

MANILA IS OURS.

August Surrenders the City to Admiral Dewey.

NEWS COMES VIA MADRID.

Nothing Concerning the Surrender Received by the Officials at Washington.

Press Dispatches Are Credited, However, as the Surrender Was Scheduled to Take Place This Week—Krag-Jorgensen Rifles and Smokeless Powder To Be Used by Our Boys in Porto Rico—As Good as the Mausers.

Paris, July 30.—A telegram from Madrid to the European edition of the New York Herald says that a cable dispatch has been received at the Spanish capital announcing the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey.

Washington, July 30.—At 9 o'clock in the morning the administration had received no word from Admiral Dewey concerning the alleged surrender of Manila, but the press dispatches saying it has taken place are credited because it was scheduled for this week. It is expected that word will be received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey during the day confirming the report from Madrid.

MODERN ARMS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Krag-Jorgensen Rifles and Smokeless Powder Sent to Porto Rico.

New York, July 30.—A special dispatch from Washington says: Twenty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles have reached Newport News for shipment to Porto Rico for the use of the volunteers who compose the mass of the invading army. It is the understanding of the ordnance bureau that these arms were shipped on one of the transports that accompanied General Brooke. If they did not go then they will be forwarded by the next ship that sails for Guánica.

The rifles are the modern magazine, 20-caliber, that are used by the regulars and the only guns that can compete with the Mausers employed by the



THE FEARFUL IMPACT OF A MAUSER BULLET.

Spaniards. They will be substituted for the old-style 45-caliber Springfield rifles, with which the volunteers are now armed, and will put the latter on an equality with the veterans so far as equipment is concerned. It is not expected that the total infantry strength of the expedition will exceed 20,000, so that every man in it will have a modern arm, using the smokeless powder that constitutes the chief point of superiority of the new over the old type of rifle.

This first shipment marks the beginning of the effort which the ordnance bureau is making to equip the entire army, volunteers as well as regulars, with the 20-caliber pieces. It will not be practicable to get the new rifles to the troops in the Philippines in time to do any good there, but if peace is not declared before fall and it is then necessary to attack Havana the whole army will by that time have Krag-Jorgensen rifles and smokeless powder.

The new arms for the Porto Rico expedition were shipped from Springfield, where the government factory is located. Smokeless powder cartridges are company them, but the supply is not as large just now as desirable. It will, however, be increased as rapidly as possible and before any engagement of General Miles' forces takes place the ordnance bureau hopes to have an ample amount in the hands of the army.

Condition of Prince Bismarck.

Hamburg, July 30.—The Hamburger Nachrichten says: Prince Bismarck's condition still gives employment to his physicians, but there is no ground for anxiety. The pain from which he has been suffering continues, but the last two nights have been comparatively good. His appetite begins to increase and his spirits are good. When told that foreign athletes who had taken part in the Turnfest had called at the castle to pay their respects he said: "Tell them I myself have been standing on my head for a week."

Deny Hoolley's Allegations.

London, July 30.—Denials of the allegations made by Ernest Terah Hoolley, the company promoter, in the bankruptcy court, continue to be published here. The Duke of Somerset writes that he was, of course, ignorant that his co-directors had accepted money until he read Mr. Hoolley's evidence and then, he adds, needless to say, he forthwith retired from the directorate of the Dunlop company. The Earl of Warwick also emphatically denies that he received a penny of the Hoolley money.

Died Far from Home.

Philadelphia, July 30.—A telegram received here from San Francisco announces that Dr. William Pepper of this city died suddenly of heart trouble. He left here recently on a special car to visit friends who have a ranch near San Francisco, and nothing was known of his illness until the receipt of the telegram announcing his sudden death.

TRYING TO SAVE THORN.

His Lawyer Has Great Hopes That He Will Be Reprieved.

New York, July 30.—Lawyer William F. Howe has returned from Albany confident that he has succeeded in saving the life of Martin Thorn, the slayer of William Guldenstuppe. Thorn is confined in the death cell at Sing Sing prison, and unless Governor Black interferes will be placed in the electric chair Monday.

"I have no doubt that Thorn's sentence will be reprieved, at least a week or two," said Mr. Howe, who had left with the governor a statement in part as follows:

"In this statement your excellency will find that Thorn swears positively that it was Mrs. Naack who fired the fatal shot and that he, Thorn, had nothing to do with the killing, but that afterward he assisted Mrs. Naack in cutting up and disposing of the body. Justice surely demands, in view of the facts and of the light penalty imposed on Augusta Naack, the real murderer, that the sentence of death against Thorn should be commuted to that of imprisonment for life."

Great Storm in England.

London, July 30.—The northeast coast of this country has been swept by a great storm. The fishing fleets have had a narrow escape, being obliged to relinquish all their gear and nets and run to the harbors for shelter, where many other vessels were compelled to seek refuge. The north-bound trains have been delayed by the force of the winds, which have caused considerable

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

GOSSIPY STORIES ABOUT A QUARTET OF WELL KNOWN ARTISTS.

