# WE WILL HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

EUROPE MAY PROTEST.

Steamers Will Leave San Francisco With Supplies and Men for Commodore Dewey's Fleet.

Now that the United States have possession of the Philippine Islands they not propose to part with them for the present, at least. Europe is already beginning to protest against the seizure, claiming that it will disturb the situation in the far east.

Some form of government must certainly be established by the United States at Manila. Commodore Dewey controls the water supply and the food will not last more than two weeks.

Dewey can demand the surrender of Manila, and if not compiled he will bombard the city which he is permitted to do according to international law, providing he gives a day's notice.

This could give the people an opportunity to flee to the hills where their pondition would not be improved, as the insurgents are now in possession of the outlying districts.

Although the sentiment at Washington is averse to holding the islands permanently, yet they will be occupied until Spain pays the expenses of the United States incurred by the present war. A coaling station will, however, be permanently retained on the islands.

Admiral Dewey has been instructed to establish a military government in the island as rapidly as possible. He will make this as stable as he can, and has been advised particularly with

the island as rapidly as possible. He will make this as stable as he can, and has been advised particularly with reference to the rights of foreign cit-

The City of Pekin is now at San Francisco, and the Mare Island Navy Yard people promised to have her in condition to receive troops and supplies in a few days. Meanwhile the navy office will make every effort to get together some more swift merchant steamers to serve as transports. It is not doubted that a sufficient number of these can be secured from among the swift powerful steamers of the great ocean liners starting from San Francisco.

General Miles thought that about 5.

General Miles thought that about 5.-

General Miles thought that about 5,000 troops would suffice to reinforce Dewey. With vessels like the City of Pekin no trouble would be found in Pekin no trouble would be found in rearrying these to the Philippines in six ships within three weeks.

It is the present purpose to start the expedition on the 16th. The troops will be taken mainly from the West. The War Department promised to take one of the infantry companies from Idaho. Other troops will be drawn from Washington and California. There are eight companies of United States regulars in San Francisco harbor, and they probably will be dispatched, their places in the coast defense being taken by the four cavalry companies at the Presidio and some of the six companies of the Fouteenth Infantry now at Vancouver. barracks.

At the embassies and legations at

Fouteenth Infantry now at Vancouver. barracks.

At the embassies and legations at Washington Commodore Dewey's reports were read with great interest and served to renew the high tributes of the foreign authorities to the gallant American commander. The remarkable disparity between the casualities on the American and Spanish ships, as shown by the Dewey report. was a source of special comment, and the military attache of one of the embassics said such a disparity probably was without a parallel in history. How the Spaniards could have lost 150 killed and 250 wounded, while the American loss was confined to a few men slightly injured, is regarded by the foreign observers as clearly disclosing the utter worthlessness of Spanish arms. The ambassador of one of the great powers said it showed that the guns of the Spanish forts, as well as those on their ships, were worthless, otherwise they would have inflicted at least some mortality upon the American sailors.

# TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

An entire family was drowned by the flood at Mulberry, Ark., last week.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain, has returned to New York.

James Mason and Cliff Wade mortally wounded each other in a street fight at Moberly, Mo.

Ex-minister Polo is now sojourning in Canada, much depressed by the news from Manila.

A schooper with 12 Spanish naval re-

news from Manila.

A schooner with 12 Spanish naval reserves on board was captured near Havana a few days ago.

Ex-Congressman A. R. Keifer was elected mayor of St. Paul with the entire Republican ticket.

A boiler explosion at the Passaic Rolling mills in New Jersey killed Edward Canser a few days ago.

Alexander Andree, of Pittsburg, aged.

Alexander Andree, of Pittsburg, aged 4 years, swallowed a button the other day and choked to death.

The Detroit Soap Company's plant was destroyed by fire last week. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$80,000.

The British ambassador at Washington, Julian Pauncefote will be succeeded by Sir Thomas Sanderson.

H. N. Martin and his wife were killed in their home at Watertown, N. Y., in their home at Watertown, N. Y., a few days ago by breathing escaping coal gas.

B. L. Irish touched an electric wire at the Westinghouse works near Pitts-burg last Wednesday, and was shocked to death.

The cashier of the First National Bank of Carthage, N. Y., has absconded with \$110,000. The doors of the bank were closed.

