A FIERCE BATTLE OUR TROOPS WIN THE DAY AT SIBONEY. FIGHT LASTED ALL DAY

SPANIARDS DRIVEN FROM OUTER FORTIFICATIONS.

American Loss Estimated 1,000 in Killed and Wounded--General Shafter Makes His Report-Spanlards Made a Desperate Stand.

Washington, D. C .- Special .- General Corbin gave out the following Saturday:

at Siboney Friday, which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown. We have carried CAVAL their outer works; are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates' brigade, which have been en-gaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p m., will be in line and in front of Santiage during the night. I regret to say our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many are killed,

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

With the American Army, Before Santiago, (via Piaya del Este), July I. Four members of the Twenty-first regiment of regulars were killed in the fighting between Sevilla and Agua-dores, while sixteen other Americans. all members of the Twenty-first, were wounded.

Both the American and Spanish fleets early joined in the battle. While Ad-miral Sampson's men were reducing the recently emplaced batteries at Aguadores. Admiral Cervera's fleet was hurl-ing shells in the direction of the American and Cuban lines.

While General Lawton and General Wheeler were attacking Caney, northeast of Santiago, General Kent was advancing toward Aguadores. General Garcia, with his Cuban troops, at the same time approached Caney from the southeast and the other divisions of the southeast, and the other divisions of the American army pressed toward Santiago from the east, our forces thus presenting a solid front from the coast to General Linares' northern defenses. Before the fighting had been long Spanish force since the operations in under way the American and Cuban this vicinity began. They skirted the

the village.

drive the Spanlards into Santiago at his pleasure. It was with difficulty that the commanding officers restrained the the city at once. When they caught ardor of our troops until the hour for sight of their former home they cheered beginning the attack came.

ENTHUSIASM INTENSE.

was intense and their spirit ordinate officers. been impatient to advance.

ing under orders from Major General the assault on the city and exhorted his Shafter. who went to the front at the head of the troops, began the battle will be irresistible when they gain pos- the northwest had been able forces. It was a vain effort. boldly faced the enemy's fire, holding cavairy entering the city. their ground tenaciously and pressing forward whenever an oportunity to Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel gain an advanced footing presented it- Roosevelt, with their division of rough

to the southeast of Santiago yesterday | PLUNDERING PLUTOCRATS ut men captured the Spanish colors. After considerable effort General Shafter's men have succeeded in shutting off the water supply of the city They have been working on the prob-lem for several days, but it was TAKING ADVANTAGE OF WAR a difficult one. The main water supply was obtained from another side of the city than occupied by our troops After General Shafter's success How Much It Cost Us to Lick the in practically surrounding the city, how-

ever, it was possible to locate the water supply and to shut it off. This achievement by the Americans has added much to the desperation of the Spanlards, who have been short of

food for some time. They now are threatened with all the horrors of a food and water famine. After the Cubill is unparalleled in the military his-tory of the United States, and it is doubtful if anything like it can be bans began their march two companies of regulars, armed with picks and shovels, as well as guns, went forward found in the history of any other counto make improvements in the roads. try. Before a blow was struck, Presi-During the night a heavy rainfall had dent McKinley demanded and received an appropriation of \$50,000,000, which was expended at once, disappearing made the paths difficult for travel. The work of the regulars soon put the roads in good condition, the remainder into the pockets, of contractors and of the artillery was sent forward and Torbin gave out the following Satur-ay: We had a very heavy engagement Silver a very heavy engagement ed into a rat hole. Other expenditures followed in the same magnificent scale, and it is estimated that before we occupled a foot of Cuban territory we

CAVALRY NEEDED.

General Wheeler has sent a request Washington for immediate reinreements of mounted cavalry. of the Mexican war, fought under dem-ocratic administration. This war began Nearly all of the cavalrymen now are ithout horses.

General Garcia's men, who are being the celebrated battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Tadepended upon to play an important part in the attack on Santiago, began basco and Tampico, besides minor their march from Siboney at daylight gagements, at a total cost of \$10,412,000 for the army and \$6,456,000 for the navy. yesterday morning. They took the main road toward Caney, where Garcia or \$16,868,000 for both army and navy mounting a spirited little horse, is-sued final orders for the advance of his during the entire year. In 1847 we occupied California, land-ed 12,000 men at Vera Cruz, bombarded roops. He then dug his spurs inte the animal's sides and went galloping orward, closely followed by General battle of Cerro Gordo, captured Pueblo, Castillo, whose mount was a magnifient black horse.

