ADMIRAL DEWEY REMEMBERS THE MAINE.

Blows Up a Spanish War Ship and Burns Two to the Water's Edge.

ASIATIC FLEET WINS A VICTORY.

Spanish Admiral Compelled to Desert His Flagship—American Vessels Fight Nobly, Being Attacked by Land and Sea at the Philipine Islands.

Sunday morning Commodore Dewey's Asiatic fleet of United States warships appeared before Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. The Commodore had been forced to retire from Asiatic ports because of neutrality declarations of Oriental Powers. Dewey had either to fight the Spanish ships at Manila and thus secure a coaling station in Asiatic waters or return to San Francisco. Inspired by the memory of the Maine disaster, he directed his ships and trained his guns toward the Philippine Islands. He fought a great battle and destroyed three of Spain's largest vessels.

As the ports of Manila and Cavite hove into sight the guns of the two advance American cruisers were trained on the battery of Manila and fired an eight-inch projectile each. The first two shots fell short of the mark. Not so, however, the next two. The American gunners' aim sent them with unerring accuracy against the works, and there was a crumbling of old stones and mortar and a great cloud of dust.

The shore batteries returned fire, but their aim was inaccurate, and their prijectiles simply whizzled through the rigging.

In the meantime the war vessels of the squadron were made the target of the guns of the Spanish squadron which, hitherto in hiding, had sailed into sight around the upper end of the bay.

Commodore Dewey first directed his attention towards the Spanish flag ship, Reina Maria Christina, carrying the Spanish Admiral, Montejo. A great shell was hurled against this ironclad scattering death and destruction on all sides.

Captain Codaiso was killed. Flames bursting from the sides of the Christina compelled Admiral Montejo to leave the vessel and he transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba. The flames completed the destruction of the Christina.

At this the Spanish squadron withdrew, giving Commodore Dewey an opportunity to land his wounded on the west side of the bay.

Again the Spanish fleet came forward, expecting to capture and annihilate the American fleet unaware.

The first shots fired by the treacherous Spaniards caused some loss of life to the American, but the squadron flying the stars and stripes immediately recovere itself. The poured a broad side from their rapid firing guns into the Spanish fleet that the ships were scattered, and the Don Juan de Austria with her commander was blown into the air.

Meantime the shore batteries continued to send a steady stream of shots and shell at the American ships.

American broadsides so badly damaged the Spanish vessels Mindanao and Villote that they withdrew. A number of the smaller vessels of Spain's fleet were sunk so as to prevent their falling into American hands.

Flames burst from the Spanish Cruiser Castilla and she soon shared the fate of the Christina.

One report places Spanish loss at 2,000 men, and American losses at 200.

Spain made desperate efforts to minimize the result of the battle, but the truth gradually leaked out and Madrid is in a state of panic.

Commodore George Dewey, who has proved himself one of the heroes of modern naval warfare, and who fought the first big battle of the war with Spain, commands the Asiatic squadron of the United States. Dewey once proved himself a giant in courage, and is likely to do so again.

No living officer of the American navy has received higher praise from the leaders of the Nation's maritime forces than he. He saw vigorous service during the war of the secession. Commodore Dewey was a lieutenant aboard the steam frigate Mississippi. That ship of war was destroyed in the great river of the same name, but only after a gallant fight. The present commander of the Asiatic squadron was the last to leave the ship. Admiral Porter, commenting on this incident, said: "It is in such trying moments that men show of what metal they are made, and in this instance the metal was the best." Dewey was at both attacks on Ft. Fisher, and since the war he had distinguished himself in the service and has been steadily promoted.

Dispatches received from Manila say the capital of the Philippine islands is short of food and ammunition, and that the conditions prevailing have been made worse by the flocking into Manila of Spaniards from the provinces. It is added that the natives are already looting and killing in the provinces, Spanish women and children being included in the victims. It is further asserted that the priests are the special objects of the natives vengeance, about a dozen priests having been killed during the week.

Famine prices for food are said to prevail at Manila, and, it is claimed, the Spanish authorities are maintaining order with difficulty. People are burying their valuables to prevent their seizure by the insurgents or Americans.

