# GLADSTONE IS DEAD.

Passing Away of the Great English Statesman.

#### LIFE ENDED IN PEACE.

The Departed Statesman to be Accorded a National Funeral and a Monument in Westminster Abbey, Though His Body Will be Interred at Hawarden-The Last Hours at Hawarden.

A cable despatch from London, Eng. says:-Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, at Hawarden. He had been unconscious practically all day, though at times he seemed to recognize for a moment some of the watchers about him. Certainly he did recognize his wife, who was beside him all day, except when the physician prevailed upon her to rest. She tenderly clasped her husband's hand as she watched him. Apparently he slept a good deal; occasionally he uttered a few words in an incoherent, dreamy way, words which those who were watching were unable to catch. Their only consolation was that he was not suffering pain. No narcotics were

The bulletin posted on the Golden Wedding Porch says: "Mr. Gladstone passed peacefully away at 5 o'clock,"

At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning it was thought Mr. Gladstone's last hour had come, but he again showed his great vitality and rallied, relapsing into sleep. Rev. Stephen Gladstone read prayers and hymns, including Mr. Gladstone's favorite, "Rock of



W. E. GLADSTONE.

Ages." When this was concluded, Mr. Gladstone was heard to murmur, "Our

Though a national funeral will probably be accepted by the family, there is little doubt that the remains of Mr. Gladstone will be laid to rest in the peaceful graveyard at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he | Paris, was married more than half a century ago. At Hawarden the happiest portion of his life had been passed, and it is truly a retreat sweet enough for any laborer.

Profound Feeling in London. Every other topic in Great Britain dropped stone. Hawarden focused the attention. which, from the highest to the man in the street was respectful, sincere, and profoundly moved. In two places, perhaps, was the

tension most keen and most heartfelt-the

House of Commons and Hawarden. Just before the House rose a telegram from Mr. Herbert Gladstone reached Lord Stanley, announcing that his father was sinking. Aiready before his death the hush of grief seemed to fall over the scene of his triumphs, and from the present men turned to the past, recalling savings and doings. A great lion lay dying, his old colleagues, his one-time enemies and followers watching his last long fight with his last and implacable foe, as they watched in past days his fights against foes whom he could overcome. True to himself, he was yielding slowly inch by inch. It was generally felt at St. Stephen's that he was dying, but the sequel to that great scene witnessed four years ago when, his last speech spoken, he quitted the House without one word of spoken adieu.

Most Illustrious Englishman. It is seldom that the axiom of the longevity of genius finds as glorious an example as in William Ewart Gladstone. Of the three famous octogenarians of Europe-Bismark, the Pope, and the "Grand Old Man" the last named, who celebrated his eightyeighth birthday last December, was the oldest in years, and at the same time the most youthful in mind and body.

Mr. Gladstone was undoubtedly the most mies as well as friends. Some have charged roomed together. that Gladstone possessed no creative genius. In his four terms as Prime Minister and during all his sixty years in Parliament, he is not credited even with the creation of local self-government in the English counties. Other reforms which he carried through are also lost sight of. As an orator he had few peers. He enjoyed not only a singular felicity in the choice of words and the construction of sentences, but a lucid and convincing power of reasoning. He pever wrote a line of his speeches, and some of his most successful ones were made in the heat of debate, and necessarily without preparation. But his personal influence and flery energy were as potent as any speech he ever made.

Although born in Liverpool, Gladstone was found of proclaiming that every drop of his blood was Scotch. He came of the Gledstone family, of Lanarkshire, where the Gledstones are first heard of. In 1396 Herbert de Gledstone figured in the Bagman Roll as one of the lairds who swore fealty to Edward L William Gledstone, the last surviving scion of the family, removed to Biggar early in the seventeenth century, and by the time William's grandson had been born the family name had been altered to Gladstone. The Premier was baptized Gladstones, but in 1835 his father John. dropped the final s from his name.

