and the coolie will have to do our bid-

ding in those islands. The mule can follow nearly any place a man can

lead him, up hill or down, and carry his

burden easily through all the hours

British in India that for an expedi-

to eat at all times, the coolie train is

hardly a welcome charge for a com-

Now, as ever, the "victory will de-

pend upon the legs of the army," and

it will be the trying task of the commanding officer to bring his men to the

enemy with the least tax upon their

vitality, and to have them ready to

bear the strain of a charge or to shoot

with that accuracy unknown to ex-hausted muscles. The wisest kind of

generalship has got to be exercised,

and, at the same time, aggressive ac-

tion must be assured, for experience

has proved defensive tactics the cost-

liest manner of meeting mountain foe-

men, who gather strength and purpose

with every moment's passive stand on

Night marching is a thing that must

certainly be counted upon, for then only will the men be free from the

frightful, trying heat of the sun's in-

tense glare, not to mention the dan-

But at night there are other dangers,

such as venomous snakes, the giant cayman in the marshes and streams.

and the foe, who knows so well how

to make the most of the cover of these

roads made even before the troops

themselves can find a sure footing; and

the path must be wide enough to guard against the heavy, dripping dew fail-ing upon the treadway, for it has been

found to render the roads so slippery

itself very quickly to the work of meet-

never-failing bamboo is going to cut an

important figure in most of our engi-

neering feats out there. Rafts will be

made of it, defences made of it, and

quick and effective waterproof shelters

formed of it, with the aid of the na-

The rapid mountain streams, though

dition, yet strong enough to bear the

that a wagon cover of canvas or a

shelter tent or two fashioned upon a framework of bamboo or saplings will

infantry, will be hill climbers, Indian

ample reason to be proud of their

a very conspicuous part of the means

of visual communication among the

foot or horsecack would be long, tor-

lurking foe. The sun's flashings will

speed our messages from crest to crest

with dextrous haste and certainty of

delivery, and beyond the reach of our

Much of the work of possible pacifi-

Formosa in '67 showed what really

adept strategists these eastern Indian

and convincingly, and punishment to

them does not mean rout and a few

slain. They must be brought to reason

by reducing their villages and by in-

that can be done only by the most

them out and by forcing them to con-

under their splendid leader, and wheth-

er it be a matter of long-restrained

liberty, the record of our little army

there will certainly be crowned with

laurels, and our mountain battery will

not be without its full share of that

Question-If an unmarried woman

Question-If a fast young man loses

\$15 at poker, how many hundred dollars

he out in the hotel corridor next day

Question-If a bicycle enthusiast has

idden 3,400 miles in a year, and intends

o ride 10,000 miles, how long will it take

Question- If the greatest man

Now that time has come when the

housewife who does much of her own

cooking and preserving must often have

her fingers stained with the juice of

well to remind her that the fumes of

sulphur wil remove most fruit stains

from the fingers. Put a tiny lump of

sulphur in a tin plate, pour on a little

finger tips above the flame, and the

alcohol, and set it on fire. Hold

discoloration will disappear.

he same night that a sixth

was born in 1858 how old is she?

Answer-One thousand dollars.

Answer-About two minutes.

Answer-Twenty-three.

him to make up the rest?

he pay for the lights?

berries, peaches, etc..

her charges?

solved.

clusions in sufficient numbers.

glory.

tribes and their mixtures are. It

enemy's interruption, and at night a

Signaling by the heliograph will form

tive craftsman.

manding officer to contemplate.

the accompanying baggage.

work cut out for us in the Philippines ors; but it is almost certain that the We shall certainly find we have more mule, that world-wide beast of burden, We shall certainly find we have more to fill than the comparatively simple duties of an army of occupation; and one reasonably wonders what may not be the result of that frenzy of victory and suddenly awakened sense of self-sufficiency in the insurgents when his human guide can bear the strain. they are confronted, perhaps, with our The coolie is far from being so satisdetermination to rule them hereafter.