The natives are gathering on the Bulacan coast, expecting the arrival of the insurgent leaders Aguinalbo and Alejandroro, who are expected with American arms and supplies. When these are distributed, it seems, Manila will be attacked on the land side.

It is said that the insurgent leaders have submitted to Commodore Dewey a scheme for Philippine independence, embracing free trade.

The mail steamer Ireland, said to have been purchased by the United States, has been forbidden to sail from Kingston, Ireland.

To Suppress News.

In the last few days the President and officials of the war and navy departments are understood to have been greatly annoyed at the publication in the newspapers of the plans of the government for operations in Cuba. These publications have caused suggestions to be made that a censorship of dispatches going out of Washington be established in order to prevent the plans of contemplated military and naval movements being made public. but it is likely the government will be loth to take an extreme step of this character.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Meat sells at $1 a pound at Havana. Chickens are $2.50 a piece.

Austria will be strictly neutral, but will issue no proclamation.

Louisiana has appropriated $50,000 for the National Guard of the state.

In a few days Spain will expel all American citizens from her territory.

Spain has purchased three Italian ships to be used as auxiliary cruisers.

The maximum number of privates in company of infantry will be 59 men.

Pennsylvania's troops were the first to respond to the call for volunteers.

Famine and smallpox are now killing men, women and children at Puerto Rico.

Four hundred Porto Ricans have offered their services to the United States.

Spaniards have seized 100 tons of provisions intended for Cuban reconcentrados.

Uruguay has prohibited the public raising of funds for the benefit of Spain's navy.

A naval battle of one hour's duration between two modern battle ships would cost $1,600,000.

Cuban insurgents are eagerly awaiting arms and ammunition from the United States.

The people of Porto Rico are rebelling against Spain and are appealing to the United States for arms.

St. Louis powder manufacturers were warned the other day that Spanish spies were in the city.

Fifty thousand people witnessed the departure of the National Guard from Pittsburg last Wednesday.

The yachts of American millionaires now in the Mediterranean, are closely watched by Spanish ships.

All the confederate organizations at New Orleans last week voted to fight against Spain if necessary.

The queen of Spain has asked Russia to interfere but the Czar answered that the time was not yet ripe.

United States Secret Service officers have their hands full nipping plots of Spain's spies in this country.

All Cubans at Tampa, Fla., have been urged to join the American army which will shortly invade Cuba.

The Spanish fleet has been at sea for some days and Madrid is expecting to hear of the bombardment of American cities.

The American bark, Seranac, having on board 1,640 tons of coal was captured by the Spaniards near the Phillipine Islands.

"It will take more than 60,000 men to subjugate the Spaniards in Cuba," said Consul Springer of Caiboren, Cuba, the other day.

The American line steamer Paris, which was reported captured by the Spaniards last week has arrived safely in New York.

The army, in coming conflicts, will for the first time use the telephone as a means of communication between different brigades.

The battleship Oregon, for which the Spaniards are laying in wait has been seen in the Straits of Magellon by a British steamer.

Blanco has cabled Spain that he is able to hold Havana against the United States without assistance from the home government.

The torpedo boat Foote was the first In New York bay 74 mines have been planted and it is believed three times that many will be.

The battleship Oregon, for which a Spanish torpedo was lying in wait has arrived at Rio Janeiro, leaving the Spaniard 1,000 miles behind.

The Italian Red Cross society has offered its services, with the use of its paraphernalia, to the Red Cross societies of the United States and Spain.

Large fires, apparently burning forests, are now raging in Cuba. They have been started either by Spaniards or insurgents for purposes of their own.

The crew of the torpedo boat Porter made a landing on Cuban soil last Sunday night. Their daring exploit resulted in valuable information for the admiral.

Iowa's national guard is about 1,200 short of the quota, 3,700. The governor has called for ex-guardsmen and military school grauates to fill up the ranks.

Fifty-five men on the captured steamer Panama, who were on their way to Cuba to join the Spanish army, are being held by the government as prisoners of war.

The Spaniards have attached all the food in Santiago de Cuba for the army and the civil population of that city, about 20,000 persons, is almost entirely without provisions.

The National Guards now being mustered into the service of the United States will not lose the identities as state organizations. They will also retain their own officers.

