San Juan. Now at the Mercy of Admiral Sampson-Battleship Iowa Fired the First Shot With Effect.

Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the fortifications of San Juan at Porto Rico Thursday morning.

The American squadron arrived off San Juan just before daylight. The flagship New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the monitors Terror lowa and inclana, the monitors Terror and Amplitrite, and the cruisers Detroit, Marbiehead and Montgomery steamed into the harbor stripped. Word had been sent ahead that the fortifications were to be bombarded—notice to women and children, to aliens and non-combatants to quit the place and seek such safety as the hills afforded.

afforded.

The big battleship Iowa, commanded by Fighting Bob Evans, was the first to fire. There was little sea on at the time, and as a result the very first shell she fired was dropped cleanly into Morro Fort. Then the battleship Indiana opened fire. In a few minutes Morro Fort was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost immediately.

was great excitement in the

There was great excitement in the city and there were not enough vehicles to remove the panic stricken inhabitants to places of safety.

Governor Madias stuck to his post, asserting that he would die before he would surrender. His daughter remained by his side. As the volunteers rushed through the streets in disorder she endeavored to rally them. As a last resort she urged the men to stand by the mines which had been laid under San Juan streets. But she appealed in vain. d in vain. Admiral Sampson sent the following

Admiral Sampson sent the following dispatch concerning the bombardment to the navy department:

"A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack upon the batteries defending the city."

"This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire, but without material effect. One man was killed abourd the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ship resulted. Sampson."

The seaman killed was Frank Widemark, of the New York. A gunner's mate of the Amphitrite died as a result of the extreme heat.

The bombardment of San Juan occupied three hours.

pied three hours.

Spain's report on the bombardment of San Juan announces that four of her men were killed and several wounded.

FIVE AMERICANS SLAIN

A Terrific Battle Fought in the Bay a

A Terrific Battle Fought in the Bay a Cardenas

Five men of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow were killed Wednesday afternoon in the Bay of Cardenas, during a combat with three Spauls gunboats and shore batteries. Five others were wounded. The dead and wounded were brought to Key West Thursday morning by the auxiliary gunboat Hudson.

The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow entered the harbor and attacked the Spanish gunboats. A shell pierced the Winstow's boiler room and disabled her. Another shell burst amid a group of men on deck, killing two men instantly and wounding six or seven others, three of whom died soon afterward.

Following are the names of the killed on the Winslow:

others, three of whom died soon afterward.

Following are the names of the killed on the Winslow:
Ensign Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, literally torn to pieces.
John Daniels, fireman, first class, left shoulder ripped up and right side of his head torn open.
John Varveres, oiler, a Syrian, throat cut open by a sharp piece of shell, which severed his windpipe as if slashed with a razor.
George B. Meek, fireman, first-class, of Clyde, O., wounded in the groin.
Josiah B. Tunnel, cabin cook, colored, of Accomac, Va., body shows no wounds.

wounds.

The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The gunboat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged. They entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not discovered by the American force until the Spaniard opened fire. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats.

VOLUNTEERS ASSEMBLE

est Number Comes From Pennsylvania.
The war department has issued orders for the assembling of 29,087 volunteers at Chickamauga. These troops are divided among the different states as follows: WISCONSIN—Two regiments, 93 of-

cers, 1,326 men. MICHIGAN—One regiment, 47 of-

ficers, 928 men. MINNESOTA—Three regiments, 150 officers, 2,903 men.
INDIANA-Four regiments, 134 officers, 4,104 men.
ILLINOIS-Two regiments, 92 of-

MAINE—One regiment, 46 officers,

980 men.
MASSACHUSETTS—One regiment, officers, 924 men. MISSOURI—Light battery, 4 officers, NEW HAMPSHIRE—One regiment,

NEW YORK—Two regiments, 92 officers, 1,960 men. OHIO—Four regiments, 184 officers, 3,312 men: light artillery, 1 battery, 20

PENNSYLVANIA—Seven regiments,

322 officers, 6,860 men.
BHODE ISLAND—One regiment, 46 officers, 960 men.
VERMONT—One regiment, 46 of-

VERMONT—One regiment, 46 of-ficers, 815 men.

Total number of regiments, 30; total number of batteries, 5; total number of officers, 1,415; total number of men, 25,087.

