CONGRESS IS AT SEA

Thrown Into a Chaotic State by the President's Message.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION

Prospect of a Break in Ranks of President's Supporters.

The Foreign Relations Committee Defers Action Until General Lee Can Be Heard--Conservative Republican Senators Do Not Manifest Any Abatement of Their Determination to Stand by the President. The Message Criticized at the Democratic Conference.

Washington, April 11.—Notwithstanding the early adjournment of the senate today, many senators remained about the capitol during the afternoon discussing the situation in the senate chamber and in the committee rooms. The committee on foreign relations was in session, and the Republican senators who indorse the president's course, generally known as the conservatives, were in conference in the rooms of the committee on rules, and several members of the senatorial Democratic steering committee were consulting in the Democratic caucus room of the senate with some of the Democratic leaders of the house, including Mr. Bailey.

The foreign relations committee sat for about three hours, and after the formal meeting had concluded, the Republican members held a conference at which they considered the possibility of securing unanimous action on their part.

The committee on such did not reach a conclusion or even a decision as to whether a report should be made tomorrow. One reason for postponement of action is that the committee desires before reporting to hear Consul General Lee who has informed the chairman that he can be with them tomorrow.

The conclusions of the committee may depend largely upon what General Lee places before it. Several members of the committee were inclined to criticize the course of the president's reference to Spanish proffer of an armistice in Cuba. This, they say, goes far towards removing the cause for intervention and some went so far in this connection as to say that in view of the mention of this fact and of the president's opposition to the recognition of either independence or belligerent rights nothing was left for this country but to declare war.

ANOTHER DEVELOPEMENT.

Another development that some of the senators who had previous to the receipt of the message indicated a willingness to conform to the president's wishes and to confine the action of congress to a declaration for intervention had changed their opinions and were now inclined to return to the original position for independence coupled with intervention and it was stated by one of the senators that the resolutions reported would in all probability contain at least a recognition of the right of the Cuban people to freedom and independence.

The conservative Republican senators were not slow in recognizing the fact that the movement to secure support for the president's proposition had lost ground since the receipt of the message. They did not, however, manifest any abatement in their determination to stand with he president in the senate and to oppose by debate or otherwise any proposition looking to more radical action than the executive desired.

At the Democratic conference the message was sharply critized and while there was much difference of opinion as to the course to be pursued, there is no doubt that resolutions recognizing the independence of the Cubans will be introduced by Democrats in both houses of congress. They probably will be presented tomorrow.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Republican members of the house foreign affairs committee were in session all the afternoon to map out a definite Cuban policy, but were totally unable to reach an agreement. It is understood that many of the members whose views heretofore have been pronounced in favor of independence and intervention in stating their position at this informal meeting announced an almost complete change of position. These, it is understood, include Adams, of Pennsylvania, now acting chairman of the committee; Quigg, of New York, and Cousins, of Iowa. The meeting was very stormy and some exciting discussions occurred. The most pronounced sentiment in the committee in favor of immediate intervention and the recognition of independence from Spanish rule was voiced by Pearson, of North Carolina; Smith, of Michigan; Heatwole, of Minnesota, and Gillette, of Massachusetts. There were numerous resolutions drafted and offered for the action of the committee, as different in character and wordings as there were members present, but there was no action beyond their formulation, submission and discussion.

The steering committee of nine elected by the conference of the Republican Cuban sympathizers in the house met today and appointed a special committee of three to secure a statement of the position of the two foreign committees in congress. The committee consists of Joy, of Missouri; Tawney, of Minnesota, and Lorimer, of Illinois. Their instructions were to ascertain what the committee of both houses proposed to do and then report for the consideration of the conference.

The full foreign affairs committee of the house will meet tomorrow morning, when the president's message will be taken up. It is possible that the special committee will have decided what it shall report to the Cuban conference.

There are about sixty Republican representatives who have participated in these conerences and one of their leaders stated tonight that he believed he correctly represented the majority in saying that they favored immediate armed intervention and a declaration that the Cuban people should and of a right ought to be independent of Spanish rule.

CHAGRIN AT KEY WEST.

