ey Found They Were Dis-Brd They Fies--Uncle Sam's the American troops. Marines Found out the Plot th Right Time.

Manila Bay 17. Via Hong Kong and Paris, June 23.—Rear Ed-Lewey still has the power to throw the Spaniards into a fit by the mere intimation that he intends to attack them. Last Tuesday a report was received that they intended making a torpedo attack on the fleet. A half gale was blowing at the time, and this gave them great weather advantages, but Admiral Dewey sent the Concord and Callao to forestall any such movement. Besides the fleet carried out the usual precautions that might have been taken any night. The precautions made on Wednesday gave Spaniards a little surprise party. Admiral Dewey decided to send

steam launch past the batteries into Pasig river to destroy the two torpedo craft known to have taken refuge there. Ensign Caldwell, the admirat's staif secretary, volunteered to com-mand the expedition. Admiral Dewey intended to order the Callao, Lieutenant Tappan commanding, to tow the launch to the mouth of the river, and there the Callao was to await Ensign Caldwell's return, the water being too shallow for a larger ship to maneuver. Ensign Caldwell was to dash in during one of the rain squalis most frequent every night, explode a spar torpedo under the torpedo boats and then if possible return to the Callao.

The enterprise was one fraught with deadly peril for all engaged, but both officers were eager to undertake it. However, the Calao's preliminary reconaisance on Wednesday so alarmed the Spaniards that they sank the transport steamer Cebu across narrowest part of the river's entrance, thus effectually closing it against even a steam launch and at the same time preventing the egress of their own torpedo craft.

The Baltimore went to sea early today for the purpose of meeting our transports now nearly due from San

The Zafiro sails this afternoon Hong Kong, carrying mails and dis-patches. She will probably sail on her return trip on the afternoon of June 22 The rebels are doing little now except to keep the Spaniards penned up in Owing to the shooting of natibes in Manila without a trial by the Spaniards, General Aguinaldo refuses to allow the wife and children of General Augusti to be set at liberty. They are treated kindly, but eGneral

Aguinaldo sent a letter yesterday to Governor Augusti, in reply to the latter's request, preferred through the British consul and Vice Admiral Von Diederichs of the German navy, for the release of Senora Augusti and her children. General Aguinaldo declines to say what message he sent to Augusti, but he remarked that he thought the latter would not shootany more non-combatant natives.

The health of the squadron continues very good. The wounded Spanish prisand Cavite are general doing well considered and co oners in Cavite are general doing well and are very grateful to the surgeons of our ships, who performed several dif-ficult operations for their relief. The rains

important has transpired since my last dispatch. The rebels took a block house at Meypajo yesterday The Spanish retired at the first signal station outside of Manila railway station, making a trench and strengthening defenses of the walled city, where they evidently intend to make a final stand. All families and hospital patients have been brought inside walls of this city. It is terribly crowded. Two hundred families lodged in one college. The Spaniards say the Americans cannot bombard the city if it is full of women, children and hospital patients.

in mourning recently over the death of are certain to mark their landing. The Luke Yen, who died at Spearfish of consumption. The deceased was prominent in the Chinese circles of the Black many in old China. He was given a fifty miles north of Cape Maysi and grand burial, fitting for the most distinguished citizen of Deadwood, Roasted pigs and chickens and Chinese confections there were plenty, enough to last ten departed souls some weeks. The body was interred in the Deadwood cemetery, where it will remain according to the Chinese custom for five years, when it will be taken to its native clime. In the history of Deadwood eighteen Chinese have been buried in the city's cemetery and all have been taken back to China except three. These three will be exhumed in due time.

Washington, D. C., June 23.-Lieuten ant Commander William W. Kimball, commander of the torpedo flotilla of the United States navy, has written to the navy department as follows: Send Holland submarine boat Santiago and I will take her, with a

volunteer crew and clear the harbon of ships and mines." Mr. Kimball is one of the ablest men in the navy and one of the acknowl-

edged authorities on torpedoes, torpe do plants and the use of high explo sives in warfare. It is probable that the navy department may order an official test of the

Holland boat to determine her adapta bility for such an enterprise, Washington, D. C., June 23.-Colonel

William J. Bryan's regiment, now stationed in Nebraska, has been assigned to the Ninth army corps, under command at Jacksonville of Major General Fitzhugh Lee.

