

INSANE ASYLUM FIRE.

Seventeen inmates perished in the flames—

Yankton, S. D., (Special).—One of the most horrid fires in the history of Yankton occurred at the State Insane Asylum, when one of the cottages took fire in the basement, completely gutting the building and causing the loss of the lives of 17 inmates confined there.

The cottage was of stone and granite walls with wooden interior and intended for laundry purposes, but owing to the crowded condition of the main building 4 of the female patients were placed there and the laundry was operated in the basement. The exact cause of the fire is not known, except that it originated in the dryroom of the laundry. Here there is a coil of steam pipe, and the theory is that fine particles similar to lint settled on the pipes which ignited the clothes, dropped on the pipes and were fired.

The lack of water greatly hindered the work of the firemen. The burned cottage stands some 300 feet in the rear of the main building, the water tank for fire protection being 100 feet in the rear of the cottage. The steam pipes used for pumping ran from the boiler room of the main building through the cottage for heating and then to the artesian well or tank.

The intense heat in the burning building caused the pipes to burst shortly after the fire began, directing the fire without power, except direct pressure from the tank, which was in no way sufficient to quench the flames. Two streams of water were thrown on the building, but with little good. With the thermometer standing at 23 below zero, the inmates who could escape came down the narrow flight of stairs in their night clothing and bare feet into the bitter cold, and had it not been for the loss of life from freezing would have been terrible.

The building was three stories high, with an attic and two entrances, one east and one west. There was one stairway from the second and third floors, which led into the main halls to these entrances, thus giving but one egress for those on the second and third floors and attic.

Fifty-two persons were in the burning building, 40 patients and 12 female attendants. The attendants escaped, as did the others who were saved, with none of their personal effects, many losing all that they possessed.

An inquest is now in progress at the asylum, which may develop the exact cause of the fire. It is not thought blame will be attached to any of the attendants.

The four walls still stand and will make the work of removal dangerous as a collapse is liable to occur. In 1882 the asylum, then a frame building, was destroyed by fire and six lives were lost.

The loss on the building and machinery is estimated to be \$18,000; uninsured.

BURIED BY AVALANCHE.

Lives of Twenty-four Italians Crushed Under Snow.

Georgetown, Colo., (Special).—In a snow slide at Silver Plume, twenty-four lives are believed to have been lost. The dead are Italian miners, with their families. Eleven bodies have been recovered, only two of which have been identified.

The identified dead are: Dominio D. Estefani and baby. The following are missing and are believed to be dead: Three Tondet brothers and Baptista Bretto. The following have been recovered alive, but will probably die: Antonio Gerland, Antonio Nigretti, and one unknown.

The slide was the most disastrous ever known in Clear Creek county. It occurred at 8 o'clock. Starting two miles from camp the avalanche came with terrific force, carrying with it huge boulders and immense trees. A short distance from the starting point the avalanche parted, one section coming from Cherokee gulch, taking with it two cabins occupied by Italians and the shaft house of the Cary City mine. The other slide came down Willahan gulch, between the Pelican and the Seven-thirty Miles. This portion of the slide did the most damage. Settlements of miners, mostly Italians, were situated in both gulches.

For a week or more the inhabitants have moved from place to place to escape threatened disaster, should the thousands of tons of snow start down the mountain sides. Some of the most venturesome hanged in their homes, and when the slide came escape was for them impossible.

It is estimated that 13 bodies are buried beneath the piles of snow in the two gulches. Eleven persons have been taken out dead, only two of whom have been identified. There is practically no hope for those under the debris. Instantaneous death was probably their fate.

To Prosecute Cervera.

Madrid, (By Cable).—The Supreme Military Court, which has under consideration the case of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3 last, has decided to prosecute in connection with the disaster Admiral Cervera and Commandant Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobal Colon.

Earthquakes in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—Dispatches from Porter County, Ind., say that earthquake shocks were felt throughout that county. Several buildings were damaged in Chesterton, a village near Valparaiso. Fires in the earth two or three inches wide ran in all directions through the streets. The vibrations were from east to west.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Secretary Long, of the Navy, is a partial believer in female suffrage, on which he has recently written an article.