### Two More Transports.

The steamships Seguranca and the Saratoga left New York for Key West, where they will be used as transports to take troops to Cube. The Seguranca carried a great quantity of commissary rations. The Saratoga had no rations, but each vessel had 1,000 extra tons of coal on board,

### "Remember the Maine" Crackers.

Captain Duval, of the United States commissary department, has made a contract Military College at Kingston, Ont. 30,000 barrels of flour. On each will be doubt the oldest officer in the United States printed the words, "Remember the Maine." Navy.

#### THE NEWS.

A row over the boundary line of farms at Jackson Summit, Tiogo county, Pa., resulted in a tragedy. John Curry, forty years old, shot and killed Blake Wales, aged fifty years. Curry also attempted to kill a son of Wales, but the boy escaped after receiving shot in the face and one in the elbow. The boy went to Lawrenceville, Pa., and returned with a constable and posse of citl-

zens. Curry was captured. From Supporters of the Red Cross in France came a gift of 25,000 francs, equivalent to about \$5,000. This money is to be used by Miss Clara Barton in relief work among Americans, Spaniards and Cubans in the field. The gift was made through August Belmont.

Two men attempted to cross the Alleghany river on a raft near Springdale, Pa. The raft was swamped by the rough current in the centre. Four men succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others were drowned. Their names are William Anderson, John Quinn, John Hersb, Frank Stepp, Newton Neal and Edwin Omen.

Pierto Paneo, the eighth victim of the elevator accident of the Boston Wharf Company, Boston, died at the City Hospital. Paneo's home was in Pittsburg, Pa. Three of the eight men who were on the elevator when it fell where killed outright. The others have died since the accident.

The Daimler Motor Company, of Steinway, Long Island. New York, has received from the government an order for a dozen small launches of the Daimler model. The vessels are to be used in harbor patrol work and guarding the harbor mines. They will be thirty feet in length and will have a speed of eight to ten miles an hour. Some of the boats will be assigned to Willetts Point and Fort Schuyler.

Lieut. Niblack, late United States Naval Attache to Berlin and Rome, reported at the Navy Department, and had some amusing stories to tell on his experiences in every seaport of Europe trying to buy a ready-made navy in thirty days. He has been ordered to duty as watch and division officer on the Topeka, one of the ships that he belped to purchase in England.

The C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, booked another large government order for flour. The contract calls for 6,000,000 pounds or 30,000 barrels, representing a value of \$192,000. It is believed that the bulk of it will be sent to Florida, though it is understood that shipments will also be made to Chicamauga and Chba.

Two American warships drew the fire o the forts at Santiago, but it is reported that

the vessels did not reply. Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are reported to have formed a junction at

Key West. Nine vessels seen off the coast of Nova Scotia, heading south, have given rise to rumors that a Spanish fleet is coming to attack the Northern part of the United States.

The delay in the invasion of Cuba is said to be blamable on the military authorities, as they are not ready to equip and put in the field the troops required.

Senor Leon y Castillo, selected for minister of foreign affairs in the new cabinet of Sagasta, declined to accept, as he preferred to continue as Spanish ambassador at

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employe who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the colony, and the action of the Germans is of Jackson County. Nineteen persons lost out of sight before the passing of Mr. Glad- understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be retaken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating \$150,000 for militia equipment. John A. Logan, Jr., has received authori-

ty from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service. Ninety carloads of oranges are leaving

Southern California every day for the East, As 300 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent hearly 5,500,-000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman, Fred. T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was badly injured.

Cleveland painters and decorators demand 27 1-2 cents an hour, time and onehalf for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

### ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Prince Kung, lately deceased, and once president of the Chinese Foreign Office, was China's formost diplomat, and virtually ruled the Empire from 1360 to 1884.

Captain Gridley, of the Olympia; Captain Coghlau, of the Raleigh, and Captain Wildes, of the Boston, who fought together in Ma filustrious Englishmam of his day, and it niia, were classmates at the Naval Academy, was to be expected that he had many ene- graduating in 1863. Gridley and Wildes

Prof. William James, of Harvard, has been appointed Gifford lecturer to the University of Edinburgh for the years 1899-1901. He will give two courses of ten lectures each on "Natural Religion."