So soon as Havana surrenders to the United States and Cuba becomes free, then will the European Powers inform Spain that she has lost what she was fighting for and that the war must cease.

While the warship New York was lying two miles off the coast of Cabanas Cuba, last Saturday, a number of cavalrymen on shore fired a volley of shot at her. A shell from the battleship scon subdued the Spaniards.

Two bombs were exploded under the government torpedo boats building at Portland, Ore., the other day, but no damage was done. The perpetrator is supposed to have been a Spaniard or Mexican who has been lurking about the last few days.

Thirty miners who were on the trail bound for the Klondike came down on the steamer the other day for the purpose of returning east and joining the army. Nearly all are members of the national guard, whose love of country is greater than their love of gold.

In accordance with directions issued by the secretary of war immediate measures will be taken to recruit the regiments of the regular army and the battalion of engineers to 61,000 men. The manner in which this is to be done together with other interesting details is shown in a circular issued by Adjt.-Gen. Corbin.

Five Italians at Greensburg, Pa., last week made some unpatriotic remarks about the American flag. A mob made them swear allegiance to the United States in face of a rope, after which they were forced to carry an American flag through the streets After the Italians had burned an effigy of Weyler they were permitted to retire.

During the ceremonies of raising a flag for the court house at Findlay, O., last week, participated in by 20,000 people, Christ Karoupas, a Greek merchant, expressed the hope that American soldiers would all be slain. A mob seized him, and after being given a severe beating he was driven from town, and his stock dumped into the streets.

Cavalry Called Out

Three regiments of cavalry were called for Tuesday by the secretary of war, pursuant to the authorization of the president under the last proviso of section six of the volunteer army law. This call is in excess of the 125,000 and will not in any way interfere with the allotments of the several states.

A CUBAN STRONGHOLD BOMBARDED.

FORTIFICATIONS REDUCED.

Three American War Ships Fire Upon Matanzas—Spanish Shots Flew Wide of Their Mark.

The strengthening of the fortifications at Punta Gorda, Cuba, did not please Admiral Sampson of the blockading fleet now in Cuban waters. The admiral decided to reconnoiter, and the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati approached the harbor of Mantanzas Wednesday afternoon.

The bombardment was then begun by the Spanish batteries. The flagship New York was fired on and almost instantly replied, the Cincinnati and the Puritan soon joining, at close range. The New York pounded the shore batteries at the right of the harbor.

The explosive shells of the Spaniards flew wild. Two came close to the New York, but not the least harm was done to the American vessels. After a bombardment of less than half an hour the Spanish guns were silenced.

A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship, and this was also shelled. About 12 8-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short.

The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of three hundred shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from four thousand to seven thousand yards.

The half-completed Spanish earthworks were apparently all plowed up by the shells. All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement, and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect.

The seaport town of Mantanzas, in the province of that name, is on the northeast coast of Cuba, about 52 miles east of Havana. It is situated on a flat on both sides of the San Juan, and is fortified.

In commercial importance it ranks next to Havana. It is connected by rail with Havana, Cardenas and the other principal towns on the island. Its population before the commencement of the present Cuban war was about 35,000. The barracks, the Castle of San Severino and the principal residences of the town are of stone.

It was officially announced at Madrid Saturday that the fortifications of Matanzas have not suffered, "in spite of 300 shells fired by the American fleet," and that "not one man was killed or wounded thereby." In official circles the stories of the bombardment received via the United States are read with shouts of derisive laughter.

This is the substance of the official report made by Captain General Blanco on the bombardment:

"Three American cruisers fired on the batteries of Ft. Morillo, at Matanzas, without doing any damage. We fired 14 shots, to which the Americans replied with a multitude of mitrailleuse shots, which did no injury. The American squadron also fired 14 cannon shots at the Abapilla battery, only one man being killed, to which the Spanish battery replied with only four shots, as the squadron was beyond range. The whole squadron of five ships then threw several shells into the town, without doing any damage. The French and Austrian consuls have protested against the bombardment, as it was commenced without any previous warning to foreign subjects. The troops manning the stations are full of fight. It appears that our shots did some damage to the American ships. One funnel was certainly hit. During the bombardment Colonel Alfabs, with a column of troops, attacked a rebel band under Betancourt at Migote, south of Matanzas, capturing their positions and killing 20 men, including two chiefs. A quantity of arms, horses, stores and the insurgent camps were captured. Five mounted rebels and a chief, Ajona, surrendered."

