other, and often a second detective is sent to watch the first employed upon an important case.

TOWNS SURRENDER.

General Henry Marches From Guanica to Ponce.

FOUR CITIES CAPTURED.

Alcalde of Yauco Dates a Proclamation "Porto Rico, United States of America" Miles Hears of Peace Negotiations—He Is Awaiting Reinforcements—Natives Persecute the Volunteers.

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico (Cable).—Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy, the advance guard of General Henry's division, which landed at Guanica arrived here, taking en route the cities of Yauco, Tallabon, Sabana Grande and Ponuelas.

Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives, and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying supplies, messages and men.

At Yauco the Americans were welcomed by an address made by the Alcalde, and a public proclamation was issued, dated:

"Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America, July 27."

Maj. Webb Hayes, of the Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, hauled up the flag on the palace, amid cheers from the populace. The people seemed really glad that the Americans were here, but they fear an uprising of the natives in the interior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill and destroy property in revenge for many years of Spanish misrule. General Henry has made a report to this effect to General Miles, and advises that a guard be left to protect the captured cities. The empty transports have left for Tampa.

To Bring Back the Sick.

A delegation of nurses of the Red Cross Society from the hospital ship Lampasas waited on General Henry at Guanica, and asked to be allowed to return home with the sick. They said their supplies had given out, and that the condition on board their ship, which was crowded with patients, was terrible.

Gen. Miles is in constant communication with all his forces, and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. The entire army is encamped along the military road to San Juan. He is acting throughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the remaining troops arrive.

A corrected list of the injured in the first day's battle at Guanica follows. All the injured belong to the Sixth Massachusetts:

Captain Edward J. Gibon, shot in the left hip.

Private James Drummond, Company K, shot twice in the neck.

Private Benjamin Bostick, Company K, shot in the right shoulder.

Corporal William F. Carpenter, Company L, shot in the right hand.

Corporal Henry Gary, Company K, shot in the neck.

Sergt. George Carlton, of Battery B, Fifth Siege Artillery, died of typhoid fever and was buried at once. This makes five deaths from that disease on the transports.

Private Arthur Draper, of Company M, Sixth Massachusetts, has been promoted to a lieutenancy for gallantry in action. He led the final charge which drove back the Spaniards. He is the son of Gen. William F. Draper, American Ambassador to Italy.

Miles Hears of Peace.

The news that Spain had consented to sue for peace was received here in a dispatch to the Associated Press, and was at once taken to General Miles. The General wrinkled his gray brow when he read it, and said he did not know what effect it would have on his expedition, but he proposed to push on ahead and take San Juan, pending orders from the President. The Associated Press dispatch boat carried information out to the and fleet, there was a celebration at the first indication of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the transports and in Guanica, the general health of the army continues excellent, and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

Awaiting Reinforcements.

No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with General Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the First Corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has disembarked.

General Miles will retain his headquarters at the custom house in the Port of Ponce, while General Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city. General Wilson pushed General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, out a mile and a half on the military road, retaining two companies of the Sixteenth to act as a provost guard in the city. Captain Allen has been appointed provost marshal, and with the aid of local constabulary has preserved excellent order, although almost the entire population of the city remained in the streets, celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after midnight.

Gen. Jose Garcia, who is in immediate command of the Spanish regulars—not believed to number more than 500—was deserted by most of the Spanish volunteers in his command during the night, and they began straggling back to the city with the dawn. They immediately presented themselves to the provost marshal and surrendered their arms.

Business Booming.

Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans. American gold is at a premium of 100 per cent.

Friday the price of a breakfast at the Hotel Francais was 25 centavos; now it is at one peso. Everything else has risen in proportion. The native correspondents have difficulty in obtaining horses at $200 gold. The natives imagine that the pockets of the Americans can emit a ceaseless flow of eagles and double eagles. There is plenty of provisions in the city, excepting rice, one of the staples, which is quoted at a very high figure for this country.

Our army will not lack for fresh meat in the march across the island. The broad savanhahs which lie between the undulating hills swarm with cattle at reasonable prices and of excellent quality. General Garretson's brigade is massed at Yauco, the terminus of the railroad, 15 miles off, and will probably remain there until the army is ready to move, but it is thought that the artillery will be brought here immediately.

The railroad is in good order, but much of the rolling-stock has been destroyed. Gen. Roy Stone found several engines wrecked. The machinery had been dismembered by Spanish sympathizers at the roundhouse, and hidden. General Stone gave them two hours to get the engines into working order, under penalty of imprisonment, and in less than that time the engines had steam up and were ready to move.

Stand At Albonito.