Inness the Younger and His Frustrated Desire to Go and Fight Spaniards—Inness the Elder and His Work—Harry Fenn and F. Hopkinson Smith.

New York, July 30.—[Special.]—Away back in April George Inness, son of the late noted painter of the same name and a resident of one of New York's Jersey suburbs, hastened home from Paris in the hope that he might be lucky enough to take part in the war against Spain, he being a member of a crack cavalry organization, which, it was believed, would certainly be sent to the front.

Unfortunately for his hopes of military achievement, however, his cavalry troop still remains among those not called out, though by no means for a reason like that which keeps the Seventh regiment of New York at home, and Inness is beginning to feel that he may never be more than a play soldier after all. That he would make a good fighter should he get the chance, is not doubted in the least, however, by those who know him. Like so many young men of means of the present day, he has given much and persistent attention to athletics, and his physical development is consequently of the best. He is an expert golf player, and his prowess as a fisherman and a Nimrod have made him famous in the literary and artistic cir-

ing a perfect "symphony" of vermilion and other shades of red. The transformation was so complete and to the purchaser so distasteful that he mildly protested, whereas the painter coolly told him that the picture was 1,000 per cent better than before, that it was too good, in fact, to go into the hands of any one who did not appreciate the change, and that, on mature consideration, he had decided not to part with it at any price.

"Hop" Smith and Harry Fenn.

Harry Fenn, the veteran illustrator, still alive and hearty, though probably quite 70, was a great friend of Inness, and the two had many animated discussions of the principles of art in the lifetime of the latter. Mr. Fenn's acquaintance with his fellow craftsman and with folk who write has been extensive all through his career, and if he would he could write a most entertaining volume of literary and artistic gossip.

One of Fenn's best friends and warmest admirers is F. Hopkinson Smith, the combination contractor, writer, elocutionist, platform speaker and painter. Their acquaintance began years ago in the course of a summer vacation. Fenn was passing the warm weather sketching from nature in the wilds of Maine, where he felt secure from interruption. One day a rather smart, wholly businesslike young man accosted the artist while he was seated at his easel in a clearing.

"My name is Smith—F. H. Smith," said the newcomer. "I'm in business, but I want to learn how to paint, and I wish you'd give me a few points. I know it looks presumptuous to suggest such a thing, but I'm obliged to ask help, and I hope you'll give it."

The very audacity of the man carried the point, and Fenn has never been sorry that he said not nay to Smith's pleadings, for his pictures now rank among the best American specimens of water color art.

CERVERA RESCUED FROM A FOUL CELL BY THE ADMIRAL.

American Hero Rescued From a Foul Cell by the Admiral.

Washington, July 29.—Naval Constructor Hobson has been furnishing some interesting information to friends in Washington of his imprisonment at Santiago. It was not commonly known

that for four or five days he was confined in a small, unventilated, lathsome cell in Merro castle. He could not have long survived the imprisonment and undoubtedly would have died as the effect of this cruelty and hardship had it not been for the intercessions of Admiral Cervera, who inspected the quarters and afterward insisted that the military commander should provide Hobson and his men with better and more civilized accommodations.

Hobson says the chagrin and anger of the Spaniards at finding they had not destroyed a battleship in their attack on the Merrimac probably excited them to the ill-treatment of himself and the other prisoners of war. The Spanish officials at Santiago supposed they had sunk an American battleship and that Hobson and his men were the only survivors of the ship. It was also understood that the action of the British consul at Santiago operated to have Hobson and his men treated with decency. The British consul performed a practical service in advising the Washington authorities of the prison accommodations in Santiago given to the naval officer and the enlisted men. This advice led to a menacing suggestion from Washington.

GOLD SEEKERS IN DISTRESS.

Several Steamers Unable to Land Their Passengers—Food Scarce.

Seattle, Wash., July 30.—Pursuer Twigs of the steamer Humboldt, which arrived here from St. Michaels, reports that several steamers which have no river connections cannot land their passengers. They have been feeding them several weeks and provisions are getting scarce. The most unfortunate lot of passengers are those who went from Seattle on the steamer Progresso. The company sending her out has since become insolvent. The passengers number about 160, and it is probable that they will nearly all be returned here.

The captain of the Dirigo says he would sail for San Francisco with his passengers if he had provisions enough to make the trip. The steamer National City, with 100 passengers, is in a similar condition. The passengers of these steamers are getting very restive and threaten all sorts of things.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

An explosion of the Coney mine near Skykomish, Wash., killed two men, Charles Walters and R. W. Robinson, and wounded two others.

Thomas Talbot, a pioneer citizen of Lafayette township, near Charleston, Ill., has become crazed by too much reading of war news.

