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The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended April 2, 1898, was as follows:

Sunday, March 27	23,195
Monday, March 28	60,338
Tuesday, March 29	45,044
Wednesday, March 30	48,472
Thursday, March 31	48,166
Friday, April 1	48,060
Saturday, April 2	49,468
Total	322,743
Daily average (Sunday, 23,195, excepted)	49,924

Readers of The Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any newsstand or railroad station or on railroad trains, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

Communications intended for publication in The Times should be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.

Congress or Hanna?

Tomorrow will tell the tale whether Congress or Mark Hanna is the law-making power of America.

We have a sufficient forecast today of what the message will be to say that, unless Mr. McKinley changes his mind, he will ask for discretionary power to intervene with arms in Cuba, at his own will and pleasure, or, rather, Mr. Hanna's, and without further reference to Congress.

As far as can be learned from close friends of the Administration, Mr. McKinley will deprecate the recognition of Cuban independence at this time as calculated to complicate the situation. These two points in the Presidential position are all we need to trouble about at present.

They mean simply this: Recognition of Cuban independence would make the Cuban Republic a party to any question or settlement of peace in the future. It is not the policy or intention of McKinley, Hanna, McCook, Rockefeller or Rothschild to allow any such recognition unless the Cuban government and people are willing to buy it by assuming the Spanish-Cuban bonds held by the gang.

An intervention by either peaceable or armed means, if left completely within the control of the Executive, which is Mark Hanna, would amount to intervention against the Cuban patriots, no matter what hypocritical platitudes the message may be found to contain about working for ultimate independence. Armed intervention, if that should become necessary, will be for the purpose of forcing autonomy on the Cubans, unless Congress shall first take the bull by the horns and recognize them as a sovereign state.

The reason for this is obvious and irresistible. Nobody of average intelligence in America has the least doubt that the interests of the Spanish-Cuban bond deal, combined with those of Oil and Sugar, have absolutely dominated and dictated the Cuban policy of this Government since the outbreak of the war of independence in Cuba. Nothing else has led Mr. McKinley to fight against even a recognition of belligerency, or to tolerate atrocities of Spain, or to suppress the reports of our consuls upon them, or to treat the Maine massacre as an unimportant incident.

That band of bond conspirators, with its allies, swarms all over the Capitol today, working secretly and treasonably to win representatives from their duty to country, to God and to humanity, and to cover them and the nation whose honor they are sworn to uphold with infamy.

Recognition of Cuban independence now would wreck their game. The national demand that Cuba shall be free by American action, and that Spain shall immediately be ordered off the hemisphere, in retribution for the hellish destruction of our battleship by Spanish treachery, if carried out by Congress, would wipe the deal of the bond sharks out of existence.

But armed intervention without independence, and postponed until after the adjournment of Congress, would save them, because it would enable Mr. Hanna to use our Army and Navy to force the Spanish debt in any case and Spanish sovereignty, perhaps, upon the brave people of the persecuted island.

That, and nothing but that, is the object of any scheme of "Executive" intervention, free from Congressional interference, and free from the insuperable obstacle of preliminary recognition.

Such a message as the newspapers nearest to the Administration predict for tomorrow may be crammed down the throats of the hitherto coerced and cowardly Republicans in the House of Representatives. That is barely possible, although we still hope that manhood may revive in them.

But it will make the whole country boil with rage and cover the nation's flag with new infamy.

Is it to be Hanna or the American Congress tomorrow?

The End in Havana.

While the Administration prays and weeps against "an unholy and unnecessary war with Spain," the latter is evidently getting ready to strike a characteristic blow at us in Havana. Gen. Lee at last has cabled that the situation of American consuls and other citizens in Cuba is untenable; that they are now liable to massacre at any minute. Two Government vessels have been sent to his relief, but they are inadequate to the purpose. He has been unable to charter others. As usual, the Administration has refrained from preparations for this inevitable occasion, perhaps on the theory that such action would be self-confession of a slight suspicion of Spanish chivalry and peaceable intentions. Let us hope that the country will be spared the grief and rage, and Mr. McKinley the additional remorse, of another wholesale butchery of Americans.

The consuls at other Cuban ports are begging for vessels to save American lives. They may be furnished tardily, and perhaps when it is too late. A sufficient number ought to have been in hand and held conveniently, with steam up, for the past three weeks.

