

REPORT NOT IN SIGHT IS NOT EXPECTED BEFORE THURSDAY.

Still Negotiating for the O'Higgins—The Spanish Minister Calls at the State Department With a Number of Autonomist Leaders.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It can be stated positively and authoritatively that the report of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster had not been received up to noon to-day. From this source it can be stated that the present official information is that the report is not likely to be here before Thursday or Friday. This is a material change from the expectation prior to this time. The cause of the delay is not known, but it is assumed that the conclusions of the court are not yet in such exact form as to warrant their earlier presentation here.

The government has made no further purchases of war ships, but its negotiations in that line have been productive of at least one important result, namely in establishing that unless the battleship General O'Higgins becomes the property of the United States it will not be sold at all. Spain, it is confidently asserted, will not be able to secure this war vessel, nor are her chances any better or as good as those of the United States. Practically the same condition prevails as to the Argentine armored cruiser, San Marti, which will be the property of this government if it passes out of the hands of Argentina.

Secretary Long's office at the Navy department was again the center of conferences to-day. Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, was one of the early callers and spent half an hour with Mr. Long. Senator Pritchard also had a talk with Mr. Long. Mr. Hale went from the secretary's office to the White house and had a talk with the President. Within a short time he was followed by Secretary Long, who spent some time with the President. The secretary carried with him a bundle of documents which, however, has become his usual custom. Senator Hanna came to the secretary's office during his absence and, learning that he was with the President, spent some time in conference with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The Spanish minister called at the State department to-day and presented Messrs. Angulo, Valera and Cadenas, who are the direct representatives of the autonomous cabinet at Cuba. With this presentation negotiations toward a commercial treaty will be open.

A high officer of the navy who has intimate knowledge of its affairs, said to-day: "The greatest difficulty is being experienced by the government in procuring ships from abroad, but it is hard at work and is making as much progress as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. Spain is pushing work on their war vessels. The Pelayo, the largest and best battleship is practically ready for sea, and its second biggest ship, the Carlos V, will be ready in a fortnight or three weeks. The officials of the navy department are doing everything in their power to prepare for any possible conflict. Anything, however, which is gotten in the way of tug boats and yachts will be for a makeshift, and our people would do well to learn that the only way to prepare for an emergency is to see that the navy is put in first rate shape long before the emergency arises, and this can be done only by building battleships and torpedo destroyers, adding permanently to our naval lists of officers and men and by immediately passing through Congress the pending personnel bill, which is absolutely necessary to the handling of the new navy. The results, however, of the preparations so far as made with the materials at hand are eminently satisfactory. The greatest preparation that has been made was the drilling of the battleships and torpedo boats last summer, and, as a result, the navy is now doubly as efficient as one year ago. The people of the United States may trust to the navy with absolute confidence that it will respond to our call with the highest credit to herself and the nation. The question of the purchase of the O'Higgins is still in the air. Spain will not get her, and if she is sold it will be to the United States."

Unable to Reach the Gold Fields. VICTORIA, B. C., March 22.—The steamer Danube arrived from Skaguay yesterday with many miners back from Wrangel, who found that they were unable to go in by the Stiecken route. The bark Canada, which was wrecked near Skaguay, has been seized by United States marshals at Sitka, who refuse to allow the cargo, which includes much lumber for dredges and the Skaguay wagon road, to be discharged.

The Pope Robbed of a Fortune. ROME, March 21.—The Italian says that a confidential official at the Vatican has decamped with 1,500,000 lire. (\$300,000) He is said to have gone to Sorfa, one of the Ionian islands.

The Brazilian Cruisers Christened New Orleans and Albany by Long.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Long issued an order to-day that the Amazonas, the cruiser recently purchased at Newcastle-on-Tyne from the Brazilian government, hereafter shall bear the name of New Orleans, in honor of the principal city of Louisiana.

Secretary Long has also christened the cruiser Arbuell, recently purchased from the Brazilian government. Hereafter she will be known as the Albany, in honor of the capital of New York.