A fight occurred at a baptism at Almy, Tenn. Two men killed each other and three men and two women were wounded.

were wounded.

Yellow fever has attacked four men at Key West. Two are Americans and two belong to the crew of a captured Spanish prize.

"Fish," said the captain of a schooner captured by Americans, would bring their weight in gold if they could be brought to Havana.

An Italian at Dover, N. Y., said when the troops went away: "I hope they will come back dead." He managed to escape, but the mob burned his store.

Wheat was pushed up to \$1.70 a bushel at Chicago last Saturday, by "Joe" Leiter who has cornered the market. His profits for the past week amount to \$2,300,000.

The price of print paper at Appleton

to \$2,300,000.

The price of print paper at Appleton, Wis., mills has advanced half a cent a pound since the war begun.

At a meeting of the city council of New Orleans the other night a petition was read from patriotic citizens, asking that the name of Spain street be changed to Dewey avenue. The petition was referred to a committee, and no doubt will be favorably acted upon.

Prince Ahmed Safeddin, a cousin of the khedive, shot his uncle, Prince Ah-med Fuad, with a revolver last Satur-day at Cairo, Egypt, in the reading room of the Khediveal club. Prince Fuad received three bullets in the back. Prince Safeddin was arrested.

### OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The troops at Tampa were vaccinated last Wedgesday. Dewey Day will be celebrated at To-peka, Kas, May 10;

The Spaniards of Argentina have contributed \$200,000 to Spain's naval fund.

The cruiser Montgomery captured two small boats off of Havana last Satur-day. All steamers landing in New York are discharging Spaniards among their

The strength of the army now assembled at Chickamauga park, number

50,000 men. o,000 men. The gunboat Wilmington demolished Spanish fort near Cojima, Cuba, a

lew days ago. Citizens in Havana are burying their food in cellars. They fear the starving soldiers of Spain.

The Colorado Federation of Labor, 50,000 strong, has pledged its services to the president.

The steel steamer Vigilancia has been fitted out by the war department as a floating hospital.

inted out of the war department as a floating hospital.

Monday the arrival of the Spanish feet at Porto Rico was announced, consisting of 17 vessels.

Ten thousand army mules have already been purchased by the government at a cost of \$700,000.

The governor of Porto Rico has been ordered to prepare for 40,000 Spanish troops who will arrive in a few days.

The city of Ponce, Porto Rico, is unfer martial law. American and British subjects are in danger of their lives.

Blanco announced to the starving

Blanco announced to the starving people of blockaded Havana that Dew-ey's fleet at Manila had been defeated.

A British steamer with 3,000 tons of coal for Havana was not permitted to enter by the blockading fleet the other Commodore Dewey cut the cable 40 miles out from Manila, and news concerning the battle is consequently

Gomez, the leader of the Cuban Insurgents, has thanked the American people for their interest in the destiny of the island. scarce.

A brother-in-law of Gen. Weyler was among the officers captured on a Spanish ship the other day by a United

The government now has decided to send no United States troops into Cuba until Admiral Sampson has disposed of the Spanish fleet. States cruiser.

Spain has almost got a second squa-dron in readiness, but her limited fin-ances prevent her from providing ef-ficient crews.

George Blanchard, president of the Joint Traffic association has been appointed by the government to take charge of the transportation of volunteer troops.

It has been suggested by some senat-ors that the United States should give the Philippine islands to Great Britain in exchange for Jamalca, the Bermudas and the Bahamas.

and the Bahamas.

Chickamauga and Washington have been absolutely decided on as volunteer army concentration points. At least one other eastern point will be chosen, probably either in New York or Pennsylvania.

The president has accepted the gift of Miss Helen Gould, of New York, to the government of \$100,000 for war purposes, and her check for that amount was received at the treasury department.

ment.
The Croton aqueduct, from which
New York receives her water supply is
being guarded by hundreds of deputies.
It is feared that Spanish spies are plotting to cripple the aqueduct and cause
a water famine.

Song Mello, a Carliet deputy, was ger

ting to cripple the aqueduct and cause a water famine.

Senor Mella, a Carlist deputy, was expelled from the Spanish Cortes a few days ago for referring to an unfortunate nation whose kings are boys, and that women were always the cause of the fall of thrones."

The torpedo boat Ericsson, while reconnoitering near the shore, about three miles west of Havana, was fired on by a body of soldiers, both cavalry and infantry, the gunboat Wilmington sending several shots back among them, with what effect it is, of course, unknown.