President's Message Is Received with Evident Displeasure.

Key West, Fla., April 11.—The day has been one of tension, relieved by the news of the president's message, but then changed to a feeling almost of disgust, because it is considered that the message will be treated by congress as a semi-routine matter. Of course people here are ignorant of the motives actuating congress, of the plans made, of the necessity for dignified delay, and of the propriety of securing time.

Still it is hoped by all and believed by many that the final arrangements made would be welcome. The correspondents who left there such a short time ago know how likely the populace, led by the soldiery, is to indulge in riot, possibly bloodshed. No one takes any stock whatever in General Blanco's armistice. All say that it is not for Blanco, but for General Gomez to say when the shooting is to stop.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMPLETE MESSAGE

[Concluded from Page 5.]

mand the support and approval of the civilized world.

The War Must Stop.

THE LONG trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY, IN THE NAME OF CIVILIZATION, IN BEHALF OF ENDANGERED AMERICAN INTERESTS WHICH GIVE US THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY TO SPEAK AND TO ACT, THE WAR IN CUBA MUST STOP.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Postcript.

YESTERDAY, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action. (Signed)

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898.

THE HERO OF MADRID.

Senor Aguilera, the Civil Governor, Quells an Angry Mob.

Madrid, April 11.—Today's hero is Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, who by his presence and activity quelled the mob last night when at its worst. Among those arrested for inciting the mob were Baron Son Guerren, Senor Galves Holguin and two rather prominent Republicans. The remaining arrests were unimportant, but none of the persons in custody will be liberated until the public effervescence ceases.

A proclamation by the civil governor posted today warns the public that all future demonstrations will be suppressed by force.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Washington, April 11.—The following naval orders were issued today:

Cadet C. L. Leiper, detached from Brooklyn and ordered to Yosemite.

Cadet C. L. Leiper, detached from Alliance and ordered to Dixie.

Cadets H. C. Bissel, from Texas, and A. W. Marshall from Massachusetts to Yankee.

Cadet W. L. Littlefield, from Massachusetts to the Prairie.

Cadet J. B. Henry, from Brooklyn to the Prairie.

Lieutenant Commander C. T. Force, detached from navy yard, New York, to take charge of the third district mosquito fleet, Lewes, Del.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Reeder, detached command St. Mary's and to take charge of the fourth district mosquito fleet, Fort Monroe.

Commander W. Goodwin, superintendent naval observatory, Washington.

Naval Cadet P. Washington, to Vermont at once.

Naval Cadet A. F. Crenshaw, to Vermont at once.

Naval Cadet G. S. Lincoln, detached from the Monadnock and to the Vermont.

Lieutenant J. F. Smith, detached from the Enterprise and to the Yosemite.

Lieutenant H. C. Pounds, detached from the bureau of ordnance and to Yosemite.

Lieutenant H. F. Jones detached from the bureau of equipment and to Yosemite.

Ensign A. F. Chester, detached from the Franklin to the Yosemite.

Commander C. H. Davis detached as superintendent naval observatory and to command the Dixie.

Lieuterant C. A. Merriam, detached from the naval academy and to Dixie.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, April 11.—The following Pennsylvania pension has been issued: Additional—Dorman Grace, Burlington, Bradford, $6 [illegible]

GENERAL LEE THE HERO OF THE HOUR

Receives a Continuous Ovation on His Trip North.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF VETERANS

At Every Station Along the Line the Train Is Besieged by Crowds Who Are Anxious to Obtain a Glimpse of the Popular Consul--Testimonials in the Way of Music, Bouquets and Artillery.

Way Cross, Ga., April 11.—Every station along the route of Consul General Lee's special train lavished appreciative tributes upon him. The country for miles in the interior furnished ardent admirers who came in carts, wagons and on horse back. Ladies filled the car with handsome bouquets accompanied by missives expressive of their admiration. "Where is Lee?" was the cry from Tampa to this place and until he made his appearance the crowds could not control their impatience. Whenever the general stepped to the rear platform outbursts of applause greeted him. Before reaching Jasper, Fla., three telegrams were received on the train urging him to make his appearance so that the people could see him. Arriving there the local company of state troops and a score of Confederate veterans with a wild crowd met him. "A thousand welcomes to you, General Lee, as a brave man, a thousand welcomes to our old Confederate comrade, ten thousands of welcomes to you sir for your admirable official course as our consul at Havana," said one of the grey haired men.