Many of Garcia's staff who were brought to Siboney from Asseraderos on the American transports, had no horses and proceeded afoot. I walked about three miles at the side of Marti, a son of the famous patriot, Jose Marti. In every direction the roads were loads of goods, in addition to their rifles and ammunition. The small, unpearance, but they were able to carry their heavy bundles all day through the slushy mountain roads, across streams and through dense under-brush. At no time, however, were they unprepared to discard their lug-

GARCIA'S BRAVE BAND.

Mr. Hanna's possibilities as a financler. But it is only a beginning, eH now has four hundred millions in bonds General Garcia's band succeeded in advancing nearer to the defenses of and certificates and he has provided for as much more to be raised by tax-Santiago than had any other antiation on tea, tobacco and trade generforces gained advanced ground. Foot village of Caney, within two miles of by foot the enemy was driven back into the city arsenal, within two miles of ally. spending every cent of it, and a great of the Spanish pickets. They encamped was evident after the first hour's last night near by and prepared for an fighting that General Shafter had early attack. Garcia's men, not a few gauged the strength of the enemy ac- of whom lived in Santiago until they curately, and that he would be able to were driven out by General Weyler's enthusiastically. They demanded to be d Tecumseh, captured the Guerriere. led forward against the city at once, the Frolic, the Macedonia, the South

The enthusiasm of the American culty by General Garcia and his subquickly spread to the Cuban troops. All Caney is made up of residences of have shared the belief of General Shaf- the wealthy and Garcia was confident ter that Santiago could be taken by a of occupying it without difficulty, as sharp, persistent attack, and they have the Spaniards showed a disposition to abandon it without a fight. General Two batteries of light artillery, act-

DEWEY DOES NOT FEAR THEM

TO ROB THE NATION.

British in 1812 and Mexico in

1847-An Interesting Comparison

The success of the administration in

securing the passage of the bond issue

campaign contributors like water pour-

expended over \$100,000,000. We are so

numbers of six or more ciphers that

we hardly appreciated what this means.

But let us compare it with the expense

March 28th, 1846. That year we fought

and captured that city, fought the

Rey, Casa, Mata and Chapultepec and

entered the City of Mexico in triumph

on September 17. The cost of the army

for the entire year was \$35,840,000, and of the navy \$7,900,000, or for army and

Thus the total cost of the army and

navy during the entire two years of

the Mexican war was \$60,568,000. Com-

pare this with what has been done at

good stealing under Hanna.\$100,000,000 Total cost of two years' of. Mexican war (from begin-

ning to close)... 60,568,000

total cost of Mex. war \$ 39,442,000

This is a beginning which shows

He is undoubtedly capable of

Total cost of two months of

Excess of good stealing over

navy \$43,740,000.

Washington recently:

en-

accustomed to being robbed in round

--How It is Done.

Camara Will be Given a Hot Reception at Manila.

Manila, Jur", 2" via Hong Kong.-Special-I talked with Admiral Dewey regarding the report that the Spanish squadron under Camara was coming the Philippines, Admiral Dewey

With the present victorious squadron, reinforced by the monitors Mon-terey and Monadnock, and the cruiser Charleston, I have no fear of any fleet that Spain sends. Our squadron is ex. perienced in battle, and the knowledge of what skillful gunnery can do supported by the inflexible spirit and ourage exhibited in the first battle, will inspire the men to their duty with the same resolution again when required."

A high British officer who is here "If Spain sends a squadron to the Phillppines it will be a gross mistake in naval tactics. She leaves her coast undefended and will meet the American squadron in Manila, which is inspired by its previous victory, is practiced in fighting and will be reinforced by the Charleston and the Monterey and Monadnock, the two latter being equal to battleships. The best policy for America to follow is to send in stantly a strong squadron to harass the Spanish coast and cause the recall of the Philippine fleet, or if possible, to pursue this fleet and destroy it."