The Spaniards will probably retire as far back as Albonito, about 35 miles on the road to San Juan, where they are likely to make a stand if they receive reinforcements. They left here entirely without artillery, which makes it even more obvious that an attack at this point was never dreamed of by them. Not a gun was mounted. The garrison was small and poorly armed. All the guns with one exception, that were abandoned in the arsenal when they beat their hasty retreat, were Remingtons, not Mausers.

There was not a mine in the Harbor of Ponce, although two ancient affairs covered with barancles, were found at Puerto de Guanica. These had been placed there years ago, and resisted every effort to explode them.

Miles Wants Flags.

General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the War Department.

"Ponce, Porto Rico.—Secretary of War, Washington:

"Your telegrams received and answered by letter.

"Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The Custom-house has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

"Please send any national colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities.

"I request that the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

"As to the Government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES, Major-General Commanding."

Baltimore and Ohio engine No. 99, which has just been laid aside at Grafton, W. Va., and will be consigned to the scrap pile, has quite a history. It is one of the Ross Winans camel engines and was built in 1851. There are only four of this class of engines now remaining. During the late war this engine was one of several captured at Martinsburg by the confederates, and hauled across the country by pike to Staunton, Va., under direction of Col. Thomas R. Sharp. President John W. Garrett, after the war was over, hunted up Col. Sharp and appointed him master of transportation, in recognition of the ability displayed in that unparalleled achievement.



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

More Gold From Klondike.

The steamer Discovery arrived at Seattle from Alaska with about sixty Klondykers and about half a million dollars in gold and drafts. The luckiest men are E. C. Ward, who is reported to have $125,000 to $150,000 and C. M. Johnson, who is credited with $80,000.

Klondikers Said to Be Stranded.

Maurice B. Atkinson, of New York, who started to the Klondike by way of the Ashcroft trail, has returned to Seattle with the story that 500 prospectors are stranded at a place about 700 miles from Ashcroft. Beyond one or two parties who took in large outfits, the men are living on stinted rations.

Death of Mexican Minister's Wife.

Mrs. Romero, wife of the Mexican minister, at Washington, died at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. She came to Atlantic City in June, and three weeks ago developed an acute case of Bright's disease. Mrs. Romero was a Miss Allen, of Philadelphia, and was married to Minister Romero about thirty years ago. Her mother survives her and a brother lives in New York. The remains were taken to Washington.

Circus Proprietor Sells Dead.

Ephraim W. Sells, the elder of the Sells Brothers, well-known circus men, died at Columbus, Ohio, of Bright's disease after an illness of several months.

ARMY IN PERIL.

The Men Must Be Moved From Cuba.

OFFICERS MAKE DEMAND

Meeting of the American Commanders at Santiago—Declare That the Army Is Unable to Move Into the Interior of the Island, as Ordered, and if Not Speedily Moved Men Will Perish.

A Washington special says: Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the War Department in fetching General Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of the conventionalities, he has drawn upon himself a rather sharp rebuke from the Secretary of War, who evidently regards the course pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the War Department, for some time, has been intent upon removing these troops, and it is now more than a week ago that General Shafter was instructed by a special cablegram to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of this determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than a lack of intention to redeem this promise that caused delay. As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains was concerned—the question seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago—it is learned that the medical department here made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that if the troops must remain near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping ground. Surgeon General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round-robin," at Santiago, that men who have suffered from severe malarial fevers of the South Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria.

Malarial fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would a case of measles against smallpox, while the fearful debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for yellow fever. The department gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and, also, as an incident, directed attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of.

Otherwise, there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the small foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

The following official statement has been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided, and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Immediate Legislation Will Be Necessary If Peace Is Restored.

A Washington special says: President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of Congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

It has always been understood that the Senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the President has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire Congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words.

Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases. Section four of the statute contains the following provisions:

The volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of the war or while war is imminent.

All officers and men composing said army shall be discharged from the service of the United States when the purpose for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities.

When this law was framed it was not for a moment supposed that after the war had ended there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. It was not known at that time that a garrison would be required for the Philippines or that Porto Rico would be an American possession, with its demand upon a military force, or that the establishment of "a stable government" in Cuba would necessitate the presence of several thousand American soldiers. The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico. Under the law just quoted, as soon as hostilities cease, the volunteer army is disbanded, and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service.

Other Reasons for the Session.

In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the new requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico. As long as war lasts, the President, under the war powers of the Constitution, can prescribe a military government, but when the war is over the legislative branch must provide for civil administration. This will be another reason for assembling Congress. The Judiciary Committees of both houses will have an important and responsible task before them, while the novelty of the questions presented will undoubtedly give rise to considerable debate.

