

FIRE ON SANTIAGO.

Reported Battle Between Schley and Cervera.

THE FORTS BOMBARDED.

Advices Indicating That the American Ships Have Forced an Entrance Into the Bay—Fourteen American Warships Engaged in the Bombardment of the Forts—The Naval Officers Discredit Reports.

About 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon an American squadron, composed of fourteen warships, began a bombardment with heavy guns against the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The forts of Morro Castle, La Zepeda and Punta Gorda suffered especially. The cannonading was persistent and cannot be said to be destructive. It lasted until 3.45 P. M.

DREW THE BATTERIES' FIRE.

Fortifications at Santiago Were Struck by Many Shots.

For an hour Tuesday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen, of Commodore Schley's squadron, exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, behind which the Spanish fleet was hiding.

The engagement was the first which has occurred between the two naval forces, and was but a prelude to more serious work in the latter part of the week.

No attempt was made by the American commander to bring on a general engagement, it being merely his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the position of the Spanish forts.

Massachusetts Led the Line.

A short time before 10 A. M. Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn for the Massachusetts, on which battle ship he remained during the fighting. At 1 P. M. the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts. The New Orleans and Vixen fell in in the order named.

The Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles west of the harbor entrance, when she turned in toward the shore. When about 5,000 yards off, she turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up and the Iowa half a mile behind.

The flagship gradually increased her speed, and was soon running through the water at the rate of 19 knots an hour. She drew closer and closer to the batteries, and to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that she would never open fire.

A Shot Strikes the Cristobal Colon.

When she passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two 13-inch guns in her after turret, and two shells rose over the hill, one of them striking the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon full and fair as she lay at her anchorage, and the other falling close alongside.

The two guns in the forward turret were then fired. Their shells in exploding threw up great jets of spray close to the Colon.

All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts. But she was soon beyond their range, and the batteries then turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries and to draw their fire as much as possible. She obeyed her instructions to the letter.

Tearing Up Fortifications.

The first shot of the New Orleans located a large battery on the hill above the Morro. It flew straight into the fort, and must have caused much damage, as a cloud of dust and debris rose as the shell burst. A few more shots sent part of the walls of Morro flying into the air, and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries, her fire being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot she fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa was next, and like the Massachusetts, devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. Her 12-inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Cristobal Colon lay. The latter was not seriously damaged, and kept up a fire until long after the American ships steamed out of range.

After the Iowa came the little Vixen, which apparently had no business in a fight where battle ships were engaged. But she scudded along after the Iowa like a fox terrier following a mastiff. When at the proper point she let fly with her one 6-pounder and glided away, promptly conscious of having done her best.

Back for Another Attack.

After the Vixen had passed the forts, the Massachusetts turned again to the westward, followed by the other ships in the same order with the exception of the Vixen, which was ordered to keep out of trouble.

The ironclads bore down on the harbor once more. The flagship kept in until less than 4,000 yards from the shore, and then the shore batteries began to rain. This time the shore batteries were better served, and the Spaniards replied to the warships in energetic fashion. But nearly all the shots from the batteries fell short.

American Ships Withdrawn.

They came the New Orleans once more, her long, black guns doing fearful work and tearing up the ground all around the batteries. The Spaniards dropped shells close to the Iowa, as she came by for the second time. Soon the American vessels withdrew.

The Spaniards fired about three hundred shots and the Americans fired about one-fourth that number. No American vessel was hit and no one on board an American ship was injured. The Spanish loss was not heavy.

The Spanish ships with the exception of the Cristobal Colon, were behind the hills, but hopefully raised the muzzles of their guns and banged away. The result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Caribbean sea, but it harmed nothing else.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage, she turned to the open sea, the other vessels following her. The fight was then over, as far as the Americans were concerned. Spanish honor, however, demanded that some further destruction of gunpowder be made, so the ships boomed and the land batteries roared long after the American vessels were entirely out of range.

Worse Gunners Never Seen.

The affair soon became ludicrous, as nearly all of the Spanish shells fell from two to three miles from the vessels at which they were aimed. Worse gunnery was never seen. One lusty man with a basketful of brickbats would be capable of as much destruction as the Spaniards seemed capable of creating.

