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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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It is inexcusable in the Spaniards to meddle with American affairs to the extent of creating a boom for Fitzhugh Lee for President in 1900.

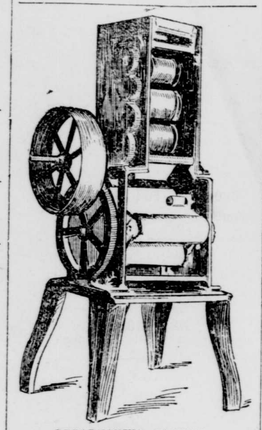
Germany's Emperor appears to no more advantage in disliking the American horse than in getting on his own high one.

KNEADS AND FORMS THE LOAF.

Breadmaking Machine at Indianapolis Does the Work of Eight Men.

A machine, about as high and not so broad as a man, is doing the work of eight men at a bakery in Indianapolis. Half of its height is taken up by its legs, so that the working part of the machine is compact.

At the top is a trap door, opening downward. The dough falls on this



BREADMAKING MACHINE.

door and passes along through four sets of two rollers each placed at different distances apart. When the dough leaves the last pair it is one-eighth of an inch thick, and has been thoroughly kneaded. It falls on a piece of canvas attached to two rollers. The rollers come together, forming a pocket with the canvas, which forms the dough loaf-shape, and when the rollers separate again the dough is thrown out upon a table. The operator, however, usually grasps the dough as the rollers open, and places it in the pans on the table ready for the oven.

Running at easy speed, the machine will knead and mold thirty-four loaves a minute. The dough is fed into the machine by a chain carrier, on which tin cups as large as a saucer, but deeper, are fixed every two or three inches. Each cup holds enough dough for one loaf of bread. Just as the cup reaches the trap door it turns over a pulley to go back to the dough table and the dough falls on the trap door. Two men at the dough table fill the cups as they pass.

MRS. SARTORIS A CITIZEN.

General Grant's Daughter Ceases to Be a Subject of Great Britain.

Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution in the House, Washington, to readmit Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, the daughter of General Grant, to the character and privileges of a citizen of this country. Mrs. Sartoris

MRS. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

married in 1874 Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, a British subject, and resided in England, thus becoming a naturalized British subject, but has since returned here and lately petitioned Congress for unconditional readmission to United States citizenship.

The bill was promptly passed by both Senate and House. Mrs. Sartoris's son, Algernon, has requested General Fitzhugh Lee to appoint him an aide on his staff.

NOTED BRITISH JOURNALIST.

A. C. Harmsworth's Great Newspaper Work in Staid Old London.

In all the history of journalism there has probably never been a man who has acquired such immense power over English newspaper development as has come into the hands of Alfred C. Harmsworth, the proprietor of the London Daily Mail and of thirty other papers and magazines. Certainly there has never been a man from whose every action such strikingly successful

ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH.

results have flowed, and upon whom all eyes have centered as they center upon him. The Daily Mail, a half-penny paper which he started about three years ago along lines novel at least for England, and which he has so managed as to bring it to a daily circulation of 400,000 copies in that short space of time, has shaken the long-established customs of London newspaper editing to their very foundations. Other men have built up immense and profitable journals, which, whether of temporary or of permanent character, have kept aloof from the established senders of news and have had little effect upon them. His great characteristic is that he has introduced new ideas about the things to print and new methods of treating what is printed which have created a demand of an entirely new type. And this demand, short as is the time which it has had to manifest itself, is one which is bound to make itself actively known, and which the newspaper proprietor is coming to recognize as absolutely essential for him to take account of.

The Little Girl's Version.

A tiny girl of 7 or thereabouts gave a dinner party the other day, for which twelve covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girl's dinner, and the little hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. But she was anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done.

"Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?"

"No," said mamma, "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that."

That meant one less ceremony to be gone through and was a relief, but the little lady was anxious to have all her small guests understand it. So, as they were gathered about the table, she explained:

"Mamma says this is such an infernal dinner that we need not have grace today."

The Doll.

Dolls have amused the world for ages, says Golden Hours, and seem to have been well known in the days of the Pharaohs, for in the tombs of ancient Egypt, figures of painted wood, of terra cotta, of ivory, and of rags have been found, whose limbs were made movable for the delight of children.

In the ruins of Etruria similar toys have been discovered, and in China as well as in India, movable figures were made to act from time immemorial by hand and on strings or as shadows behind a curtain.