They will both wait for some tim before they will go into active service, as it has been practically decided that General Lee will not go either to Porto Rico or Santiago, but will move with the main Cuban expedition to Havana. The president's war council some time ago decided that the invasion into Cuba would be postponed until after

the rainy season.

took morphine when the First regiment left Sioux Falls, has died. It was thought he had a good fighting chance to recover. The doctors succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, but the large amount of poison taken into his stomach seemed to have paralyzed the lungs and other organs to such an extent as to make his recovery out of the question, and he began sinking and died as stated. It is said that Rich has a wife somewhere and that their separation was the cause of his rash

A Marshalltofn shoe dealer has attracted considerable attention to his favored the alliance and so she conplace of business by placing in front of the entrance to his store a door mat made of a Spanish flag. It is so laid that everyone entering the store steps has been invented by an Austrian engiupon the Spanish colors, while the stars and stripes are above him. The is composed of 69 per cent of sodium dealer states that the number of visitors to his store has increased nearly 10 per cent of sulphur, 15 per cent of 50 per cent since he placed the mat at coal tar and 1 per cent of potassium door, as nearly everyone demon-chromate. strates a desire to trample on the red

Never in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant" have strawberries been so plentiful and so large in the vicinity of Marshalltown as now. The crop has of Marshalltown as now. The crop has strike the cartridge as soon as the door been enormous, and beries of the finest quality are being offered for \$1 a crate of sixteen boxes. Very lager berries are plentiful. J. B. Cripps, a more than full.

AMERICANS LANDED

On Cuban Soil and are Anxious for

Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 23.-Advices received here late this afternoon announce the arrival off Santiago of the first division of the American army of invasion under Major General Shaf ter. No attempt was made during the day, according to the report, to land

General Shafter soon after his ar-

rival had a conference with Admiral Sampson. They discussed at length the information obtained by Admiral Sampson's scouts as to the most available landing places in the vicinity of Santiago, and sent further scouting parties along the coast. In today's parties were representatives of the army assigned to the duty by General Shaf-They inspected the points considered by Admiral Sampson to be most advantageous, and the commanders of the army and navy speedily will decide where to land the troops. Tremendous enthusiasm was awakened among the men with Admiral Sampson's fleet by the arrival of the Amer ican troops. They gave cheer after cheer, the report states, and their enthusiasm met with an equalty hearty response from the troop ships. peated delays in the departure of the army from Tampa had made the men with the fleet impatient and twaited the coming of their allies with great eagerness. For more than ten days they had had practically nothing to do aside from preventing the escape

ef Admiral Cervera's fleet from narbor. Officers and men, the fleet having done all the damage possible troops preparatory to landing the were anxious for more active warfare. From an early hour Sunday morning every vessel in Admiral Sampson's fleet was on the lookout for the transports. The admiral had been advised

from Washington that the troop ships probably would join his ships some time during the day, but no sign of the invading army had been seen when morrow from a hill that commands a the sun went down. It was known here early this mornreported that he had passed two of trenchments. the troop ships fifty miles north of

Cape Hayti yesterday morning. He vessels, but they were numbered six bardments. The Cubuns are holding and eighteen. The troop ships, convoyed by a gunboat and a converted tion with the fleet, knowing Spanish atyacht, were heading to the southeast. The gunboat," said Captain List, stopped me with a blank shot, and with Springfields. This is a perfect after learning my identity demanded news. I gave her whatever information I had and asked her where she was going. The ships were very large the landing plateau is first occupied by ones, and it seemed to me they were our sharpshooters and mountain ar-heading straight for Porto Rico, inasmuch as they were going south of perilous. The height of the coast and Greaterd Inagua island. But they may have been taking that course merely to keep out of sight of land. If the latter supposition is the correct one, then the troops are off Santiago this morning.

The enemy has been working for two weeks to concentrate a strong force in the vicinity, and Spanish troops have been summoned from parts of eastern Cuba. General Linares must meet General Shafter's army with a smaller force that he had anticipated, owing to the necessity of leavirg several thousand troops to guard

orces to defend both cities. Our forces thus are about to reap another decided advantage through the successful landing of marines on the eastern shore of Guantanamo bay. Upon the ability of fifteen men. the troops to stand the climatic conditions at this season of the year in Cuba will depend in a great measure the time selected for the advance to Havana. If the regulars are able keep in as good health as have the marines at Camp McCalla, you may expect to hear of speedy developments the situation.

I am told that the men under General Shafter, despite their experience of thirteen days in close quarters, are in good health. They are eager to get at the Spaniards, and stirring scenes transports and the convoying warships according to this report, were last seen at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. They were then going along the Cuban coast, something more than 200 miles from Santiago. At their rate of speed they should have reached their destination in about twenty-four hours. They would be due at Guantanamo about o'clock yesterday morning, and at Santiago five hours later. The report of their arrival received at Port Antonio is therefore considered both here and in Washington to be true,

The city of Pierre has just entered upon the experiment of owning and perating her own gas and water plants. For years the town has paid in the The plants were bonded for over \$100,000 and although rates were anything. The stockholders were will- a few yards of a Spanish detachment ng to sell and consumers, burdened nearing the insurgent camp and were with excessive rates, were willing to buy. A corespondent to the Sioux Falls Press says: "Of course this is rank ocialism, but the republican politicians who run the town know nothing of sible for American troops to act here socialism and are therefore not dis. in anything but fabulous numbers turbed. It seems to be the lot of towns which are non-progressive in politics adopt radical socialistic departures in their domestic economy."