Robert R. Sampson, a watchman employed in one of the Chicago office buildings, is a first cousin of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, and years ago lived on a farm in New York adjoining that of his now famous relative.

Gen. Robert E. Lee said of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who has just been made a Major-General, that he was one of the two ablest cavalry officers developed by the Civil War on the Confederate side, the other being Carter, of Montana, and passed, providing Gen. "Jeb" Stuart.

Prof. J. M. Schaeberle has resigned his position as astronomer at the Lick Observatory. The regents of the University of California have accepted the resignation, to take effect after one year, with leave of absense and salary for the year.

John Magee, the president of the Fall Brook Railroad, is only 29 years of age, and is the youngest railroad president in this

Admiral Dewey, besides being a popular man socially, is also a great clubman and a huntsman of no mean repute.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, the president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has sailed for England in order to attend the British National Convention of the Society in Glasgow this month,

Miss Anna E. Klumpke, the portrait pain ter, has been commissioned by Rosa Bonheur to paint her portrait, and has also been invited to be the guest of the great artist during the execution of the commission,

Capt. A. H. Lee, R. A., the British military attache, with the American army, has for the past five years held the position of professor of military topography at the Royal with St. Louis bakeries for 610,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to in Detroit at the age of 98 years, is without Capt. Francis Martin, U. S. N., now living

# FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

Cervera Announces His Arrival to Minister of Marine.

### "AN IMMENSE TRIUMPH."

Admiral Camara of the Cadiz Squadron, in Madrid Receiving Instructions Relative to the Destination of His Ships, Which Depends Upon the Requirements of the War.

A Madrid special says:-The Minister of Marine, Captain Aunon, received a dispatch from Admiral Cervera, in command of the Cape Verde squadron of the Spanish fleet.

"Santiago de Cuba, May 19 .- This morning I have, without incident, entered this port, accompanied by the squadron.

"CERVERA." The Minister of Marine immediately went to the residence of the Premier, Senor Segasta, and communicated this information. He then proceeded to the palace for the purpose of informing the Queen Regent, but Her Majesty had already retired and the news was conveyed to her by the Infanta

#### Congratuations Cabled.

Captain Aunon then went to the Admiralty and cabled his congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba. In an interview the Minister of Marine is quoted as saving:

"I am greatly rejoiced at the safe arrival of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba. It is an immense triumph for the Spanish Navy. The sallors who executed the movement and those who planned it are worthy of all praise."

#### Vigorous Spanish Policy. Admiral Camara, the commander of the

Cadiz squadron, is receiving instructions relative to the destination of his ships. which, it is explained, "depends upon the requirements of the war.'

The new Minister of Marine has injected the greatest activity in his department. It Forty-two Persons Known to is said he has been offered war munitions from many quarters. It is evident the new Spanish Cabinet in-

tends to push the campaign vigorously, and it is said the Ministers "will also negotiate actively with foreign diplomatists to protect Spain against a combination of her ene

### "Splendid Example at Cavite."

In taking possession of the Admiralty, the new Minister of Marine made a patriotic speech to the assembled officers, recalling the splendid example set by our sailors at Cavite in dving for Spain.'

Lieutenant Arturo de Caranza, the former Spanish naval attache at Washington, has arrived here. He is quoted as saying he the United States Government. Advices From Manila.

Advices from Manila say the situation there has improved. Captain-General Augusti, it is added, has regulated the price of | ities. provisions.

It is also reported from Manila that the General expressions of sympathy with Spain. of Jones County, the northern part of Clin-This is markedly the case with the German ton County, and touched the southern part will last a year. It is the popular impressaid to be due to orders received by the German Consul from Berlin.