SPAIN'S BOARD IN TROUBLE Failure to Prove Explosion an Accident—Inquiry Goes to Pieces.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Havana says: "The Spanish inquiry into the Maine disaster has gone to pieces in seeking to establish the accident theory. This admission is privately made in government circles. The nature of the board's report will not be changed. The explosion will be charged to unknown causes, but the Spanish finding will be with a view of making a case to be passed on by a third party."

"The work of their divers has not been thorough, yet apparently they have found so little evidence on which a theory of internal explosion can be based that the Spanish corte is not willing to stand unequivocally on the theory of accident, which it set out to maintain. These facts have been known for three or four days. This may account for statements from Madrid that the Maine incident will not be a cause of war between the two countries, and also for hints at arbitrating the disputed question of fact. This talk is semi-official."

"The Spanish authorities realize the improbability of successfully controverting the case which will be presented when the report of Captain Sampson and his associates on the American board of inquiry shall be published. They have had an inkling that the evidence on which an external explosion due to foul play will be charged is meant to satisfy not simply the American people, but the judgment of experts throughout the world. How strongly this conclusion of the American board is fortified will soon be known. The cue received from Madrid is to have a counter case ready so that suspension of the world's judgment can be asked until diplomacy can arrange a satisfactory settlement. The evident hope of Blanco's government is to keep the Maine incident entirely distinct from other Cuban questions. Notwithstanding this lack of confidence in their own theory of accident, it cannot be learned that the authorities are doing anything to uncover the conspirators with a responsibility for the blowing up of the Maine. More importance is given to the final effort of radical autonomists to negotiate with Gomez and the insurgent leaders on a new basis than its certain outcome warrants. The chief interest is in the knowledge that the negotiations are, in fact, Blanco's, and that if they are entertained in any form they will be clothed with a full official character."

"A few officials profess confidence that Gomez and the other insurgent leaders will at least permit the propositions to be made and will then dictate their own terms under which Spain's flag may remain. No ground whatever exists for this delusion. Gomez has already given an indication of his answer. The insurgents will treat with Blanco's representative only on the basis of independence. With that understanding they will agree to an armistice while the good offices of the United States are employed in arranging an indemnity and other details under which Spain might be willing to withdraw her troops and abandon the island."

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The most interesting topic of the day was based on dispatches from Havana in locating a prospective conference between General Pando and General Garcia, Gomez and others of the insurgent army for the purpose of submitting to the latter a formal offer of autonomy. The autonomy as outlined in the dispatches apparently found no credence with the officials of the Spanish legation. They stated their disbelief that a conference at the proposed lines was probable and added that they had no information on the subject. Minister Polo y Bernabe expressed the opinion that the report from Havana was unfounded as he said the basis upon which it was proposed to grant autonomy was absurd.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison on South American Conditions.

CHICAGO, March 22.—At the meeting of the Methodist Ministerial Association to-day the Rev. John Lee, chairman, read a report of the "committee on religious liberty for Protestants in South America." The report stated that the committee was greatly encouraged.

Letters had been addressed to influential men in various parts of Christendom, stating the aims of the committee, and a large number of replies had been received. Among them was one from ex-President Cleveland, who wrote:

"I am an advocate of the largest liberty to all people in our own land and am strongly in favor of any movement having for its object the perfect security and absolute freedom in the South American states of people sojourning or residing there. The demand for such freedom, it seems to me, is only reasonable and just."

Ex-President Harrison replied: "Certainly the religious liberty which is now universally given by Protestant countries to citizens and residents of the Roman Catholic faith calls for reciprocal treatment in American Catholic countries."

REPORT WILL BE DELAYED.

Rear Admiral Seward Says Court of Inquiry Continues This Week.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 22.—The court of inquiry, according to Rear Admiral Seward, will continue its work through the coming week as it is not yet ready to make a report on the Maine disaster. It is impossible to say definitely whether any synopsis of the findings of the court, up to date, has been sent to Washington. The notion prevails here that this has been done, but no official confirmation is obtainable.