While Campbell Bros.' show was be ng set up at Genoa, Under Keeper Young was killed. He was using the elephant Venus to push wagons under the tents. Young had her by her trunk. The wagon she was pushing becam entangled with some ropes and Young stopped her and started ahead to se what the trouble was. As he turne his back she struck him and knocked him down, and before anyone could move to help him she was on his prostrate form with her head and crushed the life out of him. She was driven off Frank Rich, the rejected recruit, who and captured and is now chained up. This man is said to be her fourth vic-

tim. Miss Cisneros, the pretty Cuban girl, was married the other day to Lieutenant Carbonel, entered into the matrimonial state more to be amicable than anything else. She frankly says she loes not love her husband and anyway thinks the wedding might have been postponed till after Lieutenant Caronel's return from the war. But Mrs. Logan, her guardian, and the New York publisher who has paid her expenses since her arrival in America

sented. A new substitute for blasting powde neer for use in salt and iron mines. It

Blank gun cartridges can be used in recently patented burglar alarm which has a metal barrel to be attachis pushed open.

Montreal claims the meanest burglar fruit grower, residing north of that city, has gathered some so large that fifteen berries fill an ordinary box cake in the place. cake in the place.

DONS EAT HORSE MEAT.

FORCED TO COOK THEIR PACK ANIMALS FOR FOOD.

Sampson's Blockade is Reducing Spanlards to Awful Extremities-Thousands Starved to Death-Besleged Place Filled with Dead.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 23.-From this nest in the mountains Colonel Ce- ure of the reserve fleet is not altobreco is watching Santiago, its bay and gether accurate. The real reason for Admiral Cervera's ships. Every day a the visit was that Senor Aunon was little boat goes to Admiral Sampson anxious to be present at the trials of with detailed information. Every two a new rocket for naval warfare. The days faithful pacificos risk their lives nature of this new projectile is such, to enter the trebly guarded city for de- it appears, that if it is exploded near tails of its starvation.

Yesterday the Spaniards ate horses ment of water that the vessel is at within the fortifications. Today the ex- once engulfed. treme Spanish cavalry outposts, on a cleared patch on the mountain side, in few minutes' conversation with Minplain view from here, are cooking their ister Aunon during his stay here, and pack animals. The condition of non- obtain his views in regard to the gencombatants is beyond description. Already 4,000 women and children are ex. Santiago forts are in condition to reisting on roots and fruits of the mountains, but those in the town are starying. The dead cars are inadequate to point," he replied. carry the victims away.

This information I obtained from Spanish prisoners who were captured visioned. You may rest assured the at Guantanamo June 15. It is reported they will worthily defend their flag." that the Spanish general, Foril, and several members of his staff were killed by the shots fired by the Vesuvius. The first bomb struck a cruiser anchored behind Smith Cay, near the harbor entrance. The name of the ship is yet Aunon. unknown. I expect to discover it to

full view of Santiago bay. A Cuban scout is now ready to slip ing that the American army was near-ing Santiago, however, the news hav-Spanish general commanding at Saning been brought by Captain List of tiago is reported to have concentrated the Ethelwood, which arrived from all the eastern forces and to have 8,000 Philadelphia at 7 o'clock. Captain List men. He is daily strengthening the en.

Owing to the heavy Spanish outlying forces, no report has yet been obtained could not distinguish the names of the of the damage done in yesterday's bomtacks. They have skirmished daily for two weeks, doing real good shooting it impossible to dispatch a squadron to rifle for their use. All the prominent hill tops are occupied by Spanish observation squads. Unless on fronting bluffs prevents Sampson from effectively shelling.

CERVERA'S FLEET SIGHTED. Scouting Party Scale the Moun

tains Around Santiago. Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 23.-1 have just reached here, having finished an expedition in which I discovered impossible. Our colonies are situated what Spanish ships are in Santiago a great distance from the peninsula, harbor and their condition. I landed tremely difficult to send them promptly about ten miles west of Santiago and any effective aid. For that reason we

surgent camp, where, by the colonel's command, they increased our escort to some new vessels to Manila?" At daybreak Saturday morning we rode six more miles to a place where tirely useless. It would be an unparwe found the insurgents encamped in donable crime on the part of the Spanthe hills. The opposite hills were occupled by Spaniards. The lines were an soldiers who are maintaining their poeasy rifle range apart. I found the sition in the archipelago for the honor insurgents ragged, extremely hungry, but extremely soldierly in the true way. For the last eight days they can assure you the insurrection is con-had nothing to eat but wild fruit ex-