Senator Ross, of Vermont, since his appointment to the Senate, has been making a careful study of parliamentary rules of procedure.

Andrew Spence is said to be the only missionary-cyclist in the world. He travels in California, where he has met with remarkable success in his work.

Rudyard Kipling works 10 hours every day, or to be quite correct, every night, for the novelist usually sits at his desk until the small hours of the morning.

Paderewski daily goes through a regular set of gymnastics for the purpose of strengthening his arms and hands for the task they are called upon to perform. He employs an apparatus which he designed. "Len Wood," says an old Cape Cod school mate of Santiago's Governor, "didn't say much as a boy, and kept to himself, but seemed to be doing a pile of thinking, and was always ready to take a hand with the other chaps.

General Otis, the commander of our forces in the Philippines, is said to be a man of laconic speech, who rarely utters more than one short sentence at a time, but who manages to make that sentence epigrammatic and full of meaning.

Miss Helen Sargeant is president of the Art Workers' Club for Women, a new organization formed in New York to improve the social status of the artist's model.

THE NEWS.

President McKinley, in an address to the Home Market Club in Boston discussed the problem of the Philippines and said: "No imperial designs lurk in the American mind." Secretary Alger, while passing through the streets, before the banquet, was hissed.

The Pipe Machine and Manufacturing Company is the latest combination among iron, steel and tinplate concerns.

Residents of several Colorado towns are leaving them on snowshoes and gathering at Leadville on account of the shortage of food supplies.

The Boston Fruit Company's new steel steamer Admiral Dewey, is ashore on Cuttyhunk, near the entrance to Buzzard's Bay.

Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war with Spain, was presented a sword and Bible by the school children of Texas.

Two men were killed and eight were injured in a wreck on the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad near Charleston, S. C.

Cincinnati clothing firms were burned out with a loss of half a million dollars.

The War Department has honorably discharged Major-Generals Butler and Sumner and Brigadier-Generals Kline, McKee, Wiley, Lincoln and Combs, all of the volunteer army.

Jeremiah Dingley, of Auburn, Me., died, aged 77 years. He was an uncle of the late Congressman.

The explosion of a gasoline stove in M. Moskowitz's tailor shop, caused a fire in the business portion of Springfield, Tenn., which destroyed buildings and contents valued at \$60,000.

Dispatches from Porter county, Ind., state that severe earthquake shocks were felt throughout that county. Several buildings were damaged in Chesterton, a village near Valparaiso.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has introduced a new feature in its sleeping car service, arranging to attach an ordinary sleeper in addition to the regular first-class sleeper now in service on through trains.

The innovation will be that in these ordinary sleepers Pullman rates are reduced one-half, so that passengers have the choice of paying the highest price Pullman rate or take advantage of the cheaper rate offered in ordinary cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the first line to introduce this service and its popularity has been predicted.

It is said that W. M. Greene, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwest and formerly general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been offered and will probably accept the vice-presidency of the Rock Island Road, to succeed Mr. Truesdale.

The State Insane Asylum, at Yankton, S. D., was destroyed by fire and 17 of the inmates are reported to have perished.

An avalanche of snow and earth at Silver Plume, Colo., buried 25 Italian miners, a woman and two children in Cherokee Gulch, several of them being killed.

Col. David C. Colson, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, was shot in the hip in an altercation at Antioch, Ala., with Lieut. Edward Scott, of the same regiment.

Former Confederates now living in Boston are organizing a veterans' association for social purposes.

The North Carolina House of Delegates has voted in favor of impeachment proceedings against Judge W. L. Norwood, of the Thirteenth Circuit.

Washington, Pa., and vicinity was visited by fire and as a result nearly \$50,000 worth of property has gone up in flames. Four fires broke out in different sections of the town. The largest losses will be sustained by the county, including the East Side Public School Library, loss \$20,000; Children's Home, loss \$10,000; barns and outbuildings at the Trinity Hall Preparatory and Military School, loss \$3,000, large general store of Thomas Brothers, at Thomas Station, twelve miles from Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, loss \$15,000.

Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing the thanks of Congress and the American people to Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis and the officers and men of his command for the gallant and successful action at Manila on February 4 and 5.