The French and Austrian consuls at Havana have protested against the bombardment of Mantanzas by the American fleet as a violation of international law in that no previous notification of the intention to bombard the place had been given.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

John DeKoven, a Chicago millionaire died a few days ago.

Robbers at Taipeh, China, killed fifteen persons in one house a few weeks ago.

A large quantity of dynamite was stolen from the city defenses of New Orleans a few days ago.

If war continues the Knights Templar conclave to be held in Pittsburg next October may be declared off.

A strong anti-British sentiment is growing in Cuba, and an English warship has been sent to Santiago de Cuba on request of the British consul.

Captain Norton and three of the crew of the Fessenden were drowned during a storm off North Carolina last week.

Lewis, a New Orleans negro, was lynched because he quarreled with a white man, who attempted to flog him.

Three thousand Chicago Hebrews last Saturday prayed for American success in the present war with Spain.

The jury in the case of Eli Shaw, charged with the murder of his grandmother, at Camden, N. J., returned a verdict of not guilty. Shaw will shortly be tried for the murder of his mother.

Theodore Weinwag, a banker, of Philadelphia, was instantly killed Saturday at Meadow Brook, by being struck by a train. Mr. Deinwag, leaves an estate valued at about $1,000,000.

May Davis, a 16-year-old Chicago girl married a circus clown the other day. Tuesday she committed suicide, her husband having failed to get her a position on the stage which he had promised.

Representative William Alden Smith is the proud possessor of the pen with which the President, the speaker of the House and the vice-president of the Senate signed the bill declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain.

The east-bound train on the Southern Pacific was stopped by six masked highwaymen the other night at Comstock, Tex., 206 miles west of San Antonio, and the mail and express cars were blown open with dynamite. Nobody injured.

Frederick Baker, of Pittsburg, found two old silk stockings containing $1,000 in paper money in a secret drawer of a bureau at his home Monday. Mr. Baker's wife died suddenly the day before. She had no faith in banks and resorted to the old stocking method of hoarding her wealth.

Early the other morning six white cappers dragged Mrs. Mary Brumitt from her home at Bilvia, Ky., and administered a severe whipping. She can not recover. The gang is believed to have been composed of moonshiners, against whom Mrs. Brumitt is said to have lodged information.

SPAIN ADMITS DEFEAT.

The Superiority of the Enemy's Ships Results in Great Loss to Her Fleet.

The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor of the Philippines to the Spanish minister of war, Lieutenant General Correa, at Madrid, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron forcing a passage in the obscurity of the night. At daybreak, the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadasso, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

AFTER SPAIN'S SHIPS.

Swift Ocean Steamers to Act As Auxilary Cruisers For the United States.

It is barely possible that the operations of the American fleet in Cuban waters in the matter of seizing Spanish vessels as prizes will be soon completely eclipsed by the performance of the swift ocean greyhounds recently purchased by the government from the American line. These vessels—St. Louis and St. Paul and Harvard—have been fitted with armor protection all over their exposed machinery and have already received good batteries. It was the intention of the department to considerably supplement these batteries at the navy yards. But owing probably to the receipt of information from abroad of the movements of some very richly laden Spanish vessels, the department does not consider that time remains to complete the work in the ordinary manner at the navy yards, now overwhelmed with other work, so the transformed liners are to be rushed to sea, and it is rumored that they carry in their holds some guns of heavy caliber which will be mounted when they are in blue water. No official statement can be secured as to the destination of these splendid auxiliary cruisers, but it is rumored that they are to head directly for the coast of Spain, where they will lie in wait for the Spanish prizes. Unless the small observation force of the Spanish in the Mediterranean, composed of torpedo boats and destroyers, is reinforced before the liners reach those waters, they are likely to fall easy victims to the gunners of the cruisers.

LAWS FOR RECRUITS.

Applicants Must be Between 18 and 35 Years of Age and in Good Health.