cept one of their mares, which they reported was very palatable. About 5 o'clock we began to creep lent effect on the spirits of our gallant noiselessly down the mountain and be- soldiers. It would strengthen gan to prowl through the Spanish lines, using the beds of streams or else unbroken woods. We kept this up for twelve miles up hill and down dale. The Cubans move with absolute still- if, in view of the speed of Cervera's, ness, naked about the shoulders and squadron, the Spanish fleet could not in dirty clothes. They are scarcely discernible in the forests. No word liance of the Americans and make its was spoken this entire distance, but the escort deployed at the wagging of a finger. Next came a climb up the things are possible," Senor Aunon remountain, straight up for 2,600 feet. Success came at last. Before us lay Santiago bay like silver. Upon its the American squadron maintains a tranquil bosom rests the Spanish complete blockade of the entrance squadron-one, two, three, four big

warships, one, two torpedo boats. One of our party proceeded to climb and try to draw maps, being informed eighborhood of \$8,000 per year for city as to distances by a Cuban scout. ight and water under a contract. The Then began a weary return in the people got a chance to buy the plants blinkink light of morning. There were and they did so, paying \$20,000 for both twelve hard miles to return, crawling along streams, through the opaque thickets and over the enormous mounhigh, neither of the institutions paid tain. Some of our escort passed within

promptly fired upon, but not hit. An erroneous idea about the insur gents has got abroad in the United states. It will be absolutely imposwithout the help of the insurgents. scouting knowledge is perfect and besides they are strong to endure and are good comrades. Their soldierly qualities are absolutely marvelous. From where we were it seemed as though one cruiser, the Reina Mercedes, apparently, had been considerably damaged. The other gave indications of having been somewhat dismantled. There were also signs of their having been struck by shells from our fleet.

The Maher Court Martial.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 22 .-Much interest is being shown in the tial of John G. Maher, company H. of as soon as the money is paid, which is Chadron, for alleged insubordination. to be done within the required ninety Orders had been given to make copies days. of a certain order which required him to use his own typewriter and paper. He refused because of liberties taken with his personal property. The case was heard in portions on riday and Saturday and will continue tomorrow, the rosecution having one witness. and Maher having nine, by which he is showing that he had already contribited the use of his typewriter and \$10 worth of paper and did not refuse to do work required by order. So much attention is being aroused by private property principles involved and the inusual fact of a strong combat being waged by a private soldier against eGnral Grant's division officer, that New York papers are asking for copies of

The ordinary rates of domestic postage apply to the mail matter sent to United States soldiers and sailors in the Philippines. Formerly letters for men in the American squadron in Asiatic waters had to be prepaid at the rate of 5 cents a half ounce. Now such letters will be carried for 2 cents with the capital. It is believed, hown ounce. The postoffice department has ordered that any article of mail lary cruisers Yankee and Yosemite are matter for a person in the military of now scouting for the Spanish steamer naval service shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible from place to place until it reaches the person addressed.

proceedings.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

DONS STILL HAVE HOPE.

Spanish Minister Declares Samp-

son Cannot Capture Santiago.

an ironclad, so great is the displace-

I was fortunate enough to have a

"Do you think," I asked him, "that

"I have no doubt whatever on that

"We have plenty of troops there.

Our men are well equipped and pro-

visioned. You may rest assured that

"I believe your colleagues in the ministry have given you unlimited

credit for the purchase of munitions

SPANISH HONOR AGAIN.

"They have given me authorization to that effect. At the same time let

honor of the country, and the ministers

rely on the loyal support of the wealth.

strengthening the naval and military

forces, by providing the necessary mu-

nitions of warfare. I mean arms, pro-visions and fuel."

ish defeat in the Philippines?"

"What is your opinion of the Span-

"It is most lamentable that ever since

suffered. It ought to serve as a lesson

for us for future guidance. Our lack

of foresight has indeed cost us dear.

We must in the time before us seek at

the very least to derive some benefit

taken. Whatever the result of the war

may be, we must at all costs increase

our naval resources; for what has oc-

curred has clearly proved that we can

"Spain being essentially a maritime

nation, ought to think of the develop-

else, for otherwise the struggle for ex-

istence must be unequal and moreover

under such conditions that it is ex-

viction that such a step would be en-

country around Manila up in arms, t

ance of our squadron in the waters of

the archipelago would have an excel-

courage which has never wavered for a

Turning once more to the subject of

Cuba, I asked the minister of marine

by some smart maneuver elude the vig-

"In naval warfare the most unlikely

"But if, as I believe to be the case

the harbor of Santiago, how can Ad-

miral Cervera put to sea without run-

ister, "that Admiral Cervera will take

advantage of the very first opportunity

which presents itself of exchanging

compliments with the Americans. How-

thetical case for, at the present mo-

ment, it is quite possible that Cer-

vera's squadron is no longer at San-

Big Mine Deal.

