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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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The Missing Heart.

Jack Potts—I might have won a couple of hundred from old Chipps last night in a little game of poker, but I didn't have the heart to take his money.

Will Betts—Conscience wouldn't permit it, eh?

Jack Potts—No; merely a case of heart failure.

Will Betts—Why, how's that?

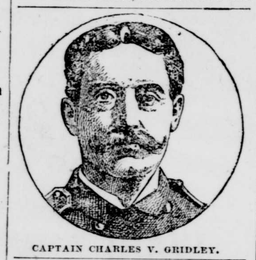
Jack Potts—Well, you see I needed just one more little heart to make a flush.

WON LAURELS AT MANILA.

But Fate Forbade that Captain Gridley Should Come Home.

Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, who died in the Asiatic seas, presumably as a result of injuries received in the battle of Manila, was one of the heroes of the glorious battle fought on May 1. It was his ship, the Olympia, that led the line of battle and fired the first shots. The captain himself stood in the conning tower throughout the battle and Spanish missiles flew about him. It is surmised in Washington that he received some injury there which led to his death. He was in healthy condition before the fight and for several weeks afterward.

Capt. Gridley was born in Logansport, Ind., in 1845. The family moved to Hillsdale, Mich., from which State in 1860, at the age of a little over 17 years, he was appointed to the naval academy. When still a cadet at the academy he was appointed by the President as acting ensign, and served with signal distinction on board the United States ship Oneida at the famous battle of Mobile Bay in 1864. In 1872 Gridley was ordered to the United States steamer Michigan at Erie, Pa., and remained there until 1874, when he was ordered to the Monongahela, on the South Atlantic squadron. He has served at all the American foreign naval stations except the North Atlantic. He was ordered to duty as instructor in seamanship at the Naval Academy in 1877, where he remained three years, and was then ordered to the Trenton, the flagship of the European squadron, as executive officer, and served in that



CAPTAIN CHARLES V. GRIDLEY.

capacity until 1882, when he again came back to the Michigan at Erie, where he remained a short time, or until his promotion to commander, April 3, 1882. He was then ordered to the Boston navy yard, where he remained until April 3, 1887, and was then assigned to the command of the training ship Jamestown, and afterward to the command of the Portsmouth. On leaving the Portsmouth Gridley was made inspector of the Tenth Lighthouse District, which includes Lakes Erie and Ontario, and from there to the command of the Marion at the Asiatic station. When the cruise on the Marion was ended the commander was again ordered back to the Tenth Lighthouse District, where he remained until his promotion to captain, March 14, 1897. In July of last year he was ordered to the Olympia, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron. Erie is his home residence. His family consists of his widow, two daughters, Miss Katherine V. and Miss Ruth W., and one son, John P. V. Gridley.

Siberian Horses' Manes and Tails.

Three hundred bales of horses' manes and tails, to be used for upholstering furniture, have been landed here by the British steamships Maine and Michigan from London. They come from far-away Siberia, and are taken from horses used by the Cossacks after the animals have outlived their usefulness. Horses are cheap in Russia, and after having seen better days their manes and tails are the only things left of a commercial value. Very often these hirsute appendanges are taken from sound animals, and the beasts left to their fate. Here the upholsterers use the hair for stuffing chair-backs and other articles of furniture, and the material from Russia brings the best price, because the hair is the longest, and consequently the best.—Philadelphia Record.

Plunger Hooley of London, who has failed for millions, resembled Barney Barnato in many respects. One of them now has nothing left and the other has left everything.

HE FLED IN FRIGHT.

Remarkable Experience of a Hottentot with the German Language.

If any one in speaking to you used the word Hottentotenstrotlertrottermutterattentaeterlatten gitterwetterkotterbeutelatte, its harmonious sound would assure you that it was German, and such it really is, being taken from a Dresden paper, Der Weidmann. Here is the explanation of it: Among the Hottentots (Hottentotten) the kangaroos (beutelratte) are very numerous. Many of them roam about the country, free and respected; others, less fortunate, are caught and shut up in a cage (kotter) furnished with a cover (dattengitter), which shelters them from bad weather. These are then called, in German lattengitterwetterkotter, and the kangaroo, once imprisoned, takes the name of lattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte. One day an assassin (attentaeter) was arrested, who had killed the Hottentot mother (Hottentotenmutter) of two children, one half-witted, the other a stammerer (strottertrottel). This mother, in the German tongue, is designated by the word Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutter, from which it follows that the assassin takes the name of Hottentotenstrotertrottelmutteratentaeter. The murderer was shut up in a kangaroo cage (beutelrattenlattengitterwetterkotter), from which he shortly escaped.

