TURNING OUT GREAT GUNS.

WORK FOR COAST DEFENCE AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

The 16-Inch Monster That Will Cost $800,000, Throw a Projectile Fifteen Miles, and Use 2,000 Pounds of Powder at a Charge—The Arsenal and the Great Gun Works.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The great gun factory at the Watervliet Arsenal is humming with activity in these days. On every side and in every department one hears the whirr of ponderous wheels, the creaking of giant cranes, the rattling of colossal chains, the rumbling of heavy conveyances, and the clang of many hammers. Hundreds of men are at work at huge pieces of ordnance. It is here that the Government is building the great 16-inch gun which, when finished, will be the largest in the world, and here, too, guns are being made for seacoast defence and field service.

When President McKinley visited the arsenal last August he stood upon a huge gun and glanced down the main department. He turned to the venerable Col. Charles L. MacArthur, who stood at his side, and remarked:

"Well, this is truly a wonderful sight. I really had no idea that the arsenal was such a magnificent place."

Secretary of War Alger approached.

"What do you think of it, Alger?" asked the President.

The tall, slender Secretary of War stroked his mustache for a moment and then replied:

"It is certainly a wonderful place, Mr. President."

The President's surprise and gratification have been shared by thousands of visitors to the arsenal. The great ordnance factory is beautifully situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and commands an inspiring view of that picturesque stream. In summer time the grounds are splendidly cared for, and on all sides give ample evidence of the skill of the garrison's landscape gardener. The walks are broad and well shaded by trees, whose branches keep off the hot sunshine. The roadways are gravelled and perfectly kept. Near the pretty cottage of the commandant are golf links, croquet grounds, lawn tennis grounds, and other spots for outdoor recreation. A stream of water running through the grounds gives the arsenal an additional charm. By a recent order from the War Department there has been a change in commandants at the arsenal. Col. Isaac Arnold, who for some years was in charge of the post, has been transferred to the Springfield, Mass., armory. He was succeeded by Col. Alfred Mordecai, lately of the Springfield armory, who arrived here last Wednesday.

It was on July 14, 1813, that the first purchase of land for an arsenal was made in the then village of West Troy. The deed of that date conveyed a little more than one acre, lying on the east side of River street, now Broadway, and affording a river frontage of about 700 feet and about twelve acres on the other side of the street and opposite the first plat. For this plat $2,585 was paid. In 1814, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Bomford of the Ordnance Department, the Government began the construction of an arsenal. It was originally designed as a small depot for supplies, and the buildings constructed at that time were suited to that purpose. In 1815 more buildings were erected and more land was acquired. In 1828 thirty more acres of land was purchased. Since then the Government has from time to time added to the property until now its area comprises about 138 acres. It was not until Oct. 18, 1887, that the manufacture of ordnance was begun here. The first section of the large shop was started in October, 1890, just three years later. On the anniversary day, in 1893, exactly three years afterward, work on the second section of the same shop was begun. Since then this shop has turned out hundreds of cannon and many mortars. It is a great compliment to the arsenal to say that every instrument of war ever turned out of the vast gun factory has been a complete success. When taken to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook these pieces have been found in every way satisfactory. The arsenal employs about 400 men.

The length of the gun factory is about 1,000 feet. It contains machinery of the latest type. The three shops are those where are seen the marvels of mechanical ingenuity. The smallest has a capacity of 30 tons, the second of 75 tons, and the third of 130 tons. These cranes pick up ponderous cannon with marvelous ease and convey them the full length of the shop. It is a remarkable sight to see the largest crane carry a gun weighing thousands of pounds as easily as though it weighed only a few hundreds. Another wonderful machine in the main room of the gunshop is the compositor. This is a very accurate measuring machine and takes account of the one-thousandth part of an inch.

Many guns are seen in various stages of construction in this department. One of the most interesting is a gun designed to throw a 1,000-pound steel or iron projectile about twelve miles. It weighs 52 gross tons, or about 116,200 pounds; 450 pounds of brown prismatic powder will be used at each discharge. It is a breech-loading gun, and it is possible to fire a shell from it about every two minutes. To look through this gun from the breech end is like peering through a long, narrow tunnel. The distance is most deceptive, one imagining it to be much longer than it really is.