Louisville, Ky., June 23 .- All the coal

mines in the Jellico district will soon

be transferred to an English syndi-

terested in the property and represnt-

ativs of British capital in Knoxville,

Tenn., the deal was practically con-

summated, and all that remains to be

done is to receive the money and trans-

and Powhattan Woldridge, who rep-resented the Louisville interests at the

Messrs. E. T. Halsey, Hyell Davis

meeting, returned and are well satis-

fied with the prospects. The English

syndicate secured an option of ninety

days on all the mines, all papers being

wners are instructed that all deeds be-

This will close one of the largest

country and will bring millions of dol-

The deal was negotiated by Messrs.

represent the millions of English cap-

ital, and who will return to London,

where the necessary arrangements will

be made to take charge of the mining

The total acreage of the Jellico coal

district is about 33,000. The mines all

ie in Whitley county and Campbel

county, Tennessee. They cover about 121 square miles, with the exception of

On Board the Associated Press Dis-

supplies are known to have run the

blockade already, and great quantities of food are smuggled to Havana by way of the Isle of Pines, Cienfuegos and

other points on the southwest coast having direct railroad communication

ever, that nothing reaches Santiago

nts. The auxil-

signed by it to that end, while

coal deals ever consummated in

McCrosky, Morton and Jerome,

ever, we are simply discussing a hypo-

"I am convinced," replied the min-

ning the gauntlet of the enemy's fire?"

single moment."

plied.

tlago."

Kentucky.

escape from aSntiago.

from the course which events

er on sea in a purely naval sense.

"That is perfectly true," said Senor

pulse further attacks by Admiral

ister of Marine Aunon.

made on the subject.

eral situation.

Sampson's squadron?"

Compiled by Wm. Matthews Handy London, June 23.-The Journal's commissioner at Cadiz has obtained the Referendum in Canada.-The libera government in Canada is preparing following interview with Spanish Minhold a referendum on the subject of prohibition. A bill is being prepared which will provide for a vote by the Cadiz, June 23.-Rumors have been current regarding the object of Minntire people of Canada on the advisability of passing a federal prohibitory ister of Marine Aunon's visit to Cadiz, act, forbidding the manufacture, in but no official announcement has been portation and sale of intoxicating lijuors. Since 1878 there have been pleb-The statement that the minister of iscites in the four provinces of Manito ba, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and marine wished to witness the depart-Nova Scotia, on the subject, each of which gave a majority for prohibition, the aggregate in the four being 132,819 votes. It seems more than likely that prohibition will receive a majority at the proposed plebiscite for the whole dominion, but it is not sure that the government will then pass a prohibitory

> Georgia Convict Labor-Georgia's change in the method of caring for her convicts promises to be both profitable and to result in a better treatment of them. As was shown by the report of the legislative commission that investigated the subject last year, under the old system the convicts were starved brutally treated by the lessees. who had entire charge of them, and could punish them just as they chose. The control of the convicts by the new law is placed in the hands of a commission which is to regulate their hours of labor, the manner and extent of their punishment, the variety, quantity and quality of their food, and the character of their clothing. While convicts will still be leased, the leases will be on a business basis, with the result that the 1,800 convicts are hired out for about \$178,000 a year instead of the \$25,000 received under the old arrange-

> Japanese Competition-What might happen if Japan ever came into direct competition with America is shown by an article on the Japanese match industry published in the Japan Herald. Matches are sold in Japan for 80 cents per 600 dozen boxes. These prices are possible because the wages of the operatives range from 7 to 20 cents a day for adults and from 1 to 7 cents for

children. ier classes of the community to aid in Express Trains to Siberia-The Russian government announces that it is about to run through express trains from St. Petersburg to the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. The run will be made in six days. Co-operation in Switzerland-On March 20, 1898, the co-operative socithe opening of hostilities we have found eties of Switzerland decided to form a the Philippines to reverse what we have

membership of 218,000.

store on the Rochdale plan has been started in Calcutta, India. Progress in New Zealand-The New Zealand government is contemplating a loan of £2,000,000, to be expended in railways and irrigation. Railways in India-During 1897 the In-

Co-operation in India-A co-operative

only consider ourselves to possess powadditional will be opened. Swedish Government Railway-On March 31 the Swedish parliament decided to construct a state railway from ment of her navy before everything Gellivare to the Norwegian frontier. wherefrom the railway is to be contined to the always ice-free harbor of Victoria at Ofoten bay. It will open up enormous iron deposits, those of the region being so rich that it is calculated

be exported yearly. The railway is to be completed in 1902. esty is not confined to America. In the cils) disposed of a public lighting con-"Do you propose, then, to dispatch tract to a private company at a loss to the taxpayers, and it is charged that "I am determined to do so despite those who assert with an air of conthe vestrymen were influenced by bribes

to vote as they did. Municipal Tramways in Nottingham-Nottingham obtained possession of its tramways last year and is now work-ing the system. The private lines conish government to abandon, without an attempt to send them aid, the heroic structed in 1878 were behind the times so the city will rebuild them. of their country. Notwithstanding the telegrams which declare the whole

Municipal Telephones-A committee commons to consider whether municlpalities should be given power to operate telephones.

Municipal Waterworks in Germany-Almost all German cities now own and operate their own waterworks, which usually yield from 10 to 145 per cent profit annually.