Detailed instructions governing recruiting for the regular army in time of war have been issued by adjutant General Corbin. Applicants for enlistment must be between 18 and 35 years of age, of good habits and character, able bodied, free from disease, and able to speak the English language. Married men will be enlisted only upon approval of the regimental commanders. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of fathers, only surviving parent or legally appointed guardian. Boys between 16 and 18 may be enlisted as musicians.

Original enlistments will be confined to citizens or those persons who have made legal declaration of their intention to become such. The term of service is three years, and applicants must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment. Twenty per cent. will be added to the pay in time of war. The soldiers can deposit their savings in sums not less than $5 with any army paymaster, and by care and economy a soldier can save from his clothing allowance a considerable sum, payable on discharge.

Pennsylvania Regiments.

The chief features of the camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., last week where the state troops are now located were drills and dress parades. The officers are endeavoring to make as good a showing as possible when the men are to be mustered into the service of the United States army.

Valuable Ships Purchased.

The Hamburg-American steamship officials confirmed the report of the purchase by the government of their vessels Fuerst Bismarck and Columbia, now in port at New York. Supt. Badenhauser says the vessels will be sent to the Brooklyn navy yard and fitted as auxillary cruisers.

A Spy May be Shot.

A Spanish sailor on board the United States warship, Puritan, was discovered last Friday meddling with the powder magazines of the vessel. He was accused of being a spy and a court martial may decide that he be shot.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The war revenue measure was passed by the house last Friday.

The exchange of mails between the United States and Spain has been stopped.

The $50,000,000 recently appropriated by congress for war purposes has been exhausted.

Judge Day's nomination as secretary of state was confirmed by the senate last Tuesday.

President McKinley will soon issue an order to all Spaniards in the United States to leave the country.

Pneumonia caused the death of Commander Horace Elmer of the navy department at Brooklyn last Tuesday.

Capt. A. P. Mahan, retired, a world known authority on naval tactics has been placed on the board of naval strategy.

In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended.

President McKinley was at dinner when the news of Dewey's victory was reported to him. He immediately waved his napkin in the air and cried out: "Hurrah for Commodore Dewey."

The navy department as yet has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our warships, but the legal officers of the department think they should be sent to the Boston naval prison.

The unfriendliness of France to the United States in the present war has resulted in the organization of Washington's society women. They will encourage a sentiment against the purchase of goods imported from France which last year amounted to $50,000,000.

ARMY PREPARING TO INVADE CUBA

TRANSPORTS SECURED.

American Soldiers Will Join Ranks With the Cuban Insurgents—Yellow Fever Immunes Preferred.

The Spanish fleet, which for weeks has lingered about the Cape Verde Islands has set sail. Anticipating that the enemy's flotilla is now on its way to American waters the government at Washington is forming plans to land an invading army in Cuba before the battleships of Spain arrive to interfere.

Gen. Miles is making arrangements to have the United States forces cooperate with the insurgents, and thus subjugate the army of Gen. Blanco.

The war department, will endeavor to secure additional ships for transports. The capacity of those obtained is not adequate for the number of men which, it is reported, is to embark on the expedition to one of the Cuban ports and which it is believed will be sent in a very short time. The commissary department has depots of supplies at New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa and Chickamauga, adequate, it is said, for the immediate means of the service.

Gen. Shafter has been appointed to lead the first landing force, because he has had yellow fever.

Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, a Democratic member of the naval affairs committee, had a conference with the president over the yellow fever aspects of the campaign. The president asked him how many immunes New Orleans could furnish for service. Gen. Meyer replied that that was somewhat conjectural at this time, owing to the great sanitary improvements in the city the past 20 years, but he believed 5,000 would be a safe estimate of those ready to go who were immune from fever. The president is understood to desire these men for early service. One suggestion made is that they be placed in charge of the city of Havana after it is taken.

The Spanish steamer Ambroso Bolivar was captured by the monitor Terror last Wednesday. She had on board $60,000 in silver and is now at Key West.

A Spanish coaster of 120 tons was captured by the Terror last Tuesday and towed to Key West.

The Mangrove Tuesday morning brought to Key West the steamer Panama from New York. She was captured Monday night by the Indiana. The Panama showed no lights and was running under a full head of steam when sighted. At one shot from the Indiana she hove to.