### PRIZES CAPTURED BY DEWEY.

#### Blockade of Manila Strict-Rebels Continue Their Forays.

The correspondent at Manila of the London Daily Telegraph, telegraphs as follows: maintained. The vessels of Admiral Dewey's side before the storm spent its force. from reaching the beleagured city. In ad- wrecking farmhouses and killing as it went. the port, and several coasting vessels. Lanark the storm ended its career by wreck-Nothing has yet succeeded in running the ing the county almshouse and killing three coast. The Leyte is at present anchored in | more or less injured. the River Pampangs.

any American forces that may be landed."

### ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY.

#### Secretary Long Asks \$33,000,000 More For War Expenses.

House an estimate for an appropriation of along the Mississippi in Iowa and Illinois. \$33,000,000 in round numbers to cover the war expenditures of the Navy for the first six months of the next fiscal year.

This is supplemental to the estimates heretofore received, and is expected to cover one-half of the expenditures the war will impose on the naval service, during the next fiscal year.

### The Pay of Volunteers.

In the Senate Tuesday a bill was reported | Merritt Placed Over the Newly-Made Defrom the military affairs committee by Mr. that the pay and allowance of the volunteers enlisted in the United States Army shall begin on the day of their enrollment at the State camps, with a proviso that volunteer troops sent to the Philippines may draw one month's pay in advance. It was explained that the bill applied only to those who had as volunteers entered the United States Army.

### FIELD OF LABOR.

Carpenters have 453 unions. Colorado has 10,000 unionists, Japan has forty-five watch factories. There are 10,000 union barbers.

Indianapolis coopers won a strike.

Cleveland, Ohio, prohibits Sunday fun-Marion (Ind.) printers won nine-hour

Missouri undertakers held a State con Montreal plasterers won a strike for 22 1-4

cents an hour. Buffalo structural steel workers struck for 30 cents an hour.

New York tile-layers' helpers get \$2.40 for eight hours. Mayor Quincy, of Boston, suggests that public bath houses.

## THE ENEMY COMES.

### A Decisive Naval Conflict Expected Within a Few Days.

The elusive Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, has finally anchored in the well-fortified harbor of Santiago de Cuba, if Madrid advices are to be believed. The fact that warships were sighted near the east end of Jamaica tends to confirm the report. Some of the best ships of Admiral Sampson's Fighting Squadron are believed to be at or near Cienfuegos, where the Spaniards are expected to strike. Clenfuegos and Santiago are three hundred miles or more apart. Commodore Schley, with the Flying Squadron, is supposed to be off Key West or Havana. Therefore, an engagement with the Spanish ships seems to be some days off, provided the Madrid reports be true and that Admiral Cervera makes no further move. His object in putting into Santiago is not clear. Santiago, it is true, is not a blockaded port, but the Spanfsh ships can be of no service to Gen. Blanco there. A possible strategic move on the part of Cervera is to lure Sampson or Schley to the east end of Cuba in order to give his own fleet opportunity to strike the Atlantic sea coast by hasty voyage through the Windward Passage. But confidence is felt in the ability and alertness of our ships to circumvent any such plan of the enemy. Important developments are certain within a short time.

Offensive warfare is the policy of the American Navy. Aggressive action all along the line is the command. The work of this branch of our military service will be sharp and decisive. Victorious results are confidently expected. The army, admittedly unprepared, is being organized and equipped with all possible dispatch, and by the time the navy has captured or destroyed the Spanish fleet and reduced the Cuban fortifications, there will be an invasion of the island by such forces as will sweep everything before it.

President McKinley and Secretary Alger are firmly convinced that the invasion should begin at the earliest possible moment. The policy of the administration is to push the war to a triumphant conclusion by bringing into immediate action all our military resources. The President and Cabinet do not share the view-still said to be entertained by Major-General Miles-that military operations on the island should be deferred until autumn, when the rainy season has passed. This delay will not be permitted. However desirable on the score of greater security to our troops, the President and his advisers recognize the fact that the occupation of Cuba must of necessity follow the inpending conflict on water; that land forces must be in readiness to supplement the good work of our ships; that an indefinite prolongation of the blockade would be wholly foreign to the object of the war. Therefore, the work of preparation for invasion is being hurried to completion.

