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There is something new on the bench, if not under the sun. A justice of the Supreme Court discarding sober black and dispensing law in a gray business suit is enough to make old heads shake. It is a sign of the times, this doing away with old-fashioned dignity, and it would be hard to say that as much good law and justice might not come from a gray as from a black coat.

It would be interesting to learn if millionaires ever join any of these numerous Don't Worry clubs.

PICKPOCKET PHILANTHROPIST.

Whose Character Was a Strange Combination of Opposites.

"Minnie Daly was not an immoral woman as the word is generally understood," said Captain Colleran, of the Chicago detective force. "She was a great jollier, but that was the limit. She would play with a fellow as a man plays with a fish, clean him out of his roll, take his diamond, and then when he began to think he was making an impression throw him down good and hard. She was born in this city, on the West Side, and lived there most of the time. She married 'Clabby' Burns, but dropped him because he wanted her to make the living for them both. She could do this easily enough, but took the view that he should do it for her. He was beneath her in intellect, education and native refinement, and their marriage could have had but one result. They were divorced and she never had anything to do with Burns or his gang afterward.

"When she was a young girl she was decidedly pretty. She stole from early girlhood, and was so clever that she generally got away with her spoils. But with all her bad traits she had one or two which helped her in many a tight place. She always kept her word, once given. Why, there were prominent



MINNIE DALY.

people in this city who would give her $1,000 and $2,000 just on her word. This helped her to escape conviction. She always paid back, when she got the money. Those men knew she would and trusted her with their funds. It is a queer combination she presented. Thief she was, but she never allowed a suffering child to go naked if she had the money to buy it clothing.

"May be she will pay a heavy penalty on the other side for her misdeeds on this, but if the books are balanced properly she ought to have a heavy credit for the good she did. It was a queer morality she practiced, but it was effective. She stole from those who either would not miss the stuff or would make bad uses of it. Then she used it to relieve positive suffering wherever it came under her notice. From a legal standpoint she was wrong both times, but I can't help believing that money was put to a better use than the real owner of it would have got out of it. This ought to count a bit in her favor.

"Minnie Daly was not a dissipated woman. She did not drink, smoke cigarettes nor use profane or improper language. In fact, if you did not know her to be a thief, and a dangerous one, there was nothing in her manner or speech to put you wise. She talked well, had a sweet voice, was quite pretty, with catchy but not flashy manners; a girl likely to attract by her refinement more than her flaunting vulgarity. She was smooth, too smooth for any fellow who ever tried to fool her. Many a victim was cleverly worked for a roll who preferred she should have the money to the public knowing he had been caught. This helped her out of many a scrape, but she generally held on to what she got and escaped the legal consequences."

Origin of "Blanket."

In the reign of Edward III. there were at Bristol three brothers who were eminent clothiers and woolen weavers, and whose family name was Blanket. They were the first persons who manufactured that comfortable material which has ever since been called by their name, and which was then used for peasants' clothing.—Boston Traveler.

Holds the Diving Record.

A diver in the Clyde recently worked for forty minutes at a depth of 186 feet, which is a record in Great Britain

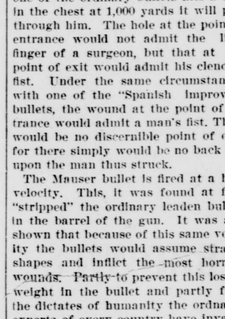
MADE TO MANGLE OUR MEN.

Spanish Bullets Mushroomed in Violation of the Laws of Warfare.

Surgeons who examined the bodies of the American marines killed at Guantanamo and which were believed to have been mutilated by Spaniards, report that it is possible that the ghastly mutilations were caused by the bullets from the Mauser rifles used by the Spanish. There is evidence to show that the Spaniards used bullets that were practically explosive, thereby violating every law of humanity in civilized warfare. Many years ago every military power but one agreed that in war it would use no explosive projectile less than one inch in diameter, Spain being one of the chief promoters of the agreement. The United States did not join, regarding the request as an insufferable insult. We have never experimented with poisonous shells or supplied our troops with bullets that would "mushroom" or spread out, when they struck flesh.