Barcelona is now the most populous city of Spain, the result of a census just taken showing 520,000 inhabitants to Madrid's 607,000.

By an exploding cylinder at the power station of the Kokomo (Ind.) Electric Light company George Dunning, the engineer, was killed.

Miss Viola Wetzel was fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline at Paris, Ill.

Herbert Fickinger of Mount Washington, Ind., was arrested at St. Louis charged with kidnaping 14-year-old Eldie Scharfhauser, daughter of a neighboring farmer.

John Palmerton dropped dead in his hotel office at Shelbyville, Ind. Paralysis of the heart was the cause.

A double residence at New Memphis, Ill., occupied by Albert Becker and Conrad Buehr and their families, burned to the ground. The two families narrowly escaped with their lives.

Charity organizations existed in Egypt 2,500 and in China 2,000 years ago.

It is said that 25 per cent. of the women of England earn their own living, and that there are 100 female blacksmiths in Great Britain.

Murdered His Wife.

Mantowoc, Wis., July 30.—James L. Hempton of this place shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, making two wounds in his head. The couple had lived unhappily together for some time, the husband being addicted to drink. His wife had finally left him and returned to the house to get her clothing when the tragedy took place. Hempton at one time was a prosperous grocer here, but his habits ruined his business, and for a time he was confined in an insane asylum, but was discharged as cured.



"WHAT, ANOTHER PRIZE TAKEN? COCK-A-DOO-DLE DOO!"

Damage inland, the crops having been flattened.

Killed by a Passenger Train.

Clay Center, Kan., July 30.—Lived Catlin of Rockford, Ill., was killed here by a Union Pacific passenger train. Mr. Catlin was rated as worth three quarters of a million dollars and has large interests in Clay county. His remains will be taken to his old home in Rockford, Ill., for interment, accompanied by his wife, who was spending the summer with him here.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, July 29. Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today:

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.
July 1.72 1.73 1.72 1.72 1/2
September .. .64 1/2 .65 .64 1/2 .64 1/2
December .. .64 1/2 .65 .64 1/2 .64 1/2

Corn—
September .. .34 34 1/2 33 3/4 33 1/2
December .. .34 34 1/2 33 3/4 33 1/2
May 37 1/2 37 1/2 36 3/4 36

Oats—
July 26 26 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
September .. .26 26 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
May 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 23 1/2

Pork—
September .. 9.35 9.45 9.20 9.30

Lard—
September .. 5.42 1/2 5.42 1/2 5.37 1/2 4.40
October .. .5.47 1/2 5.47 1/2 5.42 1/2 5.45

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 17 1/2 per lb; extra dairy, 15c; fresh packing stock, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 11c per doz. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 60c per lb; chickens, 8c; spring, 10c; ducks, 6c; geese, 10c. Potatoes—New, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per brl. Berries—Raspberries, red, 50c per 24-pt case; black, 50c per 16-pt case. Blackberries, 40c per 16-pt case.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 29. Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 20,000; sales ranged at \$2.80 to \$3.85 for pigs, \$3.65 to \$3.92 1/2 for light, \$3.70 to \$3.80 for rough packing, \$3.75 to \$4.00 for mixed, and \$3.85 to \$4.25 for heavy packing and shipping. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 3,000; quotations ranged at \$5.20 to \$5.55 choice to extra steers, \$4.75 to \$5.20 good to choice do., \$4.50 to \$5.00 fair to good, \$4.15 to \$4.60 common to medium do., \$4.10 to \$4.45 butchers' steers, \$4.35 to \$5.10 fed western steers, \$3.60 to \$4.20 stockers, \$4.00 to \$4.80 feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25 cows, \$3.20 to \$4.85 heifers, \$2.70 to \$4.25 bulls, oxen and stags, \$3.00 to \$4.70 Texas steers, and \$4.75 to \$6.75 veal calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 5,000; quotations ranged at \$4.00 to \$4.75 westerns, \$3.25 to \$5.00 natives, and \$4.25 to \$6.40 lambs.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady and firm; veals, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market full and lower; Yorkers, \$4.05 to \$4.10; mixed, \$4.07 1/2 to \$4.10; medium and heavy, \$4.10 to \$4.12 1/2; pigs, \$4.00 to \$4.10; roughs, \$3.50 to \$3.70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6 cars; market steady for good grades; others slow.

St. Louis Grain.

Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash elevator, 69c bid; track, 70 to 72 1/2 c; July, 65 1/2 c bid; August, 64 1/2 c asked; September, 63 1/2 c bid; December, 62 1/2 c asked; No. 2 hard cash, 67 1/2 to 68c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 25 1/2 c asked; July, 31 1/2 c; August, 31 1/2 c; September, 31 1/2 c; October, 31 1/2 c; November, 31 1/2 c; December, 31 1/2 c; No. 2, white, 29c. Rye—45c.

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