

LOST ON RIVER AND RAIL

Passengers Perish in Wrecked Steamboat and Pullman.

AN OHIO PACKET BOAT SINKS.

The Longfellow Crashed Into a Bridge During a Fog at Cincinnati, and Several of the Passengers and Crew Were Drowned—Fatal Railroad Accident to Vestibuled Palace Cars at Scotland, Ga.

The Cincinnati and New Orleans packet boat Longfellow struck the channel span of the Chesapeake Bridge at Cincinnati, Ohio, on her way down the river at 7 o'clock a. m., and sank within three minutes.

Three passengers and six of the crew were drowned, four persons were injured, and four on the day after the tragedy were missing. The passengers and crew numbered about one hundred. Four persons were badly injured. Most of them were rescued by the towboat Hercules Carrel that was helping the Longfellow to pick her way through a dense fog.

Those known to have been drowned are: David Aldridge, Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. W. J. Ault, Dayton, Ohio; John W. Carter, Newport, Ky., first clerk of the Longfellow; Gus Chauvet, bartender of the Longfellow; James Miller, porter, New Orleans; unknown girl, sixteen years old.

Those missing were: Dr. Anderson, woman physician, New York City; W. J. Ault, Dayton, Ohio; Rowland deKhand, Cincinnati; William Walker, Texas, tender on the Longfellow; unknown deckhand.

The Longfellow was started in tow of the Hercules Carrel. When the boats were about fifty yards above the bridge, the Longfellow became unmanageable and in a few minutes she plunged against the bridge.

She was cut in two. The forward section sank almost immediately, and the stern part remained afloat a few minutes. The Carrel stood alongside and took off as many of the passengers and crew as possible.

The body of the sixteen-year-old girl was recovered at Troutman's, about eight miles below Cincinnati. She was supposed to have been an invalid from New York, who was on her way South attended by Dr. Anderson.

When the force of the shock was felt, the colored roustabouts made a wild rush for the Carrel, trampling passengers under foot and throwing them aside in their rush for safety.

Several of the passengers resisted such treatment, among them Ed. Skidmore, who was aboard the Longfellow to see a party of friends off. Mr. Skidmore was in the lead of his party, and when the roustabouts made their charge for the Carrel he realized that he must fight for the lives of the ladies and his own.

Catching up a life preserver he knocked one of the colored men down, and helping his friends aboard the Carrel, he returned to the Longfellow to see if he could offer any assistance to others. He then saved two children and two more ladies, after which there was only time to save himself before the boat sank.

David Aldridge, the invalid, who was drowned, was the Superintendent of Poor at Rome, N. Y. He probably met his fate while going back to the Longfellow after seeing his wife safely to the Carrel.

The Longfellow was built in 1876 at Cincinnati, and named the U. P. Schenck. Its tonnage was 6173, its length when built was 291 feet, and its beam was forty-two feet. About two years ago it was lengthened thirty feet, and since then has been making regular trips. It was valued at \$22,500, and was insured for \$12,500. The boat carried 500 tons of freight, mainly machinery.

ACTORS IN A WRECK.

Mother and Daughter Killed and Members of Roland Reed's Troupe Injured.

At Scotland, Ga., the Florida vestibule train going south was wrecked by a tamped switch. The train consisted of three Pullmans, mail and express car. One of the coaches was occupied by the Roland Reed company and the other had a full complement of passengers.

Mrs. C. W. Subors, of Pickens, Miss., with ticket to Ocala, Fla., and her five-year-old daughter, were killed. The injured were: Roland Reed, first manager, leg and back; Miss Mary Meyers, New York; James Douglas, Brooklyn; Miss Isadore Bush, New York; Julian Reed, Philadelphia; W. B. Berian, New York. All are of the Roland Reed company.

Mr. Reed distinguished himself, at a great risk, by rescuing three of the women from the overturned car.

JAPAN'S MOLTKE.

General Yamagata, the Great Strategist, Has Been Appointed Minister of War.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Marshal Yamagata, who left the front on account of illness, has been appointed Minister of War.

General Yamagata, whose military skill had earned for him the title of the "Japanese Moltke" before this war with China began, planned the brilliant campaign in Korea, although he did not join the First Army until Ping-Yang had fallen. After that he led the Japanese into Manchuria and remained with the army until he was called home some weeks ago.

WINDLED OUT OF \$50,000.