The ancient Greeks were experts in the manufacture of puppets, including wax dolls.

Stone Soles.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand, and spreads it over the leather sole used as foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible, and to give the foot a firm hold even on the most slippery surface.

We are Prepared to Quote Specially Low Prices.

Good 6x20 Shingles
Saps, $5.00 Hearts, $6.00
Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, $15.00
Common Yellow Pine Flooring, $12.50

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Lumber Dealers,
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BALTIMORE, MD.

INCH YELLOW PINE BOARDS, EDGE, $10.00 and $12.50.
The Above Goods are Excellent Value.
We have higher Grades at higher prices
Write Us For Prices.

Laths, Pickets, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.

THE NEWS.

The British foreign office has been officially notified by the Spanish embassy that the government of Spain has ordered the ports of Cuba, the Philipine Islands and Porto Rico to be defended by lines of torpedoes, and that entry into these ports, therefore, is only possible under the guidance of pilots who are in readiness, outside the lines of defense, to take ships in.

Julius Baldash, a Spaniard, died at Long Run, a mining town near Steubenville, O., from the effects of being shot through the lungs by Louis Ship, a German. The men had quarrelled over the war and Ship took the side of the United States. Baldash threatened to kill him and when they came to blows Baldash started to get a weapon, when Ship shot him. Ship was arrested.

Prof. John B. Moore qualified at the State Department as Assistant Secretary of State, and in the absence of Secretary Day received the representatives of foreign governments having diplomatic business with the United States.

Lieut. Count von Goelzen, the German military attache at Washington, who is now in Berlin, has been ordered to return to the United States and accompany the forces of the United States which will operate in Cuba.

The British cruisers Cordelia and Pelican have been ordered to Newfoundland waters to cope with any emergency that may arise if Spanish warships visit this coast for coal.

What may prove a serious epidemic in Roanoke, Va., is now prevalent, and the physicians are so baffled they cannot control it. The disease resembles cerebro spinal meningetis, and claimed four victims Thursday. They live from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after being attacked. Among those who died were J. H. Windel, grocer, and C. A. Lane, jeweler.

Frost did great damage to fruit and early vegetation in West Virginia. The mercury dropped to within a few degrees of the freezing point.

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employe who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be retaken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating $150,000 for militia equipment.

John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service.

Ninety carloads of oranges are leaving Southern California every day for the East. As 300 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent nearly 5,500,000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman. Fred. T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was badly injured.

Edward Bender, who has been separated from his wife for a year went to her home in New York, and abused her so violently that their seventeen year-old son, Harry, called in a policeman and two friends to protect his mother. Bender was so enraged at the interference that he shot at all of them, killing Richard Bennett, nineteen years old. Policeman Daniel Driscoll and Harry Danger received slight flesh wounds. The son was not hit. Bender was arrested.

BLANCO NEEDS NO HELP.

Says Spanish Squadron Can Be Utilized Elsewhere.

Captain General Blanco has cabled the Government at Madrid to the effect that the Spanish squadron of warships may be utilized elsewhere, as he can account for the defense of Havana without the assistance of the fleet.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Vienna's oldest painter, Rudolph Alt, has been voted a municipal pension of $480 a year.

Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade, who takes command of that portion of the United States Army sent to Tampa, was born in Ohio in 1840, and is a son of the late Senator Benjamin F. Wade.

The Japanese jinriksha-puller who saved the life of Alexander III. and received therefor a present of $10,000, spent the money in a few years and then committed suicide.

Count Tolstoi will soon celebrate his 50th anniversary as a journalist, or, rather, the anniversary will be celebrated by his admirers. A "Tolstoi school" is to be founded in Moscow in his honor.

It is reported that Mr. Kipling is on his way home from the Cape, where he has passed the winter, and that he is due in England early next month.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Col. William Ayres, who died last week at his residence, 935 Spruce street, Philadelphia, enjoyed the distinction of having been the first Union prisoner who was exchanged during the rebellion.

The Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, who has accepted the presidency of the New Westminster University, at Denver, Col., is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, N. Y. He is a graduate of Princeton, and is 45 years old.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, in his first annual message, congratulates the City Council on "the remarkable scarcity of vicious legislation" last year.

Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett, the author of "The Sweet By and By," is growing blind, but hopes soon to complete a volume of verse on which he is now at work.

The German Empress has accepted the invitation of Queen Victoria to spend a part of the summer in Abergeldie Castle, in Scotland. She is in poor health.