How far religious ecstasy and instigation may be made to work against us is something for speculation, The Filipinos at large know practically nothing about us, and, with cunning pictures of even a more hateful dominance on our part than they have borne heretofore, the religious broth-erhoods may make a last effort to retain their grasp by fostering rebellion against the very saviors of the coun-

try.

That we shall have more than the Spaniards to contend with is well nigh certain; and it is pretty positive, too. we shall have to meet our native enemy on his own territory, and upon the very ground of his own choosing. In a region well studded with some decidedly formidable mountain ranges, the task of ferreting out a foe that may seek the cover of those fastnesses will be a very trying undertaking; and, before we can go through even the motions of that valiant warrior of old who marched his men up the hill and then marched them down again—all in their enemy's part.

the same day—we shall have to over- Night marching i come some natural obstacles then un-

dreamed of.

A Spanish writer has summed up the seasons in the Philippines thus: "Six months of dust, six months of mud, six gerous consequences upon the eyes. months of everything;" and experience has shown the country to be practically inundated from June to November. with an added demand for six or eight weeks of intense sunshine to reduce the roads to passableness. Swift dense jungles. Ways must be cut and mountain streams must be either forded or bridged in the quickest and aptest way, and where the roads stop, roads or paths must be cut through the tropical jungle of high bamboo, matted, thorny vines, and a dense growth of timber, and this, too, before either that passage was next to impossible, the hot glare of the mid-day sun or Yankee cunning is going to adapt the damp, threatening darkness of a torrid night is upon the men. Earth- ing these changed conditions, and the quakes and violent storms must be expected and care taken to meet them in the safest way.

Mountain warfare is, by long odds, the most trying of all military services: and from the start to the finish of a successful campaign in the hills there is hardly a moment that does not make a call upon the resourcefulness and narrow, call for some very skillful en-skill of both officers and men. We gineering to get a body of troops and shall have a miniature India of our own to contend with, and in the native, if he be rebellious, a fighter of bridges of bamboo and telegraph wire, the true Indian instincts in all that fashioned with expertness and expewe know his cunning to be in our own country. Ambuscades, night attacks burden of the heaviest of mountain and retreats will be the order of the forces. Boats may have to be built day, and, worst of all, he will be to ferry these streams on short notice, armed with an effective modern rifle and we shall not be surprised to know

of high power. Of all the troops dispatched to the Philippines, the Astor battery of moun-tain artillery is really the only detail answer the purpose well enough to carmade with especial consideration to ry the first lines of a bridge across the possible local or geographical requirements of the country; and it is there will be some new obstacle or modestly suggested that none will win some new condition to be met, and greater glory or do more effective ser- these, though drains mostly upon invice than this little force if our army genuity and skill, will tax the aptness be compelled to meet its foe on any- of our men even more than the work like the terms already practiced of actually routing the enemy. Our by the insurgents upon the Spaniards mountain forces, whether artillery or before Dewey reduced Cavite. mountain forces, whether artillery or infantry, will be hill climbers, Indian

The battery will be composed of six fighters, engineers and pioneers, gil 12-pounder gun of the Hotchkiss mountain type. The guns have been designed with especial consideration to achievements. the service conditions of mountain warfare, and combine simplicity and effectiveness with the all-important desideratum of ease of transportation or hills, for while the distance as the crow mobility. Over a country of ordinary flies may be short, the route by even profile the guns will be drawn their carriages, and a limber, designed tuous and beset with the dangers of a to relieve the pack animals where possible, will carry four ammunition chests holding 32 rounds of ammuni-When heavy grades are countered the guns, carriages, limbers, ammunition and pioneers' tools will lantern modification will stand us well be packed on mules, six of which bear in stead. 7 🛎 ... 🔻 The burden of one complete gun outfit. In service five additional mules will cation will be that of punishing re-carry 100 extra rounds for the whole fractory natives, and our futile trial in

Wherever infantry can secure an oc cupation the mountain battery can follow, and in practice it has been found that the guns can be unpacked from the mules and brought into action in a minute's time, while only 42 seconds are required to have them packed again and ready to resume the march. Each contains 160 balls, and each canister weighing 12 pounds. Each shrapnel contains 160 balls, and earch canister effective range of the guns is something like 3,500 yards—nearly two miles. There are no delicate parts. and they are easily assembled, great care has been taken to provide proud of the work done by our forces against the strains of mountain service and the severe recoil due to the peculiar trains of fire.