"I thank you sir," said Lee, "for your kind expressions. I thank the American people for the commendation they have shown my administration as your consul general at Havana. I have never really known until today how united the people are in sanctioning my course."

In the afternoon he endeavored to get some sleep but it was impossible. The crowds would besiege the train and even attempt to force doors of the private car in their frantic efforts to see the popular general. One aged veteran said: "I am sixty-two but all I want you to do is to sound the bugle and I will be with you saddle and boots. Don't put it off too long general. Let us go to haul down the Spanish flag."

This sentiment was general all along the line.

A PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

Johnstone, Ga., April 11.—Way Cross exceeded all previous points on giving General Lee an ovation. As the special train rolled through the railway yard every whistle and bell pealed forth in welcome. Cannon roared and musketry rattled while four thousand wildly excited persons frantically crowded up to the car. General Lee was taken bodily from the car and was introduced to the crowd by Colonel S. G. McLendon, of Georgia, in the following words: "As long as human history is written, as long as human history is read, the name of Lee will shine out as a beacon light on the shores of truth and honor and courage. This gentleman is Fitzhugh Lee, of America."

An afternoon paper, in a big scare head, announced "Lee for president in 1900." The special train will reach Washington at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

CRUISERS AT HALIFAX.

The San Francisco and New Orleans Have a Stormy Passage.

Halifax, N. S., April 11.—The American men-of-war, San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly the Brazilian ship Amazonas) arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock short of coal. Both vessels left London on the 27th inst. and had a stormy passage during the last eight days. On Monday, the fourth, heavy winds and rain were met with. The ships were together up to that date, but on Tuesday became separated and did not get together until twenty hours had elapsed. The San Francisco came through all right, but the New Orleans experienced great difficulty, one of her starboard boats being smashed in and steering gear was for a time deranged.

As she came up evidences of her rough passage was easily discernible.

Preparations were quickly made to load the coal and the ships will be ready to sail tomorrow. Great excitement prevailed in the city when the signal station announced the approach of the ships. The San Francisco exchanged salutes with the forts and the officers reported to the authorities shortly after entering port. All hands on both ships are in good health.

STRIKE AT PATTON.

Seven Hundred Men Quit Work Owing to Local Grievance.

Patton, Pa., April 11.—A strike was inaugurated today in the Cambria coal region, affecting the miners of the Patton Coal company, about seven hundred men, together with the McCormick mine, employing one hundred and fifty miners.

The strike is owing to local grievances. For some time the company has been running its Ashcroft mine by the car instead of paying the district price, forty-five cents per ton. The car system is an obnoxious one to miners.

Bernstein-Campbell Affair a Draw.

Pittsburg, April 11.—The twelve-round boxing contest tonight between Joe Bernstein, of New York, and Louden Campbell, of Pittsburg, was declared a draw by Referee Kyne. The Pittsburg Athlethic club auditorium was crowded to its capacity by enthusiastic sports, who seemed satisfied with the bout and decision.

Harley in Prison.

West Chester, Pa., April 11.—Charles Harley, under arrest on suspicion of the murder of Isabel Ridgway, his housekeeper, and her son, Charles, was committed to prison today to answer at court. The alleged double crime was committed March 29, when the two bodies were found with the throats cut.

Spanish Cruisers Sail South.

Tenerife, Canary Islands, April 11.—The Spanish armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa have passed this island, going south. A battalion of Spanish infantry and two batteries of mountain artillery have arrived here.

Hood's Pills
Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RIOTS AT MADRID.

Numerous Groups in Front of the Offices of Minister of the Interior Shouting "Viva Espana."

Madrid, April 11, 10.30 p. m.—Numerous groups in the Puerto del Sol and in front of the offices of the minister of the interior this evening have raised the cry "Viva Espana." The gendarmes and police scattered them and occupied the square, but the groups quickly re-formed several times, until finally the gendarmes charged the crowd. Many were injured or arrested. Senor Aguilera, the civil governor, called out the civil guard to clear the street, but at this hour several groups are parading thoroughfares in the center of the city.