Louis Foot, an Englishman, representing a British syndicate, has been swindled out of about \$50,000, by two American mining prospectors, who sailed a non-paying mine in the district west of Zacatecas, Mexico, and sold it to the Englishman for \$100,000.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Estimates of Corn and Wheat Remaining in the Hands of Farmers.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of March consists principally of estimates of the distribution of corn and wheat, the stocks remaining in the hands of farmers, and the proportions of merchantable and unmerchantable. The report is based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's product remaining in first hands, obvious errors and inconsistencies of statement being corrected and differences harmonized. All grain in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are embraced in the estimates given.

The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates 475,644,450 bushels, or 92.2 per cent of the last crop. This proportion has been exceeded but four times in the last ten years. The consumption of corn for eight months is an unusually small one, which fact is explained by the large amount of wheat fed to stock.

The aggregate output from farms to go beyond county boundaries is 162,934,640 bushels, or 13.4 per cent of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 99,465,990 bushels, or 82.4 per cent. The values returned for merchantable corn average 44.8, for unmerchantable 28.6, making an aggregate value of \$69,713,129, which is \$46,000,000 less than the December valuation of the crop and average 41.9 per bushel.

The estimated amount of wheat in farmers' hands is 75,000,000 bushels, or 16.3 per cent of the last crop, and is 32,000,000 less than last year's. The explanation for this in a large measure is to be found in the fact that large quantities have been fed to hogs and other stock. Returns from North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas indicate unprecedented exhaustion of last year's crop, unrepresentative in many counties, reporting not enough on hand for spring seed and necessary food supply.

MOON WAS ECLIPSED.

The Phenomenon Occurred on Time and Lasted Three and One-Half Hours.

The total eclipse of the moon was all that it was advertised to be, but, unfortunately for astronomers and star-gazers in general, the sky was obscured by clouds, which prevented satisfactory observations.

Exactly at 7.57 the moon entered the penumbra, but it was not until 8.54 that the satellite arrived at the edge of the earth's shadow. At first it looked as if a very small portion had been sliced off with a knife. But the moon slid deeper and deeper into the shadow, until only half its face was visible. The faint outlines of the darkened portion could just be detected by the eye.

More swiftly, then, it seemed that the rest of the surface was swallowed up in the shadow, and at 11.27 the moon disappeared.

The times of eclipse, as astronomers calculated them for New York, were: Beginning six minutes to nine, middle, seventeen minutes to eleven, end, thirty-two minutes to one.

The moon lay in the depth of the earth's shadow at nine minutes to ten. Then in less than an hour a small rim of silver burned through the shadow and became visible on the western edge of the moon's upper circumference, directly opposite that part which was first obscured. The bright surface grew larger, and in another hour the moon had emerged again and shone—round, perfect and silver, as though nothing had happened.

This eclipse was an unusual one in that during the phase of totality the moon was glimly visible for a time, shining with a dull glowing light like that reflected by dark copper.

WORTH IS DEAD.

The Famous Man-Dressmaker Passes Away Suddenly in Paris.

Worth, the famous dressmaker of Paris, is dead.

Charles Frederick Worth, whose fame as a dress designer is known the world over, was an Englishman by birth, having first seen the light of day in Bourne, Lincolnshire, in 1825. At an early age he obtained a position with the house of Swan & Edgar in London, but after seven years' service there he settled in Paris. While with the firm of Swan & Edgar, in the gay capital, Worth was enabled to carry out his dressmaking dreams, and subsequently he started in business for himself.

He was fortunate in creating a handsome costume design for the Empress Eugenie, which brought him into fame at a single bound. He subsequently won first prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1855 for a mantle which was valued at \$6000. At the close of the exhibition the dress was exhibited at the Tuilleries.

Worth himself attributed his fame to his invention of the crinoline and the fancy costumes for balls, the first one of the latter being worn by the Empress at the house of Mme. Tascher. It was made by Worth. Then the Empress herself gave a fancy ball at the Hotel d'Albe, and nearly every costume worn there was made by the "man milliner."

It was he who first carried out the idea of the hoop skirt. The suggestion came from the Empress, and Queen Victoria, of England, afterward adopted it. In one of his dresses 100 yards of silk were used. His name is a synonym in every city both here and abroad, in the dressmaking line. He was married in France and leaves two sons, who will carry on the business.

FIRST INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Thirteen of the Sixty-three Districts Will Give the Government \$6805.39.