THE NEWS.

Dispatches from Cape Haytien, Hayti, state that Commodore Schley attacked the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and that the advantage appeared to be with the Americans. Navy Department officials say that such a battle could not have occurred.

Two of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers attacked the battle ship Texas Sunday night but were repulsed.

An attack on Havana is not expected for some months, as the President expects to have 100,000 men well drilled and equipped for it.

The troops embarked at Tampa, it is believed, are to be divided and used in operations against Santiago and San Juan with Schley and Sampson.

Senor Capote, Cuba's vice-president, was a passenger on the steamer Belvedere, wrecked off Cape Maysi, but is believed to have been rescued.

William J. Bryan will get his colonelcy, as the War Department has decided to accept the Nebraska regiment which he raised.

The embarkment of troops at Tampa has begun. It is said that they will be used in a land attack on Santiago, but it is also reported that they will be sent to Porto Rico. General Shafter will command this first division.

Iowa, Mississippi and North Carolina are the only States which have not completed their quotas under the first call for volunteers.

It is believed in Washington that Schley has Cervera in a tight hole at Santiago, and that lack of coal and provisions will compel the Spanish admiral to make a desperate dash or surrender.

The St. Paul cut off a cargo of coal intended for Cervera, by capturing the British steamer Vestormal as it was heading into Santiago.

American naval officers believe that a second Spanish fleet started this way from Cadiz last week, and the St. Louis was started out from New York to scout for it.

Correct statements of losses in the battle of Manila bay are: Spanish, 101 killed, 250 wounded; American, none killed, eight slightly wounded.

There are now 6,792 men and officers at the regular camp at Mobile and 940 at the volunteer camp. Colonel Cox surrendered to the sheriff of Pickens county an enlisted volunteer of the Second Regiment, who is charged with the murder of J. D. Burgin at Chickensville, Ala., on March 4. Cox had refused to give up the man, but the Secretary of War ordered that he be surrendered.

Two women were drowned at Riverport, N. J., by the overturning of a skiff in which they were sailing with two men. The men reached shore in safety. One of the drowned women was Mrs. Mary McGill and the other Miss Clara Hazlett, both of Delaware.

Lieutenant Bernardon, of the United States torpedo boat Winslow, and two of the Winslow's crew, with a party of newspaper correspondents, visited the Key West cemetery and placed flowers on the graves of the four Winslow men killed at the battle of Cardenas, the grave of one from Tampa, Marblehead, who fell at Cienfuegos, and the graves of twenty-four Maine victims.

A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Railroad Cars to Bring Sick Or Wounded Men From the Front.

A Washington special says—Surgeon-General Sternberg has taken steps for securing a hospital train for the transportation of invalided troops from the front.

This train is to consist of ten tourist sleeping cars and one dining car, and is to be in charge of a corps of medical officers and attendants. By using all the berths available there will be accommodations for 400 men. The men will be taken from Tampa or Miami, Fla., as the conditions warrant, for transportation to the nearest hospital.

Four general hospitals are ready for the reception of the sick. These are at Key West, Fla., Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Meyer, Va. They are capable at the present capacity of caring for 1,000 men.

The hospital ship Bellef will accompany the troops embarked for the West Indies ready to return at any time with sick and wounded to the United States.

TWO AMERICANS ARRESTED.

Correspondents from Key West Fall Into Hands of Spaniards.

An official dispatch from Havana says that two American correspondents from Key West named Wisan and Robinson, (probably Mr. Phil Robinson), have been arrested near Matanzas.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Signor Benedetto Brin, Italian minister of marine, is dead.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, the son of the great Italian patriot, has abandoned his intention of leading an expedition to Cuba to aid the insurgents there.

There was announced for sale at auction the other day in Paris the self-same landau in which Dr. T. W. Evans conveyed the Empress Eugenie from the city in 1870 to take ship at Granville for England.

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild would appear to have a horror of London water. He has every pint of water used in his London house brought up every day in special cans from his wells at Tring, in Hertfordshire.

Governor Powers, of Maine, is an economical executive. Rather than call an extra session of the State Legislature to make an appropriation for the mobilization of the militia, he is defraying the expenses out of his own pocket.