The Mauser bullet is specially prepared so that it cannot "mushroom." It can also be specially prepared so that it will and Spain's troops have found out how to do it. The Mauser bullet inflicts a wound horrible enough, even without the Spanish improvement. If one of the ordinary bullets hits a man in the chest at 1,000 yards it will pass through him. The hole at the point of entrance would not admit the little finger of a surgeon, but that at the point of exit would admit his clenched fist. Under the same circumstances, with one of the "Spanish improved" bullets, the wound at the point of entrance would admit a man's fist. There would be no discernible point of exit, for there simply would be no back left upon the man thus struck.

The Mauser bullet is fired at a high velocity. This, it was found at first, "stripped" the ordinary leaden bullets in the barrel of the gun. It was also shown that because of this same velocity the bullets would assume strange shapes and inflict the most horrible wounds. Partly to prevent this loss of weight in the bullet and partly from the dictates of humanity the ordinance experts of every country have invariably insisted that the leaden bullets shall be inclosed in a hardened casing of copper, German silver or nickeled



THE MAUSER BULLET.

[1. Section of bullet showing the steel jacket. 2. Section of bullet, showing the nose clipped off, making it a "mushroomed" bullet. 3. The "mushroomed" bullet as it appears after striking an object. 4. The genuine Mauser bullet.]

steel. The Spaniards are supposed to incense their bullets in nickeled copper. All that is necessary to convert one of the most humane of projectiles into the most savagely destructive missile ever devised by man is to file or cut away part of the hardened casing covering the point of the bullet. The soft lead, thus exposed, will spread the second it strikes anything, and, on the body of a man, will make a hole as big as a football. British troops at Chitral used bullets of this description on one occasion and the act drew down upon them the condemnation of military men of their own and other nations.

Quite a Simple Matter.

Jilkins is the factotum of an artist who has made some noise in the world and is quite as important a personage, in his own estimation, as his master. One day a lady called on the artist in the absence of the latter and was received by Jinkins.

"Dear me," she cried, glancing first at an incomplete picture and then at Jilkins, "I declare it is very much like you."

"It is me," said Jilkins, with a superior air. "I sits for all his old men. That's what he's specially good at."

"You must be a very useful person to your employer," observed the visitor. "So you think that Mr. Blank, R. A., is especially good at old men?"

"Yes. Cos why. Cos he's got nothing to do! I order his frames, wash his brushes, set his palettes, mix his colors and sit here for him to look at. How can he help being good? He's got nothing to do but shove the paint on!"

OLYMPIA LED.

Dewey's Gunners Gave Evidence of Their Skill.

BOMBARDING MANILA.

Gallant Fight of the American Land Forces.

The Spanish Troops Quickly Driven From the Trenches to the City and Obliged to Surrender—The Terms of Capitulation Signed—Our Casualties Eight Killed and Forty Wounded.

The New York Herald's special correspondent at Manila cables as follows: Manila was surrendered, after a nominal defence, on Saturday, August 13.

The American flag now flies over the capital of the Philippines, and this was accomplished without great expenditure of life.

Manila newspapers on August 5 published the news that Captain Augustin had been superseded by Segundo Cabo Don Fermin Jaudenes Alcarez, and referred in terms of contempt to the Yankees. On August 7 Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, acting jointly, notified General Jaudenes that they might attack the city forty-eight hours after the receipt of their note to him, and gave him an opportunity to remove all non-combatants.