Massachusetts had the honor of making the first returns under the Income Tax Law. Returns appear in thirteen of the forty-six districts reported for February thus far received at Washington, as follows:

Massachusetts, \$1367.46; First Illinois District, \$1651.52; Sixth Indiana, \$205.03; Seventh Indiana, \$146.31; Third Iowa, \$87.22; Fourth Iowa, \$104.84; First Missouri, \$522.34; First New York, \$583.27; First Pennsylvania, \$1495.58; Second Tennessee, \$87.22; West Virginia, \$231.02; First Wisconsin, \$194.84; Second Wisconsin, \$154.24. Total, \$6805.39.

On this basis the returns from the seventeen districts yet to be heard from should swell the total for February to nearly \$9000. The returns for March, it is thought, will foot up well towards \$1,000,000 and it is predicted that April will yield \$1,500,000 and May between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, bulk of collection yet to come in the month of June. As the large corporations, it is thought, will hold off their payments until the last week in June, so as to make their returns coincident with their semi-annual dividends.

Victorious Rebels in Peru.

A despatch from Lima, Peru, says that the insurgents defeated the Peruvian troops in a battle near Gabanillas. Three hundred Government soldiers were killed.

Killed at a Crossing.

Mrs. Thomas Allen was instantly killed at a crossing in St. Joseph, Mo., and Gertrude Allen, her nineteen-year-old daughter, was dangerously hurt, and Miss Martha Deacon eleven years old, was fatally injured. They were struck by the fast mail while coming home from church.

The Oldest Woman in Connecticut.

At Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. Peter McCusky, familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy," celebrated her 105th birthday. Mrs. McCusky is the oldest person in Connecticut and retains her faculties to an exceptional degree.

SOLID SHOT AT OUR FLAG.

A Spanish Gunboat Attacks the American Steamship Allianca.

PURSUED TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

The Spaniard, Evidently Looking for Cuban Filibusters, Fired in Response to the Salute of the Allianca, Which Showed American Colors—The News Makes a Stir at Washington.

An unknown Spanish gunboat fired a shot across the bows of the Columbia line steamship Allianca on March 8 as the latter was steaming toward this coast from Colon between Cape Maysi in Cuba and Cape Nicholson in Hayti. A similar shot brought about the war between the United States and England in 1812.

The ship was threading her way through the Windward Passage, and, according to the statement of her commander and of all others on board, was well clear of the mariners league, when a Spanish man-of-war, which was lying inshore, started in pursuit.

The Allianca hoisted her colors and dipped them three times as the man-of-war drew near, that being the customary salute which a merchant vessel pays to a vessel of war when meeting upon the sea.

The Spaniard fired a blank cartridge fired from her bow gun. Captain Crossman, of the Allianca, was astonished at the act. More to direct attention to the flag he was sailing under than to pay any additional courtesy to the Spaniard, he ordered that the flag be dipped again.

The rippling emblem of the free had hardly been mastheaded again before another shot boomed from the pursuer. Captain Crossman, then thoroughly angry, paid no attention to the shot, which was an unwarranted and arbitrary command to heave to. A few minutes later the Spaniard yawed sharply to starboard, the glint of one of his big bow guns was seen for a moment, and then the vessel was wreathed in a cloud of smoke.

Before the report was heard a heavy shot whizzed toward the American vessel, struck the water about an eighth of a mile astern, ricocheted, and disappeared after a few more splashes over the surface. Then another shot or shell, or whatever the missile was, was fired from the Spaniard and struck the water about the same distance astern of the American. Then another projectile was thrown from the Spaniard, but that also fell short of the steamship.

The Allianca then decided to await the receipt of Captain Crossman's statement before calling the attention of the Spanish authorities officially to the outrage upon the American flag. The officials of the Navy Department have not been so much interested over a report since Admiral Benham's famous cablegram announcing that the Detroit had fired on the Brazilian insurgents in Rio Bay.

WASHINGTON STIRRED UP.

Immediate Inquiry to Be Made and Reparation, Doubtless, Demanded.

Unless the Spanish authorities in Cuba can furnish a satisfactory explanation of the act of the Captain of the Spanish man-of-war in firing upon the American flag, it is likely to cause between the United States and Spain. Secretary Gresham was not disposed to commit himself on the subject. As soon as he received a message from Captain Crossman, he will inform the Alliance, confirming the reports published in the papers, and adding that a detailed account of the transaction had been forwarded at once to Washington. The secretary decided to await the receipt of Captain Crossman's statement before calling the attention of the Spanish authorities officially to the outrage upon the American flag.