Lieutenant Keywitch, of the Austrian Army, and Princess Louise of Belgium, who recently eloped, are said to be on their way to the United States.

Lady Tarde-Buller, who was arrested in Oakland, Cal., last week and put in charge of a lunacy commission, is once more at liberty. The trouble with her was a dinner, so said the commission that examined her mental state.

Arthur Nikisch, conductor of the Leipsic Gewandhaus concerts, has been fined 12,000 gulden by the court in Budapest. Before he accepted his post in Leipsic he was conductor of the royal opera in Budapest, and broke his contract to do so.

It is said that Crozier, who invented the disappearing gun-carriage, got his idea from a Kansas prairie dog jumping into its hole.

Mac-o-Cheek Castle, in Logan county, O., which Don Piatt made famous, is to be turned into a summer resort.

Lord Dufferin is said to have 12 white cats, almost exactly alike, for which he paid $6,000.

A performance of "Elijah" is to be given in Boston on May 2 as a testimonial to the leader, Carl Zerrahn, who has just closed his active musical career by retiring from the leadership of the Handel and Haydn Society.

The appointment of Dr. B. E. Fernow chief of the United States Division of Forestry' as director of the New York State College of Forestry, at Cornell University, seems to give universal satisfaction.

Chauncey M. Depew is a director in 58 corporations. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a director in 54 companies. J. Pierpont Morgan is a director in 23 companies, while his partner and right-hand man is a director in 59 companies.

FIRST BATTLE WON.

The Batteries of Matanzas are Silenced by Sampson.

SPANIARDS LOST LIFE.

Engagement Lasted 20 Minutes and 90 Shots Fired.

SPAIN'S BAD GUNNERS.

Not a Shot Fired by the Spaniards Took Effect, Although the Attacking Ships Were in Easy Range—Two Missiles Went Near Them and One Shrapnel Burst Over the Decks of the New York—First Shot Fired from a Spanish Battery—Last Shot from the Puritan Deadly in Its Effect—American Fire Effective.

A despatch from Key West, says:—Reports of the bombardment of the Spanish batteries at Matanzas by the guns of the flagship New York, the monitor Puritan, and the cruiser Cincinnati continue to come in. The first dispatches were not exaggerated, except that about ninety shots were fired from the ships instead of 300, as stated in the earlier cables from Key West.

The shots from the 8 and 12-inch guns of the United States ships reduced the batteries in short order, the engagement lasting but twenty minutes. One projectile, twenty-five inches long and weighing 250 pounds, was especially destructive. It cut through the long earthwork fortifications on the Rubalcava side of the Matanzas harbor, and undoubtedly killed many men. The exact number will probably never be known to the United States, for the Spaniards in making their reports of the engagement state that they succeeded in repulsing the United States fleet after twenty minutes of hard fighting.

Located the Batteries.

Admiral Sampson ran into Matanzas harbor with the New York and Cincinnati and the Puritan for the express purpose of drawing the fire of Spanish batteries. He wanted to see where they were. The day before one of the masked batteries had opened on the torpedo boat Dupont, and did its firing so neatly that the location could not be determined.

When the New York was about four miles out from Matanzas there was a puff of smoke from the long red bank of the further side of the harbor, and presently a projectile struck the water near the flagship. The forts were firing at the Admiral's ship, and the first shot had been fairly well aimed. Then another projectile fell; this time near the Puritan, which had stopped, and was pointing directly at the harbor. A few signals and then the New York and the Puritan opened fire, advancing as they did so, until they were within two and a half miles of the shore batteries. The first few shots fell short, and then the earthworks began to crumble under the well-aimed shots from our men.

The Cincinnati came up behind the New York, and with portsides to the land opened fire with her six-inch guns. The New York used five of her eight-inch guns.

Spaniards' Aim Was Bad.

The Spaniards kept up a fire of shrapnel and solid shot, which was at first badly aimed. About the time, however, that the United States silenced their batteries, their gunners were beginning to get the range, and two or three shots fell dangerously near to the flagship. One shrapnel burst about 80 or 100 feet above the New York and the falling fragments gave the boys a thrill, but did no damage.

The last shot was fired by the Puritan. It was from a twelve-inch gun and was aimed at a puff of smoke from the Cardenas battery. It reached its mark and plowed directly into the spot from which the Spaniards had fired. Then the big shell exploded. Sand and earth rose sixty feet and left a great gap. That one shot demolished nearly half of the Cardenas battery and is believed to have killed many men. After this the three ships steamed out of the bay, the Puritan and the Cincinnati remaining in the vicinity, however, and the New York returning to the neighborhood of Havana.