# TORNADO VICTIMS.

Have Lost Their Lives.

#### OTHER FATALITIES.

Late Reports of the Death and Devastaand Northern Wisconsin, Increase Its

A Chicago special says: -Forty-two persons are known to have lost their lives and was closely watched in Canada by agents of twenty-eight others are reported dead as the result of the tornado which devasted portions of Eastern Iowa, Western Illinois, and Northern Wisconsin.

Iowa heads the list, with nineteen fatal-The storm in Iowa started near Stanwood, and swept through the northeastern and ships and supplies have been secured at foreign colonists have sent the Captain- part of Cedar County, the southeastern part a large outlay.

their lives, and more than twice as many battle is fought and won, Spain will sue for were injured. The property loss will proba- peace and thus end the struggle. This optibly reach half a million dollars. In many mistic view is not shared by Senator Allison places not a building of any description was and other Republican leaders, who may be left standing. Cattle, horses, and hogs were supposed to reflect the views of the adminkilled by the hundred. In numerous in- istration. It is said that even should peace stances farmers lost everything they pos-

sessed. The Iowa storm crossed the Mississippi lengthy task before it in establishing a stable "Despite the worries of the blockade the River into Illinois, near Savanna. Con- government in Cuba and effecting the occuspirits of the Spanish officials are well siderable damage was done on the Illinois

squadron keep their positions and content | The second tornado in Illinois started themselves with preventing all supplies near Stillman Valley and swept northward, navy, and thus the war will be indefinitely dition to the Callao, the Americans have But the greatest loss of life was at the point taken some steamers which were making for of origin, where four were killed. At blockade. Admiral Dewey is credited with | inmates. Three others were fatally injured. a desire to capture Spanish steamers, as his There were over fifty persons in the build- Harbor. launches have been scouting around the ing when it went down, and all of them were

In Wisconsin the storm was more violent Decision Arrived at by the Hawaiian "The rebel forces have not yet summoned than anywhere else, but fortunately it origup courage to attack the city. They are in | inated in the lumbering districts of the no condition to do so, but they ravage the northern counties, swept along the line of country outside. The foreign residents be- the "Soo" road, and spent its force in the neutrality. This stand is taken on account lieve that if the city fell into the hands of pineries. Nine people are known to have the rebels it would be deplorable. The Gov- been killed. Vague reports brought in by States and Hawaii The Executive considernor is creating a loyal native legion to as- train crews from the scene of the storm are ers that a proclamation of neutrality would sist in coping with rebel attacks, while the | to the effect that eighteen bodies of lumber-Spanish regular troops are reserved to meet | men from a camp near Heafford Junction are now lying in the railway station at that place. It is said, too, that ten lumbermen were killed near Eimhurst, but this report also lacks confirmation.

The property damage in Wisconsin, while The Secretary of the Navy sent to the that done in the fertile farming districts

#### Guarding the Dupont Powder Works. Five companies of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania will guard the Dupont

powder works at Wilmington. The artillery- This bill was received by the Hawaiian government a short time ago, and has had the nen of the regular army who have been here for several weeks will leave for Tampa the | careful attention of President Dole and his latter part of the week. GENERAL ASSIGNED.

#### partment of the Pacific. A Washington special says in a general

order issued at the War Department the assignments to the different corps and other important commands are announced as fol-

Major General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, the Department of the Pa-Major General John R. Brooke, United States Army, the First Corps and the Department of the Guif.

