

FIVE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

PLANS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—THE QUESTION OF SHEATHING.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Long today made the last change in the battleship circular which he will probably issue to shipbuilders tomorrow. Five identical ships will be called for on the designs with which readers of The Tribune are already familiar. For the three authorized a year ago bidders will be asked to quote prices both with and without sheathing, because the law stipulated that those vessels should be sheathed with wood and copper. The Department endeavored ineffectively to have Congress remove this restriction at the last session. Both houses of Congress favored the project to omit sheathing, but the clause in the bill that that effect disappeared at the last moment through some jugglery in enrollment. The other two ships were not affected by the earlier stipulation, and the Department has decided that they shall not be sheathed. According to the original design, the ships are covered with a coating of copper on a wooden base applied to the steel skin of the immersed hull, which gives the vessels 15,000 tons displacement. The sheathing is about five inches thick and displaces 400 tons. The unsheathed ships will each have a displacement of 14,600 tons, and, as therefore, be of 14,600 tons displacement, and, as the horsepower is the same in both instances, the unsheathed ships will be faster and will steam a greater distance with the same coal capacity. The bids are expected to settle by a clause is retained in the circular permitting the Department to alter the batteries within six months after the contract is signed, to provide for superimposed turrets.

SAMPSON'S CLAIM DECIDED.

HE GETS \$35 BOUNTY AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF AT SANTIAGO NAVAL BATTLE—SHELLEY'S SHARE ABOUT \$100.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The United States Court of Claims has passed on the suit of Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson and others under his command at Santiago for prize money on account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The court declares that Admiral Sampson was the commander in chief, and that Commodore Shelley was the commanding officer of a division squadron, on duty under the orders of Admiral Sampson. The Spanish squadron is found by the court to have been inferior to the American force, and a bounty of \$100 was awarded for every officer and sailor under Admiral Sampson's command. The total amount of bounty money allowed is \$167,000, of which Admiral Sampson will receive \$35,000 and Commodore Shelley \$100,000. The court also finds that Admiral Sampson was in command in the battle, the court declares that the New-York was among the vessels engaged.

ASKING BIDS FOR ARMOR. CLASSIFICATION IS ADOPTED—NOTHING IS KNOWN OF A NEW COMPETITOR.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Navy Department has completed the preparation of a circular calling for bids for supplying armor plate, and it will be ready for issue as soon as some typographical changes have been made. For the first time, the Department has adopted the policy of classifying the armor called for in the advertisement. Under the price heretofore paid it was scarcely worth while to make any distinction between the various grades of armor required. At the enhanced price now prevailing a considerable saving can be effected by classifying the armor. Thus the advertisement calls first for the highest quality of face hardened armor, treated by the Krupp process. The second class is composed of armor of generally less thickness than Class 1, used in places where the requirements are not so severe, and in this case the ordinary Harvelized armor will serve. Class 3 will be made up of thin plates, bolts, nuts, etc., not requiring any kind of hardening process. The present requirement is that the makers must furnish armor of a certain specified grade. The new circular contains an important addition, in that the armor makers are to supply armor of the very highest grade. Under that clause, if there are improvements in production tending to enhance the quality of the armor, the contractors must give them to the Government without extra cost. The circular provides for the reception of bids for three specified quantities of armor, and the largest quantity needed is called for at once to test the ability of the Government to secure a reduction of price by placing a large order. The Ordnance Bureau has not yet been acquainted with the reported intention of one of the great steel working concerns in the United States to enter into competition with the two companies, which have supplied armor for the Navy heretofore. It is known to the Bureau that this concern has spent a large amount of money in the last year in extensive enlargements of its plant, but so far as is known the additions are adaptable to the production of commercial steel, and are not especially devised for armor making.

A "CHANGE" BREAKFAST.

Getting Ready for Warm Weather. A complete change in breakfast would, at this time of year, improve the health of anyone. Meat, potatoes and coffee become tiresome. The system calls for a change, but what? Hot and half cooked pastry and starchy cereals are unattractive. Vegetables taste good, but furnish too little nourishment to sustain one until the next meal, particularly if brain work is required. A most appetizing, convenient and healthful breakfast can be made on Grape-Nuts, (a ready cooked food) a little cream or milk, some fruit and a cup of soft eggs. (Put the cup of sharply boiling water, put in two eggs, not one, nor three, cover and set off stove, serve in just nine minutes. Whites will be like cream and half digested.) The Grape-Nuts food is concentrated and has three or four seasons should be used at one meal, that amount furnishes full strength and nourishment up to the next. A change from the old breakfast to one like this will refresh and invigorate the system in a surprising manner. Good food in proper variety and a contented mind solve the whole health problem.