PORTO RICO TERRIFIED.

The New York Journal has the following by special cable:

"At San Juan, Porto Rico, five citizens of the United States who were talking in the streets were arrested, manacled, and beaten with swords. They were wholly unprotected, and there is no British gun boat there on which they may take refuge.

"Mr. Barnes, an American sugar manufacturer, has put himself under British protection. His children and his wife were attacked and his estate destroyed by the Spanish soldiers.

"On Monday an iron ship of 3,000 tons was sunk by the Spaniards. In the main channel 31 torpedoes have been placed, wired in the fort. All the buoys have been changed. The Spanish gunboats and the cruiser Concha are at San Juan.

"The city is ordered in darkness at 8 o'clock nightly.

"Three Spanish steamers have arrived, with 12,000 tons of food. The warehouses are stocked for two months of siege. The lighthouses along the entire coast have been extinguished."

RUN ON SPANISH BANKS.

Interpreted As American Plot to Ruin Credit of the Bankers.

A dispatch to the London Financial News from Madrid says:

"The run on the provincial branches of the Bank of Spain continues. It is supposed to be a plot by American bankers to ruin Spanish credit. In some towns the students and mobs have prevented the public entering the banking houses to change the notes.

"Senor Pulgcerver, the Minister of Finance, says he is confident of being able to provide the resources necessary."

ROOSEVELT GETS A COMMAND.

President Names Him as Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment of Cowboys.

The President has decided to appoint Theodore Roosevelt of New York, the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to be a lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers, to serve in a regiment of cowboys and mounted riflemen, to be raised by Roosevelt and Dr. Wood, the president's family physician, who is now in the medical department of the regular Army. Dr. Wood will be colonel of the regiment.

SOMERS CANNOT LEAVE.

United States Torpedo-Boat Held Under British Neutrality Laws.

Commander Hazleton, of the United States torpedo-boat Somers was notified as a result of the neutrality measures adopted by the British Government, that he must not leave Falmouth. Consequently the Somers lowered her pennant.

A British torpedo-boat has taken up a position in her vicinity. The fires of the Somers will be quenched and the crew of the torpedo-boat will be paid off. The Somers will then be towed further up the harbor and will be moored until further orders.

INVASION OF CUBA.

Steamers Chartered for Troops.

It is now only a question of a few days when the first detachment of United States troops will sail from Tampa to be landed on Cuban soil. Eight large steamers have been chartered by the government as transports and 5,000 men of the regular army will be speedily conveyed to some Cuban port, acting as guard and escort for the munitions of war which are to be supplied to the insurgents. At the same time a vessel laden with supplies for the starving reconcentrados will be sent to Cuba and will be protected by ships of war. The regular troops will be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. R. Shafter, who for twenty years has been engaged in fighting Indians on the Mexican border. He is at present in command of the Department of California.

The fleet blockading Cuba continues vigilant and effective. The Spanish steamer Guido, of 2,065 tons and laden with money and supplies, was captured by the gunboat Machias and the monitor Terror after an exciting chase. Shells fired from the Terror during the pursuit demolished the pilot house of Guido and inflicted fatal wounds upon the Spaniard who was at the wheel. All of the prizes secured by American naval vessels are at Key West.

The developments regarding Hawaii are of interest and importance. It is learned that President Dole carried with him from Washington a copy of a bill to be submitted to the Hawaiian Congress authorizing the Hawaiian government to surrender control of the islands to the United States. It was President Dole's opinion that this bill would be enacted when war was declared, and it is not at all unlikely that the annexation of Hawaii may be accomplished by this method, which will not require further action in Washington. Minister Hatch called at the State Department with reference to the Hawaiian situation, and learned that no immediate action was contemplated by the administration. While awaiting developments at Honolulu the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will not attempt to press the annexation treaty.

Congress continues to deal with urgency war legislation. The bill to repeal the limitations on the purchase of Quartermaster's supplies has been passed by the House and will be speedily enacted by the Senate, while the legislation necessary to enroll a volunteer force of 10,000 men whose immunity from yellow fever has been tested will also be promptly passed. The war revenue bill will be agreed to in the House without the formality of a roll-call, and the Senate will proceed to its consideration immediately. There is no doubt that the opposition in the Senate to the proposed issue of bonds will be of no avail, and within a week the measure will be finally adopted without practical change from the text agreed to in the House.