NEARLY HALF OF IT SPENT Navy Gets Seventy-five per cent—Several Million Pounds of Powder Contracted.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Nearly half of the \$50,000,000 for the national defense already has been appropriated or spent on contracts entered into by the War and Navy departments. Of this the Navy department has spent nearly 75 per cent. The bureau of ordnance and the bureau of equipment of the navy have received the largest amounts of the appropriation. The bureau of ordnance has received about \$7,000,000 in all thus far. This money is being expended in the manufacture and purchase of large quantities of shells of various calibers, brown prismatic and smokeless powder torpedo tubes and guns, and in meeting the expenses of operating the big gun factory at the Washington navy yard. At least \$1,000,000 has been set aside for the current expenses of the high power ordnance shop. This, of course, includes the cost of material, extra labor, fuel, shipping, etc.

Contracts for 100-pounder and 100 1-pounder rapid fire guns are not included in the money set aside for the gun factory, as they are being manufactured by private firms. Several million pounds of brown prismatic powder have been contracted for. The bureau of equipment has expended about \$2,000,000 in contracts for coal and coal storage houses with various points and for miscellaneous equipments and stores for ship and naval stations. These figures include the sums to be spent in the extensive dredging operations now under way at Port Royal and Key West, but do not include the \$600,000 allotted last week for dredging, construction, etc., in connection with the establishment of the new naval station at the Dry Tortugas.

A vast sum also has been expended in getting the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia and the Miantonomah and other monitors ready for sea. The purchase from the Brazilian government of the Amazonas and the Abrouail has involved the expenditure of fully \$3,000,000. This includes not only the actual purchase price of the cruisers, but large incidental expenses in the matter of arrangements for the contracts, the detail of naval officers for negotiations and the cost of getting the ships ready to sail for the United States.

About \$1,000,000 will be used by the bureau of construction and repair out of the national defense appropriation in completing the repairs to the Newark, Philadelphia, Yorktown, Charleston, Chicago and Atlanta, at the Norfolk, Mare Island and New York navy yards.

Up to the present time \$8,375,000 have been allotted to the War department. Two bureaus of the department only have been the recipients of this money—the bureau of ordnance and the engineer department. Nearly this entire sum already has been used in contracts now in the course of fulfillment. The ordnance department has been credited with \$2,500,000.

Nearly a \$10,000,000 has been expended for about 4,000,000 cartridges for the Krug-Jorgensen and Springfield rifles. The department has under consideration a large purchase of Winchester magazine rifles, caliber .22. These small arms are now in the process of manufacture and the formal contract for their purchase probably will be made in a few days. The thirty-two 5 and 6-inch rapid firing guns, with their carriages, and supply of ammunition for them, which were purchased abroad last week, cost about \$700,000. The sea-coast gun carriages of 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch caliber, proposals for which were considered yesterday, will cost about \$300,000. It is the expectation of the chief of ordnance to obtain an allotment of about \$2,000,000 additional within the next few days, which will be expended in the purchase of projectiles, powder and high-power guns.

Brigadier General Wilson, chief of the engineers, has contracted for the expenditure of about \$3,000,000 in hastening the work on emplacements, magazines and the mounting of guns on the Southern and Eastern coasts. About \$500,000 is to be expended for the planting of torpedoes for harbor defenses. The chief of engineers has at his disposal, it is understood, about \$2,000,000 set aside for his use, but not yet actually expended.

Noted Catholic Layman Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22.—Granville W. Smith, one of the best known laymen in the Catholic church of America, died to-day at his home here, of Bright's disease. He was the founder and at one time president of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America. He was one of the leading members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and was identified with other church work. Mr. Smith was 63 years old and had been an undertaker forty years.

To Succeed H. K. Bruce.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It is said to be probable that the President will appoint Judson C. Lyons, colored, national committee man from Georgia, register of the treasury, to succeed the late H. K. Bruce. Mr. Lyons was a candidate for postmaster of Augusta, Ga., but the white people there successfully opposed his appointment.

To Search for Explorer Andree.

BERLIN, March 22.—Theodore Ledner, with an expedition aided from state and private sources, will start on the steamer Heilgoland next May in search of Herr Andree, the missing aeronaut, and to prosecute scientific investigations.

Spain Buys an English Yacht.