It is announced that the War Department intends to mount the great 16-inch gun on Romer Shoals. The protection for this gun will be a turret which will entirely inclose the crew and the greater part of the gun. From its position the gun will have a full sweep of the channels leading into New York harbor. According to former Lieut. John F. Meigs of the United States Navy, who is superintending the construction of this monster rifle, a shot from this new gun will have a striking energy equal to that of a 2,000-ton ship running at full speed. There is no known armor of sufficient strength to resist its terrible force. The calibre of the new gun will be 16 inches. The length, from breech to muzzle, will be 49 feet 2 inches. The gun will measure exactly five feet from the breech in a vertical line. The powder charge will weigh nearly 1,000 pounds.

The first ingot for this monster gun was cast in October last at Bethlehem, and was for the tube forging. It weighed 92,800 pounds. The jacket forging weighed 90,000 pounds. The tempering and annealing processes are also done at the Bethlehem shops. Every ounce of the metal used in this monster gun is fluid compressed. The specifications demand the most exacting tests. Specimen pieces from all the forgings are carefully subjected to elongation, breaking and bending tests. The hammer which pounds the tube into rough shape is capable of delivering a blow of 120 tons, or ten tons more than the celebrated Krupp hammer. When finished the gun will weigh 126 tons. This is six tons more than the monster gun which Krupp exhibited at the World's Fair. Before the American gun is finally accepted it must withstand charges of powder which, when fired, will develop pressure of at least 38,000 pounds to the square inch. The gun will have no trunnions, but will be secured by steel straps to its carriage. This is the first modern gun built by this Government in which trunnions have been omitted.

The gun when completed will cost about $800,000. The velocity of its projectile will be, it is estimated, 2,000 feet a second. Its extreme range will be fifteen miles.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the construction of one of these big destroyers is the shrinking on of the jacket. The jacket, so called, is a coat of iron fitted around the portion of the cannon most likely to become weak. This means that the jacket is fitted over the larger steel cylinder at the breech end of the gun. The gun proper consists of a long central steel cylinder, technically known as the tube. Over the tube a number of steel hoops are shrunk. Some of the jackets weigh as much as 35,000 pounds. The greatest care must be taken in fitting the hoops and jackets. The slightest mistake in calculation often means the loss of thousands of dollars.

When all is in readiness the jacket is put in a vertical position in the centre of a cylindrical fire-brick furnace. Here it is expanded, being heated to a temperature of 700 degrees Fahrenheit. The brick furnace is inclosed in an iron cylinder, with a considerable space between and a heavy iron cover over the top of both. The jacket usually remains in the cylinder about thirty hours. During that time the greatest care is exercised to prevent any foreign particles of any kind from becoming amalgamated with the metal. Meanwhile the gun tube has been put into the shrinking pit, muzzle down. Here, also, the nicest care must be observed, for should the gun expand a fraction of an inch the entire process might be seriously affected. When all is in readiness the jacket is quickly measured and aligned, and then taken up by one of the big cranes and lowered over the breech of the gun. The operation is a most delicate one. After the gun and its jacket have remained in the pit for about fifty hours the tube and jacket are placed in one of the largest lathes and turned down to receive the hoops. These hoops are heated and expanded and shrunk on while the unfinished gun is still in a horizontal position. All the work of handling is done by the big crane. After the gun is properly jacketed, hooped, and turned down it is rifled. This is a slow and delicate process. All of these processes require time, skill, and patience; but when the gun at last is finished it is a deadly thing of beauty.

A South Carolina Protest Against Lynch Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 25.—A mass meeting at Sumpter adopted resolutions to-night of abhorrence at the action of the mob that burned out and murdered Postmaster Baker, and called on citizens in every county to hold similar meetings.

THIS CLERGYMAN TOO ECCENTRIC.

Spain's Volunteer Champion at Rondout to Be Debarred from Church Work.

The remarks attributed to Father F. Weber, assistant priest of St. Peter's German Catholic Church at Rondout, on the duty of Catholics in the event of a war between this country and Spain, have stirred up local Catholics to a marked degree. Father Weber, who is regarded as eccentric, is described as violently abusing America and Americans, and advising all Catholics to join Catholic Spain and fight the Americans if a war was declared. Father Connolly, Archbishop Corrigan's Secretary, said yesterday:

"I do not know anything about Father Weber, except that he comes from the West and doesn't belong in this diocese. If he talked as I have seen him quoted he must be crazy. Such nonsense cannot and will not be tolerated for a moment in the Catholic Church, and Father Weber would certainly be called to account for any such utterances."

Father Weber has been assisting Father Kuhnen in St. Peter's German Catholic Church for about four months. It was stated yesterday that Archbishop Corrigan had directed Father Kuhnen to withdraw Father Weber from all church work at once.

KINGSTON, Feb. 25.—Father Weber says that his remarks have been misunderstood, but his auditors say not. It is stated that Archbishop Corrigan has notified the pastor of St. Peter's, Father Kuhnen, not to allow Father Weber to preach again until an investigation has been made.

NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

House Military Committee Votes to Report the Hawley Bill, with Sulzer and Cox Opposing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was a lively session of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day when the sub-committee in charge of the Hawley bill to increase the force of the army by two regiments of artillery recommended that it be reported favorably to the House. Mr. Sulzer of New York, the champion of Cuba's cause, and who has been recognized as a leader in the war party, occasioned much surprise in opposing the bill. He did not think the proposed increase was necessary nor desirable.

"Why," the members said in astonishment, "we thought you were for war."

"So I am," Sulzer is reported to have said in reply; "but we don't need these regiments now. There are enough young men in my district alone to man all the fortifications on the seashore in case of necessity."

The vote of the committee on reporting the bill to the House was unanimous, with the exception of Sulzer and Cox of Tennessee. The committee also instructed the Chairman, Mr. Hull of Iowa, to ask unanimous consent for the early consideration of the bill. This he endeavored to obtain when the House met, but owing to a conflict of interests—private calendar, District of Columbia business, the Loud Postal bill, and the pending appropriation bill—it was found impossible to arrive at an agreement. Later Mr. Hull introduced a resolution providing for the consideration of the bill as soon as the Sundry Civil bill is out of the way.

LOUISVILLE SPEAKS FOR CUBA.

General Council Asks That Belligerent Rights Be Given to the Insurgents.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The General Council of this city has raised its voice for Cuba. The following resolution was adopted to-night with only two negative votes and will be at once signed by Mayor Weaver:

"*Whereas*, A bloody war has existed in the island of Cuba for two long years, waged on one side by the patriots, who are handicapped by reason of the fact that the rights of belligerents have been withheld by the United States Government, and on the other side by the Spaniards, who are the fathers of oppression and haters of liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Council of the city of Louisville that we extend to Cuba our sympathy and heartfelt wishes that in the near future she will triumph over Spanish oppressors; that we most earnestly request those in authority at Washington to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, in order that they may exchange prisoners and purchase munitions of war in the open markets of the world, as other nations do in time of war; that our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Walter Evans, be requested to convey these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives, and that we urge immediate and favorable action on the same.

TORPEDO WORK IN BOSTON.

Shells Being Loaded in the Forts for Use in the Harbor.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Within the last week 500 torpedo shells have been shipped from Fort Warren to Fort Independence, on Castle Island, where they were pointed and prepared, after which they were taken to Long Island to be loaded. Castle Island is one of the busiest places in the city these days, and it is the general opinion that arrangements are being made so that these torpedoes could be very quickly placed where they would be a menace to any hostile vessel coming up the ship channel. The fort is closed to outsiders, and as load after load of torpedoes is taken inside they are placed by a gang of workmen who are enjoined to secrecy under command of Ordnance Sergeant McGrath.

It is not at all unlikely that in the course of a few weeks the Government will order Castle Island and the fort shut off entirely from communication with the mainland, and the bridge will be closed to travel. When Castle Island was given up for a pleasure ground, it was with the proviso that in case of war the bridge should be closed to travel. Since a slide bridge half way across from the mainland to the island was constructed, so that it would leave a sufficient opening for vessels to pass through.

NEW JERSEY'S WAR RESOURCES.

Stryker's Visit to Washington—Getting the Seacoast Batteries Ready.

TRENTON, Feb. 25.—Adjt.-Gen. William S. Stryker went to Washington this morning, to dine with Vice-President Hobart this evening, he said. At the Capitol it was stated that Gen. Stryker's mission was to confer with the officials of the War and Navy departments about New Jersey's National Guard and the vessels owned in the State that would be available in case of war with Spain. Gen. Stryker this morning received from the Navy Department a communication asking for information concerning the number and value of vessels owned in New Jersey that could be adapted for carrying a light armament, but were not suitable for cruisers.

Men from the Quartermaster-General's Department are putting the seacoast battery at Sea Girt camp in order for service, but Capt. Armstrong says this has no significance, as it is usual to do so at this season.

RECRUITING AT PORT CHESTER.

Two Companies of Volunteers Being Raised in Case of War with Spain.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Two companies of volunteers are being formed in this neighborhood to go to the assistance of the Government in case of war with Spain. The first is led by William Green and will consist of 300 men if that number can be obtained. A second company, composed of rifle rangers, is being recruited in Rye. It will be commanded by S. H. Graham, with James O'Connor and Judge Bernard Baruch as lieutenants.