But, fortunately, he soon fell into the hands of a Hottentot, who went joyously to the mayor of the village, exclaiming: "I have caught the beutelratte!" "Which one?" asked the mayor; "we have several."

"The attentaeterlattengitterwetterketterbeutelratte."

"Of which attentaeter are you speaking?"

"Of the Hottentotenstrottertrottelmutterattentaeter."

"Then why couldn't you say at once that you had caught the Hottentoten strottertrottel mutterattentaeterlattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte?"

It is said that the Hottentot fled in affright.—Critic.

Clever Kate Greenaway.

People who wouldn't know a Rosa Bonheur from a Raphael or a Leonardo da Vinci from a Watteau know Kate Greenaway. That may not mean that she is greater than all four, but she is certainly more popular.

She began making her quaint little long-skirted, short-waisted damsels,



THE CHILDREN'S ARTIST.

who have been the styles for children ever since their first appearance, about twenty years ago. She was the daughter of a well-known wood engraver in London. She was trained in the South Kensington schools. Ruskin admired her work from the first.

She lives in Hampstead, London, in the most picturesque quarter. Many of her backgrounds are taken from scenes that lie before her windows. She has made quite a little fortune with her drawing pen.

Transplanting Wild Flowers.

In digging the wild flowers, especially those having bulbous roots, be careful to go deep enough to get all of the roots. Leave as much soil clinging to the roots as possible, and after wrapping them in damp moss or grass, roll the plants up in paper to exclude the air. Gather a basketful of leaf mold from under the trees where no grass grows, the first inch of the ground being the best, and use this freely in making up the bed for the reception of the wild flowers. After planting them in their new quarters, water liberally and shade from the sun for a week or more. A rather shaded location should always be selected.—Woman's Home Companion.

THE MEN WHO SIGNED THE PROTOCOL.



SECRETARY OF STATE DAY.



M. JULES CAMBON.

VICTORY AT MANILA.

American Forces Repulse the Spaniards With Heavy Loss.

RAGED SEVERAL HOURS.

Estimates Place the Enemy's Loss as High as 500, But it is Impossible to Obtain Their Exact Losses—The American Troops Fought Splendidly—The Monitor Monterey Has Arrived.

A cable from Hong Kong, says: Advices just received from Manila show that a severe engagement took place on July 31 between the Spaniards and Americans near Manila. The latter were victorious, but had 11 men killed and 37 wounded.

Hong Kong, (Special.)—The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manila on August 6, arrived here and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans, near Manila. The Americans were victorious and only lost 11 men killed and had 37 men wounded The Spanish losses are not known, but they are reported to have been heavy.

The insurgent forces remained neutral.

The attack was made on the American camp, between Cavite and Manila, during the night of July 31. The Spaniards, who numbered over 3,000 men, made several desperate charges upon the American lines, but each time the fire of the American forces drove the Spaniards back and finally broke the Spanish centre, and the enemy retreated.

Later, however, the Spaniards made a second attack, but were again repulsed and retreated into the bush, keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manila, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance.

Some estimates place the Spanish losses at over 500 men killed and wounded.

San Francisco, (Special.)—A special to the Call from Cavite, via Hong Kong, says:

The American forces engaged the enemy before Malate on last Sunday and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses. Our troops lost 13 killed and 47 wounded. It has been impossible to ascertain the exact losses of the Spanish. The fighting lasted four hours.

The American troops engaged were part of the Tenth Pennsylvania, First California and Third Regular Artillery.

The Spanish led in the attack, attempting to dislodge our troops by a flanking movement from the strong position they had been holding near the enemy's lines. The position is still held by our troops.

Washington, (Special.)—The War Department received the following cablegram from Hong Kong:

Adjutant-General, Washington:

MacArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths, Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well. Held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss: Killed—Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter E. Brown; Infantry, Wm. E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, Wm. Stillwagon; First California, Maurice Just; Third Artillery, Eli Dawson; First Colorado, Fred Springstead. Seriously Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergt. Alva Walter, Private Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson; First California, Capt. R. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards; Third Artillery, Privates Chas. Winfield, J. A. McElroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

MERRITT.

Secretary Alger regards the Manila fight as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

LONG PRAISES SAMPSON.