The American gunboats, Vicksburg and Morrill, while pursuing a schooner off Cuba the other day had a narrow escape from destruction. They approached too near the batteries of Santa Clara, and only the poor marksmanship of the Spanish gunners enabled them to escape.

One hundred and thirty-five passes, giving permission for correspondents of newspapers to accompany the army have so far been issued by Secretary Alger. One of these is to Mrs. K. B. Watkins, representing a Toronto newspaper, and is the only one issued up to this time to a representative of the gentler sex.

On the recommendation of General Miles, the secretary of war has selected

gentler sex.

On the recommendation of General
Miles, the secretary of war has selected
a tract of land in the vicinity of Falls
Church, Va., as a camp for about 20,000
or 30,000 soldiers of the volunteer army.
The camp is located at Murson's bill Fairfax county, on the line of the uthern railroad and extends toward Fort Myer.

# CYCLING NOTES.

Toe-clips are becoming popular with omen riders. When cycling, see that the clothing around the stomach, chest and neck is

A good-fitting pair of cycling shoes makes a vast improvement in a rider's style or pace.

Nobody need ever fear the clutch of thematism who takes regular moderate exercise on his wheel.

The wheelmen of Milwaukee, Wis., will build a cycle truck by popular subscription, issuing certificates of stock to subscribers.

The heavier the rider the har ler the tire should be pumped. To ride a tire soft diminishes speed and increases the liability to side-slipping and puncture.

A Scotchman has constructed a bicycle which he can take apart and carry lato a train after having folded it within the space occupied by three umbrellas.

Increased sales of bicycles this year will have an ill effect on the business of the man who makes a living by foring out wheels to persons who do not own a machine.

chine.

When a hill has to be mounted, the vecisit should pedal evenly and quietly as first, reserving his energy for the last part less exhausting.

Many a rider with a high-genred wheel has found to his cost on the day after a ride against a strong what aching bones and stiffened muscles, due almost enliesly to guide his big by the property of th

An acre devoted to the culture of ba-nanas yields 133 times as much money as an acre of wheat.

# OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE

NOT A LIFE LOST.

Troops at Tampa are being drilled in the art of making entrenchments.

A case of small pox has appeared in the volunteer camp near Mobile, Ala.

Commodore Dewey Cables His Great Victory to Washington—He is Appoint—

de Acting Admiral.

A week of anxiety for confirmation o

A week of anxiety for confirmation of the news of American victory on the Philippine islands was relieved last Saturday when cablegrams were received at Washington from Commodore Dewey, which read as follows:

"Squadron arrived at Manila, May 1, 1898.

"Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulica, Isle de Luzon, Isle de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Valasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport, and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

"Dewey."

Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

"Dewey."

"Dewey."

"Long, Secretary Navy.

"I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine islands, and destroyed its fortifications at the bay entrance, parolling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent heath and spirits. The Spanish loss is not fully known, but is very heavy; 150 are killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the cluding the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded are in the hospital within our lines. There is much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

"Dewey."
Following this Secretary Long gave out his reply to Dewey, which had been cabled by direction of the President, as follows:

Washington May 7, 1899

"Dewey, Manila.—The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and over-wheming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by

"Long."
The battle, which has placed the name of Dewey to the very front of naval heroes, lasted three and one half hours. The forts guarding the entrance to Manila bay at Corregidor Island surrendered, and Manila is now completely at the mercy of American Suns.

completely at the mercy of American guns.

The American fleet arrived off Manila that break and then for the first time were the Spaniards made aware of the presence of American cruisers.

Commodore Dewey refused to answer to the Manila guns fearing injury to the foreign residents. The American fleet proceeded to Cavite where heavy forts were located. Terrific cannonating followed and soon white flags indicated the surrender of the commanders of the forts. The good gunnery of the American ships soon annihilated the entire Spanish fleet. Some were set on fire and others blown up by their own magazines.

magazines.
That same day the American gunboa That same day the American gunboat Petrel, destroyed all the remaining Spanish warships and captured the storeship Manila, valued at \$500,000. Her cargo included 600 tons of coal Commodore Dewey took possession of the forts at Cavite, blowing up the guns and magazines.