Newell Rising, one of the victims of the Maine disaster, was born at Port Chester. Charles Lawrence Post, G. A. R., of which Elihu Rising, his father, is a member, has decided to build a shaft in his memory in its reservation in the Rye cemetery.

NARRAGANSETT BAY BOATS.

A List of Them Being Prepared by a Rhode Island Naval Battalion Officer.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—Lieut. C. E. Lawton navigating officer of the Rhode Island Naval Battalion, is preparing a list of all steamers in Narragansett Bay, including yachts, that can be used as common carriers. Included in this list are the steam yachts Electra, owned by Commodore E. T. Gerry, and the Nahma, owned by Robert Goelet. This work is being done by order of the Navy Department. The Newport company has established three signal stations on the coast, one at Westport Harbor, Mass., one near Newport, which commands Block Island, thirty miles out to sea, and one at Narragansett Pier.

Secretary Long to Take a Rest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Long, worn out with the unusual amount of department work entailed by the Maine disaster, has decided to take a leave of three or four days to recuperate. It is not known that he will leave town for the purpose, but he will entirely relinquish his work as head of the Navy Department, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will become Acting Secretary during his absence.

Rush in Philadelphia to Join the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The United States Army recruiting station in this city is besieged by idle men seeking enlistment. There were 140 applicants to-day, many of them, however, being disqualified under the strict physical requirements.

VIZCAYA BIDS US GOOD-BY.

SPANISH CRUISER OFF WITH A RUSH FOR HAVANA.

She Is Chock Full of Yankee Coal and Stores—Carries Spain's Flag at Half Mast for the Maine Until She Passes Sandy Hook and Then Sends It Up to the Peak for Spain.

The Spanish cruiser Viscaya sailed for Havana at 1:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No ceremony attended her leave-taking. She just weighed anchor and got down the bay before the outgoing tide so fast as to astonish those who were watching her from the Tompkinsville shore. As she started she blew three blasts of her whistle for a salute to the navy yard tug Nina, flagship of the patrol fleet. The salute was promptly answered.

Then the tug, whose orders were to attend the cruiser down the bay, set out after her. Shortly after the Nina got under way the police boat Patrol, Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the steamboat squad in command, came along. The Spaniard was just in sight then and the best attendance the Nina and the police boat could give her was a poor stern chase. As the cruiser passed out of the Narrows the small boats gave it up and turned back.

The Vizcaya passed Quarantine at 1:30. She had the Spanish flag flying at half-mast from a small gaff on the mainmast. At 2:45 o'clock she passed the Hook. As she did so the Spanish colors were run up to the peak of the gaff and her period of mourning for the Yankee sailors who went down to their death in Havana harbor was ended.

Few ships ever left any harbor better supplied with stores than the Vizcaya. Just before sailing Capt. Eulate said that his ship had never before taken on so much coal. Not only her bunkers, but every nook where coal could be stored had been filled. Of provisions he said he had enough to last, using his own words, "I should think until I come back to New York again, which, I imagine, will be a very long time."

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Pilot Jacob Lockman was taken on board. Shortly after that the marines were drilled for three-quarters of an hour on the main deck. When the drill was over bluejackets were put to work making everything snug on board. The big guns were lashed and covered with tarpaulins and the awning which has covered the after deck since the cruiser has been in port was taken down and stowed away.

By 11 o'clock the ship was ready to sail. It was evident that her commander was waiting for something. He was looking shoreward through his glasses. Shortly after noon a small boat put off from the shore with the Spanish Vice-Consul and an attaché of the Consulate in it. Both were put aboard the cruiser. Three-quarters of an hour later the Vice-Consul was brought ashore. The attaché stayed aboard. It was stated that he would leave the ship at Quarantine. At 1:15 the Captain, on the bridge, shouted some order and the men got to work at the anchors. Black smoke poured out of both funnels. The cruiser had actually started when two young Spanish officers came down to the dock from the Tompkinsville station on a dead run. After much gesticulating and shouting they got a boatman and caught the ship. Much slower down for them. It was a near thing. They had apparently overstayed their shore leave.

Just before sailing Capt. Eulate sent a note to Lieut. John A. Dougherty thanking him for the care which he had taken of the Spanish Vizcaya, but expressing regret that it should have been thought necessary to keep a patrol about his ship. Capt. Eulate also took occasion to express his thanks, through Lieut. Dougherty, for all the courtesies extended to him and his officers during their stay here and expressed the hope that he might soon be able to return some of those courtesies.

HOLLAND BOAT WATCHED.