Day by day The Times has been urging the Administration to make definite and thorough arrangements for the immediate succor of all Americans remaining in Cuba. Probably the appeal has been unheeded because influential people like Hanna and McCook have considered the matter of too little importance for Mr. McKinley to bother himself about; inasmuch as "Sagasta, who never has refused a single thing asked of him," would doubtless give all Americans safe conduct and free transportation on the outbreak of hostilities.

An Administration which has not been in the least moved by the massacre of two hundred and sixty-six American sailors could not reasonably be expected to take extraordinary precautions to prevent another "incident" of the same kind.

The Telegraphic Boomerang.

The Glover Building sat up all day Sunday and Sunday night sending telegrams, to little purpose. The fact that this old campaign dodge was in operation set the patriotic masses on fire, and senators and members have received from five to ten messages calling upon them to stand out for the punishment of Spain and the immediate independence of Cuba where they have had one begging them to stand by the President in his wise Hanna policy of peace at any price.

The latter class of dispatches have all been couched in nearly the same language, and all have contained the catch words sent out from the Glover Building. Polls of the two houses made by several journals indicate that this device to manufacture a forced sentiment contrary to the known sentiment of the nation has reacted upon its authors and will be without other effect.

The same element which has used this means to defeat the will of the people is also responsible for the Executive pleas for delay, and for the present and last desperate effort to get the situation completely in the hands of Hanna, without conceding Cuban independence and with a loophole for delay until Congress can be gotten rid of.

Will the conspiracy against the American people work?

A Fallen Angell.

Mr. George T. Angell, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has sent to the President a telegram which illustrates in the most exquisite manner the extent of silliness of which the human mind is capable. It is too bad to be obliged to admit this of Mr. Angell, because the society with the long name is very beneficent in its purpose, and people need all the instruction they can get in regard to behaving kindly toward animals which have never done them any harm. But it is a lamentable fact that the business does not always make the man, and just because a man is a president of a humane society, he cannot be expected always to have humane feelings or a logical brain. Mr. Angell appears to have given no consideration to the state of affairs prevailing in Cuba. He has not heard of the death from starvation and Spanish butchery of thousands of Cuban women and children who have done no harm to anyone. His sole anxiety is for the welfare of the Spanish young men who will be killed. These are his views in full:

If I were the President of the United States (which I am most certainly thankful I am not) I would not hesitate to say to Congress, if it becomes necessary, and to the whole civilized world, that in the present condition of negotiations with the Spanish government we have in our judgment no more right to force Spain into a war and kill perhaps 50,000 of the young men compelled to serve in her armies and navy than a pirate has to commit murder on the ocean or a highwayman to commit murder on the land.

The difference between an American soldier and a pirate, Mr. Angell, is just here: An American soldier, fighting against Spain, is punishing by the only means in his power an enemy which is responsible for a wholesale butchery of women and children and the violent death of five-sixths of the crew of an American battleship. A pirate is a depredator, who, without other excuse than his own greed, rapacity, and cruelty, robs and murders men, women, and children. The Spaniard has invariably succeeded in this profession. It is painful to think that such explanations should have to be made to any citizen able to read, in a land where dictionaries are plentiful, but we have made this one without any charge. When an American soldier goes raiding Spanish homes for loot, when he maltreats Spanish women, abuses their children, and carries off whatever goods he finds lying about, it will be time enough for even a yellow angel to compare him to a pirate and highwayman. This humane society president is in the wrong place. He ought to apply for a position under Blanco. Then he will not be concerned, even by implication, with any patriotic thing which the American nation may see fit to do. As it is, if there should be a war, he is liable to be called on for military service, under the misapprehension that he is an American. That is probably, from a sane and rational point of view, the cause of this utterance of his. All he will need to do, if the recruiting officer should come around, will be to show a copy of that telegram, and the officer will immediately see that there is no earthly use in trying to combine that sort of material with a patriotic American regiment. The best thing the society with the long name can do is either to drop Mr. Angell or drop the title "American." A man who, in a crisis like this, opposes war because fifty thousand of the enemy are likely to be killed, has no business in any sort of American society.

"Trust in Dollinger."