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WHEAT FED TO STOCK.

Feeding the Crop in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri.

The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a communication from a leading manufacturer and business man of Omaha, giving the result of his observation and inquiries during a recent trip through the State of Kansas, as to the present outlook for the wheat crop in that State and the extent to which wheat has been fed to stock by Kansas farmers. He found the receipts of wheat in Kansas city to be averaging from two to five cars per day by comparison with fifty to seventy-five cars per day a year ago. Millers all reported large quantities of wheat ground for feeding purposes.

One miller, indeed, reported that he had ground more wheat for feeding purposes than for bread. A number of farmers reported that they had fed, or would feed, fully one-half of the wheat raised last year. Concluding his letter this correspondent says: "In Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and a portion of Missouri I should estimate that between 33 1/2 per cent, and fifty per cent, of last year's crop had been so used, and I believe continue the present ratio more than one-half of last year's crop will be fed to stock."

LIIUOKALANI SENTENCED.

Hawaii's Ex-Queen Gets Five Years' Imprisonment and a \$5000 Fine.

Ex-Queen Liiuokalani, of Hawaii, received her sentence at Honolulu on February 26 at 2 p. m. The President's aide, Major Pattu, accompanied by Major McLeod and the ex-Queen's intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wilson, visited the apartment in the Executive Building occupied by Mrs. Liiuokalani Domitich for the purpose of reading to her the sentence passed upon her by the Military Commission for the crime of misprision of treason as modified by President Dole.

Mrs. Domitich moved to rise, but at Major Pattu's request remained seated during the reading of the sentence. She manifested no emotion. The commission had imposed the full penalty of the crime, being five years imprisonment at hard labor and \$5000 fine. The President had modified the sentence by remitting the labor.

Neway Glennings.

The business outlook is good. CHOLERA is raging in the State of Minas Geros, Brazil. Struck in St. Petersburg, Russia, last year numbered 445. It is estimated that 18,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed to live stock in England this year.

It has practically been decided to hold an International Mining Exposition in Denver, Col., in 1896. There are twelve women candidates for places on the London School Board this year—twelve out of 198.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM. During the past week the platform surplus sold at an average of about \$1.30 per can of 40 quarts. The exchange price remains at 2 1/2 c. per quart, net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gal., 1,285,320; Condensed milk, gal., 13,100; Cream, gal., 24,700.

BUTTER. Creamery—Fresh, extras, @ 19; Firsts, 16 1/2 @ 18; Seconds to thirds, 12 @ 16; State—Fancy, 17 1/2 @ 18; Seconds to firsts, @ 16; Western Im. Creamery, 9 @ 12; Western Dairy, @ 10; Factory, fresh, 7 @ 12.

CHEESE. State—Full-cream, white, fancy, 10 1/2 @ 11; Full cream, 10 @ 10 1/2; State Factory—Part skims, large, 3 @ 7; Part skims, small, 4 @ 8 1/2; Full skims, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2.

EGGS. State & Penn.—Fresh, @ 13 1/2; Jersey—Fancy, @ 14; Western—Prime to choice, @ 13 1/2; Duck eggs—Md., @ 25; Goose eggs, @ 10.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice, 2 50 @ 2 55; Medium, 1894, choice, @ 2 00; Pea, 1894, choice, 2 00 @ 2 05; Red kidney, 1894, choice, 2 05 @ 2 10; White kidney, 1894, choice, 2 35 @ 2 40; Black turtle soup, 1894, 1 85 @ 1 90; Lima, Cal., 1894, 1 60 @ 1 65; Green peas, blbl., 1 05 @ 1 07 1/2.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—PERISH. Oranges, Cal., # box, 2 40 @ 3 50; Cramberries, Cape Cod, # bbl., 10 00 @ 10 00; Jersey, # crate, 3 50 @ 4 00; Apples, greenings, # bbl., 3 25 @ 4 00; Baldwins, # bbl., 3 00 @ 3 75; Spys, # bbl., 3 00 @ 3 75; Grapes, Del., # basket, @ 10; Catawba, # basket, 14 @ 22; Concord, @ 10.

HOPS. State—1894, choice, # lb., 10 @ 11; 1894, common to fair, 4 1/2 @ 5; Pacific Coast, choice, 10 @ 11; Good to prime, 8 @ 9; Old odds, 2 @ 3.