U. S. S. MAINE BLOWN UP FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH, 1898.

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MEN OF THE MAINE'S CREW, BROUGHT FROM HAVANA, CUBA, REINTERRED AT ARLINGTON DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1899. Very appropriately, the huge anchor, with its eloquent inscription, is flanked on either side by a ponderous looking Spanish mortar of antique bronze and showing the signs of great age. The mortars are mounted on low piers of masonry, and though either would be imposing by itself, they appear diminutive in comparison with the giant anchor.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS. GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO TO FIX THE DATE OF MEETING.

Washington, June 13.—At a meeting of the Ministers of Countries party to the Bureau of American Republics to-day it was decided that the determination of a date for the meeting of the second International Congress of American Republics should be left to the Governments of the United States and Mexico. Thirteen nations were represented in the conference. Ecuador, which is without a diplomatic representative in the United States, sent a special authorization to a resident consul to act for her. A notable absentee was the Brazilian Minister, Senhor De Assis Brasil, whose credentials had not arrived. Having previously arranged that the next meeting of the congress should take place in the City of Mexico, the principal question before the conference to-day was the selection of a date for the meeting. The Argentine and Peruvian representatives endeavored to change the meeting place to Buenos Aires, but were unsuccessful. Regarding the date, it was decided that as the comfort of the delegates depended so largely on the selection of a pleasant season the fixing of the exact date for the meeting should be left to the Governments of Mexico and the United States, and that the Executive Committee should be constituted.

REMEY WANTS MORE MARINES.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL SEND ANOTHER BATTALION TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Navy Department has received the following cable dispatch from Admiral Remy, at Cavite, dated yesterday: Army turned over Cavite peninsula and Basilan Island to naval control and defense. The Army also wants to give up Olongapo. We cannot take the latter while short of marines. The Solaje, with six officers and 150 men, is being sent to Cavite. The Department sends a battalion of marines to the Philippines. Think it important that the former Spanish naval station be under Navy control. Additional forces needed if the Navy is to secure naval station at the present time. The Yorktown has been placed at Kempff's disposal. The Castine is at Shanghai, and her repairs will be completed in 20 days. The Austria is at Canton, with orders to proceed to Swatow and Amoy. The Navy Department already had taken steps to send more marines to Manila before the appeal of Admiral Remy came. The formal announcement took the shape of this bulletin: Measures are being taken at the Navy Department to send a battalion of marines to the Philippines. These men are wanted for service at certain naval stations in the Philippines, and to replace about eighty marines who have been sent to Chinese waters. A marine battalion is only about two hundred and fifty strong. The men could be gathered at short notice from the marines now at the Naval Academy and the New-York, League Island and Washington yards, so it is expected that they will be on their way to Manila by August 1 at the latest. It is figured at the Department that there are about two thousand marines in the Philippines and at Guam, the larger part of the force not afloat being at the Cavite naval station. This is the largest naval reservation under the control of the Department with an armament of about four hundred miles, and the withdrawal of the soldiers has made it necessary to maintain a large force of marines at the present time. The insurgents, who are numerous in Cavite province. The other points mentioned in Admiral Remy's dispatch are in the hands of the insurgents, and as they have been turned over to the Navy, the Army naturally does not care to be charged with their defense. The Army naturally does not care to be charged with their defense. The Army naturally does not care to be charged with their defense.

MEMORIAL FOR THE MAINE'S MEN.

A GIANT ANCHOR AND TWO OLD SPANISH HOWITZERS OVER THEIR GRAVE AT ARLINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The war with Spain and the subsequent military operations have added many features to Arlington, the city of the Nation's soldier dead. The great cemetery just across the Potomac, on the picturesque hills of the Virginia shore, has become more than ever the objective point of the pilgrims who visit the capital, and not a day passes, unless the weather be unusually inclement, that does not see a host of bared heads and solemn faces at the grave of General Lawton or the mounds that cover the men of the Maine's crew. With all its remarkable monuments in stone and tributes in bronze, Arlington contains nothing more striking than the memorial that has just been erected over the bones of the battleship Maine's men. It is a huge, old fashioned anchor, probably made a century ago and recovered from the deep near Boston Harbor. This relic of the sea is roughly welded out of iron, with an immense wooden crossbar, and, as it reposes above Captain Sigbee's brave fellows, rears itself ten feet in the air. It rests on a spacious concrete base, raising it from the level of the hundreds of mounds, and can be seen from the Potomac outlined against the sunset sky. In the centre of the cross a large bronze tablet has been riveted, bearing the following inscription: U. S. S. MAINE BLOWN UP FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH, 1898. HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MEN OF THE MAINE'S CREW, BROUGHT FROM HAVANA, CUBA, REINTERRED AT ARLINGTON DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1899.

