

The Fall River Loom Fixers' association has decided that they hold in good standing all members of military companies and others who may be called to duty until they return, and if it be the lot of any of them to die in the service of their country their wives, mothers or nearest kin can draw the funeral benefits.

Nearly one-half of the wheat imported by Spain during 1891-1895 came from Russia. The average value per annum of the imports from that country amounted to \$4,340,573, or 47.10 per cent of the total. After Russia the most important sources of supply were Turkey, Roumania, the United States, France and Argentina.

The leaf tobacco imported into Spain comes chiefly from the Philippine islands, Cuba and the United States. Of the imports during 1891-1895 the Philippines alone supplied 50.29 per cent, Cuba furnished 33.74 per cent, and the United States 15.58 per cent. Imports were also received from Puerto Rico and the Canary islands.

It is said that telephones are to be placed in the wards of one of the Paris hospitals, within reach of the bed-ridden patients, so as to enable them to communicate with their friends outside. There will also be an arrangement whereby the telephones may be switched on to a wire connected with a concert hall, so that the performance may be enjoyed by the invalids.

KAISER WILHELM carries with him a small but serviceable revolver, either in his pocket or in his belt when in uniform. The threats of the anarchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security. His majesty is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and the chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has had orders to inspect it every morning in order to make sure that it is in working order.

GERMAN law holds a man to his bargain when he has agreed to give up his name. A young count, Fink von Finkenstein, in order to marry a girl of whom his family disapproved, consented to change his name and petitioned the emperor to be allowed to call himself Stein instead. After obtaining permission however, he kept on using his former name and has just been fined "for illegal use of a title of nobility."

The statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the month of March last the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$110,944,664, an increase of nearly \$25,000,000 as compared with March, 1897. The imports of merchandise during the month were \$61,507,437, of which nearly \$27,000,000 was free of duty. The loss in imports of merchandise was about \$15,000,000.

HUGO GENTHE, the English traveler, who recently visited the grave of Dr. Livingstone, under the old Mpundu tree, in Africa, found that an ornamental fence had been erected around the tree. When Mr. Genthe asked the native who had done it he was told that "a white man and his donna," who had come from the northwest of the Lapulpa, had caused the fence to be made. Mr. Genthe's discovery has excited great interest among the European community at Zomba and Blantyre.

In the year ending December, 1897, there were 19,304 immigrants who declared their intention of residing in Canada out of a total of 27,309 entering its ports. The arrivals this year to date give ground for the belief that apart entirely from the rush to the gold fields, from 25,000 to 30,000 bona fide settlers will be added to the agricultural population of Canada. The homestead entries made in the northwest during 1897 numbered 2,406. There was but a single Italian settler in the northwest during 1897.

A LAW has just been enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts, authorizing fire insurance companies to write policies covering "bombardment risks." The bill was put through both houses and signed within a week. There is also what is called the "expanding risk," which means the danger of fire resulting from a bombardment. Having got the necessary legislation, the insurance companies are divided in opinion as to the policy of writing such insurance at all, and also to the rates that should be charged, if written.

An examination into the character of the goods imported into Spain shows that products of agriculture occupy a position of considerable importance. The principal agricultural imports, are cotton, wheat, tobacco, sugar, hides, skin, coffee, cocoa, wool and live stock. Cotton is the leading item of the entire import trade. During the five years 1891-1895 it was imported to the extent of \$15,730,667 per annum. The average annual value of the wheat imported amounted to \$9,314,895, while the yearly imports of tobacco, including manufactures of, were valued at \$9,809,823.

SPAIN'S commercial transactions with the rest of the world amount annually to more than \$800,000,000. In 1895, the latest year for which official statistics are available, the merchandise imported into Spain was valued at \$161,839,516, and that exported at \$155,855,759, making a total valuation for the combined import and export trade of \$317,695,275. This valuation, although exceeded in 1899, 1900 and 1901, was somewhat larger than the annual average for the ten years 1886-1895. The highest value attained during the decade was that for 1891, amounting to \$276,545,906.

VICTORY WAS COMPLETE.

Commodore Dewey's Fleet Entirely Destroyed Spanish Squadron Off Manila Harbor.

ELEVEN OF THE ENEMIES' SHIPS SUNK.

Over 600 Spaniards Killed or Injured—Not an American Lost His Life and No Ships Destroyed—Detailed Account of the Most Wonderful Battle in History.