This joint notification was carried by Lieutenant Armitage, of H. M. S. Immortale. General Jaudenes acknowledged its receipt at half-past 12, noon, and expressed his thanks to the American commanders for their humane sentiments. He added, however, that, finding himself surrounded by insurrectionary forces, he was without any place of refuge for the increased number of wounded, sick women and children who were within the walls. No request was made that the Americans provide for their safety. Foreign war ships with refugees moved out of the harbor on the morning of August 9. A small party of foreigners, chiefly British, remained in the suburban portions of the city. The Concord and Petrel lay off the mouth of the Pasig in such positions as to prevent any vessels from escaping, but no action occurred until August 13, the delay being to allow the American troops to extend their front on the right of line.

Frequent visits by the Belgian Consul meantime, to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey led to rumors that terms of surrender were being arranged.

Olympia Led the Line.

Our fleet began to move in at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. Dewey's Olympia led the fighting line, as of old, and opened with her eight-inch guns, the first four shells being directed against Malate Fort, called San Antonio de Abad. All of these first shells fell short. A passing rain squall made it difficult to get the range properly and to observe the result of the shots.



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

The Raleigh, Petrel and Callao also opened on the fort, the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston and Monterey standing in as supports. Most of the firing was done at a range of from 3000 to 4 00 yards. The practice was excellent as soon as the range was determined. Most of the five inch shells fell in a battery protected by earthworks.

Sixteen eight inch and sixty-nine five inch shells were fired by the Olympia, and the Raleigh and Petrel each drove in about as many.

It was a pretty sight to see the Callao, Lieutenant Tappan commanding, and the launch Barcelo, riding in the heavy surf close in shore, pouring their fire on the enemy's riflemen. There was rifle in reply, and the Callao was struck. She was not damaged.

The general signal to cease firing was hoisted at 32 minutes past 10. Our infantry was seen a few minutes later moving forward upon the Spanish entrenchments. Their advance was made under cover of a heavy fire from the Utah Battery. With colors flying and band playing the troops moved swiftly along the beach. There was a creek to be forded. They plunged into it and were soon across. Once over they deployed in skirmishing order along Malate, keeping up a heavy rifle fire and finally halting on Runeta.

The resistance made by the Spanish troops was stubborn in the extreme, at least for a nominal defence.

Flag Lieutenant Brumby went ashore about noon in the Belgian launch, accompanied by Inspector General Whittier, to find and interview General Jaudenes and discuss the terms of capitulation. General Merritt was present to discuss settling the terms.

General Jaudenas was found after considerable difficulty. He was finally discovered in the security of a church filled with women and children. Flag Lieutenant Brumby was forced to speak sharply to several officers before he could find the General. Subsequent proceedings regarding terms were conducted in the Municipal Building, the Governor General consenting to leave the church after a brief conference.

The terms are briefly these:

Capitulation of the Philippines.

Officers allowed to retain their swords and personal effects, but not their horses, during their stay in Manila. (This was considered a parole, but not exactly so.)

Prisoners of war surrendering their arms will have necessary supplies provided from the treasury. When that is exhausted the Americans are to make provision.

All public property is surrendered.

The future disposition of the Spanish troops who surrendered is to be determined by negotiation between the respective governments.

Arms may be returned at General Merritt's discretion.

Banks will continue to operate under existing regulations, which are subject to change by the United States Government.

Lieutenant Brumby, immediately after the terms of capitulation had been signed, hurried off to lower the Spanish flags in the Philippines by taking down one. He was accompanied by two signal men from the Olympia. This little party found its way after considerable difficulty into Fort Santiago, in the northern portion of the walled city. There a large Spanish flag was flying. Grouped about it were many Spanish officers. Brumby's presence there in uniform attracted a crowd from the streets. They hissed as he approached to haul down the flag. Then the Stars and Stripes went up in place of the other. Many of those present wept bitterly as the flag of the victorious stranger climbed into place above the fort.

Fearing that the crowd might lower "Old Glory" Lieutenant Brumby asked an American infantry officer to move up a detachment to guard it. Fortunately he met a company coming up with a band.

The infantrymen presented arms and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," which lent some eclat to the ceremony.