The beauties of leaving such a situation as the present one in the hands of a man without a policy, except as a new one is dictated to him from day to day from the Glover Building, is illustrated in the Executive veto of the plan of the Naval Strategy Board.

The board wanted to send the flying squadron to St. Thomas, where it would be within two hours' striking distance of Porto Rico. But, according to the story as given in the New York World, Mr. McKinley said: "Such action would irritate Spain if taken at this time, and would be construed into an open demonstration of warlike intentions. So he forbade any such order, and, as a consequence, the fleet remains at Hampton Roads."

It was a similar frantic desire to please Spain that led to the destruction of the Maine. Our officers were not to do anything that might tend to show suspicions of good faith on the part of the Spaniards. Precautions demanded by the gravity of the situation were difficult to take under these circumstances, and none were ordered, although The Times, on January 31, notified the Administration that the Maine was over a submarine mine.

Arguments justifying the discharge of Congress from further connection with the Spanish crisis do not appear to be as plentiful as American sailors among the sharks of Havana harbor!

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Mail wires his paper that Archbishop Ireland has cabled the Pope that a formal offer of intervention would be impolitic, as it would amount to recognition of the Monroe doctrine. If true, which we doubt to some extent, this would not be surprising. All the close friends of the Administration are unfriendly to that doctrine, and tried to upset it with the British arbitration treaty.

The "autonomist" offer of an armistice makes the Cuban legation laugh. Senor Quesada, "for the hundredth time," declares that Cuba will not accept an armistice until after Spain has acknowledged her independence.

In order not to interfere with the friendly movements of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, it is now said that the flying squadron is not to leave Hampton Roads at all, but is to act on the defensive. Wait for attack by the destroyers, it is to be presumed!

Whether they will get here in time to effect anything or not, is a question, but there appears to be little doubt that the "best business interests" have been urged to send heavy delegations from boards of trade, and stock exchanges, to wallow all over Congress and help to stem the tide of patriotism which is rising. As yet there is only contempt and indignation for Tories and Hessians. By and by there may be something else.

This is a poor time for news other than that connected with the Spanish-Cuban situation. The report is confirmed that England has secured a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei, much to the annoyance of the czar and the kaiser. It is also announced that the Ohio senate investigating committee will make a report sustaining the bribery charges in the Hanna election.

The New York Herald asserts that Archbishop Ireland is in Washington "incomunicado." In constant consultation with the President and leading statesmen, and that arrangements have been made for him by which he can cable directly to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, from his room. His exact whereabouts are not known. The telegraph facilities placed at his disposal may indicate that he is a guest at the White House; which would not be surprising as he is one of Mr. McKinley's most intimate friends.

Still in the Ring.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

In a group of ex-Confederate veterans the other day the following notes were taken:

One man with one leg.

Three men who had lost an arm, each.

One man whose hand was shot off.

One man whose leg had been bent by a bullet.

Three men with broad scars on their faces.

And, singularly enough, every man of the crowd was anxious for another war, and willing to do what he could to help the country along.

Work for the Kinetoscope.

(From the Chicago Drover's Journal.)

In case of war with Spain the man with the kinetoscope will be on hand to see that a proper historical record is made of every battle. Those who didn't go to war will then have an opportunity to see just how your Uncle Samuel hit Don Quixote in the solar plexus. In reality, the kinetoscope will be of valuable service in a modern battle, for it will secure a record that will be invaluable to Christians and make it possible to preserve facts that have been entirely lost in the past.

Love's Severe Test.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

Evelyn's mamma, however, was disposed to be serious.

"Can you look me in the face, sir," she asked, very earnestly, "and promise me you will love my daughter when she is old?"

Cuthbert cringed.

For girls do have a way of resembling their mothers when they get to their mothers' age.

Hardly Eligible.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

A Georgia farmer, who was very much in earnest about it, sent the folowing letter to a recruiting office recently:

"Have you any place in the Army for a no-'count boy of mine who has been a-raisin' of h—l an' a-doin' of nuthin'?"

How She Acquired It.

(From the Chicago Post.)

"How did you get in the habit of lying?" asked the recording angel, sympathetically.

"Giving recommendations to servant girls that I wanted to get rid of without any fuss," replied the housekeeper, regretfully.

CAPT. CHESTER'S ORDER.