MEANS A LOSS. The noted Spanish general, Pena, who a prisoner of the insurgents, said today: "I candidly admit that it will be a grave error to send a squadron here under existing conditions. I fear that Manila officials, not realizing the truth, mislead Madrid. The coming of these ships means the loss of another squadron with nothing gained. It is better to lose the Philipines than have home cities blockaded and bombarded. would be wiser to surrender Manila quietly to the Americans, thus preventing its capture by the rebels and eventually, when the war is finished, recover the island by the payment of an indemnity. If the second comes and Manila is destroyed fleet the islands are lost forever." The Charleston and the troop ships

have not arrived. It is expected that Admiral Dewey, in attacking Manila, will first silence the water batteries and then demand the town's surrender If it is not granted he will shell the city, forcing the enemy to evacuate.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

The men in the squadron are all well and in splendid mettle for further action. There is no suffering from the heat. The weather is excellent, de-spite the season. The insurgents are harassing the Spaniards night and day. and there is heavy fighting around the magazine at Malate. The foreign fleet opposite Manila con-

sists of only nine vessels now, four British, two French, two German and one Japanese. The other German vessels, it is reported, are coaling at Mari.

vales. leal more if the people will permit. There was an exciting incident last But leaving out the sum to be raised night. The German flagship's launch taxation, compare only his bond was going to the Olympia after dark ssue in a war against the weakest nation of Europe-poverty stricken, miserable, bankrupt Spain, with the with a message to the admiral. She was located by the searchlight and hailed, but failed to reply. A shot was sent in her direction and she stopped immetotal cost of the war of three years against England, then as now, the liately. This shows the inability of greatest naval power in the world. orpedoes to approach.

TO ATTACK TEXAS TOWNS.

Spanlards Attempting to Incite a Raid on the Coast.

Washington, D. C., July 4 .- A dispatch received at the Cuban legation in this city, from its representatives in Vera Cruz, Mexico, states that Cap-

INVENTOR OF LEAD PIPE.

First Suggested by Robert Seydel of Pennavivania m 1830.

There was born in Milton, Pa., in 1890 a man of wonderful genius, it is said. His name was Robert Seydell and he died in 1847.

Mr. Seydell was a coppersmith and was almost continuously working out some device connected with the machinery in his factory. To him, it is related by some of the oldest citizens of this place, belongs the discovery of the process of making lead pipe, and like many other inventors, the idea of making the same was stolen from him and further developed to its present form of manufacture.

It was in the latter part of the thirties that the idea suggested itself to him, and the following is the way he wrought it out: He first took a slug or casting of lead, placing it on a mandrel, or rod of steel, about sixteen feet long and one inch in diameter; the mandrel was highly polished, and upon this he drew, or rolled out, the lead to the full length of the rod, thus giving him an inch bore, and the material was rolled, it is said, to one-fourth inch, making a total diameter one and onehalf inches for the pipe. After completing several sections of the length of the mandrel, he soldered them together, making the pipe of whatever length he desired.

He put it to practical use by fastening it to pump heads, and also running it from springs to connect watering troughs and spring houses in the country round about here. Being greatly pleased with his discovery, and receiving the most flattering of comments from his friends and neighbors in this section, he concluded to make his invention more widely known. and hence made a visit to Philadelphia, taking his device with him.

At the Franklin Institute in that city he gave his first exhibition to quite a number of inventors, artisans and mechanics. As it is now related, every one who witnessed it was more than delighted, and so expressed themselves in his immediate presence. It was not long that he was allowed to remain in a condition of supreme happiness over his invention, for a short time after he made a disclosure of his discovery, and while yet in Philadelphia, he found out that by the persons to whom he had given an exhibition of the process of making lead pipe his idea had been used and improved upon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. The Place Where Christ Laid No Longer a