The guns, when in action, do not look unlike exaggerated toy cannons, but they possess a power of inflicting seblows and a deal of damage from positions otherwise denied to the heavier artillery of the usual order. From some mountain crest they will

be able to spread a vast deal of ruin upon an enemy's forces, his shelter, or his mountain fortresses, or confront him with a battery salvo when thought himself safe from all but the approach of infantry.

Nothing is more vital to the success of tropical expeditions than proper medical provision and the exercise the strictest sanitary precautio s. The wounded must be cared for at once. and moved with the least delay or shock to shelter, and this is not an easy thing in a mountainous country where, perhaps, the ups and downs of the way are frequent and violent. An English officer of great Indian experience recommends bamboo poles and hammocks. the canvas of the shelter tents, and no doubt such will be adopted when

the time comes. The native following of an eastern campaign has but little regard for cleanliness, and, with the cramped quarters of a mountain camp, it is absolutely necessary that the ground be well aired daily and the sun allowed to bask vigorously upon the earth on which the men must sleep. With the heavy prevalent dews and the least restraint upon proper ventilation polsonous conditions at once arise, with the disastrous consequences that have been so many times marked in earlier

British campaigns in the Orient. "Is your father at home?"
"I guess not; I hear sister playing the The matter of transportation is one of serious consideration in a region that knows not the conveniences of piano."

FRESH FOOD FOR SAILORS.

Every day is market day in the navy now that we have refrigerating ships to keep the vessels of the fleet supwith fresh meats and vegetables. This is the pleasant manner in which Paymaster General Edwin Stewart opened up an interesting conversation on the subject of refrigerating ships in the United States navy.

"Refrigerating ships," said he, "are among the most valuable additions to our modern navy. With the aid these floating cold storage compartment ships the system of feeding a ship's company has been practically revolu-tionized. We are now able to keep the officers and men of Admiral Sampson's fleet supplied with fresh meats and vegetables and plenty of ice. you keep Jack supplied with nutritious and palatable food you improve his health and put him in condition to bat-Spain or any foe of the United States."
The Celtic is the newest and the best

The coolle is far from being so satisfactory, and it has been found by the equipped refrigerating ship in the navy. tion of 1,000 fighting men at least 7,000 When she joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago she was loaded with or 8,000 coolles must be had to bear With all the ills to which man is prone menacing, with a disposition to 300,000 pounds of fresh beef and mutton, 300,000 pounds of fresh vegetables and 450 tons of ice. quit, but with an unfailing tendency

"The Celtic, as we now call her," said Paymaster General Stewart, "was formerly the Austrian trader Celtic King. When we bought her we cut off the King's head, and left the Celtic remaining. She was fitted out at the Brooklyn navy yard, and she is a model ship of her type.

"She was the phantom fleet of Spanish warships that frightened the innocents at Hampton Roads Monday a week ago," and the jolly little paymaster general fairly shook with laughter he recalled the consternation reported from Hampton Roads when it was said that several mysterious looking ships, supposed to be Spanish warships, were sighted off the capes.

She was safely convoyed, for she carries no battery. She has a capacity of about 1,200 tons of freight, besides her refrigerating compartment. She can steam about eleven knots comfortably, and her tonnage is about 506. Her captain is Commander Henry B Mansfield, and the supplies are charge of Paymaster William Thompson. Her full complement, in-cluding officers and men, is eighty souls. The crew is made up from the South Carolina naval reserves. The refrigerating apparatus cost \$60,000, but t is so complete that a temperature of 10 degrees can be maintained in the compartment month in and month out. There are three compartments in the refrigerating section of the ship, which s located forward of the engine rooms. In one are stored the fresh meats, in the second the fresh vegetables, and the third is filled with ice. She was oaded with supplies for 6,000 men which ought to last at least three months.