A Stirring Appeal to the Patriotism of His Men.

Springfield, O., April 5.—Hal. Koontz, a sailor on the cruiser Cincinnati, writes to his father that the following special order has been issued by Capt. Chester, commanding the vessel:

"The commanding officer deems it proper to announce to the officers and crew of the Cincinnati that the time has arrived when every man should prepare himself for the extreme contingncy of war with Spain. It is to be hoped that such a condition of affairs may not come to maturity, but it behooves us to be ready for what seems inevitable. If the verdict be war, the commanding officer is assured that the Cincinnati will not be found wanting, and the people of our country who have placed their cause in our hands in the firm belief that every man will do his duty will find that their confidence is not misplaced. From this time out we should realize the precept of Gen. Washington, the father of his country, that 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and every man should perform the duty set before him as if this one act was the salvation of the land we love. All prisoners are hereby released from confinement and the unexecuted portion of confinement sentence is remitted. Trusting in God who rules the universe, let us invoke his aid in our righteous cause and be on the alert to take advantage of such means as he shall put in our hands to bring luster to a Navy whose records are full of glorious deeds."

OPINIONS IN LONDON.

Walter Delmar Discusses the Situation.

London, April 5.—Americans in London and speculators who are interested in Spanish and American securities are agitated.

It is in "the city," which is a corresponding term to "Wall Street," that any real excitement in London occurs, because it is there that the pocketbook of the Englishman is touched. Today reports have been circulated that in case of war between America and Spain the Atlantic cables would be cut, leaving no communication between Europe and America; that the Pope was to mediate between Spain and America; that Spanish torpedo boats from Queenstown had followed the steamship Paris on her trip from Southampton, and would blow her up if she failed to surrender as a prisoner of war.

There was a great sale of afternoon newspapers among brokers and bankers in the city, and in the West End clubs and hotels the tickers were surrounded by groups of men three and four deep until late tonight.

Walter Delmar, son of Alexander Delmar, the author of "Money and Civilization," said war was certain to come, as the Spanish government could not resist the popular movement in favor of war. The Queen Regent was in precisely the same position as the King of Greece was last year; the dynasty would be overthrown if she did not go to war for Cuba. The present state of things was having no effect on the commercial situation. That was dependent more on crops in America and elsewhere than on peace or war. If there was a shortage of crops outside of America, as there was last year, and if American crops were good, nothing could prevent the balance of trade being largely in favor of the Western republic.

A war of the kind threatened between the United States and Spain was apt to have little or no effect on commerce. America would buy just as much of Europe and sell just as much to Europe in case of war as if there was no war. He did not think war would have much effect on the financial situation, either. This scare had, fortunately for America, come at a time when she was a creditor toward Europe, so, instead of causing a drain of gold from America, it had not even checked the flow of gold to the United States.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

It Is Impossible to Take a Census of Them.

Havana, April 5.—Of 2,500 persons here holding papers of American naturalization no accurate list exists, because no complete census of American residents has ever been made, and the registration books at the consulate simply show the names of all who have ever cared to give their names in.

General Lee recently tried to procure a list of all Americans, but quickly gave it up as a bad job. He recently made this list of Americans, to whom notice will be sent in case of a sudden rupture between Spain and the United States:

George Lawton Childs and family, William Wallace Lawton and wife, Dr. James Warner and family, Dr. Wilson, John Van de Water, Carlos Carbonell, George Hyatt and family, I. J. Secord and family, W. H. Carpenter, Mrs. Salberg and family, Charles R. Wickes, Henry Mora and family, Charles McDonald, Charles Thrall, Luis Francke, Frank Stubbs, Frank Fisher, James Mininger and family, Henry Drain, Dr. D. A. Brunner, Dr. Dudley J. Mieranda and family, Aquilas Martinez and family, Thomas Dawley, Erastus Wilson, L. L. Redding, James Warner, George Webber, J. J. Elwell, Charles Popper, E. J. Gallagher, Frank McNinney, Charles Froth, S. Pratt, Joseph M. Springer, Henry Heidleggir, Adolfo Dolz, Ernest Tasca, P. P. Hernadez, Dr. Lambader, S. Scovel, F. Nichols and E. R. Johnstone.

WHALERS IN THE POLAR SEAS.