Navy Department Feared She Might Attack the Vizcaya—Orders to Admiral Bunce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The presence of the submarine torpedo boat Holland in New York harbor has given the Navy Department a great deal of worry, which was relieved to-day by the information in a telegram from Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that the Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya had sailed for Havana. The exchange of telegrams yesterday afternoon between Secretary Long and Admiral Bunce was due to the suspicion attached to the movements of the submarine craft. Admiral Bunce reported to the department yesterday that the Holland was in the harbor. He did not know who controlled her, but in view of the precautions taken to protect the Vizcaya from harm, thought it well to let the department know of her presence. The Admiral's report created quite a flurry among those to whom it was known, and brought about a hastily called conference of those in authority.

Ever since the Vizcaya has been at New York, and for several days before that time, the naval officials have been anxious about her. They were afraid that some hot heads would attempt to injure the magnificent armorclad in revenge for the loss of the Maine. Whatever the opinions of the officials might have been at the time about the catastrophe off Havana, they realized that it would be a terrible stain on the reputation of the United States for fair play if anything happened to the Spaniard in an American port at a time when diplomatic relations between this and Spain were so strained in the Spanish capital. These were the reasons for the extreme precautions taken by the Government to guard the Vizcaya and her officers, and caused the Navy Department to send Admiral Bunce, under date of March 4, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in haste in New York to consult Admiral Bunce about arrangements for preventing any possibility of a repetition of the Maine affair.

When Admiral Bunce's telegram was received yesterday there was a feeling among the naval officials that their worst fears might be realized, despite their precautionary efforts. THE SUN reporter learned to-day that Admiral Bunce was instructed by the department to keep a close watch on the Holland and not to let her get out of sight of one of the Government tugs while the Vizcaya remained at New York. Admiral Bunce was also instructed to direct the seizure of the Holland and the arrest of all on board if he found any suspicious movements in proximity to the Vizcaya. Telegrams from Admiral Bunce to-day showed that the instructions of the department were being carried out.

The Navy Department is not satisfied that the Vizcaya has sailed for Havana direct. Despite reports in the newspapers, the department has adhered to the belief that the Spaniard will drop into Hampton Roads. The monitor Terror is there waiting to give her a friendly greeting, and incidentally to be on hand in case Spain and the United States should suddenly resort to hostilities. It is not unlikely that the Vizcaya is now being followed by some United States vessel.

BRYAN COUNSELS PATIENCE.

There Will Be Time to Act, He Says, When We Know What to Do.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—William J. Bryan went to Holton, Kan., to-day to deliver an address for the benefit of Campbell University. Previous to his departure he expressed himself quite freely on the Spanish troubles, but his observations were in the most conservative tone.

"I do not pretend to come to the defence of any one," said Mr. Bryan, "but in my opinion we should be slow to act in the Maine affair, especially under the trying circumstances which confront us. Another fact which in my mind impels us to exercise discretion is that the official investigation of the explosion is now being made. The United States cannot afford to be too hasty in this matter. International questions are involved, and it would be a sad compliment to our Government were we openly and maliciously to bring about strained relations by our anxiety to locate the responsibility of the Maine disaster.

"The proper policy in my mind is for the United States Government to investigate the disaster carefully, and if the evidence tends to attach the responsibility where the people assert it properly belongs is found, then will it be time for such action to be taken. Politically or otherwise, the patriotism of the American people has never been appealed to in vain, but undue haste at this time might involve us in a disastrous conflict for which there would be no sufficient cause."

DUPONT AND PORTER REPAIRS.

Material and Men to Go from Morrenhoff's Works to Mobile.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 25.—Orders were received at Bristol yesterday from the Navy Department at Washington by the builders of the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont to send workmen and certain pieces of machinery at once to Mobile, Ala., to repair the boats in the dry dock there. The material to be used on the main shaft of the Porter was not quite ready yesterday when the order was received, and extra workmen were put on to rush it as fast as possible. It was found that the work could not then be finished in time to be sent away to-day. The parts being turned out are steel struts, that will be used as guides for the main shafts of both the Porter and Dupont, and will be fastened on the outside of the boats, where the shafts protrude from the keels.

Two expert steel workers left for Mobile to-day to fit the struts on the boats. Tools were also sent by express.

FRANCE WANTS NO CHINESE PORT.

Notifies England That She Will Not Occupy One Even Temporarily.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said in reply to a question by Lord Charles Beresford that the French Government had assured Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador at Paris, that France did not intend to occupy either temporarily or permanently any naval base in Chinese waters.

WRECKAGE FROM THE AZALEA.