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AN UNPARALLELED YEAR. TRADE GIVES A SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Washington, June 13 (Special).—O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the returns for the rest of June, of the Department and of matters relating to domestic and foreign commerce, states that the fiscal year ending June 30 will be unparalleled, according to Department reports, in its evidences of the country's growth and prosperity. "I have been examining," says General Spaulding, "with care the returns from collectors of customs already received and making some estimates of the returns for the rest of June, which will close the fiscal year. While every one from his own experience knows that the last four years have been successful from a business point of view, I doubt if the magnitude of our trade is fully appreciated. Our exports and imports of merchandise beginning with the year 1897 have each year shown a steady increase, and they have this year, for the first time since 1892, exceeded \$700,000,000. The four years nearly ended they will exceed \$720,000,000. "What is most gratifying is that these enormous figures stand for industrial activity in every section and every interest of the country has had its share. There has never been a time in our history when the growth of the country has been so symmetrical and the gain of labor and capital so widely distributed among our people. Our shipbuilding and navigation, hitherto the most backward of our industries, show surprising advances. Our total tonnage at the end of June will be up to the five million ton mark for the first time since 1866. During the last four years we shall have added 1,200,000 tons to our shipping, compared with only 700,000 tons for the previous four years, and if the returns for eleven months are maintained during June the additions to our tonnage this year will be greater than for any year since the beginning of the war. We have done a small share of our foreign carrying trade, but the wisdom of our coasting trade policy is abundantly proved. "The contrast between our industrial conditions for several years before March 1897, and for the year of President McKinley's Administration is a splendid demonstration of the success of Republican rule. A sound currency and a stable and properly adjusted tariff are essential to the country's welfare. The Democratic party proved its incapacity to deal with either subject. Every day's returns to the Treasury testify to the wisdom of the tariff act of 1897 and the Currency act of 1890. Those two measures are of incalculable benefit to American commerce, as well as to manufactures and agriculture. The establishment of the gold standard had become essential to the success of our foreign trade. "Hardly second in importance to these two measures is the correspondence of Secretary Hay with European powers, which has guaranteed the open door in China to American exports. The great growers of the Northwest, the cotton growers of the South and our manufacturers everywhere already realize that Asia is destined to be one of the great markets for their surplus products. Porto Rico in China, the Province of Kiang-Si, at the mouth of the Yang-Tze River, is in the British sphere, Japan, therefore, is not likely to take a step which might be distasteful to Great Britain, whose interests in China are similar to those of Japan.

THE RIOTING IN PEKING. OUTRAGES ON FOREIGN DIPLOMATS THE MOST SERIOUS FEATURE.

Washington, June 13.—Official dispatches received in diplomatic quarters here show that the rioting in Peking has reached an acute stage, with the rioters directing a number of their assaults against members of the foreign legations there. One of these dispatches says that the Secretary of the Belgian Legation was attacked twice on Monday, and escaped after being maltreated by the mob. It is said that the Belgian secretary was probably Philip May, formerly with the Belgian Legation in Washington, and well known in social and official circles here. On the same day two officials of the British Legation, serving as student interpreters, were attacked. The young Englishmen held the attacking party back for a time, but when the mob threatened to close in on them they drew revolvers, and by a show of force effected their retreat without injury. About the same time the British summer quarters, fourteen miles from Peking, were burned. These quarters were extensive and had just been completed. They belonged to the British Government, and not to Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, which gives added significance to the depredation. The killing of the chancellor of the Japanese Legation at Peking, Sugiyama Akira, is not mentioned in the official dispatches received here, but full credit is given to the report by the Japanese officials who are acquainted with Mr. Akira and with many of the circumstances related. The killing of a member of the diplomatic body and the assaults on the officials of foreign countries are regarded as presenting the most serious phase of the situation. The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, Keiziro Nabeshima, said to-day: "We have no official confirmation of the killing of our ambassador at Peking, but it is not a matter of no doubt of the fact, and it presents a most serious condition. 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