

FUELING WARSHIPS.

How Commodore Bradford Keeps the Bunkers of Our Great Ocean Fighters Full of Coal.

One of the greatest triumphs of the war which has been hidden from public observation has been the work of the several bureaus of the navy department in furnishing supplies and equipments for the troops, says a Washington dispatch in the Chicago Record. As Secretary Long remarked in a recent interview, their duties have been quite as valuable as those of the fleet in Cuban waters or the harbor of Manila.

BRAVE ACTS.

Quickness in Time of Danger Has Often Saved the Lives of Many Persons.

On jubilee day, which commemorated the discovery of gold in California in 1849, a squad of battery I, of the regular army, was firing a salute at Lime Point fort, near San Francisco, says the Youth's Companion. One load—the charge was 50 pounds of powder enclosed in a woollen bag—did not go off, and the officer in command ordered it to be pulled out of the cannon.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

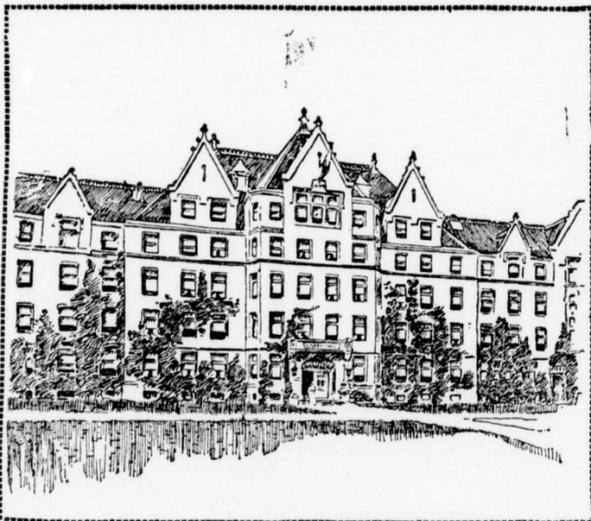


This is the New York newspaper correspondent who, after the fall of Santiago de Cuba, struck Gen. Shafter in the face because he was not permitted to take part in the hoisting of the American flag over the government building. Gen. Shafter, as everybody knows, is a giant, while his assailant is a little bit of a man, although brave as a lion and well trained in athletics. Mr. Scovel formerly lived at Cleveland, O., where he was manager of the Cleveland Athletic club.

nished by the bureau of equipment in the distribution of coal. No matter how frequently or suddenly the scene of naval activity is changed, the vessels must have fuel, and it has been Commodore Bradford's business to see that loaded colliers were on hand when they were wanted. Without the employment of an extra clerk and without the slightest parade he has succeeded in keeping the bunkers of every vessel in the navy full of coal from the beginning of hostilities, no matter whether they were on the North Atlantic coast or in the Caribbean sea, or in the ports of the Pacific or the Philippine islands.

in the mud and, with his bare hands, plastered the singed edges with damp earth. It was a quick, brave deed, and had the hero been a British soldier it would have brought him a Victoria cross to wear on his breast. During the Sepoy war a young captain of artillery saw an ignited shell fall near his battery. Instantly he lifted it up, carried it a distance, and flung it away. Just then it burst, shattering his left forearm. In the Crimean war, Capt. Peel, of the royal navy and son of the former prime minister, Sir Robert Peel, commanded a vessel before Sebastopol. One day a large shell, its fuse burning, fell into the battery near where Peel was standing. Picking it up, he carried it to the rampart and tossed it over. It exploded before it reached the ground. The Color Was Immaterial. Here is a story about Commodore Schley that is told in Washington:

GREEN HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



This magnificent building is the gift of Mrs. Margaret G. Kelly, a wealthy Chicago widow. When completed, the structure will represent an outlay of \$75,000, and will be the most complete dormitory for women in the United States. Green hall places the Chicago university's accommodations for women on an equality with those for men, something that has never before been accomplished by any of the higher institutions of learning in this or any other land.

riou. parts of the world, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. Over 80,000 tons have been distributed from Key West alone and 20,000 tons from Honolulu. No Odors in Cuba. Fredrika Bremer remarked that the atmosphere of Cuba absorbs all odors. Everyone smoked, yet the air was free from the taint of smoke. Also, she observed that a rose, elsewhere very fragrant, was without perfume in Cuba. It has been observed, when onions were used that were imported from Cuba, the odor was much less intense than from those raised in New England. War Tax in Spain. Spain is so much in need of funds that any person entering her limits wearing gloves or boots nearly new, must pay a tax on them. This rule also applies to a hat or necktie which seems new.