Rough-Hewn Cave, It has been built over and lined with marble and hung with lamps, etc., till it is no longer a rough-hewn cave; but on entering it (a task of considerable difficulty through the narrow, low arch roughly hewn out in the rock) and on seeing the rocky slab on which lay the body of our Lord, you feel it is the true site, for it conveys the impression that it is just the sort of a cave that would be used for sepulchre purposes nd these alone, and not ashrine built to accommodate the thousands of pilgrims who flock there annually. Within it the slab of rough-hewn rock lies altar-wise against the side of the cave, and is about the width and length that would be filled by a dead body; the top of it is now covered with a marble slab to protect it from the kisses of the pilgrims, which would long ere this have worn away the stone. There is just room in front of this slab for about four persons to kneel; all the sides of the caves are hung with lights, jeweled icons, and pictures. To attempt to describe the feelings evoked in the Christian soul when adoring at such a spot would be beyond human pen. The Russian pilgrims have a touching habit of bringing their bundle of grave clothes and laying them on this holy slab in order to bless them for their future use. Of course there is always a Greek ecclesiastic present within the holy shrine, to watch over it. Just outside the cave is a small alabaster ornament marking the traditional spot where the angels stood as they announced "He is not here, but He is risen."-Pall Mall Magazine.

TYPES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Battleships, Cruisers, Gunboats and Tonpedo Boat Destroyers Described.

A torpedo boat is used to destroy war vessels, particularly battleships, and torpedo-boat destroyers are made to destroy the torpedo boats, as their name signifies. Torpedo boats are small vessels fitted with powerful engines that drive them through the water atahigh rate of speed. They are lightly constructed, and carry small arms in addition to their torpedoes. The torpedo-boat destroyers are larger than the torpedo boats, and in their construction, as in the smaller boats, everything is sacrificed so that their powerful engines will be able to send them through the water at a great rate of speed for a short distance. Their armament is sufficiently powerful to disable or destroy the torpedo boats when they come up with them. Torpedo-boat destroyers carry no torpedoes and they depend entirely on their speed and their guns.

Battleships are fightng ships, they are classified according to their armament. A battleship is used for bombarding forts, and for doing heavy fighting work. A gunboat is a small battleship, and after a battleship has partly demolished a fort the gunboats, on account of their light draught, run in close to finish the work or protect the other vessels of the fleet whue marines are being landed. Cruisers are commerce destroyers, or, in other words, legalized pirates. They do not carry as heavy guns as battleships do, and they have speed enough to overtake the trade ships of the enemy.

Torpedo boats attack big ships usually at night. When these destructive boats are being speeded they bury themselves in the water, and almost all that can be seen of them is a streak of foam. They are painted a color that is not distinguishable on the water. and the most perfect range-finders will not distinguish them sufficiently for the guns of big ships to be trained on them. They approach a warship headon, thus presenting as small a mark as possible, and take a ziz-zag course. When within striking distance, which is about 600 yards, they launch their torpedoes and get away. In the daytime they steam along under protection of a battleship, keeping the battleship between them and the enemy, and when a favorable opportunity arrives dart out and make their attack. They are so lightly constructed that if the boat they attack can hit them, the torpedo boats are ruined. At night time the big vessels keep their searchlights at work to discover the torpedo boats, and thus to protect themselves.

REVENGE OF A SNAKE AND ITS MATE

They Laid in Wait for the Man Who Had Struck One of Them.

A gentleman riding along a plantation path, followed by a negro on a mule struck a large cottonmouth with his whip lash as it glided across the road. As soon as under cover and out of reach of the whip the snake raised its head above the bushes, standing almost upright on its tail and glaring at him with flashing eyes, at the same time hissing fiercely and exposing its fangs. "Yo' ort'n ter 'a done dat, Maws Joe!" exclaimed the negro.

Admiral Sampson ordered the New York, Gloucester and Suwanee to attack the batteries recently placed to more carefully considered their posi-the east of Morro. The vessels engaged tion. This division, I am told, will be the batteries at short range, and left carefully handled in the future, lest its only the scarred hiliside to show where members again lose sight of everything the batteries had been located.

BRUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Brigadier General Kent, who commands the center of the general line of attack, started the Twenty-first regiment of regulars toward Aguadores the men advanced toward Caney. Upon. and pushed forward by successive these troops fell the brunt of the battle rushes to capture the fortified positions to the southeast of Santiago during of vantage about Caney. the early hours of the day. As I write this dispatch, this division of General Kent's forces has sustained the heaviest loss of the engagement thus far.