The Secretary Defends the Admiral from Criticism.

A Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. In replying to one of them the Secretary has written a long letter, in which, among other things, he says: "What you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson, of his very superior attainments as an officer, and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago. Justice is always done in the long run. But when you indulge in such unfounded criticism, I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Queen of Denmark, it is stated, is not sick, and the departure of the Princess of Wales from England is now thought to have been due to a quarrrel with the Prince.

Hon. G. N. Curzon has stated his willingness to accept the post of viceroy of India.

Columbia has agreed to deposit bond for $500,000 to signify its willingness to settle the Cerruti claim.

Memorial services for Bismarck in the Emperor William Memorial Church, at Berlin, were attended by the Emperor and Empress.

Dispatches to London from Pekin assert that England is getting shouldered out of the way in China because Russia has bribed Chinese officials.

A Newfoundland telegraph operator cables a report that a large liner has been lost, with all hands on board, near Belle Isle, but there is nothing to confirm the story.

It is stated in a dispacch from London that war is threatened in consequence of Russia's persistent opposition to the extension of British commercial concessions in China.

The British Navy has been put on what is practically a war footing. This, it is reported, is on account of the trouble with Russia.

MILES STOPS HIS ADVANCE.

His Entire Army Will Abstain From Forward Movement for the Present.

The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Porto Rico. General Wilson, at Coamo, and General Schwan, at Mayaguez, will remain at those places. General Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjutant-General Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town. General Miles expects to keep his men stationary pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners.

The orders to advance given to General Ernst's brigade were countermanded upon receipt of the President's order to suspend hostilities.

General Wilson sent a party, with a flag of truce, to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor-General Macias. Natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities has been ordered.

Most soldiers of the American army receive the news of peace with delight, although some are disappointed that there is to be no further fighting and many officers express regret at the suspension of hostilities in the midst of the campaign.

SIGSBEE GETS A WARSHIP.

He Will Relieve Capt. J. W. Philip in Command of the Texas.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Long has assigned Capt. C. F. Goodrich to the command of the protected cruiser Newark, and Capt. C. D. Sigsbee will relieve Capt. J. W. Philip, in command of the battleship Texas. In making these selections Secretary Long was guided by his desire to give the officers named an opportunity of completing their terms of duty at sea.

Captain Goodrich is now in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, and Captain Sigsbee is the commanding officer of the St. Paul.

Captain Goodrich has not been quite four months at sea, and Captain Sigsbee's tour of sea duty in his present grade has not covered quite a year. The St. Louis and St. Paul have been ordered to Cramp's shipyard and, immediately upon their arrival, they will be placed out of commission and will be returned to the American Line Company. It is highly probable that Captain Goodrich will be transferred to the Newark in Cuban waters, leaving the St. Louis under the command of Ensign F. R. Paine, who will bring her safely to the Cramps

WILL OF ADOLPH SUTRO.

He Leaves a Thousand Acres of Land in San Francisco for Charity.

A San Francisco special says: The will of the late Adolph Sutro was read. It is a long document and was executed in 1882.

It provides liberally for Mr. Sutro's children and near relatives. Close friends are also remembered, among the latter being Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and one or two Congressmen who aided Mr. Sutro in having the Sutro tunnel bill pass Congress.

The will sets aside for charitable and educational purposes one thousand acres of land south of Golden Gate Park, in this city. It makes no mention of Mrs. Kluge, a widow, who some time ago made a public announcement of her marriage to the deceased millionaire. Mrs. Kluge says she knows of a later will and will make a contest.

The value of the estate is generally believed to be in the neighborhood of four million dollars.

MARINE CAMP BROKEN UP.

The Historic Knoll On Guantanamo Bay Is No Longer Occupied.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, CUBA. (Special.) The Marine camp here was broken up Friday afternoon and the marine battalion was transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Resolute for service in other parts of Cuba.

The main body of the fleet will remain here ready for any kind of service, awaiting orders from Washington. The idea gains ground that the navy's active part in the war is nearly over.

Admiral Sampson paid high tributes to the marines, which were echoed by all the naval officers. The admiral said: "I don't know what we would have done without Guantanamo bay, which is better as a harbor and base than Santiago or any other place in South Cuba. Nothing could have been better than the results accomplished by the marines backed up by the ships, and in their next undertaking they will doubtless do just as well."

GIRL ELECTROCUTED.