When I asked General Stewart if the

Celtic files a "meal pennant," which is red, to indicate the nature of her ousiness, he replied good naturedly "She does not need any distinguish-ing pennant. She is expected long before she arrives and the ships of the fleet are on the lookout for her. She flies the ordinary naval pennant and the Stars and Stripes at the peak. Her their animals safely across, and we must expect to hear of suspension visit among the ships of the fleet might be likened to a huckster peddling his provisions through the streets. Only the supply ship does not go from one ship to another when the squadron is close together. The regulations provide that fresh provisions shall be served to the various ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet three times a week. Every sailor knows the days of the week he is to eat fresh grub, and so do the cooks of the various messes. When the supply ship with her fresh grub appears on the scene it is customary for her to report by signal to the flagship. Signals are then exchanged with the various ships in the fleet, and they are notified to send their stewards off

to the supply ship to draw their legal allowance of fresh rations for their respective ships "Each man is entitled by law to one and one-quarter pounds of fresh meat and the same quantity of fresh vegein the same breath; and we shall have tables. These supplies are delivered upon the presentation of the properly ertified requisition. There is no limit put upon the allowance of ice. Many of the modern ships have the apparafor manufacturing their own and therefore those ships do not draw upon the ice-supply of the Celtic.

'Refrigerating ships are a new departure in the navy, for we have had no occasion to use them in recent years until war was declared with Spain, In times of peace the various ships run into friendly ports and take on fresh provisions as often as circumstances will permit. Of course that is regulated at the discretion of the commanding officer. Thus far not a word of complaint has been heard from the navy though the navy has been actively engaged in war for more than two months."

The paymaster general of the navy e necessary to strike them quickly. occupies a position similar to that of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments of the army combined, which have come in for so much unjust critilately. It is gratifying to flicting a wholesome loss of life, and navy to know that no complaints have come up from the sea about the lack skillful of strategy and by bringing of food and clothing, although the officers and men of the navy have been under severe tests of endurange in Whatever may be the service called the tropical regions of Cuba. for in those distant islands, we can be sure we shall have every reason to be

As soon as the North Atlantic squadron was ordered to Cuban waters, Paymaster General Stewart secured the former American liner Illinois and converted her into a refrigerating ship. She was rechristened the Supply, and she sails under that name now. She is with Admiral Sampson's fleet, where she has been steadily distributing fresh meats and provisions three times a week. She is to be relieved by the Celtic and ordered back to New York, where she will be refitted and sent out again.

While Admiral Sampson and his men are enjoying fresh meat and fresh provisions three times a week, the brave Admiral Dewey and his shipmates at Manila are not being forgotten. At this moment a refrigerating ship, secured in Australia, is bound for Manila, carrying 200,000 pounds of mutton, 400,000 pounds of beef and 600,000 pounds of etters in America gives a lecture on fresh vegetables. As soon as word was received in Washington of Dewey's victory in Manila, negotiations were start-European celebrity appears, how will ed for securing swift sailing ships to Answer-The Lord only knows. Question-If a chaperon has a young carry supplies to the victorious Americans. The City of Peking was charnan all to herself, how can she watch tered and sent to the rescue of Dewey and his men. The principal supplies Answer-This problem cannot be sent by that vessel were arms and am-

munition. The pay department realized that small stores, including soap and to-bacco, would be needed, and took the precaution to send a goodly supply on the City of Peking. One of the first official communications received from Dewey after his great victory contained a request for a supply of soap and tobacco. This request was received two weeks after the supplies had been forwarded by the first ship sent to the

relief of the brave boys at Manila. By thus anticipating the wants of Dewey's men with regard to soap and tobacco, General Stewart gladdened the hearts of many a "Jack" and enabled the latter to go on "shifting his quid" with usual regularity.

