

THE GREAT SEA FIGHT. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL.

China's Squadron Suffers a Severe Defeat—The Graphic Story of the Battle as Told to the Emperor of Japan—Three War Ships Sunk and the Fleet Dispersed.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Central News Telegraphs that Admiral Ito, who was in command of the Japanese fleet during the battle of the mouth of the Yalu River, has sent an officer to make a verbal report of the engagement to the Emperor.

According to this officer's report, after acting in concert with the army at the Tal-Tong River, the principal Japanese squadron, comprising eleven war ships and the packet Salko-Maru, left that point on September 16. At dawn on the 17th they passed Hal-Yan-Tan and sighted Takushan Bay in Manchuria, in the forenoon. There they found fourteen Chinese war ships—the Ting-Yuen, Chen-Yuen, Ching-Yuen, Chi-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, King-Yuen, Wu-Yuen, Yang-Wel, Chao-Yuen, Kwang-Kia, Kwang-Ting, Ping-Yuen and two others—and six torpedo boats. The Chinese fleet steamed out of the mouth of the river in battle formation, and when distant four thousand metres from the Japanese, they opened fire. The Japanese, fearing that their fire would do little execution at such a distance, waited until within three thousand metres of the Chinese ships, and then brought their guns into play. The Japanese maintained their line of battle, but the Chinese, after a short time, broke the formation.

The action was extremely hot at times. The steam bank first stern foremost, and her bows rising stood for a minute and a half of water. The Chi-Yuen was the next vessel to go down, and she was followed in a short time by the Chao-Yuen. Many men of the fleet, who were clinging to the rigging as their ships settled, and cried for help. It was a pitiful sight.

The Yang-Wel was sent dashed, and then the Japanese packet Salko-Maru, on board of which was Admiral Kabayama, the head

FLORIDA STORM-SWEPT. The Damage to Property by the West India Hurricane.

Despatches indicate that the late storm was as severe in the interior of Florida as on the coast. It struck Tampa and then traveled northeast for Jacksonville and St. Augustine. At Ocala and Orlando, interior points, several gulls and sea eels were found after the storm passed.

It is safe to say that the storm has cost Florida more than \$1,000,000, though no lives have been lost, unless at Key West, Titusville, Jupiter and other east coast points. The damage to the orange groves is incalculable. Special despatches say that in the large groves the ground is covered with green oranges. The loss is fully twenty per cent.

At least fifty tin roofs in St. Augustine were blown away. The yacht club house on the sea wall was demolished, and all the wharves and piers washed away save one. South Beach ferry was badly damaged. At daylight the water that had dashed against the sea wall at night, throwing spray hundreds of feet, rose twenty inches above it, covering that part of the city. For an hour water was thrown fifty feet high by the surf that rose and fell on Bay street. Then for half an hour the wind and rain increased and suddenly died down, later shifting to north-west and blowing steadily through the day.

Nearly all the windows in St. Augustine were blown in and the houses flooded with water. The Ponce de Leon Hotel was damaged in this way. The loss on the hotel's furniture is heavy.

A despatch from Palatka announces great damage at that place to river craft. The steamer Princess, valued at \$12,000, was sunk between Palatka and Picoletta. The steamer Edith was driven ashore. The steamer Debarry was driven against the draw-bridge and wrecked. The steam yacht Mauve was sunk near Crescent City. Between Green Cove Springs and Palatka, on the St. John's, twelve wharves have completely disappeared.

At Tampa several large cigar factories were destroyed. The First Presbyterian Church and the Tampa Day Hotel were badly damaged. The total loss on buildings at Tampa is estimated at \$50,000.

FOUR WERE BURNED. Three Sons and a Daughter of B. B. Pierce Perish in Their Homes.

The residence of B. B. Pierce, of Wilmet, Wis., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Three sons, at ages ranging from twenty-five to thirty-five years, and a daughter of eight years perished in the flames.

THE MARKETS. Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Table of market prices for milk, cream, butter, eggs, and various commodities. Includes items like 'Milk, gals.', 'Cream, gals.', 'Butter', 'Eggs', 'Beans', 'Plums', etc.