Miss Allison Received 1,300 Volts From a Crossed Telephone Wire.

While leaning from a window of the Shamokin Valley Knitting Works, Shamokin, Pa., Miss Jennie Allison, aged 18 years, was electrocuted by her nose coming in contact with a telephone wire that had been crossed by a live arc light wire and thus charged with 1,300 volts of electrical fluid.

She had her feet resting on a coil of steam heating pipes at the time and must have received the full shock as she fell into the building and expired instantly.

Mr. B. N. Baker's Gift to the Nation.

A New York special says: Major William H. Arthur, in charge of the fitting out of the hospital ship Missouri, whose use was given to the government by Mr. B. N. Baker, of Baltimore, received orders from the quartermaster's department at Washington that the fitting out of the Missouri must be hurried to completion. She is ordered at once, and the date of her sailing for Porto Rico may be moved ahead. The ship has accommodations for 400 patients and will carry forty-five nurses, ten doctors and some hospital corps men.

THE BENNINGTON RETURNS.

Failed To Find the Reported Spanish Privater.

A San Francisco special says: The United States gunboat Bennington, which sailed from here on a secret mission nearly a month ago, has returned. The Bennington got no further north than Seattle. She lay at Port Orchard for seventeen days. She left here to search for an alleged privateer, now believed to have been mythical.

Lieutenant Commander Mosier, acting captain of the Bennington, has received orders to relieve Lieutenant Commander Curtis, of the Albatross, which sailed for San Jose de Guatemala.

THE END AT HAND.

Ambassador Cambon, of France and Secretary Day Sign the Protocol.

BLOCKADE OF PORTS RAISED.

Provisions of the Protocol and the President's Proclamation--Simple Ceremony at the White House in the Presence of President McKinley and a Few Witnesses--Preliminaries Had All Been Arranged and No Credentials Were Shown.

A Washington special says: With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and 22 days was quietly terminated at 23 minutes past 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

It is but simple justice to our sister Republic of France to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy determination of a war that might have run on indefinitely was brought about, and the President himself deemed that action on the part of the French Government as worthy of his special praise.

The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French Embassy had received the long-expected final instructions from Madrid, but these, upon inquiry, proved groundless, and it was not until 12.30 that the note began to come from Madrid in small lots. The State Department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but, as it was evident that it would be long and that its reception would occupy much time, the Secretary of State left the Department for his luncheon.

At 2.45 o'clock Secretary Thelbaut, of the French Embassy, appeared at the State Department to inform Secretary Day that the Ambassador was in full possession of the note, was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the State Department. He intimated that the Ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, when the negotiations were begun. Leaving the Secretary of Embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and Mr. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

PROVISIONS OF THE PROTOCOL.

A Washington special says: The provisions of the protocol signed on behalf of Spain by Ambassador Cambon are:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim to sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ledrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That 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.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

The protocol was signed at 4.23 P. M. by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, representing the Spanish Government.

The protocol, in general, is a reiteration of the terms of the note given to Spain, with very little difference in the language of those terms, though with considerable supplementary paragraphs of an administrative nature.

The most substantial difference is in regard to the evacuation of the captured territory. The note, as handed to Ambassador Cambon, called for immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, while the protocol leaves the time of evacuation to be subsequently determined upon, the design being to have the date of withdrawal left to be fixed by a joint military commission of the United States and Spain.

The portion of the protocol supplementary to what is embodied in the note relates principally to the manner of execution of the provisions of the protocol.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A proclamation:

Whereas, by a protocol, concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities bet ween the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President.

WILLIAM R. DAY.
Secretary of State.

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

The order sent to General Merritt to suspend hostilities is as follows:

"Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Merritt, Manila:

"The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

The order sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identical with the above save as to names.

As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. General Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commanders at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. General Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba the orders to General Shafter, to be sent hereafter, will be much different from those to other generals.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.

"Sampson, Santiago:

"Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

FIELD OF LABOR.

Three rope works in Greece.
Aluminum drums gain favor.
Toronto musicians struck.
Siberia has forty copper mines.
Ramona, Kan., hasn't a saloon.
Hawaiian teamsters earn $1 a day.
New Zealand has 1,937 coal miners.
Quebec has thirty-two shoe factories.
Ivory consumption per year, 1,500,000 pounds.
Eggs cost 25 to 50 cents a dozen at Honolulu.
According to Bradstreet's 90 per cent. of the business failures are firms with capital of only $5,000 or less.