Aguadores. General Linares, the Spaniards at that cure. point returned the American fire with Altares this morning with 1,800 Kent's command, which was join the American line.

ward Santiago, both at Caney and at Aguadores, the progress of our forces was in harmony with the plans of General Shafter. Our lines thus became more closely knit, and now the Americans and Cubans present a continuous front from the southeast to the north of the city.

The Massachusetts and New York then opened with their big guns, plung- smaller forts adjacent thereto. ing a heavy fire into the enemy's lines. Cannon shell and reduced charges were used for this purpose, and they demoralized the enemy's ranks. The ahells were fired at a high elevation. so as to clear the towering coast line fought heroically, and the number of ridge. The Newark joined the fleet. At noon

the Iowa steamed within 1,000 yards of left the American lines the battle was Morro castle. Admiral Sampson had growing fierce, the boom of the slege signalled from the flagship for the lowa guns and the rattle of musketry, with engage Morro, but a few moments the quick reports of the Maxim, later, just as the lowa was about to incessant. The Americans were pressopen fire, the annulling pennant was ing forward steadily in the face of a holsted

Playa Del Este (via Hayti) .- Specialloss was heavy, 400 killed and wounded. tions gained. Reinforcements are being hurried to the front. In a skirmish pying the fortress.

men to fight desperately General Shafter, after making Santiago by attacking Caney, From careful personal investigation yesterthis village a direct road runs into San-tlago, and the advance of our forces the defenses of Santiago. His men on to ge session of the road. General "Joe" within two miles of the city's outward Wheeler, with a detachment of the cav-defenses, and another division of the command, and General Garcia, army had come equally near to Morro with his Cuban troops, quickly joined castle. All of the enemy, apparently, General Lawton's men in the advance were engaged in strengthening the deupon Caney. The Spaniards for a time fenses of the city. Through glasses fought desperately to prevent Caney yesterday one could easily see a force from falling into the hands of our of 1,500 Spaniards throwing up earth-They works and another force of Spanish

> It is told me as a positive fact that riders, are officially criticised for their impetuosity in dashing into the fight with the Spaniards without having in their desire for speedy victory.

Playa Del Este, Province of Oriente, Cuba, July 1 .- The fighting has begun The long-expected battle has opened Santiago is being assailed by land and sea. At 7 o'clock this morning General same hour General Lawton's Lawton's advance opened the firing The Spaniards replied vigorously, and

soon the wounded began coming in on stretchers. They reported that the enemy had been driven out of Cabona, There was desperate fighting about a suburb of Santiago, and one of the Acting under orders from positions which it was intended to se-

The men from the front also told of fury that aroused in our men the how the Cubans were aiding Lawton's mercest determination. It was sus- men and bearing the brunt of much of pected that the watchful admiral had the fighting. The advance was conoticed the Herald dispatch boat Som- tinued from Cabona, and the firing beners N. Smith coming alongside the came fast and furious. Meantime Cerlowa, and had annulled the original vera's ships turned loose their shells signal crew to allow the Smith to get on the American line. The shells made clear of danger. The Harvard arrived no impression on the advance, but going Michigan volunteers. They were hur- south to attack the Spaniards at the ried ashore and hastened forward to mouth of the San Juan, is reported to gives its orders, and expects them to have lost heavily, as Cervera's guns As the enemy was pressed back to- had a clean sweep at him.

A great thundering to seaward told that the American fleet was attacking Morro. An occasional explosion of exceptional violence indicated that the Vesuvius was hurling her dynamite projectiles. Amid the smoke of the land battle the great shells from the warships could be seen exploding about Morro castle and the other

Many Spaniards fled into the city tself, and in some instances there was no opposition when an American divis-The ion charged a line of earthworks. In other instances the Spanlards Americans wounded grew rapidly. When the courier bearing the dispatch

rain of shot and shell, the latter brusting all about them. Never did volun-

teers face such leaden hall more Siboney reports a general attack. The bravely, and their cheers as the enemy enemy were driven into the city. Our fell back before their irresistible onstaught could be heard above the deaf-One entire company was annihilated by ening din of the artillery. The indicaa Spanish shell. Our advance has been tions at this time are that Shafter will checked, but we are holding the posi-tions gained. Reinforcements are be-

trmed British whalers in the Pacific and 21 merchantmen in the English won the famous victory over channel. the British fleet on Lake Erie, and lefeated Proctor at the battles of the Thames, besides fighting half a dozen other engagements, any one of which may have given Hanna and his friends in excuse for spending more than the ost of the whole year's fighting.

