

THREE MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY

\$5,000,000 EACH.

One of the Cruisers to be Named After the Ill-Fated Maine—Two More May be Purchased in England.

Three new battleships of the staunchest type are authorized by the house committee on naval affairs Friday and a provision for their construction bill is inserted in the naval appropriation bill. At the same time the committee agreed on a maximum price of \$5,000,000 for armor plate for our vessels, increased the force of naval marines by 473 men, and put matters in fair shape for a decision to-morrow on the location of dry docks, probably four in number, capable of accommodating the largest class of vessels.

The new ships provided for will be of the finest pattern. It will be two years, doubtless, before they can be placed in commission. One of them, the committee decided, should be named after the ill-fated Maine. The cost is expected to be about five million dollars each, though for the fiscal year covered in the bill, the amount of expenditure may not exceed two millions each.

The navy department last week promulgated its order creating the departments of the gulf and the lakes and abolishing the departments of the Missouri and of Texas. The department of the east will embrace the states on the Atlantic coast to and including North Carolina, the department of the lakes will include Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, with headquarters at Chicago, and the department of the gulf will comprise the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at Atlanta. Major General John R. Brooke will command the department of the lakes and Brigadier General William M. Graham the department of the gulf.

The navy department has reason to believe it has secured the two warships Amazonas and her sister ship now building in England for Brazil. It was stated at the cabinet meeting by Secretary of the navy, that the deal at London, Lieut. Col. Well had most completely completed the negotiations for the sale.

Said a Spanish consul at Berlin: "So soon as war is declared a large and well-equipped fleet of privateers will immediately begin hostilities against the great American commerce. Spain has not remained idle since the first misunderstanding. Ninety good steamers lie in the harbors of Barcelona and Valencia, ready to sail and do execution, and we have friends, powerful ones, who will assist us, if not with men, with money; but, I, in common with the Spanish government, trust peace will be preserved."

ENGLAND CONCERNED.

Her Commercial Interests Would Suffer in Case of War With Spain.

That Great Britain is not only friendly to Spain but also that her interests would suffer in event of war with Spain, was shown by a visit of Sir Julian Pauncefote to President McKinley a few days ago.

Queen Victoria has, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, conveyed to President McKinley her gratification at the wise and conservative course which he has thus far pursued in relation to the Cuban and Spanish situation. She also expressed the sincere sympathy with the efforts put forth by the United States to relieve suffering humanity in Cuba, with the hope that these endeavors may be conducted to a successful conclusion without war.

"The desire of the queen that war should be avoided was emphasized for several reasons. It was pointed out that the commercial relations between Great Britain with the United States were too extensive to be jeopardized by a war between this country and Spain. The blockade of the port of New York, for instance, it was pointed out, would be of irreparable damage to British shipping, while the cessation of the shipment of food supplies to England would be exceedingly serious.

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CUBANS READY.

Waiting for Hostilities to Open Between the United States and Spain.

A dispatch to the New York Sun from Santiago de Cuba, dated February 13, says: "President Bartolomeo Maso has been informed from New York of the strained relations between the United States and Spain, and the possibility of war. Maso immediately called a meeting of his cabinet to discuss the news. According to most trustworthy information received by the Sun correspondent, the Cuban government has decided to address a manifesto to the country as soon as hostilities are opened between the United States and Spain, inviting every Cuban who is now on the island living within the Spanish fortified towns to take the field and join the Cuban army. Previous laws forbidding unarmed men to join the Cuban forces, will be abolished. Reports from Havana say that the entire Spanish garrison force of the battalion of Cadix was exterminated by the Cubans. Their leader, Lieut. Perro, was one of the first men killed. Gen. Jimenez Castellanos lost in a subsequent engagement 300 more men and was compelled to retreat to Puerto Principe.

Only a few can be taken.

Since the War Department sent out orders to enlist men for the two additional regiments of artillery, the recruiting station at Boston has been unusually busy. On an average 30 men have applied daily for enlistment in the light and heavy artillery regiments, but a large number have been turned away because they were not of the right age.

TELEGRAMS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Prince Albert of Belgium has arrived in New York.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans died last Friday morning at Los Angeles, Cal.

Carnegie will ship 3,000,000 tons of ore from his Michigan mines this season.

James Anderson, a jealous colored man, murdered his wife at Pittsburg last Sunday.

A Chinaman was hanged at San Francisco last week for the murder of his uncle.