HAY AND STRAW. Live Poultry. Dressed Poultry. Vegetables. Grain, etc.

Table of prices for hay, straw, live poultry, dressed poultry, vegetables, and grain. Includes items like 'Hay', 'Straw', 'Poultry', 'Vegetables', 'Grain'.

ADMIRAL TING, CHINESE COMMANDER. of the Naval Command Bureau, who was making a tour of inspection, Admiral Kabayama's presence was accidental, the meeting of the Chinese vessels by the Japanese fleet being entirely unexpected.

Shortly after the mishap to the Salko-Maru the fleet's mainmast forward quick firing gun was struck by a shell, and many casualties resulted. The ship also was so severely injured as to necessitate her withdrawing from the line of battle, and Admiral Ito shifted his flag to the Admiral. Another of the Chinese shells exploded in the sick bay of the Hiyel, killing and wounding many persons, including the surgeons, and setting the ship on fire. She, too, left the line of battle and her crew abandoned her.

WRECKED BY A TORNADO. THE BUSINESS PART OF LITTLE ROCK DEVASTATED.

Four Lives Lost and Many Persons Injured—The State Insane Asylum and the Penitentiary Partly Destroyed—The Loss Will Reach a Million.

A terrific cyclone swept over the business portion of Little Rock, Ark., at 7.30 o'clock p. m., carrying death and destruction in its path. Shortly after dark a heavy storm came from the west, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy clashes of thunder. The sky suddenly cleared, and the storm was thought to pass, when the southwest appeared, and in three minutes the city was badly damaged. Trees, telegraph, telephone and electric light poles were uprooted and carried 200 yards. The roof of almost every of the largest buildings in the city was badly damaged, and in three minutes the city was badly damaged. Trees, telegraph, telephone and electric light poles were uprooted and carried 200 yards. The roof of almost every of the largest buildings in the city was badly damaged, and in three minutes the city was badly damaged.

The tornado caused the following fatalities and injuries: Killed—Dr. J. T. Ingate, Jackson Boyd, son of Jackson Boyd, and J. F. Griffith. Injured—C. T. Moore, John Eaton, Jerry Donahue, S. O. Smith, Will Ward, John Brown, Fritz Rois, Mrs. F. Volmer, Mrs. J. Janka, Mrs. Lula Probst, Joe Holloway, Joe Swift, John Fonteneau, W. D. Trotter, Mrs. Lucile West, W. J. Houser, George B. Cross, C. Prater, J. M. Ryan, J. C. Biggs, J. D. Bowlin, Dr. Lakeland, A. Henry, Will Harvey, convict T. Mitchell, convict G. Baker, convict J. S. Jenke, convict Lee Hinson, and guard Will Singleton; convict J. J. Smith, guard John Witt, guard.

Never in the history of Little Rock was there such a scene of wrecked and ruined buildings as was presented in the streets. The streets were almost impassable. The damage will aggregate half a million dollars. The only insurance held by the sufferers amounts to about \$250,000.

Almost every building between Markham and Third streets on Main was unroofed, and in several cases entire fronts were leveled. On East Markham street the destruction of property was greater than elsewhere. Several large drug stores were demolished, and many others escaped injury. Windows and doors were blown out, tin roofs carried away, telephone and electric light wires blown to the ground, and poles torn in the air.

It was at the insane asylum where the most complete wreck was to be seen. The buildings, built by the State at a cost of \$300,000, are on a prominence three miles west of the city. The building was struck by the storm, and the roof was completely wrecked, but the damage is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

There was one death there, Dr. J. T. Ingate, second assistant physician. He and Dr. Robinson, the Superintendent, were standing in the hall talking just before the storm struck, and as they separated to go to their rooms, the roof of the building came crashing down, crushing and burying the three stories, burying Doctor Ingate under the debris of one of them.

Dr. Robinson had a narrow escape, but he was nearly killed by the falling debris, and timbers were flying about his head in the dark, the lights having been at once extinguished, he succeeded in getting out without injury.

A heavy force of men worked all night and forenoon in removing the debris to find the body of the unfortunate physician, but his remains were not uncovered until 11 o'clock. He was found under a mass of brick and timber, lying on his face. His remains were forwarded to his parents at Mobile, Ala.