Hong Kong, May 9.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here there is only one subject of discussion, the brilliant, dashing, annihilating victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo in Manila bay on Sunday last.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, that all their ships were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed, with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not an American ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that American gunners, ships and guns are superior to anything in the same line afloat anywhere. Credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for, to a man, they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

STORY OF THE VICTORY.

Detailed Account of Dewey's Bold Dash and Its Results.

The following dispatch, containing a detailed account of the battle, was brought here by the McCulloch:

"Manila Bay, May 1.—Last night Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay and without consulting his officers decided to make a dash into the inner harbor. From his flagship, the Olympia, he signalled the commanders of the fleet to follow him, and with all lights out the squadron of sea fighters steamed into the bay with the crews at their guns. As they passed the fortifications at Corregidor the order of the vessels was as follows: Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, Boston.

"Eight o'clock had just struck when the Spanish flagship steamed past the frowning batteries that command the entrance to the bay and in spite of the fact that the moon was shining brightly the fleet was well up the harbor before the Spaniards on watch were aware of its approach. Corregidor lay a mile behind them when the first gun boomed its warning that the enemy was at hand.

"First shot from Spaniards. "One heavy projectile screamed over the infighting ships and plunged into the water far away. This was followed by a second, which dropped astern. Instantly the Raleigh, the Concord and the Boston accepted the challenge. A shell from the Concord described a long curve and apparently landed exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Slowly the squadron edged its way toward Manila and the men, worn with long watching, were allowed to drop beside their guns for a nap on deck. So closely had the arrival of the fleet been timed that at break of day Dewey was within five miles of Manila. "Here he sighted the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montojo's flag was seen fluttering from the cruiser Reina Christina. Just ahead of it was moored the Castilla, a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons. Arrived seaward in line of battle were arranged the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulla, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quirios, Marquis del Onero and General Lezo. With the flagship, they remained under way in anticipation of the action that followed. The vessels moved down to the attack in single file at a uniform speed of eight knots, and as they passed in front of Manila three great batteries mounting powerful guns opened up at a distance of five miles. Suddenly the Concord's guns boomed out a reply. For a moment there was silence and expectation. Commodore Dewey signalled not to attack these batteries, for fear of sending his shells into the crowded city.

"Mines Explode. "Veering up the bay, he passed slowly in front of Cavite, where two powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. The commodore coolly glanced at his watch as he stood impassively on the bridge and called the attention of one of his officers to the fact that it was exactly six minutes past five o'clock. As the mines led the fleet flitted over his face, because of the fact that the Spaniards in exploding the mines had misjudged the position of the flagship. As it was, tremendous volumes of water were hurled into the air. But there was no hesitation. Dewey evidently had no fear of the mines. He signalled the ships to steam ahead and in a moment he was within range of the guns of the batteries at Cavite. By this time the Spanish gunners had got the range and the shells began bursting close aboard.

"Flagship the Target. "The Spanish vessels also opened up with their guns and the missiles flew all about the flagship, which was evidently the mark at which they were directing their fire. Aboard the American fleet the heat was intense. The men, stripped to the waist, stood at their guns waiting for the signal to open up. All was silent aboard the Olympia except the whirr of the blowers and the steady throb of the engines. All at once a shell screamed through the air and burst directly over the deck of the flagship. Then came the signal from the boat-swain's mate.

"Remember the Maine." "Remember the Maine" was the defiant cry that rang out in the American ships. On the forward edge of the flagship stood Admiral Dewey, with his chief of staff, Executive Officer Rees, and Navigator Lieut. Calkins. Capt. Gridley, commander of the ship, from the conning tower awaited the order to begin the engagement. Dewey looked at the batteries, from which puffs of smoke were rising, and said, grimly: "Shoot whenever you get ready, Gridley." "At 13 minutes of six the starboard eight-inch gun in the forward turret of the Olympia belched forth a welcome to the dons at a distance of 5,500 yards. The firing was taken up by the Baltimore and the Boston, and shell after shell from their great guns was sent hurtling toward the Castilla and the Reina Christina. At first it was all guesswork. The Spaniards, knowing the exact distance, fired rapidly. "Encouraged by the small amount of damage that was being done by the guns from the Spanish ships and batteries, the flag-

ship turned and steamed majestically up within 2,000 yards of the enemy's vessels. At this range even the quick-firing six-pounders were found to be effective, and a perfect storm of shot and shell poured in upon the unfortunate Spanish fleet.