Veteran of the Navy Analyzes the Victory Over Cervera, Showing Superiority of the American Fighters.

Adm'ral Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. N., "The most terrific execution was done retired, one of the best known and while the Spanish fleet was still within ablest tacticians and naval strategists range of the guns of Morro. That our in this country, has given the first ships succeeded in making short work authentic and authorized explanation of just what occurred off Santiago pally to the fact that our officers and de Cuba last Sunday, when Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, with the vessels under his command, so gloriously succeeded in destroying all the ing a great deal of time in target prac-Spanish vessels under Admiral Cerve-

The veteran naval expert, in giving his views, has taken as a basis the best unofficial reports of the battle printed thus far.

ra's command.

The admiral is thoroughly familiar with every minute detail of the art of war, and were he not on the retired of these big warships. I understand, list of the navy, he would today be oclist of the navy, he would today be oc-cupying one of the most important posts in the gift of the navy depart- doned the Spanish fleets. ment.

Admiral Stanton is particularly well vessels and at the same time Spain Then our battleships are trying to her naval prestige. Not only has Adahead of the ships of the enemy. on various occasions. While in com-ships off.

"This is the proper way to fight.

While chief of staff to Admiral James

Push your enemy all you can. Try to the harbors of Cuba.

At the outbreak of the war with At the outbreak of the war with my's ships at our mercy, except the Spain Admiral Stanton was the first fleet Colon, which is steaming to the officer to be assigned to shore duty by Secretary Long of the navy, and to-day the Admiral commands the naval station at New London, Conn. Admiral Stanton explained in the be-

ginning that he could speak only from what has been printed in the newspapers.

"That the Merrimac did not block the channel completely is understood," said Admiral Stanton. "We know from reports made public some time ago that there was deep water at both bow and stern of the Merrimac. The Vesuvius, it has been reported, succeeded in steaming clean around the wreck some nights ago. We don't know as yet which side of the channel was chosen the Spanish admiral in making his the Spanish admiral in making his at the rate of over sixteen knots! Won-

"According to the reports printed, Spanish warships, after passing clear of Morro, headed in a westerly direction at once. I don't believe this is But I can realize how our men worked. correct. My recollection is that the water directly to the west of the mouth of the harbor is rather shallow. the other side (the Morro side) the water is very deep. The high bluff would explain that.

"When I was first off Santiago, in 1858, on the Constellation, we have to outside and sent a boat inside. W did not enter the harbor proper at that time on account of sickness.

"I mention this in order to explain what I believe to be a mistake in the reports furnished thus far. We are given to understand that the American ships were anchored off shore. I think the water is entirely too deep for anchorage there. I should think that our ships must have been kept under way constantly.

"The reason why the Spanish Ad-miral chose to make a dash for liberty and freedom on a Sunday morning was because he believed he would catch our men napping. It was just there that he made his mistake.

"He knew that we always held our musters and inspections on board ship Sunday mornings. He believed. no der me, and I want to state that he account of the superior speed possessed by the vessels under his command You might say that there was a real difference in speed between the American and Spanish warships averaging about four knots.

"We find that at the time Cervera made his mad dash that the flagship New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, was some distance away, and still proceeding in an eastdirection. She was bound for the landing place where Admiral Sampson intended to communicate with General Shafter, of the army. This mission of the Admiral, no doubt, was a very im-portant one. He could not know beforehand that the Spanish ships would attempt to make their escape,
"But at the same time, it must be

remembered that the other American warships left behind to guard the mouth of the harbor of Santiago were distributed as had been arranged for weeks probably.

"We find the Indiana, Iowa. Oregon and Texas, four of the finest battleships of our giorious navy, together with the Brooklyn, flying the pennant of Commodore Schley, in a half circle around the mouth of the harbor. The Gloucester and Ericsson, and maybe some minor boats, were also on guard. These vessels were no doubt drift-

ing leisurely about. The necessary precautions had been taken. The lookout were at the stations, and men mouth of the harbor was being watched continuously.

