

OREGON SAFE AT LAST

SECRETARY LONG MAKES THE WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT.

Battleship Left San Francisco About Seven Weeks Ago and Has Traveled Over 13,000 Miles—Spanish Fleet to Go to the Philippines.

Dons Didn't Get Her.
Washington special:
Secretary Long gave out the welcome information Wednesday that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circuit of South America, and was safe. The rigid secrecy of the navy department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the navy department had received since the battle of Manila, as it meant not only the Oregon was out of harm's way from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squadron in southern waters, but also that her great fighting strength would be added to Admiral Sampson's force.

The Oregon left San Francisco before the war had opened, and at that time it was not admitted that she was to join the ships in Atlantic waters. She stopped at Callao for dispatches and then went round the Horn and up the east coast of South America. In all the trip covered 13,000 miles. The last stretch, from Bahia to the Windward Islands, was followed with anxiety by naval officers, for, by a strange coincidence, the formidable Spanish squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo boats approached the Windward Islands at the very time when the Oregon was due there. It had been suspected that the Spanish admiral would try to intercept the battleship with his superior force, and before leaving Bahia Capt. Clark of the Oregon was warned to keep a close lookout for the Spanish fleet. In reply



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, In Command of the Flying Squadron.

Capt. Clark expressed his confidence in being able to hold his own single-handed with the Oregon against all the Spanish cruisers. The only apprehension he felt was as to the torpedo boats under the Spanish admiral's command. Notwithstanding Capt. Clark's assurances, the navy department continued to feel that a meeting between the Spanish squadron and the American battleship on such unequal terms was far from desirable, and might bring most serious results. For this rea-



MAP SHOWING OREGON'S LONG TRIP.

son the official information reaching the authorities telling of the Oregon's safety was a source of most hearty congratulation.

Siege Train for Army of Invasion.
Arrangements are being made by the New York quartermaster's department for a siege train to be shipped to Cuba and to follow in the wake of the invading army. The train will be able to carry 50,000 pounds of artillery and will be used for supplies in the bombardment of interior towns.

Escapes from Morro Castle.
Lient. Senor Don Carlos Argamonte, who fought under Gen. Maceo and was made prisoner by Gen. Weyler, and who was confined in Morro Castle, has escaped and arrived in Tampa, bringing important dispatches, including full fortification plans, with him.

Will Take Merritt's Place.
General Merritt's successor as commander of the department of the East will be Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, lately commandant of the artillery school at Fort Monroe.

DEFENSES OF HAVANA IN DETAIL.



128,000 MEN READY.

Great Volunteer Army Mustered in for the Cuban War.

Nearly the whole of the 128,000 volunteers have now been mustered in. There will yet be slight delay in filling out some of the quotas, but the great volunteer army is substantially complete.

The army is not yet in condition for an immediate forward movement, however. Not all of the volunteers intended for the invading army have gotten as far as Chickamauga, and fewer have arrived at Tampa. The war managers have found the national guards woefully deficient in arms, ammunition, uniforms and other equipments, and artillery batteries are reported without guns, carriages, horses or harness. The war department is bending all its energies to remedying these deficiencies, but it takes time. It has established a supply depot at Chickamauga, and will probably have another at Washington.

The war department finds the country is short on the modern arms adopted by the regular army. It finds difficulty also in getting rations promptly because of the unexpected emergency. Some of the Chicago packers even went so far as to reimport cargoes of provisions that had been sent to England. In foreign countries, where large standing armies are to be counted on all the time, there is ample provision for meeting the demands of the soldiers.

There is a tendency to criticize the President and the war department for the slowness with which the volunteer army is being organized, but neither of them is to blame. The President will insist on having the raw recruits properly equipped organized into brigades, divisions and corps before ordering a movement on Cuba. Military men say this may take two or three weeks, but the government is applying Yankee energy to push the work as rapidly as possible. This frank statement of the unsatisfactory condition in which the national guard has been found must not be taken as a reflection on the patriotic militiamen. They have given their time and money to the service and are now offering their lives, and

Shot Down Without Mercy.