Word was next sent to the governor of Manila that should he again fire upon the United States fleet Manila would be bombarded. The warning was heeded.

reded.

The governor at Manila, however ould not permit Commander Dewey use the cable, and without hesitation he Americans cut it.
The harbor is full of wrecks of Span-ish vessels. Some may be raised and the guns used as these are still in good

Condition.

One shot went clear through the Bal-limore, another shot ripped up her dee's dislodged an 8-inch gun, exploded a box of ammunition and wounded eight

box of ammunition and wounded eight men.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail gives the following additional details: "There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared her fate.

The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite, and when we landed a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact the Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them ashore. All the Spanish creecils are destroyed with 2000 men. Americans rescued some 200 Spanlards and sent them ashore. All the Spanlsh yessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanlsh estimate gives their loss as 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 200 men drowned.

# Seven Army Corps

The following general order, provid-ing for the division of the regular and volunteer armies into seven army corps, was issued at the war department last

week:
"By direction of the president seven army corps, comprising both the regular and the volunteer branches of the army, are hereby constituted. They will be numbered consecutively from one to seven. Their several headquarters and locations thereof, as well as the generals appointed to command them, will be announced in orders hereafter.

er. 'By order of Maj.-Gen. Miles. "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant-General."

Army Men Considered First.

Senator Bate visited the president the other day to recommend "Lob" Taylor, of Tennessee, the one-eyed ploughman candidate for governor, as a brigadier general of volunteers.

The president made the important announcement that he was not yet willing to consider the appointment of civilians to brigadier commissions.

This statement confirms the opinion that majors of the regular army, a large number of whom have good war records and have waited a long time for deserved promotion, will be first considered for brigadier commands in the volunteer army.

Insurgents Gaining Ground.

Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, withdrew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the province of Santlago de Cuba, on April 23, and refurees who have arrived from Manzamillo, the port of Bayamo, by the schooner Governor Blake, say that Gen. Callato Garcia, the insurgent commander, occupied the town the next day.

### CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Senate committee on appropriations Monday reached a conclusion on the postoffice appropriation bill, increasing the total appropriation to the extent of \$442,000, and reducing it \$330,-000, leaving a net increase of \$112,000, and making an aggregate of \$39,224,300.

The senate committee on finance resumed its sitting Tuesday, hearing Secretary dage on the necessity for including in the war revenue bill authority for the issuance of bonds. The secretary supplied the committee all the information in his possession as to the cost of the war up to date, and also the best estimates obtainable of future expenses. He told the committee that the best estimates obtainable of future expenses. He told the committee that the best estimates obtainable of future about \$50,000,000.

By that time the entire amount of the treasury with the exception of the gold reserve would be exhausted, and \$30,000,000,000.

By that time the entire amount of the reasure with decrease on account of the war. In view of these facts he considered some authorization for the issue of bonds necessary. He said no estimate had been made of the cost of the war for a year hence, as no one could say how long it would continue.

When the amendment of the committee the war for a year hence, as no one could say how long it would continue. When the amendment of the committee the opinion of the committee the results of the experiment. It meant the abolition of \$300,000 for rural free delivery came up Mr. Quay explained that in the opinion of the committee the results of the experiment upstoffices. Mr. Pettigrew declared that the farming people of the country postoffices Mr. Pettigrew declared that the farming people of the country were not demanding rural free delivery, and he regarded it as a humbug. Just before adjournment the senate passed without debate an important war measure authorizing the president and general officers of the army serving in Cuba to supply he cuban insurgents with arms and munitions of war and empowering offic

House.

The passage of the emergency war appropriation bill was the feature of Monday's action by the House. The naval appropriation bill, with the Senate amendment (providing for the payment of officers of the navy for the use of their inventions by the Government) stricken out, was reported from conference and passed. It now goes to the President. A significant feature of the army emergency appropriation bill is an appropriation of \$150,034 for the expeditionary force to Cuba. With it is a foot note from Major General Miles urging that the fund is required with the least possible delay, explaining that the \$50,000,000 appropriation for National defense has been allotted and there is no money available for this particular object. The Cuban expedition paragraph includes \$42,000 for "unforeseen contingent expenses," which involve immediate expenditures for purposes of urgency; \$23,225 for portable electric outfit, and \$13,095 for