The Panama is the most valuable capture thus far. She is a big transatlantic liner and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy. A crew of 72 was on board besides 29 passengers.

The gunboat Newport captured two Spanish schooners off Havana last Tuesday.

Last Thursday the monitor Terror captured the Spanish steamer Guido off of Key West. Five shots were fired by the monitor. Two of the shots went through the pilot house and one struck a long boat and the upper works.

Manuel Rivas, a sailor, was in the pilot house of the Guido, and the flying splinters penetrated his breast, inflicting wounds from which he may die. The Guido is the richest prize so far. She is roughly valued at $400,000, aside from the specie she has on board.

SPAIN NEEDS FUNDS.

People Encouraged to Contribute by Having Their Names Appear in Newspapers.

The greatest efforts are being made at Madrid and throughout the country to increase the size of the national war fund. It is proposed, for instance, to have tables, ornamented with the national colors, at all the Madrid churches throughout May, to be attended by society ladies, whose names, together with the amounts they collect for the fund, will be published in the newspapers.

The traditional festival in honor of Daoiz Velarde will be celebrated by a procession of veterans to the monument in the prado, where open air masses will be celebrated, accompanied by military salutes.

The Spanish colony in Mexico telegraphs that, besides contributing a warship, a subscription in aid of the national fund to increase the strength of the Spanish navy has been opened in Mexico, and that 1,800,000 pesetas have already been collected.

It is pointed out here that since Germany has made no declaration of neutrality, German factories are not precluded from supplying Spain with war materials.

It is reported that the Spanish government has purchased two foreign warships, but no details are obtainable.

Officer Reprimanded.

Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Adams, attached to the receiving ship, Independence, at Mare Island, was convicted by court martial of intoxication the other day and sentenced to dismissal. The President has mitigated the sentence by dropping the officer forty-nine numbers, and putting him at the foot of the list of lieutenant commanders. The commutation was made because of the court's recommendation in view of the officer's splendid sea record.

CABLE SPARKS.

All United States consuls are now out of Spain.

Baron Ito, Japanese minister of commerce, has resigned.

German papers are making efforts to minimize American war operations.

German exporters have decided that henceforth they must insure against war losses.

The German steamship companies have jointly resolved not to carry contraband of war.

The Irish members of the British House of Commons adopted resolutions of sympathy and good will for the United States a few days ago.

The United States torpedo boat Somers must remain in England. She could not avail herself of the 24 hours neutrality notice to leave, not having a crew on board.

The German steamer Pennsylvania, which was to have sailed from Hamburg for the United States on Sunday last was only permitted to sail after she had relanded 30,000 hundred weight of saltpeter, which is regarded as contraband of war.

Bread riots continue in various parts of Italy, and the Cabinet, availing itself of the authority which it retained under the conventions with the railroad and navigation companies, has decided to reduce the transport rates on articles of consumption 50 per cent.

Exporters of Berlin, Chemnitz, Klingenthal, Barmen, Sobingen, Remscheid, Gera, Greiza, Markirich and Mulhausen have received countermands for most of their American orders.

The war is already seriously affecting German interests. The increase in the price of cereals since April 1 is greater even than the rise in New York and Chicago.

TRADE REVIEW.

Goverment's Demands For War Materials Stimulates Some Industries.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week:

Hostilities have not as yet changed last week's condition. There is much postponement of orders by men who do not know what they are waiting for, and much restriction of loans by banks which are abundantly strong. All this checks new business, and yet the volume of transactions through clearing-house is 8 per cent larger than in the same week of 1892, with no foreign trouble. But this increase would be much larger but for speculative stagnation here, New York clearings being 2.1 per cent smaller than in 1892. Railroads are doing a great business, 5.7 per cent larger than in 1892 in April earnings thus far, and 13.9 larger than last year.