The conduct of the Spaniards was disgraceful. The gunboat Cebu was brought down the river with the Spanish flag flying, and was set on fire at the mouth of the Pasig. A party of Americans boarded her and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. They tried fruitlessly to save three launches and several boats, which were also destroyed.

Our troops quickly occupied the city, and, on both sides of the Pasig, sleeping in the streets through the night of August 13, which was a wet one, made the strange conditions doubly disagreeable. Yet the conduct of the American troops was admirable. They fraternized good-humoredly with the Spaniards and natives.

A group of regulars squatted in Escolta street, one of the principal business thoroughfares, edifying the great crowd which had formed about them with tuneful plantation ditties.

Our ships which were engaged cruised freely at dead low water inside a line which, on a British Admiralty chart, is marked "Three fathoms" although the Olympia was drawing 24 feet. As a matter of fact her navigator, Lieutenant Calkins, during her stay here, carefully surveyed the water along the city front.

The Callao went within rifle range while covering the flank of the troops as they advanced. The services of Lieutenant Tappen, who is her commander, will doubtless receive special mention in future.

The Monterey was not called upon to try her guns during the bombardment, but undoubtedly her presence and the boldness with which she was navigated within easy range of the city, had considerable influence on the Spanish in their decision to capitulate.

Notice to the Insurgents.

The insurgents on August 14—the day after the surrender—entered some Spanish trenches on the outskirts, but were repulsed. General Merritt notified them that will not be permitted to come inside the city. It is probable that the Americans will not deal with the insurgents unless an amicable arrangement is arrived at soon.

The terms of capitulation were formerly signed by the American Commissioners, General Green, Colonel Whittier, Colonel Crowdes and Captain Lawbeton, and the Spanish Commissioners Colonels San Jose Maria Laguen, Feiln Don Carlos Reye and General Don Nicolas de la Pena y Cuellas.

H. M. S. Immortalite and Iphigenia, whose commanders kept them in motion, watched the fight from favorable positions.

Gallant Work of Our Soldiers.

The Americans moved out of camp early on the morning of August 13. General Anderson directing the operations. General Green with the left wing swept along upon the trenches before Malate. General Mc Arthur led the right wing with the Astor Battery, which took up a position on the right of the Pasig, and did gallant work.

One instance of this was when a Spanish blockhouse was carried by men using their revolvers. The only rapid fire gun on the line was silenced by this gallant advance. Three men of the Astor Battery were killed. The hardest fighting of the day was done at a point on the right wing, where the guns of the fleet under Admiral Dewey could give no assistance.

After the fleet had raked the position at Malate, the Colorados, supported by the Eighteenth Regulars and the Utah Battery, swept it with the deadliest of fires. The Spaniards fell back before the charging Coloradoes, who followed them closely, giving them no rest until the position was ours and the American flag was raised by the Californians, who had been charging with the Colorados.

The Californians who were subjected to a galling fire from Spanish sharpshooters in houses on the right, moved past the Coloradoes into the suburb of Ermita, where Company L, which was leading, engaged in hot fighting along Calle Real where the Spaniards had erected street barracades.

Once Calle Real was cleared, the attack was virtually over. About noon a white flag was floating over the city walls. The Californians advanced at a double across Lunetta, as General Green and his staff arrived to receive the surrender.

The Casualties.

By some error, while the troops were standing at rest, Spaniards in the walled city fired, fatally wounding Private Dunsoupe and Lamerson, of the Californians.

The Americans captured 11,000 prisoners, 7,000 being Spanish regulars; 20,000 Mauser rifles, 3,000 Remingtons, 18 modern cannon and many of obsolete pattern.

The Letter to General Jaudenes.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey to General Jaudenes on August 7:

"To the General in Chief, commanding the Spanish forces at Manila.—Sir: We have the honor to inform your Excellency that operations of the land and naval forces of the United States against the defences of Manila may begin at any time after the expiration of forty-eight hours from the receipt by you of this communication, or sooner if made necessary by attack on your part.