HAY AND STRAW. Hay—Prime, # 100 lb., @ 75; Clover mixed, 55 @ 60; Straw—Long ry., 40 @ 55; Out, 35 @ 40.

LIVE POULTRY. Fowls, # lb., 10 1/2 @ 11; Chickens, # lb., @ 10; Roosters, old, # lb., @ 6 1/2; Turkeys, # pair, 60 @ 100; Geese, # pair, 1 00 @ 1 37; Pigeons, # pair, 40 @ 45.

DRESSED POULTRY. Turkeys, # lb., 9 @ 12; Chickens, Phila. broilers, # lb., 28 @ 30; Western, # lb., @ 20; Jersey, # lb., @ 10; Fowls, # lb., 9 1/2 @ 10; Ducks, spring, L. L. & East # lb., 14 @ 16; Geese, # lb., 8 @ 10; Squabs, # doz., 2 25 @ 3 75.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Rose, # bbl., 2 50 @ 2 62; White kinds, # bbl., 2 00 @ 2 15; Sweet, # bbl., 1 50 @ 2 50; Cabbage, # 100, 3 00 @ 6 00; Onions—Yellow, # bbl., 2 00 @ 2 75; Red, # bbl., 2 00 @ 2 75; Squash, marrow, # bbl., 1 25 @ 1 50; Hubbard, @ 10; Turnips, # bbl., 75 @ 1 00; Kale, 1 00 @ 1 50; Celery, # 100 roots, 2 00 @ 7 00; Parsnips, # bbl., 1 00 @ 1 25; Green peas, # crate, @ 10; Spring beans, # crate, @ 10; Spaghetti, # lb., 1 50 @ 2 50; Carrots, # bbl., 75 @ 1 25.

GRAIN, ETC. Flour—Winter patents, @ 3 00; Spring patents, \$ 50 @ 3 25; Wheat, No. 2 Red, @ 61 1/2; May, @ 62; Corn—No. 2, @ 51 1/2; No. 3, @ 47; Oats—No. 1 White, 47 @ 41; Malt—Western, 70 @ 74; Barley—Ungraded Western, 63 @ 66; Seeds—Timothy, # 100, 6 10 @ 6 25; Clover, 3 75 @ 6 75; Lard—City steam, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2.

LIVE STOCK. Beeves, city dressed, 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2; Milch cows, non to good, @ 6; Calves, city dressed, 6 @ 9 1/2; Country dressed, 5 @ 8 1/2; Sheep, # 100 lbs., 4 00 @ 4 75; Lambs, # 100 lbs., 2 50 @ 3 50; Hogs—Live, # 100 lbs., 4 50 @ 4 80; Dressed, @ 5 @ 7 1/2.

WHEAT SUPPLIES.

A Large Reduction in This Country and Canada Since January 1.

The reports of Bradstreet's show that the available stocks of wheat in this country and Canada have been reduced largely since the beginning of the year and that they have been reduced much more rapidly than those of three years ago during the corresponding period. The following table, quoted in a New York Times editorial, shows the quantities in bushels:

	East of Rocky Mountains.	Pacific Coast.	Total.
Jan. 1, 1895	113,707,000	13,302,000	127,009,000
Feb. 1, 1895	106,917,000	13,118,000	120,035,000
March 1, 1895	97,569,000	11,801,000	110,546,000

The decrease in February east of the Rocky Mountains was more than twice as large as the next largest February decrease on record. The reduction is also shown in the total of available wheat in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia for Europe, which was 184,759,000 bushels on January 1, 1895, 419,000 on February 1, and 170,658,000 on March 1. The world's "visible supply" has fallen, therefore, about 14,000,000 bushels since the beginning of the year. During the corresponding period in 1894 the decrease was 6,000,000, and in 1893 it was a little more than 4,000,000.

SPANISH CRUISER SUNK.

Believed to Have Foundered With All on Board Off Tangier.

It was believed at Gibraltar that the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente founded off Tangier, Morocco, during the recent gale. She had a crew of 420 officers and men. Pieces of one of her boats and some men's flags were reported to have been picked up along the shore near Ceuta and Tarifa. The Reina Regente had just conveyed the returning Moorish fleet to Tangier, she left that port for Cadix and has not been heard of since. The cruiser Isla de Luzon of the Spanish fleet sailed from Algeiras in search of the missing Reina Regente, but it was then believed that she certainly had gone down with all on board.