Besides the destruction wrought in the main building, the east wall of the main ward was completely wrecked, and Wards 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 are a total wreck. The roof is blown off, and debris has been found half a mile east. Pandemonium reigned after the fall of the storm had been spent. The walls in the main wing were occupied by inmates at the time.

About fifteen escaped, but all but seven were recaptured. The following were missing, and it was not known whether they were against their will, or whether they had been sold. Dennis Callahan, James McPeters, William M. Miller, William Sarrett, Joseph W. Johnson, George Wackerman.

The storm did damage at the State penitentiary, aggregating about \$200,000. The south half of the roof of the cell house was completely torn away and carried outside the walls. The windows were all broken out, but very little damage was done to the interior. Many of the convicts were in their cells at the time and were not hurt. The new workhouse, chapel and kitchen were badly wrecked. The third story and the east wall of the second story were blown down.

The heaviest wrecked are: Insane Asylum, \$100,000; Penitentiary, \$300,000; Dickson Hardware Company, \$250; Dudley E. Jones Company, \$400; H. H. Borkan, \$15,000; T. F. Bauman, \$20,000; J. H. McCarthy, \$5000; Louis Volmer, \$5000; Ralph Goodrich, \$5000; A. Lofton, \$2000. Mrs. C. P. Redmond, \$10,000; Capitol Hotel, \$2000; Arkansas State, \$2000; Bell Telephone Company, \$2000; Sam Rudolph & Company, \$5000; E. Ellenbogen, \$4000; Arkansas Carpet and Furniture Company, \$20,000; Little Rock Tent and Awning Company, \$2000; Wilson and Webb Stationery Company, \$15,000. W. P. Homan, \$2000; J. W. Bidelman, \$1500. Several hundred others sustained losses ranging from \$50 to \$1200.

WHEAT, FIFTY CENTS. Bread Can Be Made Now at a Cent a Pound. Wheat never sold as low as it did a few days ago in Chicago. The regular contract grade of the article was disposed of on "chance" at fifty cents per bushel.

NEWSY GLEANINGS. JAPAN HAS FOUR FLEET MARSHALS.

JAPAN HAS FOUR FLEET MARSHALS. PRACE has been restored in Hayti. The foreign crop is very large. CHONAMA is raging throughout Russia. The South is selling corn to the West. GOLD is accumulating in the Treasury. The Baltic Canal was officially opened. Ono is second in the production of pig iron.

The long drought in South Dakota is broken. VENISUX has become plentiful in the London market. AGRITATION for a separate Polish Kingdom has revived in Germany.

The Treasury Department is puzzled to know how to keep liquor out of Alaska. SOUTH DAKOTA'S wheat crop, now being threshed, is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels. STUDENTS of Princeton College formally decided to abolish hazing in all its forms.

The college football season has generally opened. Harvard refuses to meet Princeton. BEANS are plentiful this year in the Maine and Andromed woods than for some time back in New York.

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TRADDEUS STEVEN'S will has been sustained at Harrisburg, Penn., after twenty-six years' litigation. It is estimated that the watermelon crop of Georgia yielded the State from \$500,000 to \$750,000 this year.

The Chinese soldier is paid off once a month. He gets \$4, out of which he has to buy his food and clothing.

The Southern Exposition, which is to be held in Baltimore in 1897, will involve an expenditure of \$5,000,000. GOVERNMENT officials are favorably considering the scheme to have mail transported in large cities by street cars.

The average daily expenditure of the Japanese Government in connection with the war is estimated at \$150,000. FIFTY farmers of Guilford, N. C., who escorted four Mormon missionaries out of the country have been acquitted.

In Warsaw, Poland, the houses in which cholera exists are burned without the formality of removing the patients. REFORMERS gained enough votes in the Connecticut town elections to elect the next Governor without recourse to the Legislature.

The Minnesota Railway Commission has made a reduction in grain rates of fifteen per cent. It is feared three roads may be bankrupted. A new telephone is about to be brought out in New York City to compete with the present monopoly, and will make rentals \$2 a month.

MEDICAL schools after European models have been organized in this country. An instruction for the present will be given in English.