Sir Hubert Jirralingham, Governor of the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, proposed to celebrate the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Christopher Columbus by the issue of a special 2-cent postage stamp of appropriate design.

It was in Cuba that Adelina Patti sang for the first time in public, when she was 14 years old. It was at a concert, and her success was complete.

The anniversary address before the Yale School of Fine Arts on June 1 will be delivered by Robert Swain Peabody, of Boston, on "An Architect's Talk About His Books."

Two of the most famous living Scotchmen are cripples—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Scottish scientist, and Dr. James Macgregor, of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scottish preacher.

Prince Blomark has very unpleasant recollections of his first school, where, he says, the master believed in a kind of "spurious Spartanism," and provided very tough meat with parsnips for every meal.

The much-talked-of statue of Balzac ordered by the Societe des Gens de Lettres and exhibited by Rodin in this year's Salon, will probably be refused by the society, as it has passed a resolution protesting against the model, in which it "refuses to recognize a statue of Balzac."

Mrs. Lois (Nall) Jackson, daughter of Sam Small, the revivalist, has started a weekly paper in Atlanta called the Southern Star. It will be devoted to society news and gossip, the drama and music and women's interests generally.

ATTACK UPON SANTIAGO.

Fortifications and Fleet to Be Entirely Destroyed by Sampson.

There is to be nothing left of El Morro and other fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, or of the Spanish warships within the harbor. All are to be destroyed unless they hoist the white flag and surrender. Admiral Sampson has been ordered to capture or destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet and take the city, cost what it may; and Commodore Schley's recent attack, intended primarily to unmask and locate the batteries, was but the preliminary of a battle to the finish. No such easy victory as Admiral Dewey achieved at Manila is anticipated, but the determination is to make it no less complete and decisive. Wholly cut off from Captain General Blanco, owing to the destruction of the railroad formerly operated through the province, and hemmed in by Garcia's small but well organized army of insurgents, Santiago has all along been regarded by the United States as a strategic point of great value on the island. With the coming of Cervera's fleet there was a double prize to be battled for—the city and the ships—and this has precipitated the onslaught.

While it is possible that a part of the expedition of our land forces from Tampa and Mobile may now be on the way—the theory prevailing in some quarters that transports were conveyed by Admiral Sampson on his trip to reinforce Commodore Schley—all indications point to a delay in starting the expedition. Apparently the plan is to rely upon Garcia's men, who were equipped last week with seven thousand rifles and an abundance of ammunition, to do the land fighting while our battle-ships are hammering down the forts. United States troops at Tampa and Mobile will be in readiness to reinforce the insurgents at Santiago, if needed, or to move on to Porto Rico.

Santiago is likely to become the capital of Cuba again, temporarily perhaps, and the Department of Justice, it is said, is now devising a form of government for the Cubans. With the taking of Santiago, the American and Cuban flags will be hoisted side by side.

The seizure and occupation of San Juan will immediately follow the siege of Santiago. The obvious intention of the government is to take Porto Rico before Spain shall have opportunity to sue for peace.

Diplomatists in Washington do not believe the war will be prolonged. They regard the virtual surrender of Spain as inevitable. With no ships to fight with, and confronted by a financial panic, she will only incur greater losses by deferring her appeal for peace. A crushing defeat at Santiago will doubtless lead to pressure upon Spain by two or more of the continental powers to stop the war.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Henri Rochefort, the Paris editor, was slightly injured in a duel with M. Gerault Richard, a socialist Deputy.

An American mission at Tong Chow, China, was looted and burned by natives. The inmates are believed to have escaped.

An extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States is said to have been agreed upon.

A second trial of M. Emile Zola for criticizing the Esterhazy court-martial was begun at Versailles, but was stopped by an appeal of his counsel on the ground of no jurisdiction.

A bill enlarging the suffrage has been introduced into the Japanese Parliament by the premier, Marquis Ito.

A treaty of peace and commerce between France and Ecuador has been signed at Guayaquil.

Fifty-five lives were lost at sea near Calcutta by a collision between the British steamer Mecca and the steamer Lindia, which she was towing. The Mecca sank.