All attempts to induce the poor of this country to buy rabbits, on the ground that they are cheap and wholesome, have falled. Australia could supply the poor of London, and then have plenty of rabbits to spare; but the poor despise the rabbit. At the same time he is welcomed to the table of the wealthy, and is esteemed as a toothsome morsel.

TRADE REVIE

Nothing Disheartening as Tet Effects Bushness as Result of the War.

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

Hostilities have lasted long enough to kill many predictions, if but few Americans. The European notion that the United States would begin by having a bad half hour, the theorist's notion that "everybody knows a great panic must follow the outbreak of war," the commercial buyer's notion that everybody would be ready to sell everything cheap if war came, the notion that it would pay to hoard money until the emergency had passed, have all been made laughable already. The only panic was when money lenders were wondering what deadly impossibilities the unknown might have in store for them. The only hindrance of industry has been due to waiting of buyers who looked for lower prices.

Nothing disheartening, can be seen in the industrial situation except the closing of some cotton mills owing to overproduction, and the fell of print cloths to 1.73 cents. Cotton has not risen above 6.37 cents, and many stories of reduced acreage are current as a year ago, but they do not weigh much, in view of the actual receipts of 10,500,000 bales. The sales of wool have been only 4,005,000 pounds at the three chief markets for two weeks, against 14,530,400 last year and 11,216,750 in 1892, but prices are somewhat more firm, and there is more demand for goods apart from the large government orders. The demand for boots and shoes having passed all records in recent months, has abated, and yet many orders are coming forward, and just at the point where there is general change from one season to another, the actual receipts are 2 per cent larger than last year and 11 per cent larger than in 1892, though smaller than in other years. Leather is rising with no active demand, and hides at Chicago have advanced about four per cent, in spite of the fact that cattle slaughtered at the four chief western markets this year are considerably more than in an other years excepting 1893 and 1894.

The output of pig

or which about \$13,000,000 has yourself.

Failures for the first week of May have been \$2,975,980, against \$3,995,894 last year and \$4,138,271 in 1896 manufacturing, \$1,411,275, against \$1,849,536 last year, and trading, \$1,472,727, against \$1,289,588 last year. Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 264 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 31 last year.

Cable Cut.

Cable Cut.

Last Wednesday the cruisers Marblehead and Windom, and the gunboat Nashville proceeded to the harbor of Clenfuegos for the purpose of cutting the cable connecting Santiago de Cuba with Havana. The work was successfully accomplished in spite of the fire of Spanish soldiers on the shore. One American marine, Patrick Regan, was killed and six others wounded. The American cruisers destroyed the earthworks along the shores and it is estimated that 400 Spanish were killed in the battle.

Havana's Defences. Havana's Defences.

Havana is surrounded by entrenchments for 30 miles. The troops in the garrison number 70,000, and a like number are in the interior fighting the insurgents. Nobody in Havana except a few higher officers knows that the Spanish fleet was annihilated at Maritic.

Dewey Has the Cable

Dewey Has the Cable
Lioyd's agent at Manila cabled from.
Hong Kong to London that the blocknde of the capital of the Philippine
islands is strictly maintained and that
the cable is on board an American vessel. Several local steamers, Lloyd's
agent continued, are reported to have
been captured, but he says there is no
confirmation of the reports.

Clinging to a rock on the brink of Niagara Falls Louis H. Hoehn was rescued from an awful death by Jack McCloy a few days ago. McCloy tied a rope about his waist, and after rescuing the exhausted man was pulled on shore by walting friends.

High Prices for Food.

Blockade prices for food are charged in Cienfuegos. Flour sells at 25 cents per pound, meal costs 40 cents a pound, and if you want milk you must pay 20 cents a quart for it. On the other hand yams, breadfruit and plaintains are plentiful at 5 or 6 cents per pound. The correspondent was told there was food awards in the city to last 45 days.

The navy department advertised for bids for armor for the battleships Il-Thois, Alabama and Wisconsin. Seven thousand seven hundred tons, at a price not exceeding \$400 per ton, are ralled for. The bids are to be opened the 23rd instant.