Reports From the Icebound Ships in the Arctic.

Vivtoria, B. C., April 5.—The steamer Albion brings news of the whaling vessels which six months ago were imprisoned in the ice in the Arctic east of Point Barrow.

Capt. Tilton, the third officer of the ice-bound whaler Belvidere, arrived on the Albion, having chartered the vessel at the mouth of the Copper River, after he had made a journey of five months and twenty-two days by dog sleds from the ice-bound crews. He is on his way to Washington with news of the condition of the vessels and their crews. He says that the men when he left were as comfortable as could be expected, and danger of starvation was less than had been dreaded.

Bunsbyism.

(From the Rochester Herald.)

Gen. Miles was in Buffalo Wednesday and among other things he said: "If the people of the United States want war, they will have it; if they do not want war, they will not have it." If the general of the Army must talk, he cannot be blamed for following the illustrious example of the greatest of non-committal oracles, Capt. Jack Bunsby.

A Neglected Opportunity.

(From the Chicago News.)

"Why do you think Binksley has no business capacity? I supposed he was a shrewd man in his line."

"No; it's a mistake. He isn't up to snuff. A building three doors from the place was burned last week, and he hasn't inaugurated a grand fire sale."

Explained.

(From the Chicago News.)

"Why is it that the old and trusted employes are always the ones to abscond with the funds?"

"It must be because they are the only ones who are allowed to know the combinations to the safes."

THE RESSIAN IN OUR MIDST.

But what have we? "The Star Spangled Banner?" The words are fine, but what of the music? It is heavy. It inspires, it exalts, it excites no one. "Hail Columbia" makes no pulse beat the faster. It is neither beautiful nor impressive.

The Washington Post, April 1, 1898.

REVIVED WHEN THOUGHT DEAD

The Archbishop of Lima Restored From Apparent Death.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, April 5.—Intense excitement prevails here ever what many citizens consider the miraculous resurrection of the Archbishop of Lima, the Most Rev. Manuel Antonio Bandini, D. D.

After an illness lasting many weeks the archbishop apparently expired at noon on Saturday last. He was seized with a paroxysm, and as he fell back in bed those in attendance quickly felt his pulse and listened for his breathing. Both, it was said, had ceased, and the archbishop was declared dead.

Immediately word was passed through the city that the prelate had expired. Bells were tolled throughout Lima, a guard of honor was placed about the Episcopal Palace, and arrangements for the funeral were begun.

Physicians who were present at the time when the archbishop apparently expired were not entirely satisfied that life was extinct, and on the bare chance of reviving their distinguished patient they determined to resort to heroic measures. They injected caffeine and ether, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, scarcely an hour after his pulse had ceased, the archbishop opened his eyes languidly and gazed on the expectant group which surrounded his bedside.

Consternation prevailed for an instant, and even the physicians were surprised. Then extraordinary efforts were made to restore him. These were fairly successful, and the archbishop was able to thank those present for their care. The doctors say that the archbishop has a peculiar physical organiaztion and that this fact is responsible for the first announcement of his death.

At furthest it will be only a few days before the prelate is carried off, for he is weak and sinking rapidly. Meantime many persons insist that a miracle has been performed and are accordingly in a very excited state of mind.

CONSTANT IN HIS FAITH.

A Convict Girl's Lover's Efforts for Her Pardon.

Auburn, N. Y., April 5.—Strenuous efforts are being made to induce Gov. Black to pardon Pearl Clifford, of Buffalo, who was received at the State prison on April 16, 1897, to serve two and a half years for arson.

Miss Clifford, a strikingly beautiful girl, committed the crime to secure money with which to buy her wedding outfit. The judge, who sentenced her and the district attorney of Erie county, are among the petitioners for a pardon, but the man most interested is a rich young New Yorker, who will marry Miss Clifford as soon as she is released.

The couple met at Far Rockaway, where the engagement was made and the wedding appointed for the second week in June, 1897. The young man, who has been studying law, went back to his books in New York, and Miss Clifford returned to Buffalo.

One night the house in which she lived was partly destroyed by fire. The circumstances were suspicious and detectives found that Miss Clifford's wardrobe and other possessions were insured for much more than their value and that she had become involved in debt in preparing her wedding trousseau.