Madrid, April 11, midnight.—Throughout the evening demonstrations have continued in various quarters. The police and gendarmes have repeatedly dispersed large crowds and there have been several arrests in the lower quarters.

Calm has finally been restored, but the gendarmes are patrolling the streets and other precautions are maintained.

Madrid, April 12, 2 a. m.—All the crowds have dispersed and the streets are deserted.

WAR SCARE IN DELAWARE.

Negroes Flee to the Woods to Escape the Enemy.

Wilmington, Del., April 11.—Captain Philip Reybold, who arrived in town last night after having taken the steamer Favorite from New York to Baltimore, Md., for the Queen Anne's railroad, says that during the recent storm he ran the boat into Sand Shoal Inlet on the Atlantic coast, below Cobb Island Inlet, Va.

The negroes in the neighborhood thought the Favorite was a Spanish war vessel that was to begin an attack on them, and they fled to the woods. The captain secured a stock of provisions, but until the boat emerged from the inlet not a negro could be seen in the neighborhood.

WE MAY BUY THE NICTHEROY.

The Navy Department's Eyes on the Brazilian Cruiser.

Washington, April 11.—The navy department has under consideration the purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, one of the most formidable vessels of its kind afloat.

The Nictheroy was a high-speed merchantman purchased by Brazil in this country during the Mello revolution. She was transformed into a naval vessel, with several others of her class, and hurried there to meet the vessels which under the revolutionary admiral were investing Rio. She was armored and equipped with a large pneumatic dynamite gun and a secondary battery of light power and machine guns. She is still borne on the Brazilian naval list.

SOL BERLINER DETAINED.

State Department Authorizes Him to Defer His Departure.

Washington, April 11.—Sol Berliner, of New York, appointed recently United States consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, has been authorized by the state department to defer his departure to his post "until the situation is cleared." He had arranged to sail from New York in a few days, but in view of the Spanish crisis deemed it advisable to ask the department for instructions.

Assistant Secretary Adee wrote him a reply that he had better remain in New York until further orders.

INDIANS AS PREACHERS.

Lone Wolf and Buffalo Meat Talked to Baptists.

Camden, N. J., April 11.—Two full-blooded Indians, Lone Wolf and Buffalo Meat, attended the Easter services in the North church here last evening. They preached through interpreters, telling of the work done by them among their people, the Cheyennes.

The men are graduates of the Baptist Indian college, at Talequah, Indian Territory, and are going to Rochester, N. Y., to attend the national anniversary of the Baptist church.

BASE BALL.

Baltimore, 23; Toronto, 19.
Philadelphia, 5; Montreal, 1.
Pittsburg, 10; Columbus, 2.
New York, 14; Rochester, 6.
Cincinnati, 4; Indianapolis, 0.
Princeton, 9; Georgetown, 2.
University of Pennsylvania, 11; Georgia university, 2.

Lancaster, Pa., April 11.—A rain storm stopped the base ball game today between Lancaster, the champions of the Atlantic league, and Boston, champions of the National league, after eight innings had been played in the presence of a crowd of 1,500 spectators. Score: R.H.E.

Lancaster	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	—	7	10	3
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	6	0

Batteries—Clausen and Wente for Lancaster; Klobedanz, Willis and Prentiss and Yeager for Boston.

Caucus of Republicans.

Washington, April 11.—A caucus of the Republican members of the house foreign affairs committee was held tonight at the residence of Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts. It was in session until a late hour but none of those present would vouchsafe any information as to the conclusions, if any, that were reached.

Failure at Dolgeville.

Syracuse, April 11.—A special to the Herald today says: "Justice Hitchcock, of Herkimer, today appointed Nicholas Kerman, of Utica, assignee, and A. M. Mills, of Little Falls, receiver for Alfred Dolge, manufacturer of Dolgeville, Herkimer county. The proceedings were brought by Rudolph Dolge, of New York.