A story is told of Admiral Sicarà when at Yorktown with his fleet for drills and maneeuvers. A force was to land and capture an inland railroad base against a defense force of little more than half its size. The two commanders of these forces were discussing before the Admiral the details, and each contended that the other would have superior advantages. The Admiral, after puzzling over how the differences might he adjusted, finally said, "Gentlemen, it is evident that the

said,
"Gentlemen, it is evident that the
matter can be reconciled in only one
way. Suppose you swap forces and
fight the other way."
The battle was fought on the origin-

DEWEY MAINTAINS THE BLOCKADE

CAPTURES A GUNBOAT.

The Inhabitants are Suffering for Want of Frovisions-Insurgents Have Com-mitted no Outrages.

That Admiral Dewey is maintaining a perfect blockade at Manila and that the islands are at his mercy is evident from the report that the people have been reduced to eating horseflesh. Dewey's fleet has also been strengthened by the captured Spanish gunboat Callao. This boat, hailing from the Caroline Islands, was not aware of the hostilities at Manila, and attempted to run the blockade. One shot was sufficient to bring down her flag.

Late telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago and that while'he refrains from taking the city of Manila he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but the fact that he eays explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they had already entered Manila and had begun a career of bloodshed and rapine. The best evidence of the effectiveness of the blockade maintained by the American admiral and also of the work of the insurgents in surfectiveness of the blockade maintained by the American admiral and also of the work of the insurgents in surrounding the city is shown in the statements in the dispatches that provisions are scarce in the city of Manila which seems to indicate to Admiral Dewey an early surrender by the Spanish authorities. If the rebels have been supplying themselves with arms Spanish authorities. If the rebels have been supplying themselves with arms it must have been with the admiral's consent and his dispatch is originally dated from Cavite, indicating that he is still in possession. The greatest satisfaction prevails in Washington over the good work being done and the effectiveness of the blockade being maintained by him.

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement ad-

effectiveness of the blockade being maintained by him.

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement admiral Dewey's forces so that if the Spanish governor does surrender the former will not be dependent upon the small number of marines, which he can filly spare from his ships, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order. It is confidently hoped that the City of Peking, chartered as a transport vessel, will be able to clear from San Francisco in a very short time, to be followed in rapid succession by the other three ships engaged for a smilar purpose. The Peking can carry 1,000 men, which, with the marines aboard the Charleston, just about to sail, will be of considerable assistance to the admiral, but far from the finiter which he will need. The total number of men to be sent will aggregate probably 12,000, as Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is to command the expedition and subsequently to be made military governor, regards that as the least which can maintain order in a city like Manila, made up of many discordant elements. Over ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery from the volunteers have been ordered to concentrate at San Francisco and from these and the regulars now in the extreme West, will be taken the men for the Philippine expedition. It is expected that practically all the volunteers will go. Owing to the hurried departure of the Charleston it is not expected that she will wait for any considerable number of the other reflef ships.

SPAIN'S LOSSES AT MANILA.

Frain's Lubber AT Manila.

Three Eundre's Soldiers Killed—American Shells Exploded—People in Misery
A Spenish report from Manila admits the Spaniards lost 300 killed and 600 wounded when Rear Admiral Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet. A dispatch to the Liberal 'rom Manila dated May 9, and sent a special steamer to Hongkong Says:

"The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by out troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerable, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst and all the enemy's shells burst.

"Admiral Dewey has had a long con-

shells did not burst and all the chemy shells burst.

"Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign Consuls. The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Corregidor Island was betrayed. A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade, and are in fear of an immediate attack."

The coble connecting San Juan with The cable connecting San Juan with the outside world has been cut.

Gladstone is now too feeble to talk to

The British steamer Narva was boarded and her papers examined by a Spanish cruiser near Gibraltar.

orders from the United States caused

The Philippine rebel chief Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to the insurgents to stop the massacres and to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey.

In London it is rumored that Great Britain and Germany have arrived at a formal agreement with the United States to end the war within two weeks.

All Europe is excited over a possible alliance between Great Britain and the United States, as suggested in a recent speech by Lord Chamberlain, secretary of the British colonies.

of the British colonies.

German exporters are endeavoring to suppress those papers which speak bitterly of the United States in her war with Spein. They claim that their trade with America is suffering in consequence.

Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of the British Colonies in a speech recently declared amid loud cheering, that war, though terrible, would be "cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stays and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together ever an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

Killed by an Ocean Steamer.

Robert Middleton and Victor Pasco, in the employ of the United States government laying submarine mines in the main channel off Sandy Hook, were drowned Saturday noon and six others had narrow escape. Their boats were run down by the French liner La Toursine, outward bound, which it is alleged, did not stop after the accident.

It is now rumored that the Pelayo the Carlos V., three torpedo boats and three transatlantic steamers, with rovisions and troops, are prepari o sall from Spain in a few days in he Philippines. Cadiz bay is said he thoroughly mined. The Alfor KHI. remains at Cadiz as a gua

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The dreaded raining season in Cube The dreaded raining above has commenced.

A handsome Chicago boulevard has been named Dewey.

Commodore Schley's flying squadron arrived at Key West Monday.

No street lights are permitted to burn in Havana at night.

The Spaniards are preparing a large expedition for the Philippines. Secret service men are shadowing several Spaniards in Cleveland.

All of the West Virginia troops have now been mustered into the army. Kansas City will furnish 700,000 pounds of meat for use in the army.

Rev. Chedwick, former chaplain of the Maine, is sick in a hospital at Key West. Admiral Dewey has sent word to Mc-Kinley, thanking him for his promo-

ion.

Madrid has informed Blanco that he hould be able to supply his army of

The cruiser Minneapolis lost a small gun overboard which was being adjusted.

Moody is arranging to have prominent evangelists accompany army to Cuba.

army to Cuba.

People anxious to leave Havana are paying as high as \$500 for passage or foreign steamers.

For fear of Spanish warships the American fishermen will leave Newfoundland banks.

An anti-American newspaper al Monterey, Mex., has been suppressed by the government.

Already 50.000 troops have been must

Already 50,000 troops have been mustered into the United States army from the different states.

Rochester, N. Y., wheelmen have offered their services to the government in the volunteer army.

Men are working day and night placing supplies on ships which will shortly leave for Cuba.

The Spanish fleet, it is said, secured enough coal at Curacao, to carry it half way round the globe.

half way round the globe.

All of the United States regulars have now left Chickamauga park and are mobilized at Tampa.

German and Spanish satiors clasped arms in the streets of Cadiz recently to the delight of the citizens.

Fishermen, captured by American ships off Havana say the reconcentrades are nearly all dead.

Gen. J. F. Wade has assumed command of the army of invasion at Tampa in the place of Gen. Shafter.

During the bombardment of San During the bombardment of San uan one shell exploded in a school ouse, killing a number of children.

The cruiser Cincinnati has been taken to Norfolk for repairs. She is expected back at Key West in ten days. Perry Belmont, of New York, has of-fered to loan the government a torpedo-boat provided he be permitted to com-mand it.

It has been decided the Gen. Lee will be the temporary governor of Cuba af-ter the Spaniards have been driven

An order for one million ratins has been given by the government at San Francisco for the expedition which will leave for Manila. The latest plans of the government are to send 15,000 men to the relief of Dewey at Manila, under the command of General Merritt.

The Chiaese erew of the City of Pekin which is soon to sall with redef for Admiral Dewey, refused to serve, fearing torture at Manila.

New York harbor is closed from 8 sclock at night until the following morning. The channels are filled every aight with contact mines.

aight with contact mines.

The markmanship at the forts in Havana has become so exact of late that it is believed German artillerists have been secured by Blanco.

For the running down of Spanish spies, \$50,000 has been appropriated for strengthening the secret service department of the government.

An Englishman who expressed contempt for the American flag was soundry thrashed at San Francisco the other evening and made to kiss it.

With the execution of the Colorado

weining and made to kiss it.

With the exception of the Colorado
Midland all the Western roads have
decided on a one-cent a mile rate for
the transportation of troops.

The son of Brigham Young, the
Mormon leader, has been recommended
to the president as a cotonel of engineers in the volunteer army.

The French, in spite of Spanish pro-tests, refused to order the United States cruiser Harvard from Martin-ique where she had gone for repairs. Capt. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore which took such an active part in the Manila battle will be presented with a sword of honor by the council of Bat-

imore.

Five hundred army wagons for the United States government have been shipped by Studebaker Bros., of West Bend, Ind., to the troops in the south.