"Vessels Burning. "Three vessels were set on fire and their men were forced to abandon the guns. Satisfied with the work thus far accomplished, Commodore Dewey gave the signal and the fleet steamed slowly out of the range of the batteries in order that the crews, which had been continuously at the guns for more than two hours, could get a brief rest. There was a lull in the firing, and shortly before eight o'clock the fleet steamed past the flagship, the men cheering lustily. For three hours they remained out of range of the enemy's guns, and then the signal for action fluttered at the hal-yards of the flagship.

"Attack Renewed. "This time the Baltimore was given the place of honor. She opened up with her guns on the Spanish ships and batteries as coolly as if at target practice. The replies were slow and irregular. The Raleigh, the Boston and the Concord were directed to break into the inner harbor and destroy every hostile ship in sight. The gunboat Petrel, with her light draft, was ordered to make a dash for the harbor. With her guns going as rapidly as they could be fired, she created awful havoc among the vessels still flying the Spanish flag.

"In the meantime the Reina Christina had been burning fiercely and had been abandoned. The Ulla, which had also been deserted, lurched suddenly and sank beneath the waters of the bay. "A few minutes later the Spanish flag on the arsenal disappeared and was replaced by a white ensign that fluttered bravely in the wind. The signal was then made to the fleet to finish the destruction of the vessels in the inner harbor. The Don Juan de Austria, the Marquis Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the Correo were set on fire. At Manila, a large number of the Spanish troops were seized before they could be sunk and passed into the hands of the Americans.

"Dewey's orders on approaching Manila had been to destroy every Spanish vessel in sight. Within six hours after the Olympia steamed past the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor the orders had been emphatically obeyed. A Spanish vessel remained in the hands of the enemy. The total casualties on the American fleet were six men slightly wounded, while the Spaniards report 618 missing.

"Removed to Cavite of Manila. "Madrid, May 8.—It is claimed that a message has been received here from Manila announcing that the Spanish troops have retired from Manila, taking with them all their arms, ammunition and stores.

PROMPTLY HONORED.

President Sends Cablegram to Dewey Making Him an Admiral.

Washington, May 8.—By direction of the president, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Admiral Dewey: "Washington, May 7, 1898. Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress. (Signed) LONG."

"Dewey's Dispatches. "Manila, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio De Ulla, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is undamaged, and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. (Signed) DEWEY."

"Cavite, May 4, 1898. Long, Secretary Navy: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed the fortifications at the bay within our line of garrison. I have control of the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish fleet is fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our line. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. (Signed) DEWEY."

"On the Diamond. "Standing of the Various Clubs in the Leading Baseball Organizations Up to To-Day. The following table shows the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league: Cincinnati..... Won. Lost. Pct. Baltimore..... 13 4 76.2 Cleveland..... 13 6 68.4 St. Louis..... 12 6 66.7 Pittsburgh..... 10 9 52.6 Chicago..... 9 7 56.3 Boston..... 9 7 56.3 New York..... 8 9 47.1 Philadelphia..... 7 7 50.0 St. Louis..... 4 11 26.7 Louisville..... 3 12 20.0 Washington..... 3 13 18.8 Western league: Indianapolis..... 14 2 87.5 St. Paul..... 10 6 62.5 Columbus..... 9 6 64.8 Kansas City..... 10 8 55.6 Milwaukee..... 6 12 33.3 Omaha..... 4 14 22.2 Detroit..... 3 13 18.8 Western league: Quincy..... 4 4 50.0 Peoria..... 3 3 50.0 Rock Island..... 5 4 55.6 Burlington..... 5 4 55.6 Cedar Rapids..... 4 6 44.4 Ottumwa..... 3 4 42.9 Dubuque..... 3 6 37.5 Both Killed. Almy, Tenn., May 11.—Rube Phillips and Jerry West engaged in a pistol duel at the door of a church and both were shot to death. The girl whom West was escorting to church was mortally wounded. Both were suitors of the girl.

To Pray for Success. Washington, May 11.—The archbishops of the Catholic church in the United States have addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of the country, requesting them to pray for the success of America in its war with Spain.

Fatal Flames. Philadelphia, May 12.—Three persons were burned to death and property amounting to \$255,000 destroyed by fire in the building occupied by McCadden Bros., wholesale dealers in toys and fireworks. Gallatin, Mo., May 9.—George P. Pugh, editor of a local weekly newspaper, David Burtch and David Galbreath were drowned Sunday by the capsizing of their boat on a small pond near here.

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WILL NOW PUSH THE WAR

Policy of the Government Henceforth Will Be Aggressive Action All Along the Line.