BERANGER TALKS OF TORPEDOES

Former Spanish Minister of War is Interviewed.

THINKS SPAIN CAN EASILY WIN

He Says That 190 Torpedoes Were Sent to Cuba and Placed in the Harbors--Also States That the American Sailors Would Become Frightened at Spain's Warriors.

Madrid, April 11.—El Heraldo de Madrid publishes an interview with Admiral Beranger, former minister of marine, in the course of which he expresses his confidence in the ability of the Spanish navy to win in the even of war with the United States. Said the Admiral:

There is no fear of our Cuban ports being exposed to a night attack, inasmuch as Havana, Cienfuegas, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba are defended by electric and automatic torpedoes with a large radius of action.

The late Senor Canovas del Castillo, who paid attention to these rumors, decided in accord with myself, to send to Cuba 190 torpedoes, which must have been placed in these harbors. Chacon, the well known torpedo expert, undertook to convey and place these engines.

I have already said that by sea we shall be victorious. I will give you my reasons. The first is, the excellent discipline maintained on our warships; the second, is that on board the American vessels as soon as firing is opened, a panic will set in, since it is common knowledge that their crews comprise men of every nationality. Pitted ship against ship then, we have nothing to fear.

El Imparcial, commenting on this interview, says:

That these torpedoes should be sent in case war should break out is very natural; but that as much should be admitted at this moment constitutes a two-fold imprudence; in the first place, because it warns the enemy and, the enemy being warned, it will do its best to cripple those defenses, and secondly, because the jingoes, availing themselves of the evidence afforded by the minister of marine of the late Senor Canovas, will assert that one of the torpedoes he describes caused the Maine explosion.

STARS AND STRIPES INSULTED.

An Angry Mob Makes a Demonstration at Santiago de Cuba.

Kingston, Jamica, April 11.—It became known today that a few nights before Mr. Hyatt, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, left that port under instructions for Port Antonio, Jamica, a mob of Spaniards made a demonstration before the consulate and threw tomatoes, eggs and stones at the stars and stripes floating over the consulate.

The crowd which took part in this demonstration had just left a theater where a performance had taken place for the purpose of raising funds to increase the strength of the Spanish navy. The Spaniards surrounded the consulate, shouting "death to Americans," long live Spain," etc, and in so doing pelted the flag as described.

The mob was eventually dispersed by the police. It also developed today that Dr. Caminero of the United States Marine hospital at Santiago de Cuba was visited by the local Spanish committee who asked him to buy tickets for the benefit of the Spanish navy. The doctor told the Spanish committee to "go to h—."

PROVISIONS GO UP.

Prices Are Doubled in Havana. Blanco's Decree Published.

Havana, April 11.—Noon.—The official gazette today publishes a decree signed by Captain General Blanco, announcing that the Spanish government yielding to the reiterated wishes of the pope, had decreed a suspension of hostilities in Cuba in order to facilitate the restoration of peace in the island. No time is fixed for the expiration of the decree.

About the usual business movement was noticed here today. Provisions, however, have been doubled in price.

Killed by Fall of Slate.

Dubois, Pa., April 11.—Joseph Goodyear, aged 50, and his son were killed by a fall of slate while working in Shawmut mine this afternoon. Goodyear was a local politican of considerable prominence and has held several local offices of trust. He was an active member of the Knights of Pythias, Golden Eagle and other fraternal societies.

Condition of Wheat.

Washington, April 11.—The report of the department of agriculture for April 1 makes the average conditon of winter wheat 86 against 81.4 last April and 77.1 on April 1, 1896. The leading winter wheat states report averages as follows: Pennsylvania, 92; Ohio, 89; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 75; Missouri, 81; Kansas, 101; California, 62.

English Runner Successful.

Dublin, April 11.—George B. Tinkler, the English runner, and Mullen, the Irish champion runner, contested in a two-mile race here yesterday. Tinkler, by a splendid spurt about 150 yards from home, won by 25 yards in 9 minutes and 40 seconds.

Madrid Elections.

Madrid, April 11.—The result of the senatorial elections is that 140 ministerialists have been elected out of 180 senators voted for.