Paris' Care for Unemployed-The city of Paris has a number of refuges for the homeless and abandoned. There are three for men. At the chief of these in which employment is provided at from one-half of that of the monopoly. 50 to 60 cents a day with board and lodging. A workman's earnings are retained until he leaves the refuge. possible, has done all the works of carrefuges have cost the city about \$39,000. There are four similar refuges for wothe directress tries to procure situations for them. During the first ten dren were received in the refuge, the women remaining an average of 48 days and the children 10 days. Wages paid were from 5 to 10 cents a day, with board and lodging. The institutions cost the city \$20,000 a year. A maternity hospital is also supported which accommodates about 1,280 unfortunates annually. The city in 1892 established the agricultural colony of La Chalmette. The farm bought was unpromising, but the former desert is now a scene of industry. Its object is to get rural laborers back to the land. Colonists are employed temporarily and paid wages of 10 cents a day, with board, the dura-tion of residence being limited. In 1896 only one man was expelled for laziness. Situations are found for the industrious, and during 1896 140 farmers wrote to

the director to secure hands. Government Distribution of Quinine A striking instance of the way in which the people is shown in the case of the use being almost entirely unknown in that province, the lieutenant governor. ple at cost. He had it prepared in single dose packages, bearing directions for use, which were sold at the postoffice in every village at a price of a farthing each. In the last two years nearly six lars into Louisville and other parts of has been successfully extended to other penefit of prices in leading business cen-

Co-operative Production in Franceby the French Labor Department places through the female line. a few acres owned by Williamsburg the number of co-operative associations formed by workmen in that country at 172, with 9,029 members. Their capital 1895 they did \$5,500,000 worth of busipatch Boat Dauntless, Off Santiago de ness, earning profits to the amount of Cuba, Special.-Three large cargoes of

Labor Registries in Moscow-The success of the system of public labor reg-stries and employment bureaus in forin institution in that city. During the penses since her arrival in America ponths of September, October and No-fember, 1897, the first three months of sented. ts operation, situations were found for 1.000 applicants.

1898, were 342,928, or 217 in each 10,000 of population, or 2.17 per cent of the

otal population of the districts. Clearing-House for German Labor Registries-According to the report reently published of the proceedings of the conference held September 13, 1897. between the heads of German public labor registries it has been decided to establish a clearing house for the unemployed. The clearing house is to be directly informed of the vacant situaions in all districts, and whenever the supply in one is greater than the demand, the surplus will be sent where the demand is greater than the supply Municipal Insurance-The insurance companies having decided to increas

and invest the premiums. The munici pal buildings are scattered all over the town, and only in the event of a genera onflagration can there be serious loss. The Unemployed-In his annual r port General Agent Henry Peterson of th Industrial Aid society of Boston said "Since 1893, or the date of the depres sion in business, the ranks of the unemployed are kept full, and apparently little progress is made in diminishin their numbers. In former years it was customary for manufacturers to retail during the entire year a very larg proportion of their help, but lately s becoming more and more the custon to employ a large force for certai months in the year and then entired close their factories, throwing out of employment for two or three months large proportion of their operatives "

property against fire and to set asid

Constitutionality of Gold Contracts-The law passed by the legislature of Washington declaring that a contract to pay in gold coin should not be specifically enforced by the courts, but th debt might be "paid in and fully sat isfied with any kind of lawful mone or currency of the United States," ha been declared unconstitutional by th supreme court of that state. The cour decided that it was an attempt to les islate on a subject belonging exclusivel to the federal government, and that 'stipulation in a note or mortgage tha the debt shall be paid only in gold co of the present standard value, and that the decree and judgment thereon sha so provide is valid.

Russia's Railway Policy-Russia' policy of binding the remote parts of the empire together with state railway s about to be shown in other direction than in the construction of the grea Trans-Siberian railway. A very important line will be begun at an early dat to connect Ufa, in the southern Ura district, with Tashkent, in Turkestan union. They number nearly 200, with This line will give the shortest route from Russia into eCntral Asia, which Russia draws its great supplie of native-grown cotton. A second in portant line is projected from Nizhnee Novgorod into the Ural district, where a number of feeders to the new line wil be built.