It appears from information brought by the Empress of India that the Spanish did a little bombardment on their own account in the Philippines about a fortnight before Admiral Dewey silenced their



ADMIRAL CERVERA, Commander of the Spanish Fleet.

fleet. About the middle of April, says a Manila report, Spanish troops met no opposition on landing, the rebels having absconded before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, \$200,000 in cash. About thirty natives were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported. Cebu, which ranks third in the cities in the Philippines, was wrecked by the bombardment. A massacre of rebels by the Spanish also preceded Admiral Dewey's arrival.

PANIC REIGNED IN CIENFUEGOS.

Bombardment by the American Ships Terrified the People.

Information has been received at Key West from Cienfuegos giving a graphic account of the excitement in that city when the encounter occurred between Spanish soldiers on shore and the cable-cutting expedition which resulted in the death of two and the wounding of five Americans. The Cuban city was panic-stricken, the church bells were rung and the alarms were sounded on all sides. At the Hotel Siervo de Oro there was a riot and fight between Spanish volunteers, who refused to serve on patrol duty for the defense of the city, and the Spanish authorities, who were trying to force them to serve. When the Marblehead began shooting and knocked the light-house to splinters, men, women and children fled to the country, many families leaving their houses open and abandoned in the haste of their flight. Since then many families have moved to Santo Quintera and Rodas, small towns near Cienfuegos. The Spanish government is unable to control the exodus.

RAN THE SPANISH GANTLET.

Uncle Sam Will Make Gunpowder from Captain Fulcher's Sulphur.

The British steamship City of Truro, Captain Fulcher, which sailed from Licata, Sicily, the day war was declared by Spain, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of sulphur for the United States, has arrived safely in port at New York. Sulphur, because of its use in the manufacture of explosives, is one of the articles declared by Spain to be contraband of war, and the Truro's cargo was liable to seizure by any Spanish cruiser or privateer hovering about Gibraltar. Captain Fulcher was warned to keep a weather eye out for suspicious-looking craft and get out of the Mediterranean as quickly as he could. The only armed vessel he sighted was an American cruiser playing a searchlight off Shinnecock, Long Island.

SPAIN IS ANGERED.

Doesn't Like the Speech Made by Joseph Chamberlain.

The speech made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial minister, at Birmingham Friday night, has produced very unfavorable comment in Madrid. His references to Spain have created a bad impression. Prime Minister Sagasta and Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, held a conference on the subject, after which Senor Sagasta said: "If we had said what Mr. Chamberlain said Europe would have regarded us as reckless." Both the prime minister and Senor Gullon believe the speech indicates that a war is being prepared for with an Anglo-American alliance.

CUBANS FAILED TO APPEAR.

Captain Dorst's Expedition Proves to Be a Failure.

The steamer Gussie, which was to have landed an expedition in Cuba with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, returned to Key West without having accomplished its purpose. The reception which our men met from the Spanish was very hot and on account of the Cubans who were to have met Captain Dorst and party failing to put in their appearance at the appointed time and place the expedition returned.

SPANISH CABINET QUILTS.

Members of the Sagasta Ministry All Resign.

All the members of the Spanish cabinet have resigned. The liberal cabinet under Sagasta was formed shortly after the death of Canovas Del Castillo, who was assassinated Aug. 8, 1897, by an Italian anarchist named Goll. Gen. Azcarraga, the then minister of war, was first appointed president of the council and for a time the cabinet remained unchanged. But Sept. 29 it resigned and Sagasta assumed office Oct. 4, confronted by the troubles in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands.

The minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo; the minister of war, Gen. Correa, and especially the minister for the colonies were repeatedly attacked in parliament and out of it and rumors of resignations tendered or to be tendered were industriously circulated. The difficulty, it appears, is to find men who are willing to assume office under the conditions which now prevail in Spain. An empty treasury, internal disorders and the loss of the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico are not the only problems confronting Spanish ministers, and it is not astonishing that under the circumstances a military dictatorship under possibly Marshal Martinez Campos has been discussed. The new Spanish cabinet has been formed as follows:

- President of the Council..... Senor Sagasta
- Foreign Affairs..... Leon y Castillo
- War..... Lieut. Gen. Correa
- Marine..... Senor Amon
- Colonies..... Romero Giron
- Finance..... Lopez Pulgiver
- Interior..... F. R. Capdepon
- Justice..... C. Grolazur
- Public Instruction..... Gamazo

FROM THE FRONT.

The battleship Oregon is the first warship that ever rounded Cape Horn.

The Queen Regent of Spain has asked the Pope to bless the Spanish arms.

The harbor of San Francisco has been thoroughly mined during the past few weeks.

The railroad men in California have started a fund to build a battleship for the Government.

A heavy rainfall at Key West has filled the cisterns and averted a water famine among the troops.

In Havana meat is \$2 a pound and coffee 25c a cup. First-class restaurants are guarded by troops.

Food is getting scarcer every day in Havana and the insurgents threaten to cut off the water supply.

Weyler and the Carlists and Republican leaders are deliberately planning to bring on a revolt in Spain.

The Spanish defenses at Caimanera, Cuba, consist of an ironclad wooden shanty and an ancient cannon.

The recruits for Secretary Roosevelt's rough riders include football players, steeplechasers, clubmen and policemen.

The Minneapolis lodge of a Jewish order, in memory of the expulsion of the

450.

Such havoc was wrought upon farm buildings, out of door stocks and orchards and upon live stock that the money loss, in wide belts of territory, in several cases clear across counties, will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The damage was so great and widespread and means of communication so interrupted that it will be some time before accurate estimates can be made.

Told in a Few Lines.

At Marysville, Mo., a man recently sold a hog for \$37 and with \$17 bought a good horse.

Many people at Pine Bluff, Ark., were driven from their homes by the breaking of the levees.

Many stowaways are coming to this country, under the impression that the war will boom work.

Japanese naval officers have arrived in San Francisco to command the two cruisers being built there for Japan.

The States of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Alabama have more population than Spain, and vastly more wealth.

Three hundred persons have been executed in Porto Rico on charge of treason. Many families are fleeing to the interior.

The restoration of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, has progressed so rapidly that it is expected the formal opening of the historic structure can be held on the Fourth of July.

The Queen of Greece has the unusual distinction of being the only woman admiral in the world. She holds this rank in the Russian navy. The appointment was conferred upon her by the late Czar, because her father held the rank of high admiral.

At Sailors' Rest, Tenn., Jane Allen, aged 18, jumped from a fast traveling passenger train and was instantly killed. It was her first ride on a train, and, when the brakeman called the station, she left her seat, and, not knowing that the train would stop or realizing the danger, leaped to her death.

MAJ. GENERAL MERRITT.

Jews from Spain, has offered a bounty of \$25 and remission of lodge dues to all members who enlist for war against Spain.

Great Britain has as many war vessels in Asiatic waters as France, Russia and Germany combined, and they are far more modern and powerful.

Many wealthy Philippine families are going back to the islands from Hong Kong and are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Several decided improvements have been added to the plans of four new monitors for our navy which will render them practically indestructible except by torpedoes.

One of the United States officers sent to open communication with the Cuban insurgents is said to have planted the American and Cuban colors side by side on Cuban soil.

The bodies of twenty-four of the heroes who lost their lives in the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the night of Feb. 15 have been buried in the potter's field at Key West.

SAFE AT SANTIAGO.

ARMADA EVADES SAMPSON AND REACHES PORT.

Madrid Report Says Spanish Ships Have Reached Harbor on South Coast of Cuba—Admiral Sampson Joins Schley and His Flying Squadron.