'Now comes the report that the Spanish ships are trying to escape. And here we come to the first pic-The fleet of Spanish warships had to leave the harbor in single file. This was necessary on account of the narrowness of the channel, and also because of the shallow waters to be found near the entrance to the harbor. "The reports say that the Spanish ships, the moment they cleared the

harbor proper, took a course directly west. I think this is true only as concerned the torpedo destroyers.

"The bigger ships must have headed southeast, for some time, at least. With that course they were practically heading for the center of the half circle of our ships. Of the torpedo boat destroyers I will speak later. They form an entirely independent chapter in the history of this grand old battle.

"The very moment the American lookout men saw the Spanish ships the scenes aboard our warships had changed. There was prompt action. of the age.

While the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers head right off to the westward, the bigger ships of the enemy continue in a southerly direction. Our ships come on toward them, practically closing in on them, and pouring a fearful fire upon them.

"You can see from this picture just how the fight progressed. It might properly be called a running fight. And it was in that respect that our commanders showed the greatest skill and was a small one, much smaller than ability.

"You must not forget that the forts are still in existence. Our ships were more readily obtain the range of fire. was in progress.

men are better gunners. There is no

"In the American navy we are spend-Officers and men become experts only by constant practice.

"And then, again, we must not for-get that credit is due to the men in the engine rooms. Spain has had considerable trouble with her engineers. Mostly Englishmen and Scotchmen have been employed as chief engineers Scotchmen out most of the foreign engineers aban-

The running fight is continued. Our Admiral Stanton is particularly well ships, after the enemy's entire fleet qualified to explain and criticise the has passed out of Santiago harbor, manner in which Cervera lost his fine steams abreast and continue to fight Then our battleships are trying to get miral Stanton been off Santiago, but this way we can see where our ships he has sailed around the island of Cuba are practically cutting the Spanish

E. Jouett ('Fighting Jim'), Admiral get him near the rocks—and this, you stanton spent considerable time in see, is just what our men are doing. see, is just what our men are doing. "In this way we soon have the ene-

westward at her highest rate of speed.

"Ah! But look at our boats! Here are the ships of Spain capable steaming 20 knots an hour, while our battleships are calculated to make but 16. But what do we find? We find the Oregon, after making a run of 17,-000 miles, as compared with a run of 3,000 miles made by the armored cruisers of the Cape Verde fleet. The bottoms of our ships are supposed to be more foul than the bottoms of the Spanish ships. And yet, with all these odds against us, we keep abreast of the Colon; we do more—we steam ahead of her and capture!

derful! Do you know what that means? Do you realize how those brave Amerwe are given to understand that the leans work and work in the hot firerooms below?

They were fighting for the Stars and Stripes and they were remembering the On Maine.

"In this way we find the Vizcaya, Oquendo, Maria Teresa and the two torpedo boat destroyers disposed of in short order. "The Brooklyn succeeds in cutting

the Colon off. Then the Oregon comes up under her quarter and finally the Texas is on hand. Can you wonder that under such conditions the Span-ish admiral struck his colors? "What has happened in this: First

we have succeeded in getting the Span-ish ships and our ships at the same time outside of the range of the forts, and then we have kept up a fearful, deadly, running fight-from the very start to the very end! It is glorious! "The part the Gloucester played in this sea fight cannot be estimated

highly. Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, her commander, deserves all the praise that has been given to him. "I have the pleasure of knowing Mr.

Sunday mornings. He believed, no der me, and I want to state that he doubt, that we did not have sufficient is a wonderful man, an excellent offisteam up on our ships to enable us to follow him at once. He furthermore believed—and he might have had good when Admiral Jouett commanded the when Admiral Jouett commanded the reason for such belief-that he would North Atlantic squadron, Mr. Wain-be able to run away from our ships on wright was attached to the flagship as senior watch officer. "But, notwithstanding the fact that

we have had peace for so long a time our officers and men have had opportunities at times to land and to go into actual service. Such keeps them in practice, of which they avail themselves most fully.