Indications That the British Steamship Has Been Lost—Schooner Sunk.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A life buoy marked "Azalea," a jibboom, and other wreckage have been picked up off the Shetland Islands. The British steamship Azalea, Capt. Murray, left Baltimore on Nov. 21 for Stettin, and nothing had been heard of her since. The Azalea was a screw steamship of 1,113 tons burden. Her dimensions were: Length, 280.5 feet; breadth, 34; depth, 24.6.

The British steamship Strathlyon, Capt. Bailey, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, collided with and sunk the schooner Percy of London off the Lizard to-day. No lives were lost.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Presented to the Queen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Queen held a drawing-room in person in Buckingham Palace to-day. The weather was fine and a large crowd assembled. The Duchess of Devonshire, in the absence of the Marchioness of Salisbury, was the feminine representative of the Ministry. There was a profusion of beautiful costumes. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., who was one of the presentees, wore white satin with pink roses, the corset and petticoat ornamented with applique of the palest yellow point d'Alençon, and the train lined with pale blue velvet.

Liberals Gain a Seat in a Bye-Election.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The election to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons for the Cricklade division of Wiltshire took place yesterday and resulted in the choice of Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Liberal, who received 5,624 votes to 5,135 cast for Viscount Emlyn, Conservative. Lord Fitzmaurice was the unsuccessful candidate in the last election, when he received 4,580 votes, Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, Conservative, receiving 4,679.

To Increase the German Mail Steamer Subsidy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Reichstag committee in charge of the Mail Steamer Subsidy bill has advised an increase of the annual subsidy by 1,500,000 marks and an increase in the speed of the subsidized vessels, the ships to start alternately from Hamburg and Bremen.

Wants to Raise a Regiment in Dallas.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 25.—The Cuban Independence League of Dallas has arranged for a mass meeting at the City Hall in this city on next Thursday afternoon to consider the Spanish situation. Col. Horton, President of the Cuban League of Sherman, Tex.; Gen. W. L. Cabell of Dallas, Lius Penez, State Cuban delegate, Galveston, and others will deliver addresses. O. Paget, President of the Cuban League of Dallas, to-day wrote to Gov. Culberson for permission to raise a regiment in Dallas to be turned over to the State or Federal Government in case of hostilities with Spain.

War Risks on Ships Bound for Cuba.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Owners here are refusing charters to Cuba, owing to the probability of trouble. Several Captains of vessels ready to go have declined to sail. War risks have been placed on a number of vessels to Cuban ports, the premiums being from five to six times as high as ordinary insurance. The Cuban and West Indian trade is much disturbed.

Russian Hebrews for Home Defence.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The Knights of Maryland, an organized body of fifty drilled Russian Hebrew immigrants, have offered their services to Gov. Lowndes for home defence in case of war with Spain. They have also asked for muskets. The Knights are naturalized citizens, and speak English. They were organized three years ago.

New Hampshire Getting Up a Naval Reserve.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 25.—Active steps are being taken in this city for the organization of a naval battalion, to be known as the New Hampshire Volunteer Naval Reserves, to consist of four divisions of seventy-two men each. It is the intention to have two of the divisions in this city, and already 200 citizens have signed the rolls. The other two divisions will be organized in the neighboring cities and towns. The command will be tendered to Rear Admiral Carpenter, U. S. N., retired, of this city.

Major Balch Offers to Raise a Regiment in the Event of War.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Major Lewis Balch of this city, who up to within a few months ago was surgeon of the Tenth Battalion, but who resigned from the National Guard, has made application to the Adjutant-General for permission to lead a regiment to the front in the event of war. The thousand men for this regiment would be recruited entirely in Albany county. Up to this time over 100 applications have been made to the Adjutant-General for permission to raise a regiment or a company. They come mostly from old soldiers.

To Inspect Texas Gulf Fortifications.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 25.—Brig.-Gen. William M. Graham, commander of the military department of Texas, has left on an inspection trip of the Texas Gulf coast. After inspecting the fortifications at Galveston he will go direct by United States revenue cutter to Point Isabel at the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is understood that the object of his trip is to obtain information as to the proper steps to take in making secure coast defences.

New Haven's Cuban Cadets.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Cuban Cadets, the newly organized volunteer military company of which Alderman Edward A. Rourke is captain, have now 120 recruits. They are drilling daily under the supervision of Lieut. William A. Schappa, a veteran of Sedan. The cadets to-day notified Gov. Cooke of their organization and asked for a requisition of rifles.

Rear Admiral Luce, Retired, Summoned to Washington.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., now on the retired list, was summoned to Washington to-day by the Navy Department.