A man was arrested in Pittsburg the other day for spitting on the floor of a street car.

Spaniards are making an attempt to expel American newspaper correspondents from Cuba.

President Dole, of Hawaii, has returned home, and says the American sentiment is in favor of annexation.

John Wanamaker will be the candidate of the Business Men's Republican League of Philadelphia for governor.

A steamer from the United States delivered 6,820 bushels of provisions at Havana Thursday for starving Cubans.

Ex-chief of Police, George H. Jackson, of Muskegon, Mich., is held at Chicago, charged with murdering Andrew McCue.

The New York Central Labor union has a resolution on the other night calling the verdict in the Lattimer case a farce.

Cases of food coming from the United States as relief for Cubans are said by Spaniards to contain ammunition for the rebels.

Armed robbers held up a trolley car on the Chicago & Provision line, Chicago, Wednesday night and secured \$40 from conductor and passengers.

Ex-President Cleveland will speak at the Iniquity club dinner at Chicago April 23 on "Sound Democracy and Sound Money Demonstration."

Robbers broke into the house of Joseph Christie, 247 Desplains street, Chicago, and on the occupants awakening, shot Mrs. Christie's throat. She will die.

A burglar trying to escape from the residence of William G. Hutchins, a manufacturing jeweler of Providence, R. I., the other day, shot Mr. Hutchins dead.

A severe storm swept the Sicilian coast a few days ago. The steamer Orsini was wrecked and 19 other vessels more or less damaged. Many persons were drowned.

Ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore, of Nebraska, was arrested at Lincoln the other night on a grand jury indictment, charged with stealing \$30,000 from insurance companies while in office.

Ten dollars is the lowest price a seat can be obtained for at a concert to be given in Havana shortly. The money is to be used as the nucleus for a popular fund with which to purchase warships for Spain.

Acting President Cabrera, of Guatemala, has issued a general decree of amnesty to all persons who were driven out of the Southern republic during the late Barrier regime. All confiscated property will be restored.

One of the Standard oil company's pipes sprung a leak Sunday and 50,000 gallons of petroleum flowed into the Pequonock river, polluting the millions of gallons of water intended for Newark and Jersey City consumption.

In a battle with moonshiners in the Ozark mountains, near Fayetteville, Ark., Granville Phillips, leader of the moonshiners, was killed, a revenue officer was dangerously wounded, and others had their horses killed under them.

Dr. Trumbull Cleveland, a prominent and fashionable physician, was arrested a few days ago at New York, charged with manslaughter. It is alleged that by ignorant treatment he caused the death of the infant child of James L. Carhart.

A severe hail and wind storm passed over Ganado, Tex., the other night. Several houses were demolished and much damage was done by hail. The residence of Wm. Dodson was blown to pieces. Mr. Dodson and a 9-year-old boy were killed. Dodson may die and two younger sons are seriously injured. A heavy rain came with the storm and the country is flooded.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

Congress May Adopt a New Design for the Silver Dollar.

During the last two weeks the attention of the business men of Denver has been attracted to the unusually large number of counterfeit silver dollars made of silver that are in circulation. The counterfeiters are remarkably close imitations of the genuine coin. The situation is so serious that the Treasury has made it the subject of a communication to Congress regarding the propriety of adopting a new design for the coin. It is estimated that there are fully \$2,500,000 worth of these spurious coins in circulation in the country. All that have been found bear the mark of the New Orleans mint, a lower case "o" immediately under the eagle, and the dated 1888. The Government's efforts to detect the men engaged in this business so far have been without success.

SHERIFF MARTIN ACQUITTED.

His Deputies Also Upheld in the Shooting of Nineteen Men Last September.

Sheriff Martin and his sixty-seven deputies were acquitted by a jury at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last Wednesday. The sheriff and his deputies were on trial for killing nineteen men during a riot at Lattimer, Pa., last September. Judge Woodward has received many threatening letters; so has Sheriff Martin and his deputies. There is talk at Wilkesbarre that the greatest strike in the history of Hazleton is about to break out as a result of the verdict.

Edward Uffassary, editor of a Lithuanian weekly paper published at Wilkesbarre, is responsible for the statements made in circulation that the Government, despite the result of the Lattimer trial, will demand indemnity for its subjects killed at Lattimer.

Spain Reports a Cuban Defeat.