"This notice given to afford you an opportunity remove all non-combatants from the city. Yours respectfully,

"WESLEY R. MERRITT,
"Major General U. S. A., Commanding.
"GEORGE DEWEY,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commanding."

General Jaudenes's Reply.

To this letter General Jaudenes replied as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 7.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform your Excellencies that at half-past 12 to-day I received the notice with which you favored me that after forty-eight hours have elapsed you may begin operations against this fortified city, or at an earlier hour if the forces under your command are attacked by mine. As your notice was sent for the purpose of providing safety for non-combatants, I give thanks to your Excellencies for the humane sentiments you show, and state that, finding myself surrounded by insurrectionary force, I am without a place of refuge for the increased number of wounded, sick, women and children now lodged within these walls. Respectfully, and kissing the hands of your Excellencies,

"FEROIN JAUDENES."

Arrested by Insurgents.

A party of French sailors under an officer landed with Admiral Dewey's permission at Cavite to purchase food. They were arrested by Aguinaldo's soldiers after purchasing it under a claim for duty on produce. The Frenchmen applied to the Americans for protection and release. A detachment under Colonel Somers, now commanding the Oregon troops, proceeded to the landing stage and the Philippines dispersed. The Frenchmen were profusely grateful.

Private Holdbrook, of Company C, First Oregon, has died of typhoid fever. Major Milden and Lieutenant Meed both recovered.

Order Issued by General Merritt.

Major General Merritt has issued the following order:

"In view of the extraordinary conditions under which this army is operating its commanding general desires to acquaint the officers and men with the expectations he entertains as to their conduct.

"You are assembled on foreign soil, situated within the western confines of a vast ocean, separating you from your native land. You have come not as despoilers or oppressors, but simply as the instrument of a strong free Government, whose purposes are beneficent and which declared itself in this war champions of those oppressed by Spanish misrule.

"It is, therefore, the intention of this order to appeal directly to your pride in your position as representatives of a high civilization in the hope and with the firm conviction that you will so conduct yourself in your relations with the inhabitants of these islands as to convince them of the lofty nature of the mission you have come to execute.

"It is not believed any acts of pillage, rapine or violence will be committed by soldiers or others in the employ of the United States, but should there be persons with this command who prove themselves unworthy of this confidence, their acts will be considered not only as crimes against the sufferers, but as direct insults to the United States flag, and be punished on the spot with the maximum penalties known to military laws."

Cost of Philippines.

A Washington special says: The War Department made public the dispatch of General Merritt, giving the official story of Manila's fall, and also the text of the significant instructions sent General Merritt, requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by our forces.

The War Department has received the following:

"Manila, Aug. 13.

"Adjutant-General, Washington: On August 7 Admiral Dewey joined me in a 48-hour notification to Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments and stating Spanish without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled town. On August 9 sent joint note inviting attention to suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth hopeless condition of Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity; same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defense declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offer to consult Government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hong Kong. Joint note in reply declining. On the 13th joined with navy in attack with following result:

"After about half hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines MacArthur's brigade, on right, and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known; about 50 in all. Behavior of troops excellent; cooperation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city San Miguel. All important centres protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

MERRITT."

Manila Orders.

The War Department made public the order sent to General Merritt regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

"Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 17, 1898.

"Major-General Merritt, Manila, Philippines:

"The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States in the possession of Manila City, Manila Bay and harbor must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means, in your judgment, are necessary to this end. All law-abidding people must be treated alike.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

Gen. Merritt's Proclamation.

Gen. Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the natives, which provides a scheme of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other island places in our possession, the chief of which are:

Rigid protection to all in personal religion.

Municipal laws, tribunals and local institutions for punishment of crime, to remain, until further notice (except where incompatible with military rule), subject to supervision of American general.

Provost marshal and sub-provosts, to be appointed, with power to arrest civil as well as military offenders.