In 1812 we invaded Canada, defeat-

ampton and the Java, and defended

ut coast line at a total cost for army

and navy during the entire year of \$15,776,000. In 1813, at a total cost of

126,098,000 for both army and navy, we

lought at Frenchtown, captured the Peacock, captured York in upper Can-

ida, forced Proctor back at Fort Meigs,

aptured Fort George, repulsed Proc-

The entire cost of the war in 1814 ap to the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghent, December 24, was \$27,761,000. Thus for three years of this great war against England, fought with honest men in power at Washington, we spent for army and navy combined only \$69,-135,000. Compare this with the preparations for looting made under the bond ieal alone:

Loot through the bond deal .. \$400,000,000 Fotal cost of war of 1812 (three 69.098,000 years)...

Fotal cost of Mexican war (two 70,568,000 years)

Excess of loot through bond deal over cost of five years war with England (1812-13-

14) and Mexico (1846-47)...\$269,334,000 In other words, leaving out the enormous sums already spent, and the still more enormous sums to be raised by taxation, the bank note inflationists, guano jobbers, star route thieves, whisky ringsters, credit mobilier financiers, bond syndicate imperialist and carpet bag advocates of bayonet rule for the world, now in power at Washington, have already prepared in their bond deal alone, to steal more than wice the cost of both the war of 1812-3-14 with England and 1846-7 with Mex-And they will do it, too. Just watch them!

Sunday is a Lucky Day.

Good or ill luck of certain days is still a belief among sailors in the navy. Friday, as all the world knows, is a day of ill omen and Sunday is a lucky day. The government, of course, be executed, whether the day be a lucky one or not. But the old sailors note on what day the ship is loaded or sails, and prophesy the future of the ship accordingly. There never has been an accident to a warship in peace or war which its crew could not explain in this way

The superstition about women is a relic of the old belief in witchcraft, and many stories are told to prove their evil powers. It is thought that a woman by throwing sand in the air on shipboard can produce violent storms. Not many years ago some women who traveled on English warships were tortured during a storm to make them quiet the waves

These barbaric beliefs, however, are partially compensated by the superstition which sailors have held for centuries that beautiful children bring

a blessing to a ship. The tattooing habit is very common in the navy. When a sailor commences service on a man-of-war he at once changes the designs of such markings to harmonize with the spirit of the occasion. It is firmly believed, for instance, that an arm or leg decorated with the design of a gun or a sword or some such design bears charmed life and will never be lost in battle. Other designs in tattoo work also bring good luck, but are not so efficacious in time of war.

to General Blanco, and Lieutenat Velasquez of the staff of General Pando, have arrived at that port and are making strenuous forts to arouse the Spanish enthusiasts to join them in an expedition to raid towns along the Texas border. These two Spaniards came in on the

Norwegian steamer Bergen, which recently arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 110 passengers, the most of them Cuban refugees and non-combatants, who boarded the steamer at Sagua la Grande, a port on the north coast of Cuba.

The two Spanish army officers also embarked on the Bergen at that port, representing themselves as Cuban efugees. They attracted no particular attention, but began their work as soon as they landed at Vera Cruz and were soon located by the Cuban agents and their mission ascertained.

According to the reports of the Cuban representatives in Vera Cruz, there is a large contingent of Spanlards and Spanish sympathizers, who are very bitter in their expressions of hostility loward the United States and who have been secretly lending ald to the Spaniards since the declaration of way and have openly denounced the United States. Among these Captain Argudin and

Lieutenant Velasquez are secretly working, and have aroused the more gnorant to such a state of excitement that they are ready and anxious to ioin an expedition to raid towns in the inited States along the Mexican bor-

No decisive steps have as yet been ounteract it, should an attempt be made to carry it into effect. At the same time, these Spanish of-

identity of Captain Argudin and Lieutenant Velasquaz became known, they endeavored to disarm suspicion by stating that they had resigned their commissions in the Spanish army, because of the unfavorable conditions, and were returning to Spain. Their actions are, however, being closely watched by the Cuban agents, and their movements