J. D. Clark was indicted at Nashville, Tenn., for the murder of Minnie Clark, alias Blanche Cox, his supposed wife. The body was found on a bridge across the Cumberland river, near the city, under circumstances indicating preparations for throwing the body into the river. Clark was identified as being on the bridge in a buggy an hour previous to the discovery. He comes from a prominent family of Montgomery, Ala., and is a brother of Thos. H. Clark, law librarian of Congress.

MILES' REPLY TO DR. CONNOR.

Says He has Conscientiously Done His Duty to His Country.

Cincinnati, O., (Special).—A local paper telegraphed General Miles for a reply to the address of Dr. P. S. Connor at the testimonial banquet in this city. The commanding general replied, without mentioning the name of Dr. Connor or any other member of the War Investigating Commission, or even referring to the speech of Dr. Connor, or any of the charges about which inquiry had been made of him.

His telegram follows:

Washington, February 16. In thirty-six years' continuous service, I am unconsciously of having neglected or exceeded my duty to superiors in command, to the brave men under my command, or to my country, I shall continue to do what I believe to be for the best interests of our country, and I hope, protect the health, life and honor of those who risk all for their country and its people.

(Signed.) NELSON A. MILES.

Spain Buys American Wheat.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The lack of a commercial treaty with Spain, the former treaty having been terminated by the war, is not preventing trade between the two countries, although American products are handicapped by an additional 20 per cent duty in Spanish ports. United States Consular Agent Mertens, at Valencia, reports to the State Department that there is great demand for American wheat. A cargo of 4,000 tons of red winter wheat, which had just arrived there, proved entirely satisfactory, and importers were willing to receive more.

STABBED THROUGH THE HEART.

A Woman's Kilt Facinator Found Near the Murdered Man's Body.

Cleveland, O., (Special).—Jacob Gerbrandt, night tinner at the Hunt Stamping Works, on Hixson street, near Euclid avenue, was found dead in the boiler-room of the plant, having been stabbed through the heart.

The case is shrouded in mystery. The motive for the crime was, evidently, not burglary, for Gerbrandt's watch and money were found on his body.

The only clue found was a woman's kilt facinator, which was lying near the body.

M. FAURE DEAD.

The Chief Executive of France a Victim of Apoplexy.

ILL ONLY THREE HOURS.

He Bids His Wife and Daughter an Affectionate Farewell, and Thanks All for Their Kind Attention—Not a Great Statesman, but a Conservative Ruler, Who Generally Found a Safe Course.

Paris, (By Cable).—M. Felix Faure, President of the Republic of France, died at ten o'clock Thursday night after an illness of three hours.

Up to the very moment that his brief but fatal illness interrupted him in the performance of his usual daily duties, there was no indication that the angel of death was beckoning to him.

Up to the very last M. Faure indulged in his customary habits of work, and even in his equestrian rides. He ate well and slept regularly. Nevertheless, several times recently he has been heard to exclaim: "How weak my legs are," and "I can scarcely stand," or to make some such remark.

He left his study about the usual hour, at seven o'clock, telling Montarret, chief of his stables, that he would ride on horseback from seven to half-past seven on the following morning. He then retired to his private apartments, dined with his family, went to bed at ten o'clock, got up at six and almost immediately informed his valet that he would not ride.

An Unnoticed Warning. M. LeGall, his secretary, on learning of this, hurried to the President, whom he found in his dressing-room about 6.45 A. M. M. Faure said: "I do not feel ill, but I prefer to abstain from fatiguing exercises. Otherwise the President worked as usual, and read the official documents and dispatches, with the newspapers, as was his custom, in order to prepare himself to preside at the Council, which assembled at 9 A. M.

M. Faure presided with his usual ability, and his taking leave, the ministers could not have imagined that they were pressing his hand for the last time. He took his luncheon as usual at noon, returned to his study at two, and spent the afternoon seated in a favorite armchair by the fire, conversing with M. LeGall, who about five o'clock, asked permission to depart. At six M. LeGall returned, immediately reporting himself to the President, who then signing decrees presented by General Baillood, according to his daily custom. The work of signing was then about over and soon ended. General Baillood had gone but a few minutes, when the President called M. LeGall, saying: "Come quickly, I feel ill."