NICK, March 21.—It is rumored here that Spain has purchased the steam yacht Giralda, belonging to Hugh MacAlmott, M. P. The Giralda is 289 feet long, has 35.1 feet beam and is 18 feet deep.

MAINE REPORT READY NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC BEFORE MONDAY.

From Admiral Seward's Remarks It is Judged the Report is Indefinite—The Secretary of the Navy Said to Have Been Telegraphed the Particulars.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The cabinet's session to-day was even shorter than usual. All the members arrived promptly at 11 o'clock, but before noon the secretaries of State and of the Navy had left for their respective departments and other members followed soon after. The statement was again made by several members that it was not expected that the Maine report would reach here before some time next Thursday and that in all probability the President would require until Monday at least to give it proper consideration. It therefore may be expected that on Monday, or Tuesday at the latest, the report, which is said to be very voluminous, will be transmitted to Congress, together with a message from the President indicating that its substance had been communicated to the Spanish government through Minister Woodford at Madrid, and, further, that he had indicated that this government would expect a prompt reply to the findings of the court. This will be substantially the course pursued in case the report shows that the disaster came from outside causes.

While no one having knowledge of the matter is willing to speak for the President, it is believed the question of arbitration in connection with the disaster to the Maine is no longer under consideration. The recent speech of Senator Proctor seems to have cleared the minds of the members of the administration as to the real conditions in Cuba, and it is now believed that the disaster to the Maine will be treated only as an incident to the main question. It is asserted that the two are so intimately connected that one necessarily involves the other, and it is believed to be the president's purpose to bring about, in whatever action he may now take, a settlement of the whole Cuban question. Whether this involves a war with Spain, it is believed rests entirely with Spain herself. Persons closely associated with the administration believe Spain will ultimately be compelled to settle the Cuban problem herself and to the entire satisfaction of this government, or take the consequences of intervention.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 22.—The United States court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine has at last finished its laborious work of investigation of the disaster and has submitted its report to Rear Admiral Seward. He has pointed out some alterations which he considers necessary, and the report will be probably taken to Washington to-day by Lieutenant Commander Marx, judge advocate of the court. It is possible, however, that its arrival in Washington may be delayed several days longer, as Admiral Seward said last night: "I could scarcely say that the report will leave to-morrow. The court has practically finished its work, but some details may engage its attention long enough to keep the report here several days. I trust, however, that the Navy department will have the documents in a very short time."

The decision reached by the court is still a matter of surmise. Perhaps some significance may be attached and conclusions drawn from a remark made by Admiral Seward last night, when he said to a correspondent: "The case of the Maine is peculiar; perhaps the most peculiar which has ever occurred in the history of the world."

From the general tone of his remarks it might be inferred that the court findings do not definitely solve the mystery of the explosion. This is further borne out by the admiral's statement that even after the report shall have been sent to Washington the department may require further investigation. It is certain in any case that the court will remain in existence at the call of Admiral Seward, the convening and reviewing authority.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Washington says:

"Late last evening Secretary Long admitted that a telegraphic summary of the report of the court of inquiry had been received, and he also admitted that Admiral Seward had received the report and would forward it to Washington without delay. With the telegraphic summary received as a basis, the state department has already proceeded to notify Minister Woodford officially of the character of the report, and he in turn has probably communicated the news to the Spanish government, with an intimation that it must be prepared to present a satisfactory reply within a few days."

An Auditor \$2,000 Short.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 19.—John S. Fear, city auditor, has disappeared, leaving a statement that he is \$2,000 short in his accounts.

A Despondent Barber Shoots Himself.

CARHAGE, Mo., March 22.—Henry Rose, a barber of this place, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head while in bed at his home. Despondency, sickness and drink are responsible for the suicide.

LARNED, Kan., March 23.—Manson Humphrey, a schoolboy 15 years old, went hunting and, failing to come home, search was made for him. He was found dead about two miles southwest of town. His gun had exploded and had blown a large hole in his abdomen.

OUR CITIZENS IN ALASKA. Natives are Slaves of Rum and Witchcraft—The Trip of a Warship.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Bliss to-day made public an interesting letter from Governor John G. Brady of Alaska, containing the observations made by him while on his annual trip of inspection to the various points upon the coast aboard the United States ship Wheeling.