A Spanish column under Col. Tejada, according to a Spanish report, has captured several entrenched insurgent camps in the Manzanillo district, including the camp of El Chino. The troops, the Spaniards add, killed nine men, made three prisoners and captured "an army with many tools and destroyed many great huts and hospitals." Col. Tejada's column, it is further announced, will continue pursuing the insurgents, who are said to be in retreat. There was another engagement between these opposing forces, it appears, at La Sierra, and the insurgents are alleged to have lost over 100 men, while the Spanish column reports only two of his men killed and fifteen wounded.

A New City in the Klondike.

A letter just received from a Montreal man at Skaguay says that a new city has been born at Lake Bennett and has been named Fortage City. All the land between the two lakes and powerful steamships are being used.

ELEVEN LODGERS BURNED TO DEATH.

FOUR IDENTIFIED.

The Bowers Mission at New York, Conducted by the Christian Herald, Destroyed. Lighted Cigarette the Cause.

The careless throwing of a cigarette among a lot of empty resulted in the death of eleven lodgers at the Bowers Mission, New York, Sunday morning. Only four were identified, Elias Cuddah, John Moran, McDermott and William Sodian.

No. 107 Bowery, which was swept by fire, is one of the best-known lodging houses on that thoroughfare. It is called the Bowers Mission lodging house and is conducted by the Christian Herald. In the basement of the building there is a cheap restaurant, while the ground floor is used exclusively for mission purposes. Gospel services having been held there daily for several years. The four upper floors were fitted up as a cheap lodging house, with accommodations for 150 males, who paid 15, 20 or 25 cents each, according to the location of the rooms.

After the fire had been extinguished sufficiently so that a search of the place was possible, the police and firemen entered the building and the work of searching for the victims was begun. Several bodies were found near the windows on the two upper floors where they had been stricken down by attempting to make their way to the fire escapes. So many bodies were found in the early stages of the search that it was estimated that over forty persons must have been killed. However, the officers, fortunately, over-estimated the loss of life, and eleven bodies in all were found. Some of these were discovered in the small rooms that had been occupied, while others were found in the hallways and on the stairs of the fourth and fifth floors. All of them were naked, and most of them were burned and charred beyond recognition.

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PEACE DESIRED.

Spanish Minister Meets and Addresses President McKinley.

Senor Luis Polo de Bernabe, the new Spanish minister, who succeeded Senor Dupuy de Lome, was formally presented to President McKinley Saturday. The reception, which was without incident, took place in the blue parlor. The exchange of greetings was most cordial and occupied about 20 minutes. The Spanish minister said: "The principal object of my honorable mission is to endeavor, so far as possible, to maintain and draw closer between our two countries the most friendly relations. In order to attain this end, so much in harmony with my own personal feelings, I am ready to omit no effort whatsoever on my part."

"It is very gratifying to me to receive the assurances you have just made of your purpose to endeavor to maintain and draw closer in all possible ways the most friendly relations between the two countries, and in response I assure you that my own efforts and those of this Government will be no less earnestly directed toward the same high end."

Senor Polo also expressed the well wishes of the queen regent, and the President replied in kind, referring also to Senor Polo's distinguished father's services as minister to the United States.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The Navy Department has Found no Available Ship at Italian Shipyards.

The United States cruiser Montgomery has anchored in Havana harbor.

A concert at Philadelphia netted \$6,000 for the Maine survivors last Friday.

Two car loads of torpedoes are now being laid in the harbor of Key West.

"Treachery," it is asserted, will be the report of the Maine investigating board.

Three shifts of men are working 24 hours a day at the Washington navy yards.

It is authoritatively stated that Spain will receive no aid from Germany in event of war.

One thousand Chippewa Indians of Northern Wisconsin are ready to fight against our two countries.

William J. Bryan approves the action of President McKinley in his attitude toward Spain.

The United States cruisers Helena and Bancroft of the European squadron have been ordered home.

A Spaniard recently wrote to a friend in New York for a map with the location of the banks marked.

Gen. Lee is very much overworked, but will not leave his post at such a critical time as the present.

For the first time since the civil war the war and navy departments were open Sunday at Washington.

Reports from all recruiting stations show that the two artillery regiments would be recruited many times over.

General Wesley Merritt claims that 30,000 United States troops would be sufficient to send to Cuba in event of war.

The Carpenter steel works at Reading, Pa., are enlarging their plant, and will work day and night manufacturing projectiles.

Fifty more mechanics were at work at the Watertown, Mass., arsenal Monday, and night work in the machinery department was begun.