National Ownership of Canals-Th steamship and grain merchants of Nev dian government opened 800 miles of Nork have set on foot a movement for new railway, and this year 1,500 miles the national ownership and control of York have set on foot a movement for canals. The canal that they especially wish to see under national control i the Erie canal, which at present, by a constitutional provision, must alway remain under the ownership of the state of New York. Swiss Alcohol Monopoly-For elever

years the trade in alcohol has been government monopoly in Switzerland The importation of alcohol and its disthat during 250 years 1,500,000 tons can tillation became a monopoly of the stat; in 1887, the law being adopted by mean of the referendum. According to th Bribery in London-Municipal dishon- Swiss officials the experiment has succeeded well. According to the last reparishes of Harkney and Fulham the port of the director of the monopoly is postrymen (corresponding to our counhas accomplished the objects for which it was adopted. In the first place purer article of liquor is sold and this is made of the best articles, instead of, as was often the case formerly, being distilled from refuse. Although the prime motive of the monopoly was not emperance, this has been brought about, for the keen competition of the small distillers led to an increase in th number of drinking places and a drumming for trade that made temptations to drinking greater than they now are been appointed by the British house of The consumption of brandy has decreased 25 per cent during the ten years, while the consumption of wine shows a substantial increase. As means of taxation it has been satisfactory in its working. The monopoly was partly designed to replace the old system of excise taxation, which was ostly of collection. The total cost of the alcohol administration has averaged \$75,000 yearly, which is small proportion of the cost of levying

the old import duties, while the proceeds 1894 a workshop was established in of the latter were barely more than The state sells liquor only in quantities of at least 150 litres. Spirits sold at cost prices for use in the arts, while these institutions the city, as far as for drinking an excess for profit is added. The state does not pretend to connection with its charitable institu-tions. During the last three years the follow the product after it has left its pure product. Restrictions upon the after preparation and adulteration are men, where they are well sheltered and matters for the regulation of the canfed and employed. In the meantime tons, It is interesting to note that when assessments for damages were made months of 1897, 801 women and 233 chil- of the manufacture of alcohol, no awards were made as damages for equivalents for good will and forfeited business processes, while in valuing the plants allowances for depreciation were

Municipal Waterworks-The city Meadville, Pa., will buy the waterwork plant from the private company which is now in control. The price will be \$200,000.

Water in Germany-About two-third of the larger German cities now ow and operate their own waterworks Paris' Municipal Savings Bank-Th municipal savings bank of Paris, in Oc tober, 1897, had deposits amounting t 2,806.688 francs. This was exclusive of the deposits in the Paris branch of the postal savings banks.

Government Banks in Banking returns for the last quarter of 1897, published for Australia, show that in the five colonies the deposits in the the postoffice in India is of service to banks under private ownership have decreased during the year, while in the introduction of quinine into Bengal. Its same interval the deposits in the government banks show an increase. Co-operation-During the year '897, desiring to combat the prevalent ma- thirty-four co-operative societies for larial fever, offered quinine to the peo- distribution and sixty-four for production were established in Great Britain

A grand marriage has just taken place at Madrid between the Marquis millions such packages have been sold Robert d'Aurelles de Paladines, son of in lower Bengal alone, and the system the gallant French general who won the battle of Coulmiers, one of the few provinces. One of the many good serv- French victories in the war of 1870, to ces done by the Indian postoffice is a Marie Cortina. countess of Rivaredeva. system by which packages may be sent the only daughter of one of the grand-collect on delivery and the money colest houses of the Castilian aristocracy. ected by the postman and returned to and a grand-daughter of the last Spanthe sender of the package. The object ish viceroy of Mexico. In accordance is to encourage cash trading and to give with the Spanish custom, by virtue of persons living in remote districts the his marriage the marquis now becomes a grandee of the first class in Spain, and will from henceforth bear the timehonored name and title of Count Riv-A report which has just been published aredeva, titles in Spain descending

Miss Cisneros, the pretty Cuban girl, was married the other day to Lieutenabout \$2,500,000. During the year ant Carbonel, entered into the matrimonial state more to be amicable than anything else. She frankly says she oes not love her husband and anyway thinks the wedding might have been postponed till after Lieutenant bonel's return from the war. But Mrs. rign cities has led the municipal gov- Logan, her guardian, and the New roment of Moscow to establish such York publisher who has paid her ex-

Miss Caroline Kane Mills, who will aim stop, but it didn't-one Pauperism in Great Britain—The average number of paupers receiving public charity in thirty-five selected displayments in New York, and will not give painters in New York, and will not give painters in New York, and will not give painters in New York, and will not give a way, and remarked: 'By tricts of Great Britain during February, up her studio after her marriage. it was worth it."

A SPANISH HEROINE

Since this war began one figure stands out among the Spanish people that commands universal admiration

for superb courage and devotion, and she is a woman. And none is more enthusiastic or genuine in their praise than her foemen, the men of Sampson's squadron, who gave Senorita Pauline Macias the

opportunity to display that bravery which shall give her lasting fame. The bombardment of San Juan will be remembered in the years to come because of her brave deed. The skill of the American gunners and the admirable seamanship which enabled the the rates for insuring municipal build ships to reduce the forts will be merely ings in Rangoon. India, although th incidental. The real story will be city has been paying premiums for twenty years without a claim, the city about the daughter of the governorment who commanded Porto Rico. has decided to cease insuring municipa

In this beautiful young woman, with her broad, clear brow and steadfast eyes, burn the sacred fires of martyrdom and patriotism. In all Spain, among all of Spanish blood, none can place himself before this young woman. It is not likely that the war will furnish a parallel to Pauline Macias' heroism.