SUGAR MEN INDICTED. They Must Answer for Refusing to Reveal Trust Secrets.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia returned indictments against H. O. Havemeyer, President, and John E. Searies, Secretary, of the Sugar Trust, and Allan Lewis Seymour, of Seymour Brothers & Young, brokers, of Washington City.

These indictments are the direct result of the refusal of these gentlemen to answer questions asked by the Senate Sugar Scandal Committee. Mr. Havemeyer appeared before the committee in June last, and in answer to questions as to contributing to the Sugar Trust's campaign for the purpose, promised to open his books to the committee on the following day.

Mr. Seymour refused to answer questions in connection with the trust, and by his firm, and was certified, as was Mr. Searies, for refusing to answer questions similar to those put to Mr. Havemeyer.

Corrected indictments were also returned against brokers John W. McCarthy and E. R. Chapman. These witnesses were indicted, together with Correspondents Sebriner and Edwards, last summer, but certain defects were found in the papers.

MURDERED HIS SISTER. Carr and His Victim Had Trouble Over Their Mother's Property.

William G. Carr, aged forty-one, an employe in the Grove street mill of the Washburn & Moon Manufacturing Company, murdered his sister, Mrs. Ellen Lear, aged forty-four years, at Worcester, Mass.

There had been trouble in the family over the disposition of property left by the mother, who died last January. Angry words passed, and then the woman screamed and ran out of doors. Carr went by another door and met her in the yard. Here he fired one shot from a revolver at short range. The bullet entered the left temple and passed directly through the brain.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY.

A Month's Working of the New Tariff Law—Receipts and Expenditures in Detail—A Surplus of Between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 Is Indicated.

The United States monthly debt statement shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the Treasury during September of \$9,122,700.84. The interest-bearing debt increased \$23,824,182.95, and the cash in the Treasury decreased \$7,228,237.99.

The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business on September 29 were: Interest-bearing debt, \$685,042,810; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,830,030,26; debt bearing no interest, \$380,093,406.42; total, \$1,017,566,326.68.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury amounted at the end of the month to \$612,436,470, a decrease of \$2,914,102. The total cash in the Treasury was \$774,135,928.68; the gold reserve was \$36,575,217, and the net cash balance \$1,014,402.38. In the month there was an increase in gold coins and bars of \$2,779,857.43, the total at the close being \$123,665,756.92.

Of silver there was a decrease of \$3,352,371.84. Of the surplus there, \$5,000,000 was deposited in the month in National bank depositories and \$16,365,538.91, against \$17,330,377.20 at the end of the previous month.

The first month's receipts of the Treasury Department for the month of September, under the operation of the new Tariff law were made public. The aggregate receipts for the month were \$22,621,288, as compared with \$24,582,756 for the month of August, 1894, when the receipts from internal revenue assumed abnormal proportions because of the large withdrawals of whisky in anticipation of the increased tax of one dollar a gallon, they are in round figures \$18,000,000 less.

According to the estimates upon which the new Tariff bill was based, it was to produce from sugar \$43,000,000 a year, and from the increase in the duties on other articles \$60,000,000 a year. No revenue from either of these sources is shown in the receipts of the month of September for the reason that the income tax does not become operative until the first of January. The monthly surplus of sugar was imported prior to the passage of the new law, in anticipation of the ad valorem tax placed upon it.

Upon the basis of the estimates submitted, and upon which the Tariff bill was framed, the revenue from each of the two principal sources—customs and internal revenue—was put down at \$179,000,000 a year. For the three months of the present fiscal year the total receipts have been \$27,443,174, as against \$72,379,417 for the corresponding months of 1893. Of the receipts in the current fiscal year to date, \$55,797,243 has been from customs, or at the rate of \$140,000,000 a year, and internal revenue, \$23,444,516, or at the rate of \$232,000,000 a year, slightly in excess of the total estimate of \$376,000,000, upon which the Tariff bill was based.

From these two items leaving miscellaneous revenue of \$20,000,000 as a surplus. From present indications, when revenue from sugar and the income tax begins to be received and customs and internal revenue receipts assume their normal conditions, a surplus for the fiscal year of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 at the present rate existing between receipts and expenditures is indicated.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Five Boys Who Stole a Ride on a Train Killed.