CABLE SPARKS.

The English government was asked to provide for the establishment of colonial naval reserves and promised to consider the plan.

Unless the United States of Columbia promptly pays the Cerruti claim, the Italian squadron now at Carthagena is said to have been given orders to bombard.

South American corporations are about to establish a new line of steamers to San Francisco.

The University of Edinburgh conferred the honory degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. William Osler, of John Hopkins University.

The Colombians are said to be angry at ex-President Cleveland, declaring that in arbitrating between them and Italy, he adjudicated more than was submitted to him.

Efforts are being made in England to have the tomb of T. C. Druce opened in order to find if there is a body there, and so confirm or prove groundless suspicions that Druce was the fifth Duke of Portland.

PEACE TERMS.

An Announcement in Washington Confirms Reports.

A Washington special says: The following is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:

The following statement was given out at the State Department Tuesday:

In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain, in the note handed to the French ambassador, are in substance as follows:

The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.

It is understood to be the present intention of the administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain, on account of injury to personal property in Cuba.

Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

This assumption by the victorious nation of liability for private claims is not new in the arrangement of peace conditions; but, on the contrary, is rather in the line of the usual practice. At the conclusion of the Mexican War the United States assumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens, and established a special tribunal for their adjudication and payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain, though the decisions announced by the special tribunal were a source of litigation and negotiation clear down to the present time.

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was $15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has been increased to $20,000,000 since that time, and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented. Of course, it is not possible at this stage to indicate what proportion of the claims are justly chargeable to the acts of Cuban insurgents, and it is known that in many cases the claimants themselves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property, whether the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

AGUINALDO'S INFLATED NOTIONS.

Attempt to Deprive Us of Conveyances Foiled by Anderson.

A dispatch to the London Times from Cavite, says: "It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here and giving them arms and ammunition for free use, from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, fears annexation by the Americans, and openly opposes them.

"Either he has been corrupted by some foreign power or he has a false notion of the strength of the Philippine revolutionaries, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. Although he admits no foreign recognition, he talks of his government, and dictates to the American authorities in absurb and inflated terms.

"He has compelled the natives of the southern approaches to Manila to register their bullocks, ponies, and conveyances, instructing the owners not to supply them to the Americans for transportation without his sanction. Brig. Gen. Anderson promptly adopted firm measures, warning Aguinaldo that force would be used to impress the means of transport, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematic.

"In my opinion, with the aid of the fleet, the city might have already been American. Nothing prevented an advance. Now the violent rains have set in, making camp and field operations arduous and threatening the health of the men, which until now has been excellent.

EVACUATION OF GIBARA.

The Insurgents Are Reported to Have Killed Eighteen Volunteers.

It is announced from Havana that the town of Gibara, on the North coast of Santiago de Cuba province, has been evacuated by the Spanish troops, and that the rebels, on entering, killed eighteen volunteers. General Arolas, military governor of Havana, has asked the local newspapers to take up the question of the best way to distribute the available food supplies in the city. General Blanco has decreed a suspension of the sittings of the Insular Chamber.

Auxiliary Fleet to Be Reduced.

A Washington special says: Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attentions to reducing the expenses of the Navy Department, which were so vastly increased by the war. In this he is carrying out the wishes of the President, and it is expected that a similar policy will be adopted by all of the other executive departments affected. One of the first steps adopted by the Navy Department is the reduction of the fleet of auxiliary vessels. Such of these as are unnecessary but are owned by the government will be retired from commission, while in other cases, like the American Line, the Navy Department will surrender the vessels to their owners and cancel the charter.

WILL MEET IN LONDON.

The Liberal's Information About the Proposed Peace Commission.

The Madrid Liberal say the Spanish-American peace commissioners are to meet in London, and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

The Spanish Minister for War, Gen. Correa, is said to be "actively arranging for the repatriation of the Santiago soldiers," the first of whom are expected to arrive in Spain at the end of August.

Endless Chain to Build a Battle Ship.

A Washington special says: Dimes have been pouring into the Navy Department upon Secretary Long, contributed by patriotic Americans who want to build a battle ship to replace the Maine. Somebody started an endless chain to provide the necessary funds, and the Secretary is doing his best to break the chain. To such of the contributors as give their address he is returning the money, with a note informing them that he has no authority under the law to receive it, and that the object seems to be otherwise provided for, as Congress has specifically appropriated money for the construction of another battle ship to be known as the Maine.

MOVING ON SAN JUAN.

General Miles Going Ahead in Porto Rico.

THE ADVANCE BEGUN.