The young woman was arrested, confessed her responsibility for the fire and the court gave her the minimum sentence for the guilty deed. Her affianced was constantly at her side during her troubles and insisted on marrying her at once, but she would not consent, and the nuptials were postponed. He has not for a moment relaxed his efforts for her release and hopes to be successful.

THE BAY OF SAMOA.

America Secures a Coaling Station in the West Indies.

San Domingo, Haiti, April 5.—It is reported here that America has secured control of an island in the Bay of Samoa, which will be used as a coaling station. It is said that coal is arriving in large quantities.

Samoa Bay is the harbor for the town of Samoa, which lies at the mouth of Savana de la Mar. It is thirty-five miles from San Domingo to Samoa Bay. It is said the deal for the island was made by a member of the American syndicate which is in possession of the Haitian customs.

The island in the Bay of Samoa, Haiti, to be used as a coaling station, was secured through the agency of Mr. Smith M. Weed, who is at the head of the syndicate which operates the Haitian customs. Naval officers in Washington regard the coup as a brilliant one. Samana Bay is only 290 miles west of San Juan, Porto Rico, Spain's eastern base in case of hostilities. With a good supply of coal on the island the Spanish fleet will have no advantage over the American squadron. It is said here that the Government has closed a contract for several thousand tons of coal for immediate delivery.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

It Excites Great Interest in Trade Circles.

Toronto, April 5.—There is great deal of interest in trade circles over the Canadian budget to be brought down in the Dominion house of commons tomorrow. It has already been decided by the government that another reduction of one-eighth per cent in the duty of goods imported from Great Britain, Germany and Belgium will go into effect on July 1, increasing the preference in favor of those countries.

It is likely that Mr. Fielding, Canadian finance minister, will announce tomorrow the extension of the preferential part of the tariff to the British West Indies in regard to raw sugars, so as to give the sister colonies a preference in Canada over the product from other countries.

A Hymn of Warning.

(From the St. Paul Dispatch.)

El Liberal, which is anything but liberal, says Americans will sing a different tune when the Spanish flotilla gets on this side the water. Right you are, sir, and the tune will be "Hark from the Tomb."

Hind Sight.

(From the Mexican Herald.)

Just now the United States must wish the Nicaragua canal had been completed. In such case it could move its warships from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast with the least possible delay.

Hardly.

(From the Columbus Press-Post.)

Is there any man mean enough to believe if the great, humane-hearted Bryan had been elected President in 1896, that stock brokers and Spanish bondholders could have tied his hands from interfering in the Cuban war long before this late day?

An Advantage Going By.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.)

Spain's advantage in this wait-and-keep-cool policy lies in her demonstrated ability to starve Cubans faster than Uncle Sam can feed them.

Uncle Sam's Armories.

(From the New York Mail and Express.)

There are 262,000 army rifles now in the Government arsenals ready for use. So that if it becomes necessary for Uncle Sam to get his gun he will know where to look for it.

Wealth.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

"Wealth," remarked the observer of men and things, "is sometimes prevented from being a standing menace to our institutions by its own inherent tendency to get languid and sit down."

Retribution.

The bloody hand of cruel Spain
Would starve the ones they have not slain;
But, 'roused at last, in giant power,
Columbia dominates the hour
When tyrants, on this western shore
Shall leave, and leave forevermore!

—C. A. M.

THE DEFENSE FUND.

The Sum of $34,600,000 Has Already Been Expended.

The following expenditures have been made by the Navy Department out of the national defense fund:

Ordnance supplies, guns, ammunition, torpedo tubes, torpedoes, etc., $7,000,000.

Price paid for the cruisers New Orleans, Albany and Diogenes, the torpedo boat Somers and small harbor defense torpedo boats, $4,000,000.

Cost of yachts and tugs so far secured, with estimate of cost for their conversion into auxiliary torpedo boats, $1,800,000.

Establishment of coaling stations at Key West and Dry Tortugas, $1,000,000.

Equipment of vessels, coal, cable to Key West and Dry Tortugas, etc., $2,000,000.

Construction repairs to men-of-war at various navy yards, $1,200,000.

Engineering repairs and engineering supplies, $1,000 000.

Supplies for vessels, purchase of steam lighters by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and miscellaneous, $2,000,000.