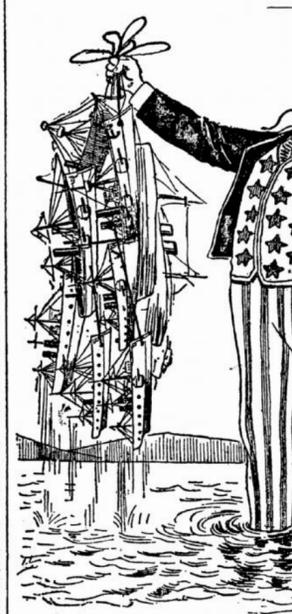
ARMY WILL FOLLOW THE NAVY AT ONCE

President's Advisers United in Supporting the Policy of Extreme Aggression—Spaniards to Be Driven From Cuba—Spanish Fleet Said to Be Off Puerto Rico Ready to Act.

Washington, May 10.—The military movement to end the war with Spain by a prompt and decisively aggressive campaign in Cuba is in full swing throughout the country, orders being issued from the war department with a rapidity similar to the continuous rattle of an automatic machine gun. The force of expert military telegraphers sent hundreds of messages in cipher and hundreds of others in ordinary language to commanding generals, to railway superintendents, to quartermasters and commissaries, governors of states and mustering officers and to all the units of the vast mechanism which is relied upon to unite in a crushing blow to Spanish authority in Cuba and the Philippines.

Gen. Miles, having secured the president's permission to take the field in person and command the invading army, completed his final arrangements to leave for Tampa, where he will assume active control of the force concentrated there and at Mobile and New

GOOD FISHING IN FOREIGN WATERS.



Uncle Sam's Catch of "Spanish Mackerel."

Orleans, divided into divisions under Gens. Wade, Coppinger and Shafter.

CARRIES AID TO CUBA. Steamer Leaves Tampa with Ammunition and Supplies for Insurgents.

Tampa, Fla., May 10.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line of boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, has sailed for Cuba, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of infantry accompanies the expedition to aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents.

FOR CUBA'S FREEDOM. The Army Ordered to the Gulf Coast for Immediate Transportation.

Washington, May 11.—Orders were issued from the war department Tuesday to move every portion of the regular and volunteer armies selected for the invasion of Cuba directly to the gulf coast, and Monday's order, which contemplated the concentration of the volunteer army corps at Chickamauga, was countermanded in the interest of greater dispatch. Instead of delaying the land attack on Havana the powerful expedition which was decided upon last Sunday will be hurried into the island with the least possible loss of time, and in place of assembling the reserve composed of volunteers at Chickamauga to follow a few days behind the regulars, the movement will be simultaneous all along the line.

Some 60,000 soldiers will be thrown around the doomed city of Havana as quickly as human energy and unlimited resources can get them there. The discovery that the Spanish fleet has made a cowardly retreat to Cadiz leaves Admiral Sampson free to capture San Juan and return to Havana in time to blow its fortifications into smithereens before their guns can do any harm to the American land forces.

The 6,000 troops to help Admiral Dewey complete the conquest of the Philippines will be hurried from San Francisco as fast as they can be mobilized, and two big transports, with accommodations for 5,758 men, have already been chartered for the voyage.

SEEKS REVENGE. Spain Will Try to Wrest Manila from the Grasp of Dewey. London, May 12.—Special dispatches from Madrid say it is officially declared that the government of Spain has no in-

tention of allowing Rear Admiral Dewey to rest upon his laurels. About 40,000 men of the reserves of the Spanish army have been ordered to rejoin the colors, and it is added that a formidable expedition is being organized for dispatch to the Philippine islands.

Cape Verde Fleet Not at Cadiz. London, May 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, denies that the Cape Verde squadron has returned to Cadiz. He affirms that "this fleet at the present moment is where it ought to be, according to the instructions given it."

RELIEF FOR DEWEY. The Cruiser Charleston to Proceed at Once to Manila.

Vallejo, Cal., May 12.—Orders were received from Washington for the cruiser Charleston to proceed immediately to Manila without waiting for the transport fleet. No actual date was set for the sailing of the Charleston, but she will undoubtedly leave for the Philippines before Saturday.

Merritt to Lead. San Francisco, May 12.—The Bulletin says: The president has appointed Gen. Wesley Merritt, of the regular army, to the command of the volunteers from the Pacific coast. Gen. Merritt will rank as brigadier general and will lead the invasion of the infantry upon the Philippines. He has been proclaimed governor-general of the Philippines and as soon as possible will establish his position as such at the capital at Manila.