"You ask me what difference there was, if any, between the battle fought at Manila and the battle at Santiago last Sunday. These two battles are entirely different, although the glorious results achieved may have been the same. "The greatest difference between the

two fights was that at Manila the Spanish were compelled to receive the attack made upon them. At Santiago, on the other hand, the enemy's ships were free to make such use of their guns as they saw fit. They could maneuver their ships.

"Then again there was a difference in the ships themselves at these two points. At Manila we had no regular first-class armored ships on our nor had we armored ships to fight against.

"At Santiago I might say that the strength of our ships lay in the armor. Our armor was probably more powerful than the armor of the ships of Admiral Cervera.

"But you must not forget one other very important factor-that is, that the ships of Spain were more speedy than our ships, a fact which went far to offset our advantage in armament.

"The lesson to be learned from both these great battles, and particularly from the battle of Santiago, is that after all, battles of the future must be fought out with battleships principally. Ouf course, the smaller vessels will have to be considered as well, but the battleships are the real fighting craft.

"As for torpedo boat destroyers, their stock went down considerably during the fight off Santiago. When war was first declared and it became known that we had practically no torpedo destroyers, tehre were many persons who worried considerably because of that fact. But the fight off Santiago has shown us that the torpedo boat de-stroyer is not such a dangerous foe after all.

"It may be that the torpedo boat destroyers as well as the torpedob oat did not get fair trials on this occasion. If two nations were going to organize fleets of warships for the purpose of engaging each other in battle, then in here that the great training of both such a fight the torpedo boat and the officers and men came into play. Our torpedo destroyer would find their remen are intelligent men. They are no-ble men. They are the true sailors that the Spanish have been handicapped for lack of engineers to look out for these boats on long trips. Perhaps after all the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers may prove more useful another time.

At Manila Admiral Dewey was compelled to enter a harbor which he knew was mined, and at the same time he was compelled to fight forts ashore as It might well as the batteries aboard of the Spanish vessels at anchor in the harbor. In his case the scene of action

the one at Santiago last Sunday. "At Manila the batteries ashore could compelled not only to fight the ships while off Santiago the ranges were rather, to keep out of the way of the constantly changed as our ships moved fire of the forts while the sea fight to the westward while pursuing the ships of the enemy.'

WRITES OF HIS CRIME.

Here is the latest development of modern degeneracy A man of education and talent com-

mits a cowardly murder, writes a novel about his crime, and is sent to prison for life on the evidence of his own narrative.

Verily, "truth is stranger than the stranger tha Higgins of Adrian, Mich., had beers told as fiction it would have been pronounced unreal, impossible. As a literal chapter in the annals of crime it has all the characteristics of flamboy-

ant fiction In April last Lafayette Ladd, a wealthy citizen of Adrian, was aroused from his sleep by a midnight marauder and sprang from his bed to defend his home. He clutched the burglar and called for help, when there came a flash of a pistol and Ladd fell dead on the floor

of his home. No clew was ever found of the burglar who had entered that home to steal and remained to kill. But at last John Higgins was arrested for a burglary committed in Toledo. He told the po-lice he had disposed of some silverhe had stolen, in Adrian, and when they searched the house he named in that city the police found not only the stolen goods, but the manuscript of a story called "A Life for a Life," written in Higgins' handwriting.

An examination of this manuscript by the officers of the law convinced them that it was a true account, written by the murderer himself, of the killing of Lafayette Ladd.

When Higgins was put on charged with the murder of Mr. Ladd, many passages from the manuscript were read to the jury by the prosecuting attorney, and all were impressed by the belief that here was the only trustworthy account of the murder-written by the only man who knew how the crime was planned and carried out.