When M. LeGall reached him, the President was rubbing his forehead and saying "I do not feel well." M. LeGall asked a doctor to be called, and the President replied, "I feel a general weakness. I am fainting." Dr. Lambert, on arriving, gave other inhalation. He did not consider the case serious, but on finding that his patient did not revive, he decided to inject caffeine.

Bade All Farewell. The President was apparently aware of the seriousness of the attack, for he murmured "Je me sens partir. Je suis perdu, bien perdu" ("I feel my senses falling me. I am gone, all gone") and he expressed a desire to see his wife and children. When Madame Faure and Mlle. Lucie Faure entered the room the President exclaimed "Je suis bien souffrant; je suis perdu" ("I am suffering greatly. I am lost").

At eight o'clock, when the doctor had acquainted M. LeGall with his worst fears, the latter informed M. Dupuy, who announced his intention to come to the Elysee, but, on M. LeGall observing that his presence might needlessly alarm Madame Faure, who was not to be aware of the gravity of the situation, the Premier said he would remain at the Ministry of the Interior, in readiness to come at any moment. At the same time he summoned the members of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile M. Faure remained on the sofa, repeating that he had no illusions as to the issue of the seizure. His wife came to him, and he bade her an affectionate farewell. It was a touching scene. He thanked her for the affection and devotion she had constantly shown him, and then he bade farewell to his daughters, the doctors and his personal attendants, thanking all for their care and devotion, and asking them to pardon any hasty words he might ever have uttered.

Blaming the Ground Hog. Bladensburg, Md., (Special).—The people of this section of Maryland are swearing vengeance against the ground hog. Now that the inconvenience and hardships of the snowstorm have practically passed, fears of a frost are entertained, and it is stated that several families in Bladensburg have already removed their goods and chattels to the upper rooms in their houses. The streams are all covered with several inches of ice and banks of snow, and are rising from the rain and melting snow on the land.

FIELD OF LABORA.

Korea has one railroad. Toledo has 7,000 unionists. Hawaii has three railroads. Machinists have 100 unions. London has 15,452 policemen. St. Paul has an idle union.

Spain contains 1,027 iron mines. Toledo is to have a labor temple. St. Paul has a horsehoes' school. There are medical schools in Japan. Minneapolis broom-makers organized. Alabama has a woman cotton planter. Denver painters want \$3 and the eight-hour day on March 1.

A St. Paul union printer was fined for attending a non-union theatre. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, electricians and carpenters employed on William C. Whitney's palatial New York restaurant struck because non-union marble-cutters were employed on the edifice.

Following closely on the heels of the success of the compositors' movement for the nine-hour workday and the adoption of similar resolutions by the Bricklayers' International Union come the announcement that the Machinists' International Union, with over 30,000 members, is carrying on a strong fight in the United States Senate and House of Representatives for an eight-hour workday.

A scheme is under way to connect Liverpool with all the manufacturing towns within a radius of seven miles by electric street railroads, which will carry passengers in the daytime and freight at night.

St. Paul Typographical Union demands free text-books for the public schools.

Not content with municipal ownership of street railways, electric and gas light plants, water supply, and telephone, in several English cities its municipal corporations have built dwellings for workmen's families, and have provided a most magnificent bath. In Liverpool the council charges part of what should be the rent from municipal houses occupied by workmen as homes against the taxes of the community.

A committee representing the College of Pharmacy of New York are now in Albany to fight the passage of the ten-hour drug clerk bill.

In Berlin about music is sold by weight. Assemblyman O'Connell, of New York, who is a member of the Journeymen Plasterers' Union, has introduced a bill requiring street and elevated railroad corporations to carry workmen's tool bags, and providing that no such corporation shall prevent, under a penalty of \$75 fine, any person from entering a car with a bag, box, or other receptacle for tools, if such is of a size to carry in the hands of the person while occupying a seat.

A "HAIR CLIPPER" CAUGHT.

Confesses to Having Robbed 300 Girls of Their Tresses.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—J. W. Jorgenson or "Jack the Hair-Clipper," as he has been known for the last four years, was arrested while in the act of cutting a tress from the head of Mrs. Franksy.