France has proclaimed neutrality, and Portugal promises to follow suit. The action of Portugal has evidently been deferred until the Spanish fleet was ready to sail from Cape Verde Islands.

Great Britain will send a warship to Havana to afford safe conduct to British subjects who desire to leave the island.

FORCE SPAIN'S FLEET TO MOVE.

Result of Action of British Government Against Our Ships.

A despatch from London says:—The dismissal of the United States squadron from Hong Kong, and the apparent severity of the British government in regard to the United States torpedo boat Somers, at Falmouth were incidents prearranged by American and British diplomacy, their real object being to force the Portuguese government to order the Spanish fleet to leave the Cape Verde Islands, and to prevent other nations, at a critical moment, from offering similar hospitality.

An extraordinary issue of the London Gazette contained the customary royal proclamation of neutrality, defining the attitude of British officials and British subjects during the war between Spain and the United States. It is identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the Chino-Japanese war.

The instructions of the Foreign Office to the admiralty and colonial authorities, regulating the belligerent's use of British ports, is dated April 23, and gives the belligerents twenty-four hours to leave.

This accounts for the departure of the United States squadron from Hong Kong, and the orders given to the Spanish torpedo boat Audaz to leave Queenstown.

The proclamation fills four pages of the Gazette, and begins:

"Victoria R.

"Whereas, We are happily at peace with all sovereigns, powers, and whereas, a state of war unhappily exists between his majesty, the King of Spain, and in his name and during his minority, between her majesty, the Queen Regent of the kingdom, and the United States of America, and between their respective subjects, citizens and others inhabiting within their countries, territories or dominions."

Some of the newspapers assert that the rule in regard to the coal being contraband of war is new, but it is identical with Lord Granville's proclamation of 1870, at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the commencement of hostilities between China and Japan, prohibiting supplies being furnished to belligerent ships, except provisions and coal sufficient to carry a vessel to the nearest port of her own country, no coal being again supplied to the same ship, without special permission, within three months of the time she had previously been supplied.

TO REMOVE BRITISH CITIZENS.

England Will Take Her Subjects From Cuba on Warships.

Owing to the arrest of some Englishmen in Cuba as American spies and their ill-treatment, representations have been made to the Foreign Office, and negotiations have been opened for taking off British subjects by English men-of-war.

The continued rise of wheat causes uneasiness, the price now being higher than at any time during the last twenty years. A meeting of protectionists in London again agitated in favor of a government reserve of wheat in England.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Illinois has 853 coal mines.

Chicago press feeders won strike.

Germany imports Tennessee wood.

Connellsville has 18,000 coke ovens.

Spain has 100,000 registered beggars.

Milk costs 6 cents a quart in London.

London lamp posts furnish hot water.

Schenectady Carpenters' Union is twenty-five years old.

Rockland (Me.) has 600 union lime-burners.

An Indianapolis printer has worked 66 years.

Chicago newspaper carriers will join the Federation of Labor.

Syracuse milk peddlers use a union label.

Pittsburg hod carriers want $2.50 a day on May 1.

Chicago sprinkler-fitters get $2.50 a day.

Chippewa (Wis.) sawmill men struck for ten-hour day.

A label league is to be established in each ward of Chicago.

In Wales 60,000 coal miners struck for 10 per cent. advance.

New York Central Union rejected a motion opposing war.

Chicago unionists want a unionist on the Civil Service Board.

Indianapolis Master Painters' Association employs only unionists.

In Belgium last year 30 per cent. of the strikes were successful.

A Boston plumber was fined $10 for doing work without a license.

Maryland clubs that sell liquor must pay $250 a year for a license.

Toledo electrical workers will get $2.50 for eight hours after May 1.

Dues of New York German Printers' union: Ninety cents a week.

Indianapolis hasn't an idle union carpenter. They get $2 for eight hours.

A Salvation Army colony is to be established in Prowess County, Colo.

Cleveland lamplighters get $16 a month Each man attends to sixty-five lamps.

The wire nail trust will cut the wages of 9,000 men from 9 to 33 per cent.

WINGED CY TERROR.

The Spaniard Was Bound from Corunna to Havana.