While passing up the Lynn canal the governor says the officers of the ship saw a piece of wreckage which was afterward ascertained to be part of the ill-fated steamer Clara Nevada, of whose crew or passengers not one was left to tell the tale. Special attention, the executive says, should be paid to vessels navigating the Yukon, the traffic on which is so large that the tendency is to take great risks.

The Wheeling, after leaving Dyea called at the village north of Chicago island called Hoonah. Here one of the leading men of the village had been accidentally killed by a child 6 years of age. The people never take account of accidents, and the Hoonah natives held the child's mother and her people responsible and demanded reparation. A body of 200 men, thoroughly armed, went to a native village near Kikisnoo, where the child's mother and her people belonged, and compelled the natives to turn over many blankets, trunks and money to the family. They severely admonished the natives and told them their old customs would not be tolerated.

From this point the Wheeling proceeded to Yukutat, where, upon investigation, it was found that nearly everything that had been reported to the navy department regarding the condition of affairs there was correct. The governor has considerable to say about the practice of witchery, which seems to exist to a considerable extent in that part of the country. He tells of a man and two women who were bound and tied for bewitching a man. On the ninth day the bound man was released. As he had had nothing to eat and only a few drinks of water, he was in a fearful physical condition. The governor spent some time talking to these people and after explaining the laws of the United States, told them that in the future he would deal leniently with those who had practiced witchcraft.

Captain Sebree of the Wheeling had his men practice with the guns of the vessel as a useful object lesson to the natives.

There were about a dozen miners at Yakutat waiting to proceed to the head of Disenchantment bay. Thence they were to cross over the glacier to the Okech river, where they intended to prospect and afterwards proceed to the White river and get back to the St. Elias range of mountains.

The White Log returned to Sitka. Her cruise, in the governor's opinion, had done a great good to the natives as they dreaded a gunboat more than anything else. He says he is convinced it is time to take the natives vigorously in hand and break up their witchcraft, distilling of rum and manufacturing of beer, and compel them to conform to our laws in all respects. The native who commits murder or any crime on another native does not escape with the punishment that this government metes out to him, but is held accountable also under the tribal customs. The executive concludes by saying that if backed up by the good will and force of the Navy department he feels he can do much to eradicate existing conditions during his term of office.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY FIRE.

The Boiler House and Shops Burned, With a Loss of \$36,000.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 22.—The power house, engine room and machine shops at the University of Kansas were struck by lightning at 5 o'clock this morning and burned. The loss on the building is \$16,000 and the loss on the machine shops, including two fine engines, seven dynamos and all the appliances for doing the mechanical work of the school of electrical engineering, will be \$20,000. There is no insurance.

The electric lights, the electrical shops and the heating apparatus of the school are all useless for the present, though it is thought the boilers are unharmed. A spring vacation of two weeks has been declared on account of the fire, and many students left for their homes to-day.

Cuban Relief Means Work.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Dr. Louis Klopfel, now in Cuba, in charge of American relief work, cables from Havana under date of March 21, to the Christian Herald:

"The situation is simply this: Two hundred and five thousand reconcentrated, in over 400 accessible towns, are helplessly destitute. Unless we can get regularly, without a break, 300 tons of cornmeal and fifty tons of lard or bacon every week, we cannot effectively relieve the suffering. Spasmodic and unsystematic efforts defeat all good intentions. Canned goods are useless and condensed milk should be substituted. Fifteen thousand dollars weekly will feed every starving man, woman and child in Cuba. Small, irregular shipments are only tantalizing."

Renaming the New Ships.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is understood that Secretary Long has decided upon "Albany" as the name of one of the cruisers which the government has purchased from Brazil. The name for the other cruiser has not been selected.

He Was Too Irish for Tanner.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Colonel Marcus Kavanagh has been relieved of the command of the Seventh Illinois National Guard by Governor Tanner for parading his troops on St. Patrick's day.