Open trade for neutral nations.

Public property to be rigorously protected.

No interference with the people so long as they preserve peace.

General Merritt occupies the governor's palace.

COMMISSIONS FOR THE ISLANDS.

President McKinley Names the American Members of the Joint Board.

A Washington special says: The President appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They follow:

For Cuba:
Major General James F. Wade.
Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson.
Major General M. C. Butler.

For Porto Rico:
Major General John R. Brooke.
Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley.
Brigadier General Wm. W. Gordon.

General Wm. W. Gordon, one of the commissioners for Porto Rico, and the only one of the six appointees to the two commissions who is not widely known, is a well-known citizen of Savannah, Ga. He is the senior colonel of the Georgia State militia, and served in the ranks of the Confederate Army. He is sixty-one years of age. He belongs to one of the wealthiest families of the State, and is conspicuous socially there. He was largely endorsed in the State for brigadier general.

The announcement of Admirals Sampson and Schley as members of the military commissions for Havana and San Juan respectively, will have the effect of taking these officers from their duty on ship-board for a time. The Navy Department will relieve them from their commands temporarily, while the commissions are in session. In the absence of Admiral Sampson, Captain Philip, who is the senior officer, will probably be in temporary command of the fleet.

The names of these commissioners has been awaited in Madrid, as it is the purpose there to appoint Spanish commissioners, of the same rank as those named by the United States.

The merchant vessels of the world are now free to enter and leave all Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The Washington State Department holds that no further proclamation is needed raising the blockade of these islands.



THE LAST WORKS TO FALL BEFORE DEWEY'S GUNS. —From Baltimore Morning Herald.

THE NEWS.

The democratic State convention of California, which has been in session at Sacramento, nominated Congressman Maguire for Governor.

The republican State convention of Wisconsin completed the nomination of a ticket and adjourned.

A reward of $12,500 has been offered for the return of Gerald Lapinter, a Chicago boy, who was abducted.

The Tennessee republican State convention met at Nashville, and nominated James A. Fowler for Governor.

Hon. John Sherman, in an address at Wooster, Ohio, warned the American people against the greed for land.

Three cases of yellow fever have developed at Key West, Fla.

R. J. Corbett, father of the prize fighter, killed his wife and then himself at his San Francisco home. He is believed to have been insane.

Alabamians are preparing to give Gen. Joseph Wheeler a rousing reception when he returns home.

It is proposed that October 19 shall be observed as Lafayette Day, when children in this country are to contribute money toward erecting a monument to Lafayette in Paris.

A tornado on the boarder of Minnesota and South Dakota killed at least seven persons.

Lieut.-Gov. J. M. Devine, of North Dakota, took the oath of office to succeed the late Governor Briggs.

In a courtroom at Atlanta, Ga., Wm. Baine, aged seventy-one years, cut the throat of James Phillips, who was accused of betraying Baine's daughter.

Lightning struck Camp Hobson, at Lithia Springs, Ga., causing severe injuries to seven soldiers.

The Hawaiian commissioners appointed by President McKinley sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu.

The Klondike gold output so far this season is estimated at $6,000,000.

The Wyoming republican State convention nominated candidates and adopted a platform advocating the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Munlock Walker, colored, charged with sand-bagging Charles G. Dalzeile, was lynched at Corinth, Miss.

Passengers from Alaska arriving at Port Towsend, Wash., say there are idle men in Dawson City.

Senator Hanna, in an interview at Duluth, Minn., said he considered the silver issue dead and hope of international bimetalism futile for the present.

Gov. F. A. Briggs, of North Dakota, died at Bismarck of consumption.

The estate of the late Adolph Sutro, exmayor of San Francisco, is appraised at $2,849,572, but is said to be worth considerably more.

Ex-Congressman Alex. Campbell, who was known as the "Father of the Greenbackers," died at La Salle, Ill.

Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland, died at Valejo, Cal.