Many have been asserting about every day for the past two weeks that the wheat speculation has culminated, but the price has in that time advanced 21½ cents, 8¾ cents within the past week. Receipts of 2,746,590 bushels at the west this week, against 1,552,875 a year ago, and averaging 250,000 bushels per week for January, February and March, show no exhaustion of supplies, while exports amounting to 3,704,675 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 642,178 bushels last year and 786,073 bushels from Pacific ports, against 186,941 bushels last year, flour included in all cases, makes exports for the four weeks 12,093,768 bushels from Atlantic and 2,880,020 bushels from Pacific ports, and for the crop year thus far 180,661,678 bushels, against 127,158,684 bushels during the same months and weeks of last year. Corn exports for the week were 3,778,280 bushels, against 3,029,406 bushels last year, and for four weeks have been 12,266,681 bushels against 13,250,027 bushels last year. This makes about 151,000,000 bushels for the crop year. No such foreign demand for both grains has ever been known, and it does not seem to be satiated at all as yet.

Confusing acounts about the great industries cannot cause surprise in view of the contradictory influence of monetary stringency curtailing many orders, heavy orders by government in many branches, and all-pervading confidence that after temporary conditions have passed business is going to be better. Government is buying many uniforms and great quantities of supplies, cloths, shoes, copper wire and iron for vessels and armament, and the purchasing of many ships compels building of other vessels. Banking caution at the same time is stopping work in some iron and woolen mills. Yet confidence as to future business causes refusal of very many contracts for long time, the holding of wool above its current manufacture value, and a marked rise in hides.

The consumption of iron is still the greatest ever known, though many structural and car contracts have been deferred. The week has witnessed eastern inquiries for plate at Chicago and a general advance of $2 per ton, with refusal of bids by implement makers at Chicago for bar iron, because higher prices in the future are expected, and eastern buying of bars from Chicago for car building, with a shade lower prices at Pittsburg for bessemer pig, because the associated producers hold to agreed prices, although middlemen are selling at lower figures. In spite of agreement by foundrymen and forge producers, the price of gray forge at Pittsburg slightly declines. Considerable orders for steel rails for export have been received during the week. With but two or three structural orders of consequence, the works are fully employed for months to come.

Failures for the week have been 262 in the United States, against 237 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 40 last year.

A WIZARD'S SCHEME.

Tesla Would Blow Up War Ships by Electricity Conveyed Without Wires.

Nicola Tesla is on the eve of a new achievement. He has learned a new use for his oscillator, that marvelous electrical instrument with which Mr. Tesla was able to transmit messages without wire or other artificial conductors, years before the same result was achieved by others.

He has now discovered that it is just as easy to blow up an enemy's vessel by means of the oscillator as it is to send a message by telephone from one end of the city to the other. The same force that can convey a message that distance will be able, Mr. Tesla thinks, to blow up the biggest battleship that has ever been afloat at an equal distance.

The manner of accomplishing this is, of course, not divulged by the inventor in detail. In a general way, however, he does not hesitate to say that he simply conveys an electric spark into the powder magazines of the vessel to be blown up and the spark and powder do the rest.

Mr. Tesla will undoubtedly offer the use of his invention to the United States government. The only condition is that he be correctly posted as to the location of the vessel he desires giving the quietus to.

"By the aid of powerful machinery the oscillator can be made to start a vibratory wave," said Mr. Tesla, "which will accumulate force as it progresses. In striking the object against which the wave is directed it does so with such a percussion as would inevitably explode it, the same as if it was struck with a percussion cap."

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY

Rules Which Will Govern the Vessels of Belligerents

The British proclamation of neutrality to the lords of the admirality lays down four rules for the guidance, which are as follows:

First—There shall be 24 hours' interval between two belligerents of opposite sides quitting a British port.

Second—Ships now in British waters must leave within such time, not less than 24 hours, as shall be reasonable, having regard for all the circumstances and the condition of such ships, as to repairs, provisions or things necessary to the subsistence of crews.

Third—Belligerents may only take on coal sufficient to carry them to the nearest port in their own country, and such ships must not recoal in British waters without special permission within three months.

Fourth—Armed ships must not take prizes into British waters.

Lee Says Spain Must Go.

Gen. Lee, who is still waiting orders from Washington, said at Richmond that the Spanish army in Cuba would be forced to evacuate without the necessity of the United States sending troops there. The blockade will prevent any provisions or other aid from reaching the Spanish army. The fleet, Gen. Lee says, is too far from the base of operations to reach there. They can not procure coal for steaming purposes en route, nor can they obtain it even in Cuba.