Following is the present strength of the Spanish navy: "Protected ships, 17; unprotected, 33; gunboats, 89; torpedo boat destroyers, 14; torpedo boats, 14; transports, 25."

The Holland submarine boat was given a successful trial at New York last week. She travels under water, and unawares sends a torpedo against the enemy's ship.

"The 'Paris,' a French paper, says: 'The European concert which prevented the partition of Turkey, owes it to Spain not to allow her to become the first victim of Pan-Americanism.'

Hundreds of workmen are being added to the usual force at the navy yard at Vallejo, Cal., to rush the work of preparing the Charleston, Philadelphia, Hartford, Pensacola, and Adams for service.

The Etta Powder Company, at Miller Station, Ind., has received an order for 100 tons of powder and 200 tons of dynamite cartridges from the war department. The works will be run day and night.

The Staples Coal Company of Teunton, Mass., has received requests from the government to name the sailing ship of the two large and powerful steamships now being built.

\$50,000,000 APPROPRIATED.

Congress Sustains the Administration in Preparing for Emergency.

President McKinley's hands have been upheld by both branches of the American congress. With enthusiasm expressed in deeds rather than oratory, with fervor and promptness almost unparalleled in the senate in time of peace, that body Wednesday passed the emergency appropriation bill, carrying \$183,000,000 of deficiencies and placing at the disposal of the president \$50,000,000 for national defense. The vote by which the measure was passed was unanimous.

In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the house of representatives Tuesday responded to the president's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands \$50,000,000 to be expended at the discretion of national defense. Party lines were swept away, and with a unanimous vote the house passed the bill.

Gen. Bingham spoke too conservatively in regard to our relation with Spain and his speech was hissed by many members.

The president at 3:40 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, signed the measure appropriating \$50,183,000 for the national defense, to be expended by him as his wisdom may dictate, and it is now a law.

The iron trade in London has been considerably stirred by an article in the "Statist," pointing out that the exports and home consumption of iron have exceeded the whole output of the United Kingdom by nearly half a million tons and predicting a pig iron famine for the end of the year. The "Statist" concludes: "There is quite a large probability that we may have to fall back on America at no distant future, to make good our deficient supply on America, once our largest buyer of both pigs and finished material."

The war department Monday opened bids for one of the largest orders of shot and shell for heavy caliber guns ever given, including armor-piercing projectiles and deck-piercing and torpedo shells.

Loyal Brothers.

After seeing his brother convicted of highway robbery at Chicago a few days ago Frank Hill took the case on his shoulders, and was sentenced to the penitentiary. The brothers resemble each other much. Witnesses pointed out Robert Hill as the culprit, and he was convicted, but Frank swore that he had committed the crime.

CAPITAL CLEANINGS.

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Senator Chandler predicts that the President will intervene for the independence of Cuba within 30 days.

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The House naval committee has decided that one of the three battleships they authorized shall be built on the Pacific coast. These great vessels, which are to be peers of any afloat, are to cost \$6,000,000 each.

House committee on elections No. 1, by party vote the other day, decided to report in favor of unseating William A. Young, representing the Second Virginia district, and seating in his stead Dr. R. A. Wise, the Republican contestant.

W. E. Spencer, journal clerk of the senate, died at his room at Washington the other day. Mr. Spencer was a bachelor and was alone when he expired. He was one of the oldest employees of the senate, having first entered the service in 1842. He was regarded as the ablest parliamentarian of the United States and was a native of Wisconsin, and was about 58 years old.

WAS NOT EXTERNAL.

Spanish Board of Inquiry Fails to Discover Evidence of Treachery.

Capt. Peral, the president of the Spanish naval court of inquiry into the explosion of the Maine, has reported the following statement: "Our divers are hard at work examining the hull of the Maine. Great difficulty is experienced owing to the deep mud in which the hull is buried and the condition of the wreck, forward of amidships. The whole forward part of the ship is a mass of iron and steel debris. We have hoisted up much of it; but in the mud it is not always possible to tell what parts of the ship, armor, deck, beams or stanchions are found. The explosion so changed their positions."

"We think we have located the ram or prow, but not in the position supposed. The forward turret, mounting two large guns, was blown clear of the hull into the water on the starboard side. We shall continue our work and try to examine the hull forward down to the keel. It is possible that we may propose to the American authorities to raise the hull by means of the floating dock brought from England, and now in Havana harbor."