Now for a Battle.
A report Friday from Santiago de Cuba by the way of Madrid said that the Spanish fleet has reached that port in safety. While this news might have been given out for the purpose of confusing, it agreed with another dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, stating that a fleet of warships had been seen from Morant Point, on the east extremity of the island, passing north toward Santiago de Cuba.

Cervera could have but two purposes in putting into Santiago de Cuba. The first would be to get coal, of which Spain may have a supply there. The second, to relieve the Spanish garrison of 10,000 troops stationed there, who have been practically cut off from Blanco and from all supplies since the blockade of Cienfuegos. These troops were dependent on the coasting fleet for their supplies, as there is no railroad connection between Santiago and Havana, and the country between is held by the insurgents. It would be a natural move of the Spanish admiral to try to relieve this garrison and supply it, or remove the troops, if he considered that could be done without meeting the American fleet, for there has been no blockade at Santiago.

Sampson at Key West.

Rear Admiral Sampson, with the division of the North Atlantic squadron under his command which attacked San Juan, Porto Rico, returned to Key West, where he effected a junction with the flying squadron. He has under his orders the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, second-class battleship Texas and armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, which makes him superior by two armorclads to the Spanish fleet.

SAILORS SLAIN.

American Seamen Victims to Treachery of Philippine Insurgents.

Advices from Manila by way of Hong Kong say that the insurgents are mutinous at loggerheads. Some are eager to be freed from Spanish rule, while others resent the appearance of the Americans. It is reported that a party of rebels attacked the Americans near Cavite, killing some of them and driving the others out of the villages. They removed the American flag and replaced it with the Spanish. According to report the insurgent leaders who accompanied Admiral Dewey refused to disembark, apparently fearing that they would be repudiated. Another report says that some Spaniards professing to be insurgents fraternized with the Americans near Cavite and then massacred them.

Polo Secures Coaling Station.

A dispatch from Montreal says Senor Polo y Bernabe has secured, by cable, a coal depot near St. Pierre Miquelon, the French colony off the south coast of Newfoundland, at which the Cadiz squadron will coal previous to attacking the Atlantic seacoast of the United States, while the Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, draws off the squadrons commanded by Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

CYCLONES KILL SEVENTY.

Devastation Wrought in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

	Killed.	Injured.
Rockford, Ill.....	12	100
Freeport, Ill.....	3	30
Princeton, Ill.....	1	7
Shelby, Ill.....	1	3
Dubuque, Iowa.....	23	200
Wausau, Wis.....	5	25
Antigo, Wis.....	3	30
Rhineland, Wis.....	17	50
Battle Creek, Mich.....	1	10
Ardmore, I. T.....	2	10
Total.....	70	455

Cyclones which whirled over vast tracts in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin early Monday evening killed, it is now reported, about seventy persons. The names of all of them could not be ascertained, as in every instance the damage was wrought in farming or village districts and telephone and telegraph connection in the afflicted sections was badly broken. The list of those injured will never be complete, only a few of the more serious cases being reported by name. A careful estimate fixes the number injured at about 450.

Such havoc was wrought upon farm buildings, out of door stocks and orchards and upon live stock that the money loss, in wide belts of territory, in several cases clear across counties, will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The damage was so great and widespread and means of communication so interrupted that it will be some time before accurate estimates can be made.

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ALPHONSO BETROTHED.

He Is Only Twelve Years Old, and His Fiancee Is Fifteen.

A cable dispatch says that Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, will shortly announce the betrothal of the Archduchess Elizabeth, his little granddaughter, to Alphonso XIII, the King of Spain.

The Archduchess Elizabeth seems to have been born to trouble. Her little life has been often clouded. Tragedy has chased scandal and scandal tragedy. Her father was the Crown Prince Rudolph, whose tragic death, murder or suicide, at Meyerling, after a life of escapades, was one of the most extraordinary stories of his generation. Her mother, the Crown Princess Stephanie, is the daughter of the King of Belgium, a woman erratic as the wind, whose acts have frequently given rise to scandals, and who has never shown a mother's love for her child. Were it not for the affection of the aged Emperor, who has been not only a father but a companion and playfellow of the little heir to his throne, her life would have been far from happy. But the Emperor and to a less extent the Empress, have played the parts of father and mother and shielded her to the best of their ability.