An accident by which five boys lost their lives and two were injured, one seriously, occurred near Woodstock, Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The dead are: Territ Davis, of Mount Morris, Ill., Ed —, known as Milwaukee Ed, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Bert Little, of Freeport, Ill., and two unknown boys. The injured are: John Grady, of Fall River; Sam Newman, of Freeport, Ill., and Sam Newman, whose leg is broken, and who is injured internally.

As a heavily loaded freight was approaching Woodstock the axle of one of the cars in the center of the train broke, throwing the car and two others from the track. The car causing the accident was loaded with lumber.

It seems that the boys were riding on top of the lumber inside of the car, and the car causing the accident caused the lumber to fall over and upon them, killing five and injuring the others. The dead are all boys ranging in age from thirteen to twenty-one, and some appear to be of respectable families.

Bert Little, the son of Bert Little, the son of Bert Little, who was killed, was a member of the Woodstock wreck, were each thirteen years old. They ran away from home a month ago.

FROM A LIVING TOMB. Four Imprisoned Miners Rescued After Fifty-four Hours.

John J. Fanning, William B. Mitchell, George Barney and Andrew Klohesky, the four miners who were entombed in the slope of the Northwest Coal Company at Carbonade, Penn., have been rescued. All are alive and well and do not seem much the worse for their long imprisonment.

As soon as an opening was made, refreshments were passed through to the prisoners, and their hunger and thirst had been satisfied before they reached the surface. The men were without light and food for fifty-four hours. They procured water from a miniature well which they dug in their cell. In consequence of having been so long in darkness, Fanning, when taken out of the shaft, was unable to see a lamp held two feet away from him.

None of the men could remember whether or not they had slept, and said that the sensation was like that of a person in a trance. There was rejoicing when the men were brought to the surface and escorted to their homes.

THE SAMOAN REBELLION. The Insurgent Chiefs Have Made Submission to Malletto.

The rebellion in Samoa is at an end. Tamassese and the rebel chiefs made submission to King Malletto on board the British war ship Curacoa on August 28. Submission and the surrender of 100 rifles were the only terms imposed. It is not expected that peace will last long. One British and two German war ships will remain at Apia until the hurricane season.

High Chief Mamea, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1874, and who made the treaty confirming the grant of Pago Pago Harbor to the United States, died after a short illness on September 8.

A FATAL WATERSPOUT. Houses and Bridges Carried Away by Floods in Venezuela.

A waterspout near Valencia, Venezuela, killed more than 150 persons and caused a loss in crops of \$400,000. Heavy rains continued. Many houses and bridges have been carried away.

More than seventy houses in Sagua la Grande Suffered Away.

The Sagua River overflowed its banks and the city of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, is flooded. Many of the residents of the city have been drowned and the damage to property is immense.

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THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

There once was a hermit who lived near a stream, In pleasant, commodious cave; Folks glared on him daily, with wonder supreme, And he lived on the presents they gave.

But one morning he found, with such dreadful dismay, That he could hardly open his lips, A new hermit settled just over the way, And himself in a total eclipse.

—F. B. Oppen, in St. Nicholas.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Lawyers help those who help themselves.—Pack. Women are fonder of talking than of conversation.—Boston Transcript.

Few people see things as they are. Most mortals see them as they want them.—Galveston News.

The world is full of people who never aspire above pulling something down.—Milwaukee Journal.

The cloaks and the coats. You may air as you will, But the odor of camphor Will cling to them still.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Jasper—"How did Mr. Blublood make his wealth?" Jumpup—"He didn't make it. He inherited it, and it made him."—Pack.

Teacher—"Johnny, where was the Declaration of Independence signed?" Johnny—"At the bottom of the page, num."—Syracuse Post.

Prospective Purchaser—"What minerals are there in this spring?" Owner—"Plenty of gold and silver, if you advertise it properly."—Truth.

"She is a great favorite with the male sex." "Yes." "Why doesn't she marry?" "Her numerous engagements prevent her."—New York Press.