When seized Jorgenson severely out one of the police officers with his hair. A long braid of hair was found in Jorgenson's pocket when he was searched, and later he confessed he had cut the hair from the heads of three hundred girls and women.

GREAT BLAZE IN A NAVY YARD.

Large Machine Shop in the Brooklyn Yard Burned Out.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—Over a million dollars worth of government property was destroyed by fire, which started in the large machine shop of the Brooklyn navy yard, known as machine shop No. 25, and the workings of the navy yard have received a serious setback. Many fine models and patterns of battleships, their parts and plans have been destroyed, and some of them cannot be obtained again except by going over the work mapped out in the beginning.

A great number of the models were simply copies of plans, drawings and specifications now in the storerooms of the department at Washington, and these can be replaced at any time. The steam engineering department of the Brooklyn yard is practically wiped out, and the work done in that building will have to be thrown temporarily upon the department of yards and docks and that of construction and repair. There is considerable obstruction to the work there, and an extra force will have to be put on in order to keep up with the work.

The fire was first discovered by the man on the watch of the battleship Massachusetts. He immediately notified Lieutenant B. T. Mulligan, in charge of the watch, and a call to fire quarters was called. The men of the Massachusetts scurried down to the machine shop, about three hundred yards away, and with the aid of a hose reel leaked up the yard, got a small stream on the fire. The building was about one hundred feet in width and three hundred and twenty-five feet long. It was four stories in height and built of stone and brick. The wooden inside was thoroughly saturated with oil, and the flames rapidly gained headway. It was seen that the Massachusetts men could do but little against the blaze, and Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, joined in the work.

About this time a four-alarm was turned in in the city, and all the engines in the neighborhood of the navy yard responded. The flames had then completely enveloped the great machine shop, and attention had to be paid to the foundry and other buildings in the vicinity. Several times the flames got a start on the foundry roof, but the firemen quickly put them out. A small corrugated iron building in the rear of the machine shop took fire and was burned, but the loss on this is insignificant.

Machine shop No. 25 was occupied by the coopersmiths, the boiler-makers, the carpenters and machinists. About 600 people are employed in them, but only two watchmen were in the building at the time of the outbreak of the fire.

In the machineshop very little work was on hand. A number of small orders were being filled for the torpedo boats McKee, Rogers' boats, Porter, and some engine fittings were being turned out for the Newark, Scorpion and Indiana.

The records and models of the battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, were also destroyed. The cause of the fire will be the subject of an inquiry within the next few days, and if possible the responsibility will be fixed.

Commodore Philip, the commandant of the navy yard, is now in Texas. C. P. G. W. Sumner is acting commandant of the yard.

Cubans Sell Relief Supplies.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Acting Secretary of War McKiejohn has called General Brooke that the relief supplies which will be sent back to Havana with another cargo and that hereafter all supplies of this character will be distributed under General Brooke's direction. "No complaints have been made that charitable supplies are sold by those to whom they are given and come in competition with merchandise upon which duties have been paid."

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MAINE'S FLAG FLIES.

Stars and Stripes Float Over the Shattered Hulk.

CROWNED WITH LAUREL.

It is Festeoned From the Fighting Top—High Mass Celebrated—Keel of the New Maine Laid at Cramp's Shipyard—She Will be a Powerful Engine of Destruction, and is to Cost Nearly \$3,000,000.

Havana, (By Cable).—The sun shone brightly Wednesday morning for the first time in several days, when the wreck of the United States battleship Maine, destroyed in Havana harbor on the evening of February 15, 1898, was decorated with a large American flag.

At 9 o'clock the Stars and Stripes was hoisted at half-mast by Captain Eaton, of the United States auxiliary cruiser Resolute, who, with Mrs. Estes Bathbone and Mrs. Dudley, and 10 sailors of the Resolute, rowed to the sunken battleship. The only others taking part were a battalion, with officers, of the First Maine Heavy Artillery. Festoons of Green.

An immense rope of greens was festooned about the fighting top, each loop hung with laurel wreaths four feet in diameter and tied with red, white and blue ribbons. The Cuban Club of Havana had placed an artificial wreath on the boat crane, and this Captain Eaton transferred to the peak of the staff.