The steamer Gussie, which some days ago left for Cuba with supplie and ammunition has returned to Ker West. She was unable to make a landing. 500,000 pounds of canned roast beef and 225,000 pounds of bacon will be sent to San Francisco at once, for out-liting the relief expedition to the Philippine islands.

The movement of the Pennsylvania and Ohio volunteer troops for the South started last Saturday. The campling grounds will be kept open for a likely second call for troops.

ly second call for troops.

Four American vessels falled to sover a landing party of troops at Clentuegos, Cuba, a few days ago. The Spaniards compelled them to retreat. The fighting lasted 8 hours.

The fighting leased 8 hours.

Under a flag of truce the United States will attempt the release of two American prisoners, now held in Havana. Two Spaniards captured on a prize ship will be sent in exchange.

Proposals for furnishing the government with nearly 5,000 projectiles for seacoast cannon were opened at the ordnance bureau of the war department Saturday. Tids probably is the largest amount of material of this kind for which advertisements were issued at any one time in the history of the government.

Cartloads of reconcentraces, who

for the buzzards to feed upon.

The people of San Francisco have petitioned the president to selze the Caroline islands. These islands belong to Spain and are controlled by the governor-general of the Philippines.

The Spaniards of the City of Mexico contributed \$200,300 to purchase provisions for the Spanish army in Cuba. When the provisions reached Vera Cruz President Diaz ordered that they be not shipped out of the country.

SPAIN'S SQUADRON DISCOVERED.

PREPARED TO FIGHT.

The Army of Invasion Halted at Tampa te Await the Outcome of the Great Naval Battle.

Friday the long looked for and much discussed Spanish fleet wa discovered at Martinique, 500 miles from Porto Rico, and 1,000 miles from Havana. The invasion into Cuba, the plans for which were well under way, was immediately reconsidered.

It was not thought advisable to permit the American army to approach Cuba with Sampson's fleet hundreds of miles away and the Spanish ships likely preparing for a dash into Cuban waters.

likely preparing for a dash into Cuban waters.

The Spanish fleet is made up of 7 first-class ships, of which four are armored cruisers and three destroyers. Five vessels of Commodore Schley's flying squadron, led by the flagship Brooklyn, steamed out of Hampton Roads Friday afternoon, and after bassing the Virginia capes took a southerly course, going, it is said, to sugment Admiral Sampson's fleet now in the vicinity of Porto Rico.

Sunday the Spanish fleet was located at Curacao Island, off the coast of Venezuela. Two of the cruisers were taking on coal. Admiral Sampson's fleet at the time was on the northern coast of Halti.

The Spanish torneds, boat Terror.

fleet at the time was on the northern coast of Haiti.

The Spanish torpedo boat Terror was disabled at Fort de France, Martinique Considering that the American cruiser Yale is also at Martinique making repairs, it is believed the Terror is lying in wait for the American, and will make an attack as she leaves part.

The one source of serious danger is

port.

The one source of serious danger is that the Spanish fleet may take a sudden dash north under forced draught for Clenfugos, gaining that port before it can be engaged by either of our fleets, and inflicting much damage on such of the smaller American ships blockading Southern Cuba as may come in its way.

Admiral Sampson was kept informed by the Navy Department of the location of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Sampson, by going through the Windward passage, can head off the Spaniards and close in on them off the Venezuelan coast. If the fleet should change its course and go back to Martin-que or proceed north to Puerto Riovia the Mona passage Rear Admiral Sampson's scouts, which have stationed at the north entrance of the passage and off the coast of Martinique, will sail for the fleet with the information and Admiral Sampson will follow them.

The cruiser Yale is watching for the

and off the coast of Martinique, will sail for the fieet with the information and Admiral Sampson will follow them.

The cruiser Yale is watching for the enemy off St. Pierre and the St. Louis is on the lookout at the entrance of the Mona passage. There is no other course for the Cape Verde fleet to take. In order to avoid meeting Sampson the Spaniards may put back out of range, and in that event it may be a week before the opposing fleets engage in battle.

Major General Brooke, commanding the United States troops at Chickamauga Park, received orders from the war department to send all cavalry and infantry troops in camp at Chickamauga, about 6,000 in all, to Tampa, Fla, without delay.