tion paragraph includes \$42,000 for "unforeseen contingent expenses," which involve immediate expenses," which involve immediate expenses," which involve immediate expenditures for purposes of urgency; \$23,225 for portable electric outfit, and \$13,095 for intrenching tools. The largest item under any head is that of \$10,000,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage. Wheat promised to be an uneventful and uninteresting session of the house last Tuesday was thrown suddenly, after three hours' consideration of private bills, into a session of spirited speechmaking among Democratic members that savored at times much of acrimony. The storm was precipitated by Mr. Lewis (Dem. Wash.), who referred in the course of a speech to the recent vote of Mr. Cummings of New York in support of the war revenue bill with its incorporated bond feature. He made reference to Mr. Cummings' assertion that this period was a time for placing country above party, intimating that the New York member had served the Republican party and perhaps contributed to the satisfaction of unpatriotic monopolists and capitalists. This brought an impassioned and partiotic speech in reply from Mr. Cummings, interspersed with some sarcastic comments that intensified the interest and called an outpouring of members from the cloak rooms. The House Thursday passed the Alaskan land bill and the labor arbitration measure, which had received wide indorsement by labor organizations. The bill provides that the commissioner of labor shall, upon the request of either party, endeavor to amicably settle disputes, and in case the endeavor shall fall, then the controversy may be submisted to arbitration of a board of three persons, each party to the controversy to name one arbitration shall be begun within five days and the award shall be filed within 20 days

the two thus named shall name a third. The agreement to submit must contain stipulations that the arbitration shall be begun within five days and the award shall be filed within 20 days from the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the award shall continuin force for one year and that the employer shall not dismiss nor shall any employer shall not dismiss nor shall any employer, dissatisfied with the award, quit work under three months, without giving 30 days' notice. The act recognizes organized labor, and provides penalties for employers discriminating against employes because of their connection with such organizations.

Representative Newlands of Nevada has introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. It provides for the confirmation of the cession by the Hawaiian republic of all rights of sovereignty over the island and their dependencies and of cession and transfer to the United States of all public property and all its rights and appurtenances, assumes the Hawaiian public lebt to not exceeding \$4.00,000, prohibits further immigration of Chinese and appoints five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of Hawaii, to recommend necessary legislaton. The resolution declares the islands and their dependencies "hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and subject to the sovereign dominion thereof."

8'cokton's Gallantry.

The Ladles' Home Journal says that Frank R. Stockton was once drinking tea with a young woman, who said to him, "It seems inconsistent, Mr. Stockfor us to but suggested. the with a young wonan, and the him, "It seems inconsistent, Mr. Stockfor us to put sugar in our tea to make it sweet and then put in lemon to make it sour." "Ah, well," replied the author of "The Lady or the Tiger?" "but you know we like to have both women and men in society."

Vast quantities of horsehair, which is chiefly used for upholstering furniture, comes to this country from Siberia. It is taken from the manes and tales of horses ridden by Cossacks,

# HUNDREDS SLAIN IN BREAD RIOTS

MILAN IN TERROR.

Chimneys Hurled Upon the Troops in Northern Italy Provinces-A Royal Family Warned of Danger.

Terror and bloodshed, caused by poverty and hunger, now reign un-abated in the provinces of Northern Italy Sunday was one of horror at

Italy. Sunday was one of horror at Milan.

Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and converged on a center, where they rapidly constructed barricades. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to the roofs and rained tiles and chimneys down upon the soldlery.

At Monza, there was a demonstration against calling out the reserves. The troops charged three times, and fire people were killed and sixteen were wounded.

The Queen and the Queen Regent of Holland, who were expected, have been advised by the Government not to proceed to Milan.

### A MESSAGE TO SPAIN.

The Governor of the Philippines Admits the Destruction of the Spanish Squadron.

An official dispatch from General Augusti, Governor General of the Philippines, sent by way of Dabuan to Madrid says:

"The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. It is said that at the request of the Consuls the enemy will not bombard Manila for the present, provided I do not open fire upon the enemy's squadron, which is out of range of our guns. Therefore I cannot fire until they come nearer."

"A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed

a thousand saffors arrived here yes-terday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618."

618."

A conference of the authorities has been held, at which it was decided to send influential emissaries to the provinces to raise the spirit of the people, especially those provided with arms, and endeavor to induce them to abandon the insurrection.

## PATRIOTS BURNED OUT.

While Praying for American Success They
Lose Their Homes.