SPAIN'S WAP PREPARATION Busy Getting Ready for Conflict—Hurry-Ing Work on Ships.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A dispatch to the New York World from Madrid says that the Madrid papers, including the ministerial organs, the Correo, the Correspondencia, the Liberal and the Globo, print by permission these items of news regarding naval preparations:

"The flying squadron is detained at the Canary islands for two reasons: One is the necessity for repairing the torpedo vessel Ariete, the other is to give time to the battle ship Christobal Colon to coal and complete her outfit before joining the squadron at Las Palmas to escort it to Porto Rico."

"Orders have been given to hurry the preparations of the battle ships Pelayo at Marselles; Emperor Carlos V at Havre and Nomadela and Victoria at Cartagena, to enable them to join Admiral Cerveras' squadron of evolution at Cartagena."

"This squadron already includes the first class cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, the second class cruiser Alfonso XII, the fourth class cruisers and the new first class cruiser Verano of 7,000 tons, bought from Italy."

Lieutenant Commander Jose C. Sobral, former naval attaché of the Spanish embassy at Washington, was in conference with the queen regent yesterday.

"Another flying squadron is to be formed at Cadiz with three torpedo vessels built in Spain, two destroyers recently handed over by English firms and the torpedo gunboat Dona Maria Molina, whose trial trips at Ferrol this week showed nineteen knots. For the present this second flying squadron and the fleet of Admiral Cerveras will remain on the coasts of Spain."

"The minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, has said repeatedly of late that he declines to make known his preparations. He wants the country to understand that they are intended only to meet any emergencies in the purely defensive and pacific line of conduct all along proclaimed by the present government."

"The papers say nothing of army preparations. The Spanish newspapers advocate further strengthening of the naval squadron in Cuba so as not to be caught at a disadvantage in case of war."

The Herald thinks that, in view of the "ostentatious preparations" of the United States, Spain has full liberty to make similar preparations.

The Globo insists that injury has been done to Spain by the United States squadron remaining close to the seat of war. It gaily notes, however, that the verbal suggestions of Senior Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish minister at Washington, to Secretary Sherman have led to the withdrawal of a portion of the squadron, thus demonstrating the cordiality existing between the two countries."

CHADO'S REVELATIONS.

Horrors of Concentration—Allegations of Spanish Treachery.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Dr. Frank Chado, who for the past two years has served with the rank of colonel in the Cuban army under General Galisteo Garcia, and who was present when young Gomez committed suicide on seeing his leader, General Masco, fall, is in this city. When Colonel Chado left New York two years ago, he weighed 210 pounds; to-day he weighs 110 pounds.

"I have heard something of the stories published in this country of the distress in Cuba and of the thousands that have died and are dying of starvation. Nothing that has been published, nothing that could be published could tell the story as it really is."

"I know of my own knowledge that in many sections of Cuba they are digging up the earth for the worms that they may find. It is not every one who is able to dig. Most of the people are so weak that they are unable to move."

Of the present feeling among Spaniards at Havana, Colonel Chado said that it was becoming more hostile for Americans every day.

"There is a feeling among them," he said, "that the United States is afraid to fight and that they can do anything they please. I am as firmly convinced as a man can be that the Maine horror was not due to a submarine mine. This belief is shared by all Cubans—that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo. Further, I believe that the torpedo came from the Spanish warship, Alfonso XIII."

"As to our reasons for thinking so: First, there is the fact that the night before the Maine explosion the Alfonso, which had been anchored near, was moved to a safe distance away."

"Second, the fact that not once since the day of the explosion has any seaman or marine from the Alfonso been allowed to go ashore. The only inference is that the officials are afraid the sailors might become intoxicated and talk too much."

Colonel Chado has come to New York for medical and surgical treatment, his right arm, so and leg being paralyzed from privation, exposure and a wound. He is a native Cuban, and one of the most active of the insurgents."

Japan's New Navy.

VIENNA, March 23.—The newspapers announce that Japan between 1895 and 1903 will have devoted 193,000,000 yen to the building of warships. Forty-seven have already been ordered with short terms of delivery, in England, France, Germany and the United States.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 23.—The United States arsenal last night was run under a night force for the first time since the recent orders. This morning two twelve-inch and three ten-inch barbette carriages, making ten car-loads, were shipped to Fugel sound.