A dispatch from Key West says:—Aside from the news of the Matanzas bombardment which set the town wild with joy, the event practically marking the end of the first week of war, was the arrival of a big prize, the steamer Guido. She was captured by the Terror and the gunboat Machias, ten miles off Cardenas, but not until after a stern chase. Five shots were fired, four by the Monitor and one by the gunboat, though the shot by the Machias did not take effect. Two of the Terror's shots went through the pilot-house and one struck the upper works.

Manuel Rivas, a sailor, was in the pilot-house of the Guido, and the flying splinters penetrated his breast, inflicting wounds which may cause his death. He was brought ashore and taken to the hospital. Capt. Kichiondo received a flesh wound in the wrist from a splinter when the shot went through the pilot-house.

The Guido was bound from Corunna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money thought to be for the Spanish troops. The Terror first sighted her and began the pursuit by sending a shot across her bows. The Spaniards promptly put out all her lights and started in a desperate attempt to run away.

All the Shots Found the Mark.

The monitor then brought her six-pounders into play and sent three more shots directly at her, all finding the mark. She also trained her big twelve-inch guns on the Guido, prepared to sink her if the Spaniards did not heave to.

Meanwhile the Machias had come up and sent a shot from a four-inch rifle at the fugitive. Capt. Kichiondo, seeing that he had two such powerful enemies to combat, surrendered. Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, Ensign J. F. Hubbard, and two marines were put aboard as a prize crew, and brought the steamer into Key West. As soon as Capt. Kichiondo and his crew learned of the conditions existing in Cuba they asked to be landed there.

The Guido is a steel screw steamer, of 3,133 tons gross and 2,872 tons net. She was built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, and is registered by Lloyd's as A1. She is owned by "La Flecha," and is 360 feet long, 41 feet wide, and has a depth of 26 feet. Her port of registry is Bilbao. She carried a crew of thirty-six, and is worth at least $400,000.

Prizes Lie in the Harbor.

All of the prizes still lie in the harbor, and, according to instructions received by United States District Attorney Stripling from the Department of Justice, will remain there indefinitely. These instructions were to the effect that the crew and passengers of the Panama, which carried four fourteen-pound guns, and which was captured by the Mangrove, should be held as prisoners of war. The crew of the other prizes are also to be detained aboard until further orders, and will be allowed no communication with the shore.

WATCH ON THE SPANISH FLEET.

Late Advices Stated That the Ships Were Preparing to Sail.

Cable advices were received at the Navy Department, announcing that the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde was preparing to put to sea some time during the night. The Navy Department is prepared for their departure. It was upon the demand of this government that Portugal ordered the Spanish fleet to quit the harbor of St. Vincent.

The Spaniards will not be permitted to approach America so long as the United States Navy is powerful enough to prevent it.

If the Spanish fleet heads for this side it will be intercepted by a formidable squadron. A reorganization of the American fleets may be necessary. In that event the Flying Squadron will be reinforced with some of Rear Admiral Sampson's fighting ships.

Should Spain successfully elude our ships and succeed in stringing its vessels along the coast of the United States much hard work is looked for by the American navy.

SPANISH SPY ARRESTED.

Plan of Government Works at Port Eads Found On Him.

The government engineer officer at Port Eads, La., has arrested a man believed to be a Spanish spy. He gave his name as John Walsh and his home as New Orleans. Several undeveloped films and maps descriptive of the river and government works at Port Eads was found on him.

The man has been held pending the action of the army authorities.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Proclamation of Neutrality Will Follow Precedent Very Strictly.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales held a council at Marlborough House on behalf of the Queen for the purpose of approving the draft of the neutrality proclamation. It is supposed that the proclamation will be strictly in the line of precedents, calling attention to the British foreign enlistment act, etc., and warning British subjects against blockade breaking or aiding the belligerents in any way.

Armed ships will be prohibited from carrying prizes into British ports, including those of the colonies.

BATTLE AT MANILA.

Details of the Battle.

SPANISH SHIPS LOST.

No Definite Information Received As to American Losses—Admiral Montejo, in His Report to the Spanish Government, Says the American Squadron Forced the Forts in the Night, and Before Daybreak Appeared Off Cavite—News Through Spanish Sources.

The American navy has achieved a signal triumph over the Spanish navy in the first battle between marine fighting forces of modern times.

The Asiatic squadron, in command of Commodore Dewey, early Sunday engaged the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montejo in the bay of Manila, the stronghold of the Spanish in the Philippine Islands. There were two fierce engagements between the opposing warships, Spain's naval force being assisted by the forts of Cavite.