Ordered to Obey Dewey. New York, May 12.—A copyright dispatch to the Evening World, dated at Hong-Kong Wednesday, says: The Philippine rebel chief, Gen. Aguinaldo, has issued a proclamation

SAN JUAN REDUCED.

Morro Fort Knocked to Pieces with Only Seven Shots From Our Big Guns.

The Two Cruisers Then Follow Up and Destroy the Land Batteries and Defenses.

New York, May 13.—St. Thomas via Fort de France, Martinique.—The American squadron arrived off San Juan just before daylight yesterday morning. The flagship New York, the battleship Iowa and Indiana, the monitors Terror and Amphitrite and the cruiser Detroit and Montgomery steamed into the harbor and at once stripped for action.

Word has been sent ahead that the fortifications were to be bombarded and notice was given to the women and children, to aliens and non-combatants, to quit the place and seek such safety as the outlying hills afforded.

One of the great 12-inch guns on the Iowa began the bombardment, followed immediately by the Indiana, which sent a 13-inch projectile from the forward turret. The walls of Morro fort, at which the guns were aimed, seemed to go into vapor where the ponderous missiles struck. The fort soon made reply, and the firing indicated a panic within the fortifications.

The first shot flew far to the leeward, bursting harmlessly. The heavy guns on the Iowa and Indiana spoke again with accurate and emphatic emphasis. On steamed the fleet, the monitors Terror and Amphitrite creeping nearer ashore, their 10-inch and 12-inch guns doing tremendous execution against the fortifications. Morro fired but three shots from her heavy guns. There were but seven shots from the big guns of the American squadron. These left Morro fort a crumbled ruin. Her guns were silenced, her gunners fed or killed.

Then began the attack on the land batteries, and the fortifications about the government buildings. Here the two cruisers did effective service. The Spaniards pluckily served their guns as long as there was any hope, but their fire was slow and wild. Not a single American ship was harmed, not an American seaman killed or injured. But at last accounts the city itself had not surrendered, though it was completely at Admiral Sampson's mercy. It had been deserted by the merchants and non-combatants. The foreign consuls had followed refugees into the country, and the troops were reported panic-stricken. Gov. Macias stuck to his post, giving orders and asserting that he would die before he would surrender. His daughter, Pauline, is said to have remained with him, although urged to go.

Further particulars cannot be had at this hour, as communication is interrupted. The bombardment of the forts lasted three hours. The Spanish reply was irregular and unsustained, though they succeeded in placing several shots among the American vessels.

Morro Fort and the principal fortifications on the harbor was completely dismantled, and the other forts severely pounded. The officers of the American fleet believe the Spanish suffered a great loss of men. After bombardment Admiral Sampson withdrew to await the arrival of the St. Louis and Yale with more ammunition.

OUR FIRST LOSS. The Little Torpedo Boat Winslow Gets Under the Guns at Cardenas and is Disabled. Five Men Killed.

Key West, Fla., 12.—There was an engagement off Cardenas near Matanzas yesterday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The United States cruiser Wilmington, commander, C. C. Todd; the torpedo boat Winslow and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson were engaged. One officer and four men were killed and several were wounded.

When the United States gunboat Hudson came up to the government dock at 8 o'clock this morning, the bodies of five dead men were lying on her after deck. They were the remains of Ensign W. Bagley and four members of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow who were killed in an engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday afternoon. The bodies were covered by the stars and stripes.

In the cabin of the Hudson was Captain John B. Bernadow of the Winslow, who is slightly injured in the left leg, and several others of the Winslow's crew, who are slightly wounded. The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged.

The dead are: Ensign Worth Bagley, John Varrall, oiler; Joseph Tunnett, cabin cook; J. V. Meeks, fireman; J. Daniels, fireman. The wounded are: R. E. Fox, gunner's mate; D. McKean, quartermaster; J. Patterson, fireman; E. Gray and Lieut. J. B. Bernadow.

A Suicide. Washington, D. C.—George Downing the Spanish spy, arrested here several days ago committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in the barracks where he was confined.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, May 12. Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.52 to 1.53; No. 2 northern, \$1.33 to 1.34; May \$1.48. Corn—No. 3, 34c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30 to 30 1/2c. Cattle—Steers, \$3.75 to 4.00; cows, \$3.25. Sheep—Muttons, \$3.10 to 3.50; lambs, Butter—Creamery, extras 17 to 18c; creamery, firsts 15 to 16c; dairy, fancy, 12 to 16c; dairy choice, 13 to 14c. Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.