A letter from Sierra Leone gives an account of the terrible tortures and indignities inflicted upon the American women missionaries recently massacred near there by natives.

Sir John Thomas Gilbert, a noted Irish historian and antiquary, is dead, aged 69 years.

Chili has ordered out another section of its militia and says it is determined to end finally the boundary dispute with Argentina.

By prohibiting the exportation of bait to the French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre the colonial government of Newfoundland is expected to cause French and English friction.

M. Lebon, the French minister of the colonies, has offered to resign from M. Meunier's cabinet because he failed of reelection to the Chamber of Deputies.

It was stated in the House of Commons that the Russian agents made a mistake in trying to exclude from Te-Lien-Wan all foreigners not having valid passports.

MANILA HARBOR IMPREGNABLE.

To Be Made So By Measures Taken By The Administration.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: Effective measures taken by the Administration will shortly render Manila Harbor impregnable against Spanish attack.

In connection with the defenses of that harbor I learned that the City of Pekin carried with her to the far East a large number of mines, containing fifty pounds of gun cotton, of the same character as those which were sent to the North Atlantic squadron at the request of Rear Admiral Sampson. Back of these mines will be placed the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, which will shortly start for the far East in tow of colliers, and there is good reason to believe that Rear Admiral Dewey's force will be supplemented in the near future by the gunboat Bennington.

There is talk at the Navy Department of relieving the cruiser Olympia, the flag ship of the Asiatic squadron, and bringing her home. This action was contemplated just before the war broke out, on account of the condition of her machinery.

In withdrawing the Bennington from Hawaii, it is not proposed to leave this Government without an adequate naval representation in those waters. The training ship Molech is now at Honolulu, and the Pensacola, which has just been completed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and is now in commission, will also probably be sent to that point. These two vessels, it is believed, will be sufficient for the present needs of this Government at Honolulu.

The despatch of the Monterey and Monadnock to the far East will leave the Pacific coast with but the Philadelphia and Yorktown to provide it with protection. The Philadelphia will be placed in commission on July 1, and the Yorktown will not be completed before the fall.

SQUADRON LEAVES CADIZ.

Admiral Camara Will Receive His Orders In the Open Sea.

It is officially announced that the Spanish reserve squadron, commanded by Admiral Camara, has left Cadiz. Before going on its destination, the squadron will maneuver probably for several days in the open sea, afterward immediately sailing for the Philippine Islands, Cuba, or Tunstas, as the government may judge most opportune.

The squadron is understood to be composed of ten to twelve vessels.

HUGE CANNON FORGING.

Bethlehem Iron Company Ships One That Cost \$70,000.

The Bethlehem, (Pa.) Iron Company has made and shipped to Watervliet Arsenal the largest cannon forging ever turned out in America. It is the first one of the sixteen-inch group ordered for Sandy Hook. A special train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad rushed the forging to the assembly shop at Watervliet. The bare cost of forging is over \$70,000.

CHASE BY TUG LEYDEN.

Encountering Three Gunboats Off Cardenas, She Boldly Drives Them Off.

The tug Leyden, which has been scouting along the northern coast of Cuba, had an adventure with three small Spanish gunboats at Cardenas.

The Leyden has been playing hide-and-seek with the enemy's gunboats for some time without an encounter. Thursday morning before breakfast she ran into Cardenas harbor to a point within five miles of the city.

There are two lines of keys and the Leyden had just skirted the outside line when she sighted three Spanish gunboats beyond the inner line, slowly moving toward the sea. The tug sent in a couple of shots from her six-pounders. The Spaniards evidently thought she was backed up by big warships, for they promptly withdrew without replying the challenge of the bold little craft, which scudded out to sea again.

The Spaniards, it is announced, are filling Cardenas harbor with old hulks, boilers and other obstructions in order to prevent the entrance of the American ships.

TERROR AT SAN JUAN.

Alleged to Have Evaded Our Warships on Guard There.

It is announced that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror has arrived at San Juan de Porto Rico, having evaded the American warships which were watching for her.

Bagley's Death Reunites Them.