Major-General William M. Graham, Unit-

ed States volunteers, the Second Corps with beadquarters at Falls Church, Va. Major General James F. Wade, United States volunteers, the Third Corps, reporting to Major General Brooke, Chicamauga, Major General John J. Coppinger, United

States volunteers, the Fourth Corps, Mo-Major General William R. Shatter, United States volunteers, the Fifth Corps, Tampa,

Major General Elwell S. Otis, United States volunteers, to report to Major General Merritt, United States Army, for duty with troops in the Department of the Pa-

Major General James H. Wilson, United States volunteers, the Sixth Corps, Chica-mauga, reporting to Major General Brooke. Major General Fitzbugh Lee, United instruction in swimming be given in all the States volunteers, the Seventh Corps, Tam-

#### \$1,000,000 A DAY.

The War With Spain is Proving a Costly Undertaking. A Washington special says:-The war is costing \$1,000,000 a day. If it continues for a year it will involve an expenditure of over \$400,000,000 The appropriations already

made, or estimated as necessary for that period, are as follows:

Total - . . . \$425,000,000 While a small proportion of the above ordinary army and navy appropriations would have been necessary even if war had occurred, yet the fact remains that amounts given do not include many other expenditures that are certain to be contracted. For instance, the estimates for the army and navy were made before the acquisition of the Philippines. The retention and government of these islands will add materially to the expense of the war, as some 12,000 or 14,000 men are to be sent to Manila,

It may be questioned whether the war n that as soon as the anticipated naval be declared in a month or six weeks, the United States will have an expensive and pation and control of the Philippines. There is also a growing feeling that Spain's fleet will not risk a combat with the American prolonged. The continuance of the war sentiment in Spain, despite the change in the Ministry, also convinces the administration that it has a more difficult task on its bands than seemed to be the case immediately after the brilliant victory of Dewey in Manila

### WILL NOT BE NEUTRAL.

Government. Honolulu, via San Francisco, (Special) .-The Hawaiian government will not prociaim of the existing relations between the United

be a breach of good faith. The government

made known its position at a secret session

of the Senate. It is understood that the Senators favored the stand taken by Presi dent Dole. Another important matter considered at the session was the occupation bill, which, quite heavy, will doubtless fail much below if ratified by the Senate, will allow the United States to raise the American flag over the islands and use the same as a base of supplies. This measure is said to have been prepared with the knowledge of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and has had the approval of President McKinley.

> Cabinet. The members of the Senate questioned the Executive regarding the foregoing measure. They were informed that the measure was under consideration and that it would be

unwise to make it public at this time.

When the bill is given to the Senate that body will ratify it at once; on this point there does not seem to be any doubt. It was extensively reported in the busines community on the 7th that Spain, through agents here, was buying all the coal to be had in this island. The consul of Spain denied this and said there was not a word of truth in it. That a coal famine is imminent

there can be hardly any doubt. United States Consul General Haywood has been watching the situation closely and has strongly fortified America's position. He has 3,600 tons of coal on hand at the present time, with two cargoes afloat, bound for this port. In less than a month the United States will have 7,400 tons of coal at his port.

### CERVERA'S STRATEGY.

#### His Fleet Gained Time by Sending Rear Guard to Martinique.

The Madrid press and people are elated over the alleged smartness of Admiral Cervera, in sending Admiral Vallamil to Martinique thirty-six hours after the former was well on his way toward Havana. While it was su prosed that Vallamii was scouting ahead, he was really the squadron's rear guard, the Spaniards thus gaining invalu-

# WILMINGTON'S GUNS.

Sweep Away the Masked Bat.

### teries at Cardenas. ENEMY'S LOSS HEAVY.

Two Spanish Gunboats Go Down Under Wilmington's Heavy Fire-Americans Unhart-For an Hour a Harricane of Expioding Prejectiles Bellowed Into the Harbor of Cardenas.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says:-The gunboat Wilmington, Thursday morning, steamed in close to the coast and keys off the town of Cardenas. Her gun crews were at their stations, every man on board, from Captain Tod to the signal boy, had one burning idea, "Avenge the Winslow." The watchword along the crowded decks and in the heated engine-room and glowing fire room where swarthy giants toiled stripped to the waist was "Remember the Winslow. Within range of powerful four-inch broad-

sides were the Spanish gunboats which had decoyed the Winslow up to the masked battery that had dealt sudden death to Ensign Bagley and four of the crew. Near the forts lay two schooners at anchor. Reports of mines planted in the entrance of the channel were disregarded by the Wilmington. She was no longer a blockader. She had

become a destroyer. For an hour a burricane of exploding projectiles bellowed and shricked into the harbor of Cardenas, not against the town but against the ships and the defenses which sheltered Spanish troops and sailors.