Cleveland Soldiers on the Alert.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25.—Col. Kennan of the Fifth Regiment, O. N. G., says that his regiment would be ready to go wherever needed, 1,000 men in all, in twenty-eight hours. In half of that time he could have 600 men at the railroad station.

Work at Fort Preble Begun.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25.—Preliminary work on the new motor battery at Fort Preble was begun to-day. Several weeks will be required to complete the battery.

Wrecking Tug J. D. Jones Provisioned for a Month.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 25.—The Merritt wrecking tug J. D. Jones is being provisioned for a month's cruise and is awaiting orders to go to Havana.

Underwriter Sails for Havana.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The wrecking tug Underwriter left this evening for Havana by way of New York, after being delayed for two days by orders from Washington.

"War Cry" Is Not in It.

A somnolent man was dozing in the corner of a Sixth avenue car yesterday evening, when a Salvation Army lassie came in carrying a bundle of papers under her arm. She accidentally stumbled over his outstretched foot and he opened his eyes.

"*War Cry*, sir!" she said, holding out one of her papers. "Only 5 cents."

The man looked at her in intense disgust.

"Another one of them damn Maine extrys," he snorted. "Nah; don't want it."

Then he fell asleep again.

WHO OWNS THIS MARQUISE RING?

Found by a Little Girl in Fifth Avenue—Estimated Value $400.

A little girl, who said she was Elsie Robinson of 37 Fifth avenue, found a marquise ring on the sidewalk in front of the Brevoort House yesterday afternoon. She gave it to Park Policeman Doubbleday in Washington Park and he sent it to the Arsenal. The ring is set with twenty-eight diamonds and five rubies. It is estimated to be worth at least $400. There was no engraving on it to indicate the owner's identity.

Could Not Eat—All Run Down

If there were no other means of proving the great blood-enriching power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the grateful testimonials from thousands of weak,

tired, discouraged women, tortured with headaches, indigestion and weak nerves, who have found complete restoration to health and vigor by the use of this medicine, would abundantly establish the fact. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what such people need, because it makes rich, pure, nourishing blood.

IRONTON, OHIO.—"My mother was subject to sick headache and indigestion for over a year. She was unable to stand up for any length of time, and was obliged to stay in a dark room, as she could not bear the light. She had no appetite whatever and her stomach was so weak she could not retain what food she did eat. She also had severe pains in her head. She

Suffered So Much

that she became but a shadow of herself. Prescriptions failed to do her any good, and the remedies she tried weakened her so much that she discontinued their use, and she lost all faith in medicines. One day I read of a lady similarly afflicted who was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It sounded so truthful that I persuaded mother to try this medicine. Before she had finished the first bottle there was an improvement in her condition. She no longer threw up her food and her headache was not so severe. She took in all four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and several boxes of Hood's Pills. She regained her weight and is now enjoying the best of health. Her digestion is good, and she can eat almost anything she wishes. She is 42

years old, and says she feels as well as when she was 16. Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure and Hood's medicines always have a place in our household."—MISS MARY MASCARIE.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine, because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. Is sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

RYAN WHIPS GREEN.

Hard Earned Victory for the Syracuse Man in Eighteen Rounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—George Green endeavored to retrieve his lost honors to-night by tackling Tommy Ryan of Syracuse, the noted welterweight. Green had a creditable record up to the time Joe Walcott knocked him out.

Since that time he has taken especial pains to improve. Joe Choynski has been boxing with him, and Green has found that he is much stronger than he was in any of his other fights. Ryan trained over in Oakland. The shrewd Billy Delaney directed his work.

The betting was very heavy both in the pools and the mutuals. In the pools Green was 10 to 6. He was backed down to fives last night, but at 2 o'clock to-day the odds were 10 to 5½ against him, and Ryan money was coming in fast. In the Paris mutuals the men sold at about even figures.

In the evening the Green money commenced to go into the boxes, and the betting closed at 10 to 6½. This was rather better than Green's friends hoped for, considering the way the betting ran last night and to-day.

At 9:15 the men entered the ring. Green first, and both received an ovation. Behind Green were Bob McArthur, Frank Foster, Joe Choynski and Eddy Graney. Behind Ryan were Billy Delaney, Henry Baker and "Spider" Kelly.

The referee was Jim McDonald, the baseball umpire. It was announced that Tom O'Rourke had telegraphed a challenge to the winner on behalf of Walcott.

The first round commenced at 9:23.

FIRST ROUND.—Both men were cautious and very shifty. Green was the first to lead, but failed to land. In his next attempt Green planted a good right on the body. Ryan scored on the body and lightly on the jaw with his right, and clever left put away from Green's counters. The pace was very fast.