$10,000,000 a Year from the Tea Tax.

A Washington special says: July was the first full month that the new war revenue tariff on tea has been in effect and the Treasury Department has had special returns made of the amount of tea imported and of the revenue collected under the new tax of ten cents a pound. The importations for the month amounted to 524,126 pounds, slightly less than those for July last year and the value slightly more. The amount withdrawn for consumption during the month was 3,018,438 pounds, on which duties were collected amounting to $299,498.02. The estimates of the Treasury Department are that the tax will yield about $10,000,000 a year.

KEY MONUMENT.

Author of the "Star Spangled Banner" Honored At His Birthplace.

A Frederick, Md., special says: Francis Scott Key, the author of "Star Spangled Banner," was honored in this, his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory.

The preliminary ceremonies included a parade in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the State took part, and was witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. The buildings along the line of march were gayly decorated with the national colors and festooned with bunting.

When the procession reached the foot of the monument the order of exercise was



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT UNVEILED AT FREDERICK, MD.

proceeded with. This included prayer, vocal and instrumental music, an oration by Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and an ode by Folger McKinsey, of Baltimore.

The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was then drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

The monument consists of a circular pedestal of gray granite, on a series of white spreading bases. The height of this pedestal is fourteen feet nine inches, and its breath at the base is fifteen feet, making the base forty-five feet in circumference. It is simple in design, save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice. A bronze statue of Key nine feet high surmonts the granite pedestal.

Key is represented on shipboard "by the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription, "'Tis the Star Spangled Banner."

ROUGH RIDERS SAIL.

Roosevelt's Gallant Men Leave the Scene of Their Glory at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, (Special.)—The First Regular Cavalry and the First Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders," sailed Sunday on the transports Miami and Matteawan for Montauk Point, L. I. General Wheeler goes with them.

The Rough Riders came to town by rail from their camp at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the railroad station here they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter.

Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the street skirting the water front to the dock, where the steamers were moored. All the men looked fit to fight, but worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. Some wore new canvas uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them.

The work of embarkation was easy and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Cummings' battery the sailed on Vigilancia.

The transport Gate City sailed for Long Island loaded with cavalrymen.

Lieutenant Stedberg, of the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rivers, of the Third Cavalry, members of General Young's staff, who, since General Young left Siboney sick, have been on General Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young at Montauk Point.

A meeting of officers of the "military society at Santiago" was held at the palace and an election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president, General Wheeler first vice-president and Major Sharp secretary. The object of the society is to perpetuate the memory of the campaign here.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

C. E. Snodgrass Chosen by Tennessee Democrats to Succeed McMillin.

Nashville, Tenn., (Special.)—The fourth district democratic congressional convention at Cookeville nominated C. E. Snodgrass to succeed Hon. Benton McMillin, who was recently named for Governor.

Dallas, Tex., (Special.)—The democrats of the sixth congressional district nominated Congressman R. E. Burke by acclamation.

La Crosse, Wis., (Special.)—John Esbon was unanimously nominated for Congress by the seventh district republican convention. Congressman Griffin refused to allow his name to go before the convention.

Oshkosh, Wis., (Special.)—Congressman J. H. Davidson, republican, of the sixth district, was renominated by acclamation.

Warm Springs, Ga., (Special.)—The democrats of the fourth Georgia district have renominated Judge W. C. Adamson for Congress.

Emporia, Miss., (Special.)—The fourth district democratic convention has nominated A. F. Fox for re-election to Congress and reaffirmed allegiance to the Chicago platform.

Racine, Wis., (Special.)—The first Wisconsin district republican convention at Elkhorn has renominated R. A. Cooper for Congress.

A Lot of Damage from a Cigarette.

An explosion at Truckee, Cal., in a freight car, containing two tanks of naphtha, which was caused by a tramp lighting a cigarette, started a fire which severely burned three men, consumed 14,800 feet of snowsheds, destroyed 11 cars of merchandise and delayed all passenger trains several hours.

Renominated For Congress.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twelfth District of Texas has nominated James L. Slayden for re-election to Congress.

Congressman John N. H. Stevens, of the Thirteenth District, has been renominated by acclamation by the Democratic Convention at Abilene. A plank in the platform favors the acquisition of the Spanish West Indies.

One French Steamship Released.

A Washington special says: The Government has ordered the release of the [illegible] ship Manouba, the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique Company, captured by the American [illegible] dian waters and br[illegible]

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