The latest details of the battle received up to five o'clock solely through Spanish sources, as that government controls the cable from Manila, are to the effect that nearly all the Spanish ships were destroyed or hopelessly crippled; that both sides suffered severe losses, and that Commodore Dewey's ships were still in Manila Bay, probably preparing for a third and final attack.

The official despatches of the Spanish governor of the Philippines to the government at Madrid plainly shows that Admiral Montejo was completely defeated, and nearly all his warships burned, blown up or sunk. The loss on the Spanish side, both in men and ships, was enormous. The extent of casualties on the American ships is not definitely known, but it is not believed to be very great, for the reason that the Spanish authorities, though notorious for their prevarication and distortion of facts, do not report any of the American vessels as destroyed.

They do admit, however, that their ships the Maria Christina and the Castilla were burned, the Don Juan de Austria blown up and other vessels sunk to prevent them being captured by Commodore Dewey.

The ships engaged in the [illegible] sides were:

American—Cruisers [illegible] Boston, Commodore Dewey), Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord and Petrel; revenue cutter McCulloch.

Spanish—Cruisers Reina Maria Christina (flagship of Admiral Montejo), Castilla, Velasco, Don Antonio de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austrian; gunboats General Lezo, El Cano, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Mindinao.

When the battle was hottest, and the fire from the American guns had nearly ceased and set fire to Admiral Montejo's ship, he was compelled to leave the ship, and his flag was transferred to the boat Isla de Cuba.

It seems evident that [illegible] has not yet captured [illegible] Spaniards are still in possession.

The Spanish Cabinet officials during the night issued bulletins to the excited people in Madrid, declaring that the American Squadron was obliged to retreat behind foreign merchant vessels in the bay to escape the fire from the forts, and that the second engagement was begun by the Americans in an effort to cover the landing of their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the truth were known, the second engagement was, no doubt, a bold and probably successful attempt of Commodore Dewey to land marines and sailors, with a view of cooperating with the insurgents in capturing the city.

There was great rejoicing in Washington over the news of Commodore Dewey's victory.

President McKinley and members of the Cabinet received the news from Madrid at the White House. They were gratified over Commodore Dewey's triumph, but all declined to make any comment, excepting Secretary Bliss and Alger, the latter declaring that it was a glorious victory.

TWO HUNDRED SPANIARDS KILLED

Advices Received in London State that Losses Were Heavy on Both Sides.

The New York Herald had this dispatch from its London correspondent:

That the American squadron received severe damage in the engagement cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that five of Commodore Dewey's ships had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two. I have been unable to ascertain anything more definite than this, but I consider it highly significant that the latest advices I have received from Madrid and Lisbon make no mention of any American ship being destroyed.

There were undoubtedly heavy losses in men on both sides. One apparently trustworthy report states that the Spanish had two hundred killed and four hundred wounded.

Trustworthy accounts of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken Manila, or has sent a vessel with despatches to Hong Kong.

Cruiser Charleston Injured.

A dispatch from San Francisco, says:—It has just been discovered that the cruiser Charleston was injured by the recent earthquake. Its condensing tubes were injured, and it may be necessary to get new ones from the East. The cruiser can not be put in readiness as soon as had been expected.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Chili and Peru are reported to have signed a protocol settling the boundary dispute between them.

Hayti and San Domingo have asked the Pope to arbitrate a boundary dispute between them.

Yachts of American millionaires now in the Mediterranean are said to be in much danger from hostile warships.

The Nicaraguan and Costa Rican government have agreed as a basis for peace to settle questions of an international character by a board of arbitration, to consist of one member each from Guatemala, Costa Rica and the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, to meet on board the United States warship Alert.

There are renewed rumors in London that Great Britain has begun negotiations for an alliance with the United States in foreign affairs.

Col. Charles Robert Shervinton, an Englishman, who has served in the French Army in the East, committed suicide in London.

The Norway Parliament adopted a measure for universal male suffrage.

There is a great popular excitement in Guayaquil, Ecuador, over the imprisonment of Governor Ignacio Robles by the military commander of that city as a result of a personal difficulty.

The Governor of Jamacia has sent a message to the legislative council of that island urging an increase in the local defense forces.

At a banquet to the Duke of Cambridge given in London, Ambassador Hay expressed the hope that the flags of Great Britain and America may ever be united. He also said that the English and Americans have a joint mission of freedom and progress.

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