Ernst's Brigade Constitutes the Advance Centre, While Henry's Division Starts To the Left—New York and Philadelphia Cavalry Troops Convoy Gen. Brooke's Transportation Column.

PONCE, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. I. (Special.)—A general advance of the American force began Sunday morning. The remainder of General Ernst's brigade constituting the advance center, supported by two batteries, moved out at six o'clock and a part of the Eleventh Infantry of General Henry's division started to the left toward Adjuntas. Troop A, of New York, the Philadelphia City Troop and Troop H, of the Sixth Regulars, are convoying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast road through Salinas to Arroyo.

General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh Regular Infantry and two batteries, moved through Yauco, toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men.

Wire communications with General Brooke, on the right, has not yet been established.

Colonel Rice, of General Miles' staff, will probably be assigned to the command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

MADRID (Special).—An official despatch from Porto Rico says the Americans seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the despatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Altarge. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

How Guayama Was Taken.

Guayama, (Special.)—General Haines, with the Fourth Ohio and the Third Illinois, started from Arroyo on Friday for the Spanish stronghold of Guayama. The Fourth Ohio was placed in the lead, and when only three miles from Arroyo its skirmish lines were attacked by the Spaniards from ambush.

There was a hot running fight from this time until the American troops reached and captured Guayama, which is about six miles from Arroyo.

The Spaniards were repeatedly driven from cover and scattered in every direction, but having the advantage of familiarity with every nook of the territory, they were enabled to elude pursuit and to gather in ambush again further along the way.

The dynamite battery of the Ohio Regiment was especially effective in routing the enemy, and its work saved many American lives. Spanish sharpshooters were paralyzed by the explosion of its terrible shells.

The American troops were welcomed joyously by the people of Guayama. The Stars and Stripes had scarcely been raised, when the Spaniards, who had gathered in force, made a savage attempt to recapture the town.

The battle lasted two hours, the dynamite battery being again called into play effectively. The enemy was finally driven back, scattered, and pursued for some distance.

Both regiments of United States troops showed splendid nerve. There was no flinching during the long running fight, or when the Spaniards made their desperate attempt to regain Guayama.

One dead Spaniard was picked up, and two wounded were captured. It is known, however, that the losses of the enemy were much more severe than this.

SEEKING NEW MARKETS.

A Proposal That Spain Be Required To Open Ports on Liberal Terms.

A Chicago special says: A move has been made here to include in the peace treaty with Spain provision for new markets for the product of American industry. A telegram sent to President McKinley is in part as follows:

To the President of the United States, Washington:

It is of great importance to the manufacturers of this country and of equal importance to all of its people, that the markets of the world be opened to its manufactures.

Without in any way expressing an opinion upon the question of acquisition of Spanish territory by this country, it is the sense of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that the President be respectfully requested to instruct those having in charge for this country the conclusion of a treaty of peace, to exact that the ports of all Spanish territory in the Pacific Ocean be opened upon the most liberal terms to all products of American industry.

W. B. CONKEY,
President of the Association.
J. M. GLEEN,
Secretary.

HOBSON AS AN ORATOR

Story of His Exploit at Santiago Told to An Immense Audience.

A New York special says: Never in its history has the great auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House held such an enthusiastic audience, and never have its walls rang to such thunders of applause as those which greeted Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who presided at the meeting for the benefit of the families of soldiers and sailors.

Lieutenant Hobson delighted his audience and discovered the possession of an entirely unexpected talent by proving himself to be an orator of much dramatic force. For more than half an hour he held the great audience spellbound, while in the simplest language and with few gestures, but with wonderful force and pathos, he told the story of his exploit in the harbor of Santiago. Throughout he made no reference to the part borne by himself, almost the whole of his thrilling story being devoted to a eulogy of his gallant companions.

Heavy Mortality Among Colonels.

Santiago de Cuba, (Special.)—Col. John H. Page, of the Third Infantry, left on the transport Iroquois for New York, dangerously ill with malarial fever. Colonel Page is the last colonel of the regular army left in Cuba. All of the others who came originally have either been killed in battle or have died of sickness.

Private William Francis Poore, of Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers, died of typhoid fever in camp.

Russia In Control.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"Russia is now practically in possession of New-Chwang, and 'the open door' in North China is already shut."

The correspondent of the Daily News at Odessa gives, under reserve, a report that the Russian Charge d'Affairs at Pekin, M. Pavloff, will soon be removed, and he regards it as indicating a Russian backdown

Plaster Mills Burn.

The Kings Patent Plaster Mills, at New Brighton, Richmond, borough, N. Y., took fire, and before the blaze had been extinguished damage estimated at $100,000 had been done by fire and water.

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