Gen. Lee Leaves Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., April 11.—General Lee left here at 11.20 o'clock on a special train over the Plant system for Washington.

ECZEMA
Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating
Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.
Cuticura
REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure, when all else fails.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humor," free.
PIMPLY FACES Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

FIRE SALE OF CARPETS

Doubtless you remember the great fire in Philadelphia a short time ago, during which the magnificent Carpet stock of John and James Dobson, valued at $700,000, was injured by **Fire, Smoke and Water.**

This magnificent stock was recently sold and we have purchased some $4,000 worth of the **Most Desirable Goods.** These goods we **Place on Sale MONDAY, APRIL 4th.** Stock comprises:

Royal Wiltons, Velvets, Axminsters, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets.

These goods we have placed on sale in our Basement, and they will be sold at

25c. On the Dollar.

We wish it distinctly understood that these goods **are entirely separate from our regular stock,** on which we have made **Special Reductions for this Great Sale.**

WILLIAMS & McANULTY

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Here Is a Lot of Interesting Information About It Put Into Few Words.

Frank Lee in Times-Herald.

The United States is the fifth naval power in the world. The navies of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy rank ahead in the order named, Germany and the United States are about tied.

Our present effective fighting force consists of four battleships of the first class, one battship of the second class, two armored cruisers, eighteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch boat, one transport and eight torpedo boats.

The Iowa weighs nearly 12,000 tons, and as twenty tons is the average load of a freight car and twelve cars is a good load for a locomotive engine, it would take fifty locomotives to haul the great steel structure.

The powder used is brown and in chunks the size of a caramel. A charge for the biggest guns weighs 500 pounds and is hoisted to the breech by a derrick, the powder being sewed up in burlap bags.

Armor plates are tested by firing steel projectiles weighing from 100 to 1,500 pounds at them from guns charged with 500 pounds of powder and at a distance of about a city block.

Our battleships have a speed of from fifteen to seventeen knots an hour. Cruisers make nineteen to twenty-four knots, while the monitors can travel only five to seven knots.

The biggest guns in the navy are forty-nine feet long, big enough for a man to crawl into; four feet in diameter at their largest part and weigh 135,500 pounds or thereabouts.

There are six rear admirals in active service. The office of vice admiral and admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship fifteen per cent., and it must go into dry dock.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are subsidized and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can fire a shot twelve miles, farther than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

The amount expended by the navy department in 1897 was $34,561,546. This is a larger sum than has been expended in any year since 1866.

In a battle the woodwork and all articles of wood are either stowed below or thrown overboard lest the men be injured by splinters.

The origin of the navy department may be said to date from Oct. 12, 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

The fastest vessels in the navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

Battleships cost from $2,500,000 to $3,750,000, and cruisers from $600,000 to $3,000,000. A good torpedo boat costs over $100,000.

Battleships are for the heavy work; cruisers are commerce destroyers; monitors are useful only for coast defense.

The Indiana could lie outside Sandy Hook and throw 1,200-pound shots into New York at the rate of four a minute.

Those artists who show smoke in their pictures of naval battles are wholly wrong. Smokeless powder is used.

All of the cruisers are named in honor of cities, and the battleships, except the Kearsarge, in honor of states.

The "grog" ration was abolished in 1863, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

Marines are the police on board ship. Originally they were employed to prevent mutiny among the sailors.

The guns of a battleship can carry from six to twelve miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

Only 60 per cent. of the enlisted men are Americans, and a smaller percentage yet are native born.

Projectiles thrown by naval guns are shaped much as the bullets shot by the ordinary rifle.

A big battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold thirty tons of water.

Great Britain has 291 torpedoes and torpedo-boat destroyers; Uncle Sam has only eight.

Five hundred and twenty-six men and forty officers are required to man the cruiser New York.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five to seven inches thick.

We have four armored battleships—the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas.

A submarine torpedo boat is in construction.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or cocoa husks.

It costs $500 every time one of the big guns on board a ship is fired.

The Brooklyn and the New York are our armored cruisers.

Sailors are paid from $9.50 to $12.50 per month and board.