Lose Their Homes.

Fifty frame buildings, on Minnesota point, near Duluth were burned Sunday. An hour after the fire started, 2,000 people were homeless. The fire took 12 frame store buildings. The district was populated by the poorest people in the city. The total loss is thought to be over \$100,000. Among the sufferers were 50 families of Jews, who were at a mass meting, praying for the success of the American army in the war with Spain.

Carloads of Bacon:

The government has ordered 2,000,000 rations now in Chicago to be sent at once to Chickmauga. This will amount to about four trainloads of bacon, hard bread, sugar, coffee, beans, salt, pepper and vinegar, the compenent parts of the soldier's bill of fare. Maj. Smith and his men were busy receiving the immense quantities of food that were called for suddenly by a telegram received from Washington. The bacon alone amounts to 27 carloads, 900,000 pounds. This will go via three different railroads, in order to minimize delay. Each of the items of principal food in the list of rations constituents will be shipped in quantities presented by six figures. The total weight of the whole 2,000,000 rations is 1,500,000 pounds net.

Led by An American.

Led by An American. Led by An American.

There is a well-founded report that Gomez, with a large force, is moving on Matanzas. As soon as the American army of invasion lands he will open connections with it. Then the siege of Havana will begin. Lieutenant Whitney, the young American officer with Gomez, has exerted a wonderful influence over the Cuban forces. He has already led a charge on a Spanish column and scored his first victory.

# CABLE SPARKS

Spain has prohibited the exportation of food stuffs.
The Queen regent has asked the blessing of the pope on Spanish arms.
Six persons were killed in the interior of Italy a few days ago during bread

The Italian Admiral says the loss of the Philippines will be a mortal blow to

Emperor William of Germany praises the action of the American navy at Manila. China has paid \$55,000,000 at the Bank of England at the last installment of

In the French elections, so far as heard from, the Republicans have gained eight in the chamber of

Turkey has declared neutrality. Two thousand men in Constantinople, most-ly Greeks, have offered their services to the United States. The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice: "The Italian administration announces that private messages in cipher and code language are prohibited."

messages in tipes are prohibited."
Four families of refugees in the Philippines have petitioned for admission to United States citizenship. The request was made of Consul Wildman at Your

quest was made of Consul Wildman at Hong Kong.

In a speech to the reichstag recently the German emperor declared that his country would fully act up to its duties in the matter of neutrality in the Hispano-American war.

The British steam yacht, Lady of Clamell, arrived at Gibraltar a few days ago, and her owner reports that he had to leave Malaga, Spain, hurriedly, as a mob of Spaniards had stoned his boat.

The American students of the Uni-

his boat.

The American students of the University of Halle, Prussian Saxony, have sont a resolution to the United States embassy here protesting against the unfriendly attitude assumed by the German newspapers against the United States in the war with Spain.

Six Passengers Drowned. The British steamer Mailtand, Captain Anderson, from Sydney for Newcastle, is ashore at Broken Bay. He crew and passengers, numbering 68 soils, were at first reported to have been lost, but later it was learned that only six passengers were drowned.

It takes each year, it is said, tusks of 75,000 elephants to supply world's piano keys, billiard balls a knife handles.

## TRADE REVIEW.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Success of Our Navy at Manila Favoraby In incenses Business.

R. G. Dun's & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: A state of war was so greatly dreaded by those who have seen nothing like it for more than thirty years that its coming has hurt less than its apprehension. Especially since the victory of Manial, which indicated the superiority of the American navy, gun for gun, expectations that the war will not last long has influenced all markets, and stocks have advanced, the average of prices for railroads \$2.79 per share. The general condition of business has been materially improved. One day's work by the officers and men at Manila has given many days' work to thousands of people at home, of whom they knew nothing, and has placed all American industries and interests on a stronger footing for any conceivable future.

The fact that gold is now used almost exclusively between the treasury and the clearing house indicates the entire freedom from apprehension about the currency or public credit.

The most sensational of all changes, and the most practically important has been the rise in wheat—13 cents during one day's session, 21-12 cents from Tuesday to Thursday night, and 25-1-2 cents for the week—throwing into the shade all past advances and all expectations, though reaction of 1-1-2 cents maturally followed on Friday. Western receipts, after averaging less than 2, 500,000 bushels per week for four months, have suddenly risen to more than 3,500,000 bushels, Exports have not been checked by higher prices as yet, but have caused them, amounting for the week to 2,094,389 bushels, flour included, against 1,498,167 bushels from Atlantic ports last year, and 559,848 bushels against 99,508 from Pacific ports.