Decorations Day was observed at Raleigh, N. C., in a unique manner. The ceremonies were to have been held at the National Cemetery, but a rain caused a change of program, and after the graves had been decorated the services were concluded at the chapel of the Confederate Soldiers' Home. There Col. Charles F. Meserve, a Federal soldier, addressed an audience, mainly composed of Confederate soldiers. Colonel Meserve dwelt upon the death of Ensign Worth Bagley and declared that it forever sealed the death of sectionalism. The grave of Ensign Bagley was decorated with flags and flowers.

Death of Cyrus C. Carpenter. Cyrus C. Carpenter, ex-Governor of Iowa, is dead, aged sixty-nine.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Indianapolis coopers struck. France has 500,000 unionists. Japan has fourteen labor unions. Dublin has a hair dressers' union. Cleveland has a servant girls' union. Russia has 1,200,000 factory operatives. Canada has 8,000 shirt and collar-makers. Greater New York has 270 paper box mills.

Newark bluestone cutters won eight hours. Electric railways are multiplying in Japan. New York has 6,000 union painters and decorators. Oskosh asphalt laborers struck for \$1.50 a day.

Covington (Ky.) Union Label League has 600 members. The majority of Milwaukee's plumbers won their demands. Japan has 1,122 telegraph offices and 4,861,622 agriculturists.

Twenty-seven unions of the horsehoers enjoy the nine-hour day. Cleveland hot water cutters want the eight-hour day on June 1.

A Denver dealer was fined \$25 and cost for selling impure milk. One hundred printers are at work on "Big Six" farm near New York.

Denver merchants refuse to post in their windows anti-slavery bills. Buffalo electricians declare that the ten-hour day shall not be re-introduced.

Each Omaha printer-soldier's family will be paid \$5 a week during the war. Frisco musicians forced a department store to employ union musicians exclusively.

Detroit peddler's license costs \$25. Cleveland coremakers want \$2.50 a day. Northumberland (Wales) coal miners have accepted an advance of 7 1-2 per cent.

Eight Boston coopers imported to take the place of Chicago strikers, have returned to the Hub.

Three New York City servants discharged from their positions have begun suit for reinstatement.

All jewelry stores at Tacoma, Wash., and all shoe shops are, are closed at 6 p. m. every day.

Chicago Electrical Mechanics' Union has succeeded in increasing the wages of its members 75 cents a day.

Racine (Wis.) hod carriers struck for 30 cents an hour. Mayor Graham conceded the advance to his employees.

The New York Master Horsehoers' Association declares that the work of the State engineers is unsatisfactory.

ARMY ON THE MOVE.

Orders Issued the Troops to Start for Cuba.

GEN. MILES TO TAMPA.

There Will Be Four Military Expeditions—Arms and Ammunition Sent to the Insurgents, Who Will Meet the American Troops—Advantage Taken of Cervera's Inability to Prevent Landing of Troops.

A Washington special says—The military invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the orders of the War Department miscarry, at an early hour Tuesday morning the troops that have been gathered at the Gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered, ready to receive the troops. They will accommodate about 35,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the Gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible, with safety and comfort, to carry a much larger number of men aboard a ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started, where they took ship, where they are bound, are questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refuse positively to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. Therefore nothing of the details of the war movement can be learned. There is suspicion that the start will be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such cases the fleets of transports will converge at Key West, to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to ensure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida Straits, to ensure them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

Four Military Expeditions.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions, and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed, the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits. Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent.

The government already has sent expeditions to a large number of points on the islands, and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the War Department that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land.

A war conference was held at the White House at three o'clock Monday afternoon, between the President and his two war secretaries, Alger and Long, and Major General Miles, in command of the army. Vice President Hobart, who accompanied the President to Arlington and returned with him to lunch, was present a part of the time, and Secretary Day, who had just returned to Washington, also dropped in during the conference. After the entire situation, naval and military, had been gone over, Secretary Long retired, and Secretary Alger and General Miles remained to discuss more in detail the military operations now about to be put into execution, as a result of the definite official confirmation that the Spanish fleet is securely held within Santiago harbor. Naturally, those who participated in the conference observed strict reticence regarding it. It was stated, however, in an authoritative quarter, that the discussion had covered the entire range of naval and military operations, with particular view to the active movements about to begin. General Miles brought with him a memorandum showing the exact disposition of the military forces now concentrated at various points throughout the country, with the number of men at Tampa and other Southern points, ready for embarkation.