Total expenditures made by the Navy Department, $20,000,000.

War Department expenditures from the fund are:

Corps of engineers, emplacements, magazines, mounting guns, etc., $4,500,000.

Submarine defenses, mines and miscellaneous supplies, $1,500,000.

Projectiles, powder and small arms ammunition, $3,000,000.

Rapid-fire guns, carriages and ammunition purchased abroad, $1,000,000.

Seacoast gun carriages, $500,000.

Aditional sum allotted to Ordnance Department April 4, $1,000,000.

Transportation, clothing, camp equipage, etc., $1,000,000.

Electrical communication between fortifications and miscellaneous signalling apparatus, $100,000.

Miscellaneous War Department expenditures, $2,000,000.

Total expenditures of the War Department, $14,600,000.

Grand total, Navy and War Departments, $34,600,000.

ALEXANDER A. JORDAN DEAD.

Was a Well-Known ex-Champion Amateur Athlete.

New York, April 5.—Alexander A. Jordan, the well-known ex-champion amateur athlete, died at his home, No. 163 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday. Mr. Jordan had been an invalid for many months, as the result of a severe attack of grip early last Spring. During the last five weeks his health broke up rapidly, and he was confined to the house.

Mr. Jordan was originally a member of the old Manhattan A. C., and later transferred his affections to the New York Athletic Club. He won the 120-yard hurdle race championship in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, and the broad jump championship in 1897.

From 1884 to 1891 Jordan was a regular competitor for the all-round championship, his first victory in this competition being in 1887. In 1888 and 1889 he was second to Malcolm Ford, but on the retirement of the latter from athletics Jordan secured signal victories in 1890 and 1891. His score of 6,139 points in 1891 has never yet been excelled.

At the close of the 1891 season Jordan was compelled to abandon athletic competitions, as his business, which was that of a builder, made too great demands on his time. During the last few years he has been starter for the Summer and Fall games at Travers Island, and he occasionally "wielded the pistol" at championship meetings.

Mr. Jordan was exceedingly popular among athletes of all branches. He visited England with the Manhattan team in 1888, where he met with much success, winning the English broad jump championship and running record for the 120-yard hurdle race. Two other Americans won British championships on the same day, Tommy Conneff taking off the one-mile, and F. Westing the 100-yards. George Gray, of Toronto, under the colors of the N. Y. A. C., also took the shot event.

CRUSHED UNDER A TRUCK.

Peril of a Driver Whose Trade Juggernaut Caused Death.

New York, April 5.—While white-haired Patrick McGuire lay gasping his last on the pavement of First avenue two hundred furious men were hunting down the truck driver who had driven over him.

It happened at 6 o'clock last evening. McGuire had just returned from his work to the home of his son-in-law, James Burns, at No. 345 First avenue, and walked across to the Bellevue Hotel, at the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street, to buy a pitcher of beer for dinner.

As he returned across the avenue a heavy double truck was rattling southward. The driver yelled at McGuire, but witnesses say that he made no attempt to check the speed of his team. In his confusion at the clatter of hoofs and the sudden shouts McGuire hesitated. The hesitation was fatal, for he was swept off his feet and the front wheel of the wagon passed over his neck.

The driver, Bernard Wilkins, lashed his horses and they broke into a gallop. While a dozen bystanders gathered around the dying old man, a score of others started in pursuit of the truck.

Two men named Bath and Reed seized the horses' heads and forced the animals back on their haunches. Men swarmed over the wheels and the tailboard of the truck and dragged the driver from his perch.

Dragging and pushing him, with occasional cuffs, the angry mob hurried him back along the avenue toward where McGuire lay bleeding in the road. At Twenty-fifth street Wilkins, with a sudden rush, flung his captors aside and ran like a deer westward.

Detective Maurice Corr was walking in the opposite direction. Seeing a crowd in hue and cry and after a solitary man, he obeyed the policeman's instinct and deftly intercepted the fugitive by tripping him up as he ran. Then, hearing from a dozen pairs of lips what the trouble was, he gripped his prisoner's coat collar and walked him back to the scene of the accident.

"Can the old man identify the prisoner?" asked the detective.

"The old man is dead," said the surgeon, rising to his feet.