About the time that he was looking for a fleet the question of painting the ships of the navy a war color was under solemn consideration by some of the precise officers of the big building. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was bothered daily by the question of tints submitted to him by a board on warship color, when Schley remarked that he did not care what color his ships were painted so long as he had ships. "Paint them red if you like," said he, "or paint them black, but let me have them. Color is immaterial." Wants to Increase Its Population. Bulgaria is going to take effective means to increase its population. For every son born beyond a minimum number 20 francs will be paid not only to the father, but to the mother also. A soldier showing a dozen sons will receive a pension large enough to support him and besides a decoration. The same reward will go to his wife.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A farmer near Decatur, Ala., has raised a hog which weighs 1,524 pounds. A Surrey parson the other day advised his male hearers not to be afraid of bagging their trousers or the lady hearers of bursting their silk stockings by kneeling in prayer.

New York state lost the best authority on her history in the recent death of George S. Conover at Geneva. His original researches resulted in the accumulation of much valuable material.

Representative William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, is the great-grandson of the famous Martin Lyon, who represented three different states in congress and cast the vote which elected Thomas Jefferson president.

Sarasate, the eminent violinist, is a Spaniard. He declares that his extraordinary command over the violin is due to the fact that he has practiced, on an average, six hours a day ever since he was 12 years of age.

The present war has brought to light the fact that Dr. Anthonmarchi, who attended Napoleon during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in Santiago de Cuba, where he gave his services free to the poor for many years.

John R. Key, a grandson of the famous Francis, is attracting attention as an artist. He has been painting a series of pictures of world's fair scenes as he studied them in Chicago, and they are on exhibition in the Illinois building of the Omaha exposition.

Scott put no great value on his manuscript, which was probably the most perfect and least erased and altered that any author of high rank can show. The copy of "Old Mortality" was sold the first time for £23; last year it fetched £600. "The Lady of the Lake" has brought £1,250. Lockhart gave the manuscript of "Rob Roy" to Cadell, and it sold for £600.

FEELINGS UNDER FIRE.

Statements of a Couple of Men Who Have Had Experience in the Present War.

Men on the Yankee have had to answer a dozen times the question: "How does it feel to be under fire?" Every friend who climbs aboard the trim little auxiliary cruiser to see a former chum shakes a grimy hand and bombards the able seaman with the question. As a matter of fact, only a few of the boys are able to explain their feelings, and say: "Oh, I don't know. You get used to it."

Gen. Furlong, who was a member of Grant's staff and participated in battles from Arkansas to Appomattox, says any man who says he isn't afraid under fire tells an untruth.

"You don't get used to it; or at least I never did," said the general a few nights ago. "Sheridan said he never got used to it, and I don't believe anybody ever does. It isn't courage that keeps a man at the front; it's pride. I've seen the time that I would have liked to leave the front, but I couldn't afford to do so. It wasn't courage that kept me where I stood; it was pride, and the knowledge of the fact that if I ran I'd be disgraced."

"When the boys come back from the front they will tell the same story. I was on old Gen. A. J. Smith's staff in the Red River campaign. There was an opening in our lines, and the two lines of battle were about 500 yards apart.

"Gen. Smith gave me a dispatch to carry to the right of the line. I could have ridden behind our own lines and delivered it. As I started to do so he said: 'That way, sir,' pointing to the opening. To go out and ride to our right was to pass between the fire of our own men and the confederates. My heart went up into my throat. I expected to be killed. I started with two orderlies, and they were shot dead before we had gone 200 feet. I was shot in the leg and got through. It wasn't courage that kept me up; it was pride and orders."

"Ten years afterward, in St. Louis, I met Gen. Smith. I said to him: 'General, it's all over now; but why did you send me down between those two lines to carry that dispatch?' The general looked at me and said:

"Well, I wanted to impress on our men that there wasn't anything terrible about the fire, and that the officers weren't afraid of it."

On board the Yankee the boys vied with one another to see how cool they could be. There is no doubt that the majority of them thoroughly appreciated the danger they were in. A member of gun crew No. 1, talking of the feeling, said:

"I was awfully anxious to see an engagement, and at Santiago had enough to last me. When we banged away, gun after gun, until you couldn't hear yourself think, I felt a little queer. Every time a shell came in our direction I said: 'Oh, Lord!' and I was glad when it passed over."

"At Cienfuegos, where Kennedy was injured, I didn't see him. If I had, I suppose I would have wilted. The boys who were serving the gun with him, however, held out, and after making him comfortable, went on with the game. No spot on board a ship is safe in a battle, and that fact adds to a man's being brave. He knows he can't get away, and he isn't going to show a white feather; so he sticks. Some boys, made of more heroic clay, may not feel any fear, or be callous to fate; but I'm inclined to believe that, like myself, when shells are whistling, they'd rather be out of it."