The Garment Workers' National Association elected Edward Saldne, of Syracuse, N. Y., president.

Wm. Sanders, Dennis Ricard, Manse Castle, Rilla Weaver and Susie Jacobs were lynched at Clarendon, Ark., for the murder of John T. Orr. The murdered man's widow, who was accused of complicity in the crime, committed suicide in jail.

Indians report that the river steamer Jessie was lost, with eighteen passengers aboard, in Kuskowin river, Alaska.

Florida Republicans held a convention at Ocala and nominated a State ticket.

At the Missouri democratic State convention, held at Springfield, Congressman Bland made a speech opposing territorial expansion.

At least twenty lives were lost in a cloudburst near Rogersville, Tenn.

Stringent measures have been taken to prevent the spread of yellow fever from Franklin, La., where the disease has appeared in the last few days.

Admiral Oki, of the Japanese navy, arrived at Seattle, Wash., on his way to London, where he will superintend the construction of warships for his government.

It seems to be settled that the ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. John Hay, is to succeed Secretary Day when the latter becomes a member of the peace commission. The indications are that Secretary Day's resignation from the State Department will be submitted and accepted within a week. It is understood that the President will appoint Secretary Day to a circuit judgeship after the work of the peace commission has been finished.

THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

Eight Were Killed and Fifty Wounded—Took Twelve Thousand Prisoners.

Hong Kong, (Special.)—The Americans killed in the engagement number eight; fifty Americans were wounded. The Americans routed the Spaniards from the trenches and have now 12,000 prisoners. The insurgents took no part in the battle.

THE MANILA CABLE.

Trying to Have Communications Again Opened With the Philippines.

A Washington special, says: The government is making an effort, through diplomatic channels, to re-establish cable communication with Manila. It is believed by officials that the efforts will prove successful, although some days may elapse before the diplomatic representations have borne fruit. The cable out of Manila is under the control of a British company. The line is understood to be cut near Manila, but Admiral Dewey has buoyed the severed ends, so that a connection can be restored if the company will permit the line to be operated.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Milan has electric omnibuses.
Paris has "dog dressmakers."
England has 4,000 union musicians.
America contains 81,000 oil wells.
America is first in salt production.
London printers' union is fifty years old.
Boston bakers' want night work abolished.
New York's 8,000 organized masons' laborers get 30 cents per hour and enjoy the eight-hour day.
Fall River's Central Union consists of twenty-four organizations.

THE KILLED AT MANILA.

Captain Richter, of the First California, the Only Officer Who Met Death.

A special to the San Francisco Examiner from Manila gives the following names of those killed during the fighting which preceded the occupation of that city:

Captain Richter, of the First California.
John Dunsmore, First California.
Edward O'Neil, First California.
Augustus Tholen, Twenty-third regulars.
Archie Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota.
William Lewis, of the Nebraska regiment.
Robert McCann, Fourthteenth regulars.
Samuel Howell, Fourthteenth regulars.

CABLE SPARKS.

Lord-Mayor Davies, of London, will shortly come to this country on a short visit.

China has replied to England's promise of support against aggressions by saying that she is grateful, but that none of the powers have made threats against her.

It is said that before Hon. G. N. Curzon becomes Viceroy of India he will be raised to the peerage.

In the English admiralty courts it has been decided that they have jurisdiction in the La Bourgogne disaster. A suit for damages has been filed against the French Line by the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire.

AUGUSTI HAS REPORTED

But the Madrid Government Is Not Yet Ready to Give His Side of the Case.

It is now stated in Madrid that General Augusti left Manila after the surrender. The government has received his report giving details of the surrender, but is not yet ready to publish it.

The cabinet council, according to Captain Aunon, minister of Marine, discussed only the fall of Manila, which as, the government will report, occurred some hours after the peace protocol had been signed. The question as to peace commissioners and the coming meeting of the Cortes were not discussed, but it is understood that the ministers agree in principal as to the of calling the Cortes togeth-

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