Orders Sent to Move.

He also made known that immediately following the receipt of definite information as to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, he had gone to the War Department and had put into telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion, and thus starting the forward movement of the military arm of the service. Further than this, those attending the conference would not discuss their plans.

It was said at the War Department that chief reliance would be placed, at the outset, on the United States regulars, most of whom are centered in Florida, and in such volunteer regiments as were thoroughly equipped and reasonably well-seasoned for service. Although the officials would not state how many troops are available for immediate active service, it is roughly estimated that there will be about 20,000 regulars and 13,000 volunteers at Tampa. These include seventeen regiments of regular infantry and fourteen regiments of volunteer infantry, twelve battalions of artillery and five regiments of regular cavalry. The infantry force, regular and volunteer, is about 28,000 men, the cavalry about 4,000, the artillery about 1,500. How many of these have been or will be dispatched to any given point or to several points is not disclosed, as that is part of the secret campaign plans of the government. Back of this force are other available regiments at Mobile, New Orleans and other points easily accessible to Tampa. Still further back is the large volunteer camp at Chickamauga.

Aside from the troops already specified, there are the 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various States.

It is understood to be the plan—although as to this there is no precise statement—to have the troops at Chickamauga take the place of those at Florida ports, as fast as the latter leave for active service, thus keeping a large force always ready for embarkation from Florida.

ADVICES FROM DEWEY.

Blockade is Rigidly Maintained—Illness of Capt. Criddle.

The Navy Department made public the following dispatch: Hongkong, May 27, 1898. Via Cavite, May 28.

Secretary Navy, Washington: No change in the situation of the blockade, is effective. It is impossible for the people of Manila to buy provisions, except rice. The Captain of the Olympia (Criddle) can be deemed by medical survey. Is ordered home. Leaves by Occidental and Oriental steamship from Hongkong the 28th. Commander Lambert appointed commander of the Olympia.

DEWEY.

CARE OF SOLDIERS' FEET.

These Hints Are Intended for Women Who Wish to Help Men Friends.

A good many soldier boys who are fitting themselves for experience in Cuba have been induced by their well-meaning but ignorant friends to purchase a lot of refined sulphur to wear in their boots by way of a preventive against yellow fever.

Good, clean wheat flour would be quite as effective as far as warding off the yellow jack goes, and would do very much less harm in the boots of an infantryman. Any woman knows, or ought to know, that the best part of a warrior's strength lies in his feet.

Long, rapid marches have won almost as many battles as steady courage and good marksmanship. Therefore, it behooves sweethearts and wives to frown on the sulphur superstition, and before sending their country's defenders to the front take some of the following precautions: Just suggest to your brave, good man to buy his boots close in the heel and broad in the toe. If his feet are in a state of tender irritation, as the feet of city dwellers are apt to become just at the advent of spring, persuade him to let you poltice the particular sensitive spots for a couple of nights in succession.

A little flaxseed meal into which boiling water and a bit of sweet cream is stirred makes the proper poltice. It must be tied on the foot while quite warm and kept there all night. The way it draws inflammation out of tender, reddened joints is a wonder. This is the proper treatment for soft corns and bunions, but not for hard corns, until after they have been skillfully cut. Then if any soreness is left a poltice will quiet the pain in short order.

To harden and purify the skin of a pair of feet that are not accustomed to much walking, institute night and morning foot baths of cold water well impregnated with listerine. If there is any ignorance on this point, show the prospective soldier how to cut the nails always straight across, never down in the corners. The nail should be cut to a level with the top of the toe, and if the corners are left untouched they will not grow in, unless the shoe is worn entirely too short.

At the druggist's order a little box of salve, put up in a tiny porcelain jar with a screw-top. Cold cream, worked up with witch hazel, are the proper ingredients, and drop this into the soldier's bag, with instructions for its use on feet that are sore and strained from unusual walking. Show the recipient of this gift how, when he strips off his socks, to rub the unguent quickly into the skin, and solemnly warn him never to march in ragged hose.