The man who said this is one of the best men in the reserve. No man worked harder at a gun than he did when the Yankee was in action, and the question of how it feels to be under fire is still open to discussion.—N. Y. Press.

Many Varieties of Postcards. More than 8,500 varieties of post cards have been issued in the world within the last 35 years.



LITTLE FILIPINO--If I Miss This Train I'm a Goner!

"WHAT'S THE USE?"

Question Asked by Aguinaldo of Consul General Wildman in Regard to His Trying to Capture Manila.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Journal prints a cablegram from Hong Kong, purporting to give the text of a message sent by Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, to Consul Gen. Wildman. The message is dated Cavite, July 30, and in it Aguinaldo says it has been reported that he "is getting the big head and not behaving" as he promised Mr. Wildman.

"In reply," says Aguinaldo, "I ask why should America expect me to outline my policy, present and future, and fight blindly for her interests, when America will not be frank with me? Tell me this: Am I fighting for annexation, protection or independence? It is for America to say, not me. I can take Manila, as I have defeated the Spanish everywhere, but what would be the use? If America takes Manila, I can save my men and arms for what the future has in store for me. Now good friend, believe me, I am not both fool and rogue. The interests of my people are as sacred to me as are the interests of your people to you."

Mr. Wildman replied to Aguinaldo as follows: "Trust to the honor and justice of the United States and let nothing interfere with the first task of throwing off the Spanish yoke. I believe in you. Do not disappoint me."

NICE BUNDLE OF CASH.

Midnight Mechanics Secure \$6,000 from a Bank in a Michigan Town.

Richland, Mich., Aug. 6.—One of the most daring bank robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out by six robbers Thursday night. Some of them came from the east on a hand car, and evidently had confederates with a horse and carriage. They secured about \$6,000 in cash from the Union bank, and \$4,600 in notes. The horse and carriage were taken into Augusta and left there. There were three explosions which awakened many people.

Alvin Barnes, an old man who lived near the bank, was ordered into the house with a threat that they would shoot him. George Robson and Ed. Barrett saw the robbers, but did not molest them. The safe was a complete wreck, nitro-glycerine being used to open it. The inside doors were blown ten feet out into the office, and pieces went through the plate glass front 20 feet distant. The chisels and other tools were left there. The hand car was disabled so it could not be used to pursue the robbers.

Rioting Resumed.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 6.—Rioting has been resumed by the striking woodworkers here on account of the sash and door manufacturers trying to operate with non-union labor. Yesterday the strikers clubbed and stoned non-union workmen trying to reach the Morgan mill. Thirty policemen were sent to reinforce the small squad on duty there. When the police arrived the crowd set on them with stones. The police used their clubs freely and the street was finally cleared at the expense of many broken heads and a score of arrests, including nine women. The non-union crew reached the mill and the factory was started.

A War Cloud Gathers.

London, Aug. 6.—There is great uneasiness here, in view of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury's inactivity in yielding to Russian aggressiveness is responsible for the dangerous complication, which can only be overcome by the prompt and most firm opposition to Russian aggressions.

Hundreds Dying from Starvation.

Halifax, Aug. 6.—The schooner Cambridge has arrived here and brings a tale of terrible suffering on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. The party was on a prospecting expedition and included Dr. Morris, whose services were required at Lewis' Inlet night and day to give relief to persons sick and dying from starvation. Large quantities of provisions were distributed from the vessel. The same condition of affairs exists all along the coast. There are 1,500 persons similarly situated and immediate relief is necessary.

MILES' CAMPAIGN

He Lands Troops at Arroyo, Porto Rico.

STEADY ADVANCE MADE.

Pennsylvanians Hold an Important Strategic Point.

GOV. GEN. MACIAS IS DEFIANT

He Issues a Proclamation in Which He Declares that, Having Once Repelled an Attack on San Juan His Soldiers Can Do So Again—His Daughter Drills Gunners.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 6.—Gen. Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensen rifles are being used, the Second and Third Wisconsin moving up to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania yesterday. Gen. Brooke's landing at Arroyo is successful. The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, the First Missouri and First Pennsylvania are disembarking there. The Morgan troop of the Fifth cavalry has arrived here.

At Descalabrode river, six miles beyond Juana Diaz, on the road to San Juan, Aug. 6.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania of Gen. Ernest's brigade, has advanced to this point and holds the bridge over the river. No sign of the enemy is reported, but it is believed that the Spaniards are about 400 strong between this point and Coamo. The seizure of the bridge insures control of the road to Coamo. Pickets are being put out and they may collide with the Spanish outposts.