At 10 o'clock high mass was celebrated in memory of the Maine victims in the Merced Church, at which Major-General Ludlow and several of his staff were present. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was attended by Brig.-Gen. George B. Ernst, representing Major-General Brooke; Commodore B. J. Cronwell, captain of the port, and other naval officers, the City Council, the executive committee of the Cuban Military Assembly and other members of the assembly, the secretaries of the civil department and many officials, together with representatives of the Havana Fire Brigade and other local organizations.

Many women of the better class were in the congregation, which crowded the floor. In the afternoon the graves at Colon Cemetery were decorated in the presence of American officials, military and naval details participating.

FOR THE NEW MAINE.

Keel of the Monster Battleship Laid at Cramp's.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—The anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was marked here with the beginning of work on the powerful man-of-war which will bear the name of the historic battleship, the destruction of which did much to precipitate the war with Spain.

The new Maine will be built by the Cramp's Shipbuilding Company, and at the company's yards at 11 o'clock Wednesday the first piece of the keel of the vessel was laid. There was no formality in the proceedings, but the shipyard was thrown open to the public and a great cheer was given by the crowd as the group of workmen set in place the first piece of the keel. Other pieces of the steel keel were immediately hoisted and placed by the side of the first, and thus was started what will be one of the most powerful fighting ships of the navy.

The New Battleship. The Maine will be a sister ship to the Ohio and Missouri, the contract price for each of which is \$2,855,000. She is to have a speed of 18 knots. With a length on load water line of 388 feet and a beam of 72 feet 2 1/2 inches, she will have a normal displacement of 12,500 tons and a draught of 23 feet 6 inches. Her bunkers will be large enough to carry 2,000 tons of coal and her complement of officers, seamen and marines will be about 600.

"Book of the Royal Blue." The February issue of the "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, contains a very instructive article on "The R-gular Army of the United States," by Major H. O. Heiland, Assistant Adjutant-General. Major Heiland gives facts and figures concerning the military department since its organization, during the War of the Revolution. Some of his statistics are very interesting. During the Revolution the number of individuals actually in military service did not exceed 250,000; in the war of 1812 there were 471,622, of which 62,674 were regulars; in the war with Mexico there were 116,321, of which 42,545 were regulars; in the War of the Rebellion there were 2,259,168 United States troops, of whom 178,975 were colored, and 67,000 regulars, the total being 2,838,168; in the war with Spain there were 219,035 volunteers, (10,189 being colored), and 55,682 regulars, a total of 274,717.

Major Heiland also gives the number killed, wounded and lost, and the deaths from disease in each war, including the Indian wars, and other important facts.

EDITOR ATTACKED BY MINER.

Murderous Assault on Account of Utterances in His Paper.

Pana, Ill., (Special).—Editor William S. Childress, of the Beacon Light, and correspondent of St. Louis and Chicago papers, was assaulted by Wesley Pope, a union miner. Childress, through his paper, had repeatedly assailed union miners during their recent strike, and this led to the murderous assault.

The editor's injuries are very serious, and for Mr. Childress, having advocated the side of the negroes and operators, it is feared that more trouble may follow. Capt. Couch has placed all the military in Pana on provost duty.

Invalid Burned to Death.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special).—Mrs. Betty Conway, aged seventy-three years, living at Moundsville, who was an invalid, and able to walk only with the aid of a cane, got too near an open fire-place, setting her clothes on fire. She was burned to a crisp, and died in an hour.

COURT MARTIAL FOR CAPTAINS.

Commanders of the Spanish Fleet Are To Be Called to Account.

Madrid, (By Cable).—All the surviving captains of the Spanish warships destroyed in the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba and in Manila Bay by the American fleet will be court-martialed.

Senor Montero Rios, who was president of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the Senate owing to the outcry against his defense of the commission.

HAD EXPECTED HEAVY LOSS.

Washington Officials Feared Iliolo Fight Would Be Bloodier than that at Manila.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Navy Department received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey at Manila: "Petrel just arrived from Iliolo. Now place taken by our forces Saturday and now occupied. No prisoners. No casualties on our side. Insurgents' loss not known, but believed to be slight. They attempted to burn town, but foreign property generally was saved by our force."