The order is accompanied with instructions to provide the men with a full supply of ammunition for 60 days. On receipt of the order General Brooke at once issued an order to the division commanders instructing them to notify the regiment commanders to prepare at once for departure.

Orders have been given for 10,000 hammocks, to be furnished immediately for the use of the army. Experts have reported that a hammock is an absolute necessity in a Cuban campaign. It is the only means to escape the fatal dampness of the soil.

Coperning the strength of the Cuban forces in the field the Cuban representatives here say that the recent advices fully bear out all that the Cuban authorities have claimed, namely, that there are in all about 40,000 menisher under arms or ready to take arms as soon as guns and ammunition and supplies would be most advantageous to these latter.

Watehing the Philippines.

The officials of the German foreign.

Watching the Philippines.

The officials of the German foreign office are watching events in the Philippine islands in the closest mannet possible. German subjects at Manila have already filed claims for damages against the United States but the foreign office people say they must wait the conclusion of the war before anything can be done in the matter. It is said, however, that the German admiral commanding in the far East has been empowered in case of riots in Manila, to land troops to protect the German consulate and German residents of that place.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

Flour in this country sells from \$2.56 to \$3.00 a barrel more than it did a month ago.

Walter Welman left New York last Thursday to find Andree and the North Pole.

The Northwestern Miller reports the Superior and Milwaukee last week at 456,570 barrels. Louis Robinan and John Hetch were killed in a boller explosion at Petos-key, Mich., last week.

Carnegie, Pa., has accepted the offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$210,000 for a library and high school. Three men were killed by an explo-sion of gas in the new waterworks tunnel at Cleveland last Wednesday.

A fall of lifteen stories from the Great Northern hotel at Chicago in-stantly killed Robert Russell of Omaha, Neb., the other day. The can manufacturing establishment of Peter Lineweaver & Co., of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday. Loss \$20,000.

The Siscuit trust has decided to advance the price of fall products seiling under ten cents, one cent. This is ascribed to the rise in flour.

"Mother" was the last word uttered by 7-year-old Howard Grant after he had been crushed by a trolley car at Pittsburg last Wednesday.

Edouard Remenyi, the great violinist, fell dead Sunday afternoon at the Orpheum theater in San Francisco. It was Remenyl's first appearance on the vaudeville stage.

vaudeville stage.

The Alabama Great Southern passenger train was field up by five mennear Cuba, Ala., last Saturday night. The men wore masks and were evidently old hands at the business. The express car was robbed of \$5,000.

President Cowen of the Baltimore & Ohio says the company has not been reorganized and will not be until after the war with Spain. He, however, says the scheme of reorganization will include a 20 per cent assessment of common stock.

SUPPLIES NOT LANDED.

Unsuccessful Attempt of an American Steamer to Relieve the Insurgents.

In an effort to land Companies E and G of the First United States infantry on the shore of Pinar del Rio Friday afternoon, with 500 rifles, 6,000 rounds of ammunition, and some food supplies for the insurgents, the first land fight of the war took place. Each side may claim a victory, for if the Spaniards frustrated the effort to connect with the insurgents, the Americans got decidedly the better of the battle, killing twelve or more of the enemy, and on their own part suffering not a wound.

After dark Thursday evening the old fashioned sidewheel steamer Gussie of the Morgan line, with the troops and cargo mentioned, started for the Cuban coast. At sunrise Friday she fell in with the gunbact Vicksburg, on the hlockade off Havana. Other blockading vessels came up also. The converted revenue sutter Manning, Capt. W. M. Munger, was detailed to convoy the Gussie, and three abreast, the steamers moved along the coast.

Just west of Port Cabanes harbor the Gussie anchored, the Marming covering the landing place with her guns, and the torpedo boat Wasp came up

Just West of Fort Cabanas harbor the Gussie anchored, the Maming covering the landing place with her guns, and the torpedo boat Wasp came up eager to assist.

When they reached dry land they immediately went into the bush to form a picket line. Two horses had been led to swim to land when suddenly a rifle shot, followed by continuous sharp firing, warned the men that the enemy had been in waiting.