Another police officer pushed his way through the crowd just then. It was Detective Robinson, of the East Twenty-second street station, who was on his way to dine with the family of his cousin-in-law, John Burns, in the apartment house just across the avenue.

"My uncle," he exclaimed, when he looked upon the features of the dead man.

Other members of the family were there, and their lamentations helped to so embitter the crowd against the trembling prisoner that it fell to Robinson's lot to protect Wilkins from those who were eager to avenge his uncle's death.

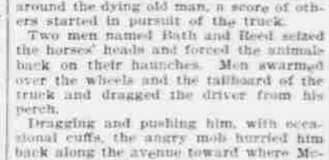
The truck driver was locked up on a charge of manslaughter.

Politeness Personified.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

She—Why don't you talk more when we're out together?

He—I'm too polite to interrupt you, my dear.



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AMUSEMENTS.

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

For Charity at the Old Corcoran Gallery, from Monday, April 11, to Sunday, April 24, inclusive. Magnificent collection of paintings, tapestries, laces, fans, miniatures, etc. Over two hundred pictures, including many celebrated old and modern masters. Superb collection of tapestries. Rare and beautiful miniatures. Beautiful laces of historical interest.

Among the notable pictures are portraits of the Duke of Wellington, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Portrait of Napoleon, by Horace Vernet-Hogarth, by himself—The Missionary's story, by Vibert—The Alchemist, by Isabey—Sheep in the Highlands, by Rosa Bonheur—The Mother of Washington, by Hudson—The Bath of Bongersan. Some other artists represented are Van Dyck, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Carot, Ricot, Madrazo, Delacroix, Millais, Diaz, Gerome, Dore, Sir Peter Lely, Fortuny, Gilbert, Stuart, Copley, Gainsborough, Watts, Bonnat, Detaille, Duelogny, and Regnault.

Wonderful laces worn by Marie Antoinette and Cardinal Richelieu.

Finest tapestries in this country.

This wonderful collection comes from private owners, loaned for charity, and the public will probably never have another opportunity to see the masterpieces it includes.

Hours, from 10 a. m., to 6 p. m., week days. Sundays, 2 to 6 p. m. Opening night, Monday, the 11th—Tickets, $1. Through the week, 50c. Sundays, 25c. apl-10t

Washington HORSE SHOW,

To Be Held in

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Sale of Arena Boxes and Season Seats opens Monday, April 4, at 9 a. m., at Gutman's, in S. F. Droop & Sons.

Arena Boxes.....$50 00 to $60 00
Season Seats..... 8 00
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20—FOX HOUNDS—20

FEATURES—The Great English Hunting Scene; The Ruined Abbey by Moonlight; The Combat on Horseback; The Marvelous Explosion; The Realistic Battle Tableaux.

April 11—The Comedy Sunbeam, KATIE EMMETT.

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AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

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HEAR MACK'S NEW SONGS.

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"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" Wednesday.
"THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE" Thursday.
"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE" Friday.

BEAU BRUMMEL—Saturday Mat.

A Bill to be announced for Saturday Evening.
Next Week—THE LILLIPUTIANS.

Lafayette TONIGHT AT 8:15. MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

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THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee,
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KERNAN & RIFE, Managers.
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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
ARNOLD WOLFORD'S ROMANTIC PLAY,

THE BRAND of CAIN

THE SPANISH INN.
DIABLO CHASM,
THE STONE QUARRY,
—And the—
GREAT EXPLOSION of the POWDER HOUSE.
Illustrated Views of the Klondike Between the Acts.
Easter Week—Thos. E. Shea in "THE MAN-O'-WARS-MAN."

A Lecture to be given on Sunday night, April 17, 1898, beginning at 7:30 p. m., in the New National Theater, Washington, D. C., by the undersigned, on the Being, Entirety, Foreign Ministers, Historians, Geologists, Astronomers, Medical Doctors, Masons, Professors and People of all forms and shades of religious thought and belief will find it to their National, Personal and Eternal interest to be present to witness the triumphal unveiling of Light over Darkness and the Eternal Truths of God over the evil and wicked inventions and falsehoods of men against God and the bodies and souls of the People of the world. Ladies not admitted. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c., seats on sale Thursday, April 14. THE EXRNOWN.

ap5,9,11,14,17

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