"We can not believe there was an external explosion of a torpedo, for the following reasons: A torpedo following the line of least resistance, must have blown a great hole in the hull at the bottom of the harbor. No such hole was found. A torpedo must have thrown a large mass of water into the air if exploded at a depth of only 31 feet or so, or at least have produced a wave reaching the other ships and the harbor. The divers have examined every one on shipboard or shore who saw the explosion; but no one can be found who remarked any upheaval of the water or a big wave. A torpedo explosion always kills fish in the vicinity, and predicted a pig iron famine for the end of the year. The "Statist" concludes: "There is quite a large probability that we may have to fall back on America at no distant future, to make good our deficient supply on America, once our largest buyer of both pigs and finished material."

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PREPARING TO OBSERVE THE WAR.

CRISIS MUST COME.

London Newspapers Arranging for Correspondents—British Cruisers Detailed to Make Reports of the Conflict.

An American correspondent writes as follows from London: The acute crisis between the United States and Spain at the uppermost topic everywhere in London. No one seems seriously to believe that war can be averted. The great newspapers are making elaborate preparations for war correspondents. I am told by an admiralty officer that two or three British war vessels, with complete schools of naval officers on board, will be detailed to cruise in the vicinity of Spanish and American fleets to be able to take every possible observation.

The war between Japan and China was a revelation of the extraordinary powers of modern marine warfare, and it is firmly believed in London that the American authorities possess some wonderful new discoveries in the way of engines of destruction. It is believed here that the American authorities will be inundated with requests from English army officers for volunteer commissions, although, beyond Cuba, it is hardly to be supposed that the American army will do very much invading.

The leading newspapers on the continent are in main sympathy with the Americans. The destruction of the Maine, whether by accident or design, seems to have settled that. It is believed here that if Spain goes to war she will be in a condition of utter isolation. The only country which would give her moral support would perhaps be Austria. Even there, however, Spain can expect no material aid. The Austrian government is too much occupied with internal troubles to extend material assistance.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

Excitement in the Orient Over Russian Acquisitions of Territory.

The steamship Empress of India brings news from the orient that the Chinese of Hei-Lung-Chang are fleeing for their lives and 5,000 Chinese soldiers are besides themselves with fear about crossing over from Russian territory into China of large bodies of Russian cavalry, infantry and artillery.

Anarchy exists around the city of Kio Chow, in the island of Hainana, where thousands of rioters have broken to revolt against the Chinese ruler. No less than 11 military camps and 28 villages have been burned. The marauders are plundering the peaceable inhabitants. Troops that were led against the rioters were slaughtered.

A German sentry has been murdered in Fokien, China, and the murderer approached from behind and severed the sentry's head. Germany demands proof that the act is not of political significance.

THE SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

King of Sweden Accepts the Offer of the United States to Find the Explorer.

The state department at Washington has received from the government of Sweden and Norway King Oscar's conditional acceptance of the offer made through the United States government by Walter Wellman, to carry out of charge upon his north polar expedition steamer Laura, which is to sail from Tromso, Norway, June 20, a party of Swedes to search for their countryman, Prof. Andree, in Franz Josef land. "The government of the king does not expect to send out a search expedition," says the minister of foreign affairs at Stockholm, "but if no news of Andree is received by July, gratitude would be felt if Mr. Wellman were to permit several persons familiar with the Arctic regions to accompany his expedition for that purpose. The government of the king has learned with deep gratitude the courteous and generous offer made by Mr. Wellman."

PLAGUE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

Plague riots have broken out in the native quarters of Bombay with the result that many persons have been killed and wounded. British blue jackets have been landed to quell the disturbances and preserve order. The hospital officers have been attacked by the mob and a plague inspector and three English soldiers were stoned to death.

CABLE SPARKS.

Queen Victoria has arrived at Cimiez in her usual health.

By a fire at Hakodate February 13, 200 houses were destroyed.

A glass manufacturing company has begun operations in Yokohama.

The Japan Railway Company is preparing to run sleepers on its lines.

The jubilee anniversary of the Italian constitution was celebrated last Saturday.

In one week in February over 700 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay.

Newhaus, a Belgian official, was eaten by cannibals on the Congo last January.

A fresh rebellion in the Philippines last week resulted in the death of 53 Spanish soldiers.

The town of Manila, Philippine Islands, was almost totally destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$5,000,000.

Salvati, the well-known Venetian glass and mosaic artist, who executed the mosaics in St. Paul's cathedral, committed suicide in London.