SECOND ROUND.—After long range sparring, Ryan landed a vicious right swing on Green's jaw and ducked the return. Green rushed fiercely, but could only get in a light right jab on the body. Green continued to rush, but Ryan's footwork kept him out of danger. Green ran into a stiff left jolt on the jaw, and sent nothing back. Ryan's cleverness caught the crowd.

THIRD ROUND.—Green forced matters and landed an open-glove left on Ryan's head. Ryan was feinting and ducking against Green's rushes like a man. Nothing of moment transpired in this round.

FOURTH ROUND.—Ryan scored stiffly on the body with his left and lightly on the cheek with his right. Green countering lightly with his right, and a light left on the neck and scored neatly with left on body. Ryan countered on the body, landed hard left and right on the face, and took a stiff left in return. In the mix-up Ryan had a shade the better of it. Green rushed and sent in several hard ones, which Ryan blocked. In a clinch Green put in two stiff half-arm lefts on the face and body. The fight so far was very even.

FIFTH ROUND.—The men ran into a clinch, in which no damage was done. A moment later Ryan rushed Green to the ropes and landed two hard lefts. Green countered lightly, but his blows were carefully blocked. Considerable rushing and ineffective clinching characterized the round.

SIXTH ROUND.—Ryan scored a low left on the stomach and ducked the return. Green rushed, and in the clinch he jabbed Ryan lightly with his left. Ryan rushed and Green stopped him with a hard left on the body, repeating the dose a minute later. Green landed a hard left swing full on Ryan's jaw, which took Ryan's smile away. Ryan came back with a hard right on the cheek, taking a hard right on the body. Ryan put in his left hard on his jaw, and Green landed his left on the face in return. Green landed a neat left on the face as the gong sounded.

SEVENTH ROUND.—The men roughed it for a while. Green seemed the stronger. Ryan feinted with the left, and landed two terrific lefts on Green's face. Green was vicious and rushed wildly, jabbing Ryan in the clinches. Green missed a number of leads. Ryan landed a hard left on the face, and they wound up in a clinch. This was Ryan's round.

EIGHTH ROUND.—Ryan landed his left on the body, and repeated it. Green countering on the forehead. Ryan put in his left, but Ryan's right was blocked and uppercut him. The pace had slackened. Green planted two hard rights on the body and chin without a return. Ryan looked serious and was cautious. Ryan landed a hard left on the cheek and roughed it in the clinch. Ryan put in a half arm right on the jaw just as the bell tapped.

NINTH ROUND.—They ran into a clinch, and parted only to run into another. Ryan put a good left on the jaw. Green put in a right on the body and another on the forehead, neither of which did any damage. Ryan landed another hard left on the forehead, and Ryan is now forcing the fight, but Green is standing him off neatly. Toward the close they exchanged hard lefts on the body and were clinched at the close.

TENTH ROUND.—Ryan chased Green around, but does no damage. Green seems the stronger in clinches and jolts Ryan with right on jaw severely. Ryan scores left on head and body, occasionally missing the counters. Green got in a light left on the face. Ryan put in a hard left full on the jaw and escaped the counter. Green is slow and wild. This was Ryan's round.

ELEVENTH ROUND.—Ryan forced matters and got in three good lefts, catching a stiff left on the body in return. Again Ryan landed left on body and jaw. Green countering on the stomach. Ryan was forcing the fighting in this round, but Green held his ground well. The round closed with honors easy.

TWELFTH ROUND.—This was the most furious round of the fight. Ryan rushed Green into the latter's corner and rained left and right continuously on him, dazing Green badly for a moment, but Green recovered and "niddled gamely." This was all Ryan's round.

THIRTEENTH ROUND.—Ryan was cool and took his time. Green rushed several times and landed three good blows on the body and one on the jaw, Ryan countering lightly. The round was tame.

FOURTEENTH ROUND.—This round was almost featureless, Ryan having a shade the better of it. Both men tired.

FIFTEENTH ROUND.—Green took considerable punishment in this round, Ryan landing several hard lefts on the body and face. Green's right eye was puffed from a left swing. Ryan seemed to be tiring.

SIXTEENTH ROUND.—Ryan had everything his own way in the sixteenth, jabbing Green in the face with his left and on the jaw with his right. Green was decidedly groggy at the close and his face was badly puffed. Ryan did not have a mark.

SEVENTEENTH ROUND.—The men appeared to be tired, and did considerable clinching. Ryan had the better of what little effective fighting was done.

EIGHTEENTH ROUND.—Ry