Gunners of the Wilmington do not waste ammunition. The execution done was remarkable. Nearly 500 4-in, 1-inch and 6-pound shells streamed like a steel cataract. sweeping away all before it, affoat and The signal station's masked battery and

the forts were knocked to pieces. The Spanish had to flee like rats from sinking ships and they left behind many dead and dying. It was the most destructive bombardment yet attempted on the Cuban coast. In the harbor two gunboats which lay

helpless without steam up were riddled and sunk, their crews having fied to shore in small boats. They had no time to make even a show of fighting their guns. Two schooners were sunk where they lay.

A blockhouse caught fire from an exploding shell and flamed like a war beacon. The Wilmington was not touched by the few shells flung at her. The attack was sudden and superbly effective. The Wilmington in an hourswept Cardenas bare of defenses as one would brush crumbs from

a table cloth. The town is three miles back from the gulf entrance to the harbor, so non-combatants suffered but slightly. It is, of course, impossible to know the sum of Spanish losses in killed and wounded, because no landing was made, but for the last two weeks troops have been massing in front of Cardenas in anticipation of the possible choice of this point as landing place for invasion and as the base of supplies for the

American forces. Hundrads of men were working on the earthworks and blockhouses overlooking the harbor, and masked batteries were being planted steadily. It was one of these latter that surprised and made havor on the torpedo boat Winslow. This death trap was located by the Wilmington, and both men and guns were blown into the air. It was

terrific punishment at close range. This flerce ouslaught of the Wilmington first demonstrated against Cardenas the power of our ships. The Spanish had become indifferent to the American warships that were always hovering outside while only little torpedo boats had opened fire and dashed menacingly shoreward. It was quite another matter when the Wilmington with her eight 4-inch guns and a secondary battery with a nest of machine guns in her formidable fighting top slowly circled over the smooth sea which gave her gunners a platform as steady as solid rock. It was no longer target practice or a spectacle. It was death in spurting fiame and enveloping smoke cloud. The only respite came when the sweating gunners paused to let the

smoke fog drift away. The Wilmington still hovers like a hawk between Cardenas and Matanzas. She has abundant store of ammunition left, and her men are watching for signs of convalescence

#### in and around Cardenas harbor. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The British government has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada.

The recent riots in Italy are said to have provoked a cabinet crisis and Rudini may be overthrown and Crispl again come into Prof. James Seth, of Cornell University, has been elected to a chair in Edinburgh

University.

the recent riots in Milan and elsewhere were premature demonstrations of a plan to prolaim a republic, with Signo Andries, of Milan, as president. Andries is now in prison.

A special dispatch from Rome says that

The people of Hayti celebrated the second anniversary of the inauguration of President

Prince Henry of Prussia is in Pekin. Mr. Gladstone's condition is daily growing ess favorable. He is becoming weaker, though he does not suffer more pain. Two hundred fishing boats were swept

away by a tidal wave at Swate, Japan, and 1,500 men are reported missing. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's declarations regarding an Angle-American alliance are

arousing much anger in Spain. Proposed Hospitals For Insured Men. President Thomas H. Bowles, of the National Association of Life Underwriters of Milwaukee, Wis., issued a letter to the presidents of all the life insurance companies in the United States in regard to the establishment of a co-operative hospital service among life insurance companies for the bepefit of policy holders who are taking part in the conflict between the United States and

#### Spain. THOUSANDS WERE KILLED.

Terrible Destruction of Life Caused by a Cyclone.

A dispatch to the London Standard from

The Hague says: According to a private telegram from India, a terrible cyclone has destroyed a great part of Bima, a seaport town of the Island of Sumbawa, Malay Archipelage. The shores of Sumbawa Bay are covered with the bodies of thousands of victims. Tue town of Kupang, Island of Timos, escaped the force of the burricane.