When the bombardment of San Juan by the American fleet began Senorita Macias was in the governor's palace, Other women in the city fled out of harm's way. The governor general's daughter felt that her place was with the soldiers.

She made her way to the batteries and from there to the forts. watched the deadly execution of the American gunners; she heard the shrick of shell; saw the angry blast of red and the clouds of dust and mangled bodies; she saw the protecting walls beaten down by the great projectiles as the sea beats down the sand. Her heart was heavy within her, but she knew no fear. Her lofty love of her land smothered it. Thicker and faster came the shells,

ploughing into sand, crumbling stone walls, turning over great guns like dominoes, dealing death and destruction. The frenzled Spanish soldiers shot swiftly and wildly, but their projectiles only tore the air or whipped the angry sea. No harm came to those gray monsters hidden in a pall

The Spanish gunners saw their comrades torn to bits. The faces of the living were spattered with the blood of the dying. Then great fear came upon them and they turned and fled in panic, rushing hither and thither, anywhere to escape that hell of exploting shells. But there was no fear in Pauline Maclas; only a frightful rage and a sublime spirit of patriotism. She snatched a sword from the hand of an officer.

She raised her voice so that it could be heard above the din of battle. She lashed the soldiers for running away, and called them to return to their guns. Her face glowed as one inspired. She ran to the center of the battery. waved her sword above her head and cried to them in the name of their country to rally about her and fight until no life was left to fire a gun. No man with blood in his veins could withstand such an appeal. The soi-

diers ran back as swiftly as they ran away. They turned to their guns and fought, with more coolness and greater desperation than they had shown. And Pauline Macias stayed among them, like a battle fury. Her audacity, her courage were like a charm that protected her from injury. She came to no harm. Only when the guns were disabled

was she led away, and the men cheered her, as they should have done. And had the men on the ships known of her daring and courage they would have cheered her more heartily than did her own people.

Joan d'Arc of Porto Rico.

Those Morro Castles.

Readers of war news must be struck by the number of "Morro castles" with which our forces have to deal. Havana's fort of that name is the best known building in Cuba. When Admiral Samp-son went down to Porto Rico to shake up the Spaniards there the principal fortification he had to deal with was another Morro castle. And now comes word of an attack by American war ships on a third Morro castle at San tiago de Cuba, the most important port in the southeastern part of the island Some readers have probably wondered how it happened that no such castles were encountered at Matanzas, Cardenas and Clenfuegos.

The explanation of this recurrence of the name "Morro castle" is found in the fact that the word "Morro" means promontory. Many of the harbors of Cuba are remarkable land locked bays, pening to the sea through narrow channels, usually long and deep. are shaped somewhat like a man's hand with the fingers more or less spread and the wrist reduced in size. At Havana, Santiago and some other ports, one side of the channel connecting the higher and steeper angle of the shore, between the channel of the harbor entrance on one side and the open sea on the other, is crowned by an elaborate at the time the state assumed control fort, formidable in the times when it was erected, this fortification is usually and naturally called "Morro castle," or

"the Castle of the Promontory." At Clenfuegos there is no such fort, although the harbor is one of the typical bays of the Cuban coast, with narrow entrance. One reason is that the city is comparatively new, and it has become a place of importance since the era when Spain fortified her American possessions with the massive and picturesque stone castles which modern artillery has rendered nearly useless. Hesides, the shores are much lower there than at Santiago, or even at Havana. San Juan, the chief city of Porto Rico, has planty of room for s "Castle of the Promontory," and it was natural that there should be a "Morro castle" to fight at that port. Mataneas and Cardenas are on rather low parts of the coast, and the latter is a small place. So they have no "Morro

This explanation is suf why the name made fat vana's picturesque old fo continually in the dispati t is necessary to discrim the various "Morro castle ure in the news of the day

"It was during our civil time when a drink of whisky the most enchanting thing in life, Major J. H. Lynch of Louisiana, at "For a \$10-note, the last cent I ha

on earth, I got ownership of a pint of mountain dew, in the vicinity of Shreveport. I had resolved on making this pint last me a long time, and had only taken one small nip from the bottle when I saw coming my best friend, Bill Beasley, who went into t army from the same town with relf. We had been chums all our lit As that bottle reposed quietly in pocket I meditated whether I'd o Bill a drink, It was a tremendous st gle between selfishness and friend

"Finally, affection for Bill ovel my impulse to appropriate the bottle, and drawing it out, I said: 'Bil pere is some good corn juice; it's power ful good stuff, and ma be a small drin "You ought to have seen his eye glisten as he tilted that vial, and down his throat my precious stuff began to disappear. 'Bill,' said I, 'whisky is awful scarce in these parts,' but he only nodded his head, and the liquid kept

getting lower in the bottle.
"'Bill' I said, in desperation, the last \$10 I had in the world t whisky.' I thought that I