The remarkable rise on Thursday was largely due to removal of duties by

rts. The remarkable rise on Thursday was

bushels against \$3,300 from Fraeme ports.

The remarkable rise on Thursday was largely due to removal of duties by France and to the prohibition of exports by Russia, both showing the extraordinary needs abroad, so that the rise of 25 1-2c for the week is not without excuse.

Industries have received a wonderful stimulus from the conviction that hostilities will not last long and from heavy government orders. Besides great demand for steel plates, and other iron products and ammunition, the government has ordered 2,560,060 yards woolen cloths, 125,000 blankets, 3,060,000 yards cotton goods, and great quantities of provisions and other supplies, and meanwhile reviving confidence has multiplied other demands. It is not due to domestic conditions that orders from the Russian government for two big warships have been taken by the Cramps and orders for rails from Mexico have given a good start to the rebuilt Colorado works. Four large merchant ships have been ordered from the Delaware works, 4 plate mills are crowded and at the same time one establishment far in the interior is bidding on a foreign order for 5,000 tons, while car and rail works continue to receive large orders and demands for agricultural implements and fencing go beyond the ability of works in some cestiving larger orders within the past

cases.

Textile establishments have been receiving larger orders within the past few days, outside those from the government, so that the stoppage or reduction of time in four woolen mills carly in the week may have been premature.

mature.
Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States against 221 last year and 25 in Canada against 36 last year.

# A GREAT FLEET.

Three Hundred Vessels Will Carry Troops

Three Hundred Vessels Will Carry Troops to Cuba.

"Between 60,000 and 80,000 men will be landed on Cuban soil at once.
"They will wear the uniform of the United States, and they will not return until they have defeated the Spanish forces on the island and the American flag floats as proudly over Havana as it does over the ruins of the Cavite fortress in Manila harbor," says the Washington Post.

"This is the idea of the military advisers of the administration, and the President has approved the plans.
"The first section of the army to inrade Cuba will be the 15,000 or 18,000 troops that are now assembled at New Orleans and Tampa. They are all regulars, and most of them are men who have seen actual fighting on the plains. "They are seasoned, disciplined, effective. They will be followed at once by another army of 50,000 volunteers, who will be concentrated at Southern ports as quickly as the trains can carry them, and will be transported as fast as the necessary ships can be collected. "It is estimated that it will take at least 300 vessels to carry this immense army to Cuba. Nearly everything that floats has already been secured by the Government, and last night the wires were hot in all directions directing contracts to be closed immediately in all the principal seaport towns.

"Other details of the great expedition have been arranged. Within 48 hours there will be 2,000 wagons at Tampa, and 12,000 mules. Several hundred ambulances will also be hurried to Tampa. They may be needed. Battles are not all like the one which just has been fought in Manila harbor."

# FRENCH STEAMER CAPTURED.

Attempts to Run the Havana Blockade-Released by the Government.

Released by the Government.

The French steamer Lafayette, of Havre, Capt. Sererne, was captured Thursday night off Havana by the gunbeat Annapolis.

The steamer had tried to enter the Cuban harbor during the day, but had been warned away, but under cover of darkness he returned and tried to run the blockade. The ship was promptly detected and captured by an American cruiser.

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The Lafayette is one of the fleet of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. She is of 2.394 tons burden. Het hull is of iron and she has twin screws. The Lafayette's port of registry is St. Nazaire, France. She is 344 feet long. The Lafayette was brought into Key West by the gunboat Wilmington. She has an enormous cargo of provisions, annuntion and guns for the Spanish army, and other contraband of war. The French captain, when captured, set up a vigorous protest, and tried to bluff the Americans with his French leg, but to no avail.

No sooner had the officials at Washington heard of the capture of the Lafayette, than her release was ordered, and she was escorted to Havana by the United States gunboat Wilmington. France had asked permission of the United States as to whether the Lafayette could lend mails and passengers at Havana if she left a French port before war was declared or a blockade stabilished. To this the United States and the left a French port before war was declared or a blockade stabilished. To this the United States and the lockading fleet, which made the capture.