The Wasp opened with her small guns. The cannonade began at 3:13 and lasted a quarter of an hour. Then our pickets appeared, the ships circled round, and, being told by Capt. O'Connot, who had come from shore, where the Spanlards were, 100 shots more were fired in that direction, and twelve Spanlards were killed.

were fired in that direction, and twelve Spaniards were killed.

It was decided that the soldiers should re-embark on the Gussie and that the guides should take the horses and seek the insurgents and make a new appointment.

UNFITTED BY CIGARETTES.

Why Such a Large Number of Volunteers Have Been Rejected From the Army.

Have Been Rejected From the Army.

The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. However, the physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of the cigarettes the rejections are about 90 per cent.

Dr. Benjamin King of Philadelphia, who acted as an examining surgeon during 1861-63 in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, says that the average rejections during those years

during 1861-63 in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, says that the average rejections during those years did not exceed 13 per cent. He attributes the large increase almost entirely to the cigarette habit. "I have been inspecting the papers in a number of cases under the present recruiting act," said Dr. King, "and I observe that most of the men who failed to pass the medical examination have weak hearts or lack the vitality necessary to make a good soldier.

"I had expected that the peroentage of refections would be greater now than in 1861, but I did not dream that it would be almost three times as great. The examining physicians with whom I have talked have generally told me that the excess of rejections is due to the large number of young men applying for enlistment who have become victims of the cigarette habit."

ONLY SAGASTA REMAINS.

All the Other Members of the Spanish Cabi

All the Other Members of the Spanish Cabinet Resign.

All the members of the Spanish cabinet have resigned. Senor Sagasta communicated the situation to the queen regent, who will entrust him with the task of forming a new ministry.

The liberal cabinet under Senor Sagasta was formed shortly after the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo, who was assassinated on August 8, 1897, by an Italian anarchist, named Golli. Gen. Azcarraga, then minister of war, was first appointed president of the council and for a time the cabinet remained unchanged. But on September 29 it resigned and Senor Sagasta assumed office on October 4, confronted by the troubles in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands. One of the first steps taken by Senor Sagasta was to recall den. Weyler, the then captain general of Cuba, who was succeeded by Gen. Blanco.

Exports Exceed Imports

Exports Exceed Imports.

The monthly statement of the exports and imports of the United States during April' shows as follows: Domestic merchandise exported, 298,125,293; imports, \$55,223,658, of which \$24,410,753 was free from duty. As compared with April, 1897, the gain in exports was about \$22,000,000, and a loss in imports of about \$45,000,000. The export of gold during April amounted to \$1,319,334 and the imports to \$32,788,674. The exports of silver during April aggregated \$4,-040,301 and the imports amounted to \$4544,092.

Improved Marksmarship believed that the French Lafayette, which was released by the sovernment last week after having been captured for running the Havana blockade, has furnished Blanco with men and ammunition. The batteries at Havana are more liberal in their shot and the marksmanship shows an improvement. This fact leads the officials to believe that they were tricked by the French.

Results of Weyler's Cruelty Results of Weyler's Crueity
About Havana the situation of the
people is terrible. Hundreds of reconcentrados from Los Fosas She big reconcentrados barvacks in Havana, were
too weak to walk out of town and fell
in the streets or died in the suburbs,
where flocks of vultures, "Weyler's
chickens," as they are now termed in
Havana, have feasted on the rimains.

Havana, have feasted on the rimains. Three persons were burned to death and property amounting to \$235,00 destroyed by a fire which orientated Wednesday in the big six-story building occupied by McCadden Dros., wholesale dealers in tys and fireworks, at Philadelphia. The dead are: William McCadden, a member of the arm: Charles Richardson, a packer, and Miss Evelyn G. Caldwell, stenographer and typewriter. Their charred bodies were found on the second floor in the rear of the building.

A bill for the enlistment of 10,000 yellow fever immunes for Cuba has bassed the House

The Spanish torpedo boat, Destruc-or, lying in wait at the Strait of Gis-raltar for American merchantmen was blown up by her own boilers a few nights ago. She had three torpedo tubes and a crew of 55 men.

The royal crown of Persia, which dates back to remote ages, is in the form of a pot of flowers, surmounted by an uncut ruby the size of a hen's

Anti-German feeling runs so high in Prague that the Czech University stu-dents have banded together to follow and taboo all young women who dance