Two new torpedo boat destroyers were launched for Spain at Glasgow last Wednesday. At their trial they developed a speed of thirty knots.

The export of raw silk from Yokohama from July 1 to January 31 amounted to 45,113 bales, of which two-thirds was to Europe and one-third to America.

Japan has addressed a note to Russia demanding an immediate and explicit statement on the question of the continued occupation of Port Arthur.

Pirates made an attack on the town of Tsung-Mok-Moong, bound the police killed all who opposed them and departed, taking many things of value.

The British battleship Victorious, which recently left England for the China station, ran aground at Suoi, February 13, and to get off had to discharge her coal and her guns.

On the ground of religious scruples Hugh Pittcairn, United States Consul at Hamburg refuses to sign bills of lading and other documents needed for the departure of steamers for America on Sundays. He is very unpopular in Germany.

Owing to unexpected and continuous demands from Hong Kong and Shanghai for coal and naval requirements, the price of Japanese coal has risen enormously since the adoption of gold monometallism in Japan, October 1, 1897. The amount of silver and notes exchanged for gold has aggregated \$2,000,000,000, of which one-fourth was silver.

TRADE REVIEW.

War Talk Does Not Retard the Progress of Industry.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade reports as follows for last week.

It is most gratifying that no industry or branch of business shows any restriction or hindrance for the past week and month. The railways are gaining, even while speculators in selling stocks, and the demand for products for all the great industries is increasing. More gold is coming from Europe than is needed, \$10,868,000 having been ordered during the past week, and money markets are nowhere alarmed or stringent, though reasonably more cautious. The country rests assured that its industries, almost all of its business, the foreign demand for its products especially, and all its sources are beyond the reach of foreign power, and that its honor and foreign interests are in safe hands.

The greatest of all industries is sending grain forward as if there were no limit to the supply. Wheat exports have been 4,711,421 bushels, flour included, against 3,561,171 bushels last year, from Atlantic and Pacific ports, and for two weeks 7,462,739 bushels, against 3,016,526 bushels last year. Exports of corn, in spite of smaller yield, have been 7,064,494 bushels in two weeks against 5,356,659 bushels last year, when they far surpassed all records, wheat declined 2 1/2 cents, but corn did not change during the week. Cotton declined an eighth, sales of fertilizers indicating in the reduction of acreage this year than was expected. Exports of principal products in February were \$61,634,091 in value, with increase over last year of about 50 per cent. in breadstuffs, in cotton 25 per cent., and 25 per cent. in the aggregate.

The weekly output of pig iron was 228,338 tons February 1, but 234,430 March 1, and the increase of unsold stocks in February was only 5,862 tons weekly, leaving 225,523 tons weekly for exports or consumption, against 214,457 tons in January, and 215,249 in November, 1896, the month of greatest consumption before this year. For four months production has gained a little, consumption still more, and if preparations for war last only a few weeks they will reach to the demand. Other consumption for railroad cars, for vessels on the lakes, for elevators and oil pipe lines, for agricultural implements works and for sheets, is beyond precedent, and structural and rail works are crowded with orders, though now receiving few. Iron bar works are depressing prices because some are not fully employed, while the steel bar mills at Milwaukee have to put on three eight-hour turns daily to keep up with orders. Prices are very strong except for wire nails, which dropped because the great wire combination fell through, though a smaller agreement is expected, and in some western districts is said to have been formed.

Fallon of the government to resist this attempt at subversion of Canada's national dignity.

The premier declared that it was not the intention of his government to yield any of the concessions demanded by the United States. He said that the treaty of Washington, free navigation of the Stikens was assured to Canada, and any law passed by the American government which would render nugatory the rights under that treaty was ultra vires, and would be so held in the United States courts. He said that the difficulties at Wrangell became insurmountable the government would construct a railroad from an ocean port in British Columbia to connect with the Stikens route. The trade of the Klondike belonged to Canada, and he proposed to keep and maintain it for Canadians.

CANADIANS INDIGNANT.

Resent an Attempt of the United States to Dictate Legislation.

The passage of the Frya bill in the United States senate was the subject of a heated debate in the commons at Ottawa, Ont., a few days ago. Attention having been called to section 13 of that bill, Sir Charles Tupper asked if the government were to resist this attempt at subversion of Canada's national dignity.

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SIGN OF WAR.

A Phenomena That Excites the Superstitious in New York.