St. John's Sealing Fleet.

Twenty steamers, two less than last year, sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, to engage in the seal fishery. They take, as their crews, 4000 men from different parts of the island, and the seal fishery, if successful, will, in about three weeks, give employment to 6000 more men, and thus help to tide over the hard times, which weigh so heavily on the colony.

Summer Weather in Iceland.

Recent advices from Iceland state that there is neither ice nor snow at Rejkjavik, and that the weather is as mild and warm as summer.

FOREIGN BELLIGERENTS.

The Wars and Rumors of War That Crowd the Cables.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

General Noduz Crosses the Liao Ho and Defeats an Army of Ten Thousand Men—Colombian Insurgents Repulsed at Boco Del Toro and the Bandit Garza Killed—France and Venezuela.

Advices were received at Panama of the landing of an armed expedition and desperate battle at Boco del Toro, Colombia. The rebel expedition came from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and was led by the notorious Mexican revolutionary leader, Catarina Garza. He had with him Lieutenants Pereira Castro, Sifonor More and others.

An attack was made on the quartet at four o'clock in the morning, and the fighting was continued until six o'clock. It is reported that Garza was killed by Lieutenant Lopez, who in turn was killed by the rebels. The



CATARINA GARZA.

reports indicated that many were killed on both sides. Reinforcements were sent from Panama at midnight on an express train. They left the train at Colon and there embarked on a steamer and were hurried to Boco del Toro. A further consignment of arms and ammunition was landed at Boco del Toro from the United States cruiser Atlanta.

Governor Arango issued a decree declaring the department of Panama in a state of siege. The functions of the Civil Courts have been suspended. The steamer Premier, which arrived at Colon from Cartagena, brought many political prisoners, who have been lodged in jail. A further consignment of arms and ammunition has been received from New York.

CHINESE ROUTED.

The Japanese Cross Into Manchuria and Win a Great Victory.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio quotes this dispatch, which was sent by the Japanese commander from Yin-Kao, China, the port of Niuchwang: "The first division reports that the forts south and west of Yin-Kao, on the left bank of the river, have been taken to the last ditch and redoubt. Two soldiers were blown up by the explosion of a mine in the Chinese line of defence. The Liao River is still frozen."

General Noduz reported that his army, with the aid of the first division, had attacked the Chinese at Tenchantal (on the west bank of the Liao River, about 20 miles west of old Niuchwang). The Japanese advanced from three directions, the force coming from the east, one from the northeast and the third from the northwest. A hot artillery fire was opened at seven a. m., and under its cover the three bodies of troops stormed the town shortly before half-past ten.

The Chinese numbered 10,000 or more. At first they fought stubbornly, but eventually they broke and ran, throwing down their arms and making no effort to save standards or baggage. Most of the Chinese fled to the northwest. Although the Japanese loss was but 100 killed, the Chinese left more than 2000 dead and dying in and around the town. All the enemy's war material was captured. The town caught fire during the fight and before night was burned to the ground. General Noduz was promoted to the rank of Marshal. Japan has told China, through the United States Ministers, her terms of peace. China has accepted them.

The Cuban Revolution.

Reports from Cuba indicate that the revolution is practically at an end. News has been received from Marganillo of the surrender of Joaquin Pedrosa, Carlos and Joaquin Aguirre, with nearly all the members of the band under Matanzas. The capture of Matanzas and Matos will, it is believed, completely disrupt the insurgents in the central part of the island.

France Threatens Venezuela.

The French Government has instructed the commander of the cruiser Roland, stationed in Guiana waters, to proceed at once to La Guayra, Venezuela. The commander of the Roland is to place his vessel at the disposal of the Marquis de Ripert Monclar, the French Minister, who received his passports from President Caspe. Dr. J. Gill Fortoul, the Venezuelan representative in Paris, has received his passports.

The Madagascar Expedition.

It has been found that fully fifteen per cent of the men drafted in France for the Madagascar expedition are physically unfit for the arduous service, and their places are being filled. Already it is apparent that the campaign will cost \$25,000,000 instead of \$18,000,000.

Cartridges for China.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., shipped 2,000,000 cartridges to the Chinese Government. Since the beginning of the hostilities the company has shipped 20,000 stand of arms to China.

An American Wins the Bessemer Medal.

Henry M. Howe, who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871, has received a letter of congratulation from Sir Lowthian Bell, of England, with the information that the Bes