An act of congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

At present the total enlisted force of known as the Plunger is now under the naval militia is 3,870 officers and men.

A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.

The oldest iron vessel is the Michigan, built in 1844.

Five battleships are now under construction.

We have the only ram—the Katahdin.

The ships are painted white.

HILL MUST BE HANGED.

Long Struggle to Save a Murderer on Technical Grounds Is Ended.

Philadelphia, April 11.—The supreme court decided today, in an opinion by Justice Mitchell, that Philip Hill must be hanged by the sheriff of Allegheny county, and that any further delay may subject the sheriff to penalties of an escape.

Hill was convicted in Allegheny county of murder in the first degree in killing George Lawrence, and on July 31, was sentenced to be hanged.

The governor fixed the day of execution Dec. 8 last, and on that day the counsel for Hill filed an appeal to this court, and the sheriff being informed by counsel that it was a question whether the appeal was a supersedeas though it had not been specially allowed by the supreme court, postponed the execution. It was subsequently contended that this postponement must work the release of Hill as the day for his execution had passed, and it had not been carried into effect.

The supreme court brushes aside all these contentions and sets the records back to the lower court with an order that the execution be proceeded with.

MIFFLINTOWN CONVENTION.

Results of Primary Elections Held on on Saturday.

Mifflintown, Pa., April 11.—The Republican county convention today summed up and announced the result of the primary election held Saturday as follows: Mahon, for congress, had no opposition. For the legislature E. G. Shaffer defeated T. K. Beaver by 41. The two Wanamaker candidates for the state convention, Robert H. Pattison and N. F. Shellingsford, were defeated by W. H. Groniger, who favors Charles W. Stone, of Warren, and H. H. McClellan, a Quay man.

A resolution was adopted endorsing President McKinley's administration and his conduct of the Cuban question.

DEATH OF WALTER DAWSON.

Walter Dawson, formerly master mechanic of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and a former resident of this city, died at his home in New York city at 9 o'clock last evening.

Lavigne Knocked Out.

Philadelphia, April 11.—"Jack" Daly, of Wilmington, had the best of the argument with Kid Lavigne tonight at the Arena. The bout went the full six rounds, and Daly had the best of every round but the second. Lavigne was knocked down in the first and fourth rounds. In the second round Lavigne punished Daly with some heavy stomach blows.

Julia Arthur Married.

Boston, April 11.—The marriage of Benjamin P. Cheney, the well known millionaire of this city, to Miss Julia Arthur, the actress, was announced today. The announcement was a complete surprise to all save the most intimate friends of the couple. The ceremony took place some time ago in New York.

Last Chapter in Briggs Case.

New York, April 11.—It is believed that the last chapter in the famous Dr. Briggs case has now been concluded. At a meeting of the New York presbytery today a letter from Dr. Briggs was read withdrawing from the Presbyterian church. The resignation was accepted.

Spanish Yellow Journal Confiscated

Madrid, April 11.—The Pais, the newspaper which has been the most prominent in fomenting the anti-government campaign continued its sensational policy today and its issue of date was confiscated by the authorities.

Dead in a Freight Car.

Oswego, N. Y., April 11.—The body of a man 35 years old, who was found dead in a freight car last night has not yet been identified. They are at Danes morgue and will be buried tomorrow unless claimed.

Even with Her Cross-Examiner.

From the Cleveland Leader.

"Now," said the lawyer who was conducting the cross-examination, "will you please state how and where you first met this man?"

"I think," said the lady with the sharp nose, "that it was——"

"Never mind what you think," interrupted the lawyer. "We want facts here. We don't care what you think, and we haven't any time to waste in listening to what you think. Now, please tell us where and when it was that you first met this man."

The witness made no reply.

"Come, come," urged the lawyer, "I demand an answer to my question."

Still no response from the witness.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, turning to the court, "I think I am entitled to an answer to the question I have put."

"The witness will please answer the question," said the court in impressive tones.

"Can't," said the lady.

"Why not?"

"The court doesn't care to hear what I think, does it?"

"No."

"Then there's no use questioning me any further. I am not a lawyer. I can't talk without thinking."

So they called the next witness.