Off San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 6.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have landed, who have lighted lamps in the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, the Annapolis, the Puritan and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports, with troops, which left the United States and have scattered all around the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida and the Raleigh and they are now at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships got to the same place and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where Gen. Miles is waiting.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

Capt. Pen. Macias has issued a proclamation, in which he says: "Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now, as I did Sampson's attempt before." The daughter of the captain general is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city.

Bad Conditions Exist at St. Michael.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 6.—The steamer Dirigo has arrived from St. Michael with 100 passengers, some of whom went north recently, but being unable to get up the river, returned. About 40 were Klondikers. They brought down \$200,000 in dust and nuggets. The Dirigo confirms the stories that a terrible condition of affairs exists at St. Michael, owing to the failure of ocean boats to get their passengers up the river. It is predicted that thousands will have to winter at St. Michaels or return to the states.

A Torpedo Boat's Speed Trial.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—The torpedo boat McKenzie, built in this city, was given a trial Friday by her builders and made an average of about 23 knots an hour.

STIRRED 'EM UP.

That "Round Robin" Causes Much Talk by Officials.

AND THE END IS NOT YET

Alger Says His Department was Not Dilatory.

TROOPS ARE COMING HOME.

The Embarkation of Shafter's Army Has Begun—Three Points in Northern States are Chosen as Sites for Field Hospitals, Two in New York and One in Vermont.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Friday would have been remarkably dull at the war department had it not been for the publication in the newspapers of the "round robin" signed by the military commanders at Santiago and the short but sharp correspondence between Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger. These afforded food for much discussion among officials and the belief was general that there are to be further interesting chapters in the correspondence, provided it is deemed harmless to the best interests of the army to allow further publications. In proof of the allegation that the war department had bestirred itself to succor the army in Santiago before the united protest was made, the following statement is given out by the secretary of war:

"Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago and it was not believed that it would be safe to send north ship loads of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed, would spread rapidly on shipboard and result in the death and burial of many at sea. On the 28th ult. the secretary of war telegraphed to Gen. Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided the men of his command would be moved north to a camp that had been selected for them on Montauk Point. On July 30 Gen. Shafter telegraphed that he had made known the secretary of war's telegram that troops would be moved north as soon as fever subsided and it had a very good effect on the men.

"When, however, the true condition was made known an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command north as rapidly as possible and all ships in the quartermaster's service possible to get to Santiago were sent there and the great liners St. Paul and St. Louis were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by Gen. Shafter and his generals was received and before Col. Roosevelt's letter was published. Over 150 surgeons are at Santiago and 176 immune nurses have been sent there, besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been less deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp of the same size in the United States."

It is said to be overstating the case to say that Gen. Shafter was rebuked for allowing publication of the "round robin," for the secretary of war confined his communication to a simple inquiry as to whether the general had given publicity to the Roosevelt letter and the "round robin," but hereafter an effort will be made to guard such information more carefully from the public.

The war department has ordered the large fleet of transports at Ponce to proceed to Santiago, there to join with the transports already at Santiago in bringing Shafter's army back to this country. There are ten large transports at Ponce, some of them having a capacity of 1,000 men. In all they have a capacity of 6,540 men. This, with the capacity of the ships at Santiago, will give a carrying strength of over 12,000 men at a trip.

The war officials say that the embarkation at Santiago has already begun and that the Louisiana, with cavalry on board, is now well on her way home. With the arrival of Shafter's army in this country, every facility will be given to the troops to recuperate.

There will be no yellow fever cases brought to this country, as such cases can be best handled without removal. The less serious cases of sickness not involving contagion will be brought here if the patients are convalescing to a point where removal will be advantageous. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has in view several points for patients and convalescents. The actual hospital station will probably be located at Montauk Point, where a field hospital for 500 patients is being prepared. In addition to this, Gen. Sternberg has in view two fine locations where bracing mountain and lake air will help convalescents to recovery. These points are Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the army post at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Lipton Gives Away £100,000.

London, Aug. 6.—Sir Thomas Lipton has presented the Princess of Wales with a check for £100,000 to start dining rooms in London at which working people may secure substantial meals for from 2 to 8 cents.

Saved the Maria Teresa.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 6.—The Merritt Wrecking Co. has received advices from Santiago that makes it certain that the Maria Teresa is now floated and is found to be in fairly good condition. She will shortly start for Norfolk under her own steam.

Colored Soldiers Ordered to Santiago.

Springfield, Ill., August 6.—Gov. Tanner has received word from the war department that the Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, has been ordered to Santiago to replace the First Illinois infantry, which will be removed to Long Island.