The most wonderful bridge in the world is one of solid agate in Arizona. It is a petrified tree. from three feet to four feet in diameter, spanning a chasm 40 feet wide. More than 100 feet of its length is in sight, both ends being embedded in the sandstone of the

In New York state there is an extraordinary dam, more than a quarter of a mile long and 216 feet thick. 11 turns the whole Croton river into aqueducts for the supply of New York City The lake, which holds back 40.000,000, 000 gallons of water, is the largest arti-

A patriotic young fellow in Portland Me., who was anxious to join the army was rejected because he has "hammer toes." That is, he has toes which turn downward at the tops,

PARENT'S TITLES.

A Family of Children That Dropped Papa and Mamma for Father and Mother

"I was brought up," said a fond father, "to say father and mother. I never dreamed of saying papa and mamma when I was a child, and I should have made awkward work of it if I had tried. My children until lately have always said papa and mamma. I

don't know how they got started that way, but at the outset and for a long time they never thought of saying anything else. Then the older ones took to saying father and mother. They liked these titles better, and they thought they were better form, too, and they taught the younger children also to say father and mother, and now they all say father and mother. "The older children soon accustomed

themselves to the change; the younger children were a little shy over it at first, but they soon got pretty well used to it, and now we rarely hear in my house papa and mamma; it is father and mother.

"And I must say I like it better. And I don't think it issbecause that is the way I was brought up, though these titles certainly do have to me an old and familiar and affectionate sound that is very pleasant; but I think I like father and mother better anyway."

His Arithmetic.

Mrs. O'Flynn-Och murther! Here's an account av how two min fell four

Mr. O'Flynn-Shure an' ut isn't as bad as ut sames ut all. If two min fell four sthories wan man could only hov fallen two begorra.

"Why not, Pomp?"

"Case dat snec'll lay fuh yo' show, an' sometime ernother'll hit you' back." "Pshaw, Pomp! I don't take any stock in such nonsense. More likely he'll take care to keep out of reach of my whip. I wish, though, I had killed the beast!"

"Dat would 'a' bin er sight wusser, Maws Joe, 'case de mate would jes' foller tel hit cotch't yo'; an' when er cottonmouf's mate hits, yo' goes dead powrful quick."

"All nonsens, Pomp! There isn't any mate, or if there is, it doesn't know more than other dumb creatures. A man may be hit ,of course, but not more often by the mate of a snake he has killed than by some other that just happens in striking distance."

"Leastways, Maws Joe," urged Pomp, "yo'd beter not happen erlong dis paf any more dis year, 'ceptin' on hossback!"

This good advice fell on heedless ears. The next afternoon Maws Joe followed the path on foot, probably without any thought of what had occurred the day before and when passing the spot where he had lashed the snake the day before he was struck at the same instant by two cottonmouths one from each side of the path. He managed to get home but died soon after.

The negroes in that neighborhood, and many white people, too, are firm believers in the cottonmouth's mate and its vicious intelligence.-Galveston News.

Slightly Absent Minded

Professor W., a well-known Edinburgh professor, is accustomed to take a daily walk with another old professor, when they discuss matters quite beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals.

One day when the walking was exceedingly had, Professor W. was on his way to the corner at which he and his friend always met, when he encountered a young student whose face he recognized dimly, having seen it every day for several weeks in the classroom. He accordingly hailed his pupil, who was wading through the mud to get across the street.

"Have you seen Professor S.?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the student, pausing respectfully, in the midst of a mudpuddle, to remove his cap. "He is at the corner below, waiting for you."

"Good, very good!" responded the professor, looking over his spectacles with his class-room air, when well pleased with a student. "I thank you. You may be seated."

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lepartment of the threatened expedi-

losely reported to the Cuban legation. which has, in turn, advised the state tion.

ier. taken toward carrying out this plan, but it is known to the Cubans that the scheme is in progress of formation and that steps have been already taken to

icers are endeavoring to make Vera Cruz a secret base, from which they hope to be able to ship supplies and privisions by blockade runners to Cuba. When the