Nell—"Mr. Sillicus is only an apology for a man." Belle—"Well, wouldn't you accept an apology if it was offered?"—Philadelphia Record.

"It's not for all the things I want! My pocketbook I bleed. Alas! I'm poor, because of all The things I do not need."—Pack.

When a girl has a dimple in her cheek she doesn't usually get to be more than seventeen years old before she learns how to work it.—Somerville Journal.

"Call him a veteran joke writer? Why he's not more than twenty years old." "That is so; but his jokes are veterans all the same."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—"I don't see you with Miss Gtrox any more. Have you and she had a misunderstanding?" He—"No, an understanding. She rejected me."—Brooklyn Life.

Client—"I want to sue the railroad company for \$50,000 damages. What is the first thing for me to do?" Attorney—"Give me a retainer for \$500."—Detroit Free Press.

"What! haven't you named the baby yet?" Mamma—"No." "Can't find anything good enough?" Mamma—"N-no; can't find out which uncle is the richest."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"What's the matter with Jennings, Harlow?" "Oh, some mental trouble. He suffers from a complete loss of memory." "Suffers? Jovel! he's in great luck, considering his past."—Harper's Bazar.

Patient—"Can you tell me, doctor, the cause of baldness?" Physician—"Nothing easier, sir. It is due to the falling out of the hair. Will you pay now, or shall I put it down to your account?"—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—"They builded better than they knew. Do you understand that?" Bright Boy—"Yes, sir; they always do." Teacher—"Who always do?" Bright Boy—"The architects, you know. Pop's new \$300 house cost most \$10,000."—Good News.

Friend—"How did the court propose to you, and you accept, if he could not understand your language nor you his?" American Heiress—"It was very simple. He showed me his family tree and I showed him my bank book."—New York Weekly.

Miss Bellefield—"Mr. Spatters is a good sportsman." Miss Bloomfield—"Is he? He never shoots anything." Miss Bellefield—"That is why I call him good. I think it is real wicked to kill innocent animals and birds."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Has't thou a lover?" asked he. "Oh, maiden of the Rhine?" She blushed in sweet confusion And softly faltered "No." He felt rebuffed and knew not What best to say, and then A sudden thought came to him; He pleaded, "Make it ten."—Detroit Tribune.

He—"Now that we are engaged, I must know if any one ever kissed you before." She—"Oh, George, how can you doubt me? I bring you a heart as fresh and ardent as your own." (George doesn't know whether to be satisfied or not.)—Baltimore Telegram.

When one girl tells you that she always prefers the summer at the seashore and another girl tells you that she always prefers to spend the summer at the mountains, you may be pretty sure generally that the first young lady is and the second young lady freckles.—Somerville Journal.

Mr. Smallworth—"I see that a female bank robber has been operating out West and has so far escaped capture." Mrs. Smallworth—"How do they know it is a woman if the robber has not been captured?" Mr. Smallworth—"The combination locks have all been picked with a hair-pin."—Chicago Record.

The present price of beef in Paris is forty cents per pound, mutton being thirty-eight cents, veal thirty-six cents, and the best horse meat thirteen cents per pound.

ADMIRAL TING'S CAREER.

Admiral Ting, naval commander of the Chinese fleet at the recent disastrous battle with the Japanese squadron off the mouth of the Yalu River, was Vice-roy Li Hung Chang's trusted lieutenant in matters pertaining to the Chinese navy since its organization in 1885. He is, however, more of a soldier than a sailor, having won his spurs as a dashing cavalry commander.

Before he was placed in command of the "Northern Squadron" he was one of the department commanders of the Chinese land forces, with his headquarters at Tien-Tsin. His rank at that time was Brigadier-General. From a Brigadier-General he became at once a full fledged Admiral, without any preliminary training. Under such circumstances his failure as a naval commander was only to be expected. His nervousness to the Chinese navy consist chiefly in devising a uniform for the officers and men, which is rather a clumsy affair.

Admiral Ting has a commanding appearance, being about six feet tall. In age he is between fifty and sixty. He hails from An-hui, the native province of Li Hung Chang. He is an inveterate gambler, and does not scruple to indulge in his favorite amusement at the expense of discipline aboard ship.

In the race of life go slow.