She was born—the child of a loveless marriage—on Sept. 2, 1883, and was named Elizabeth Marie Henriette Stephanie Gisela. She took her first communion when 12 years old in the chapel of the Imperial Palace at Vienna. At the conclusion of the ceremony she gave her mother the cut direct, and walking up to the old Emperor, of whom she was passionately fond, was clasped in his arms and covered with affectionate kisses.

The Austrians and Hungarians, both of whom were very fond of good-natured but profligate Rudolph, "Unser Rudi," as they called him, gave his place in their hearts to Elizabeth, whom they called "Our Little Lady." By Rudolph's will she was made the ward of her grandparents, and nobody was surprised or displeased, unless it was Stephanie herself, who never showed any signs of anger at this post-mortem evidence of the Crown Prince's sentiments regarding his wife.

Should she become the consort of the youthful King of Spain, who is three years her junior, she will likely find more trouble awaiting her in trying to rest easy upon that tottering throne.—New York World.

Nature's Gardens in Alaska.

The most expensive, least spoiled, and most unspoilable of the gardens of the continent, says John Muir, in the Atlantic, are the vast tundras of Alaska. Every summer they extend smooth, even, undulating, continuous beds of flowers and leaves from about latitude 62 degrees to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. And in winter, sheets of snow flowers make all the country shine, the mass of white radiance, like a star. Nor are these Arctic plant people the pitiful frost-pinched unfortunates they are guessed to be by those who have never seen them. Though lowly in stature, keeping near the frozen ground as if loving it, they are bright and cheery, and speak nature's love as plainly as their big relatives of the South. Tenderly huddled and tucked in beneath downy snow to sleep through the huge white winter, they make haste to bloom in the spring without trying to grow tall, though some rise high enough to ripple and wave in the wind, and display masses of color—yellow, purple and blue—so rich they look like beds of rainbows, and are visible miles and miles away. * * * And in September, the tundra glows in creamy golden sunshine, and the colors of the ripe foliage of the heathworts, willows and birch, red, purple and yellow, in pure, bright tones, are enriched with those of berries which are scattered everywhere as if they had been showered down from the clouds like hail; their colors, with those of the leaves and stems, blending harmoniously with the neutral tints of the ground of lichens and mosses on which they seem to be painted.

Leather Coats.

Leather coats are made of sheepskin, of horsehide and of dogskin. They are lined with corduroy, with flannel and with sheep's wool. The corduroy-lined coats are made reversible, so that they may be worn either side out. The coats of sheepskin are usually finished black, the horsehide and dogskin coats russet colored. A leather coat of sheepskin, corduroy lined, costs about \$5; horsehide coats sell for \$12 to \$15, and dogskin coats for \$18.

Leather coats are worn in the West by truckmen and policemen and hunters and lumbermen. The leather coat is serviceable and warm, without great bulk. The duck shooter, lying, perhaps, for hours in a battery waiting keeps warm in a leather coat. The sportsman after big game wears a leather coat. It keeps the wearer warm without impeding his movements.

A leather coat is sometimes worn under another coat for the sake of its warmth, as, perhaps, by a policeman. And the leather coat may be worn with the corduroy side out, so that more leather coats are worn here in cities than might be supposed.

Tea the Curse of Thibet.

The Times of India declares that tea drinking is the curse of Thibet. "The people," it says, "have such an insatiable craving for the beverage that they will sell their houses, their flocks, their very children, to procure it. If ever an apostle appears in Thibet he will have to preach a crusade in favor of whisky drinking in order to wear the inhabitants from their national vice."

After a woman passes a certain age, attempts to renew her youth by curling and powdering, often result in a suggestion of immorality.