Before he began to tell of the crime the writer indulges in this flight of fancy:

"'Twas the last day of June. All nature reveled in splendor. Beautiful green foliage clung to the gently swaying boughs of the trees under which I stood. My gaze was fixed immovably on the western horizon, and I was under a spell, enchanted, as it were-Heaven's day star had disappeared, yet. there lingered for a distance of many miles a vast expanse of wondrous beauty. Green, yellow, carmine and other hues, such as had never before pleased my eyes. It seemed, as I stood there looking, that a masterpiece had just been finished and hung on the horizon by an invisible hand. Gradually the colors became blended, the expanse be-Gradually the came smaller."

Here the writer indulged in a few thoughts of his childhood home among the hills of Tennessee, and tells of Some power that tells me to turn from the life of crime I am about to enter, while yet another voice bids me proceed." Then comes what the prosecuting officers interpreted to be a description of the Ladd murder, the part which led them to fasten the crime upon Higgins.

'Tis midnight," runs the story. From my place of concealment under the evergreens I look toward the mansion I am about to desecrate and rob, No light comes from the window, where but a short time before I could look through and see luxury and wealth. A step nearer, and my heart-beats with increased force, but I cannot go back. I approach the window and soon have loosened it from its fastenings. What a changed atmosphere! The perfume of flowers fills the open space before me, and I enter this vault of wealth and for a moment stand like a statue. The heavy breath-ing of the sleeper tells me that I am On I went toward the where I was to find the treasure I coveted. Oh, God, discovered! A combut, mand, a shot, and I stagger, quickly recovering. I face my antagonist, and in a deadly combat we en-A life must go out, so I place my weapon to his breast and fire. groan and a relinquished grasp tells me too plainly that I have killed my antagonist."

When the court asked Higgins if he had anything to say why se should not be pronounced, he sentence calmly and said, with the utmost coolness:

"Well, your honor, that is a momentous question to ask a man. I feel that I would be less than a man if I made no reply. This is the most momentous, the most eventful period of my life. I know too well the sentence the court that is to be passed, and I have this much to say, that the slayer of Lafayette Ladd has not been convicted of murder. I stand before this bar innocent of that crime. And while I am under that dark and gloomy place the man who took the life of Lafayette Ladd will continue to walk in the sunlight and look upon all that is beautiful.

"As I look out of that window at those things I am about to leave, and look yonder in that other place of darkness and of gloom, where all joys die in the heart, I say to this court that I have a clearer conscience and that I shall feel better, knowing that I am innocent of this crime, than I would were I to accept all the privileges of freedom and feel in my own heart that I had assisted in sending an innocent

man to prison.
"And thus I say to you, as Milton said in 'Paradise Lost.' 'Farewell, happy fields, where joy forever dwells; hail, horrors, hail; and thou, profoundest hell, receive thy new inmate. I bring my mind not to be changed by place or time, for time is its own place and in itself can make heaven of hell or hell of heaven

Then Higgins thanked the court for the fairness shown toward him, again protesting his innocence, and was ta-ken away to the state prison at Jack-

Higgins' attorneys repudiate the manuscript of "A Life for a Life," and will ask a new trial for their client on the ground that the novel has no bearing on the case.

Mrs. Hoon (looking up from newspaper)—Mercy me! I have just been reading an account of an anatomist whose house was packed with skeletons and who had a paper-knife which he declared was made from the funny-bone of his first wife. believe any man capable of doing such

a thing as that! Hoon—Neither can I. There never was woman who had a funny-bone.

First Shark-Ugh! Second Shark-Why, what in heaven's name is the matter with you? First Shark-Bah-I got that Miss

Serfbelle. Second Shark-Well, I'm sure she's plump and pink enough for anything First Shark-Possibly! but I prefer my dishes with a trifle more dressing thank you.

"You are standing on my gown, Mr. Commute," said a lady in a crowded ballroom to a gentleman.

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied the offender, "but you see I am so accustomed to riding on a train that naturally get on board whenever a chance offers."