

CHARLES BRASSO, now in Havana, writes to a friend in New York that the "jack flag" of the Maine is now offered for sale in Havana by a Spaniard, who wants \$5,000 for it.

SEVERAL valuable pictures on their way back to France went down in La Bourgogne, the most important of them being "Crossing the Ford," by Jules Dupre, which was worth \$15,000, and had been bought by M. Georges Petit, together with the "Zuiderzee," of Cazin, and two canvases by Vibert, the total loss amounting to about \$20,000, which was covered by insurance.

A BRONZE column, inscribed with a treaty between the Aetolians and Arcadians made in the third century before Christ, has been found in Duric temple discovered at Thermos by the Greek archaeological society. The terra cotta groups that adorned the gable ends of the temple have also been found.

Most Chinese Mandarins pass the whole of their lives without taking a single yard of exercise. The late Nanking Viceroy (father of the Marquis Tseng) was considered a remarkable character because he always walked 1,000 steps a day in his private garden. Under no circumstances whatever is a mandarin ever seen on foot in his own jurisdiction.

A BORING has just been made at Rybnitz, in Silesia, in which the earth's crust has been penetrated to the depth of 2,210 yards. This is the greatest depth ever attained so far. The boring was made for scientific purposes. No unusual features, however, presented themselves, except that the thermometer indicated at that depth the pretty high temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

The reason why ships are not struck by lightning is attributed by German authorities to the general use which is now made of wire rope for rigging purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of ships are usually constructed of iron or steel. Thus the whole ship forms an excellent and continuous conductor by means of which the electricity is lead away into the ocean before it has time to do any serious damage.

It is estimated that as many as 50,000,000 dozen, or 600,000,000 single clothes pins are manufactured in eastern and western factories every year. The product is superior in workmanship and finish to anything of its kind turned out anywhere in the world, and is shipped largely to all parts of Europe, where it can be sold cheaper than the rough and poorly made home article. Clothes pins are made in this country principally out of beach and maple.

The countess of Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, is so disgusted with the conventional French marriage, wherein the bride, no matter how humble, must bring a dowry to her husband, that she has organized a society for promoting matrimony among the lower classes without any such obligation. She realizes the amount of prejudice and the weight of custom she will have to overcome and is credited with saying that if necessary, in meritorious cases, she will furnish the dowry herself.

DURING the last ten years the rapid growth of the live stock industry, the continually decreasing price of cotton and the more general appreciation of the advantages of diversifying crops have led to a marked increase in the acreage of corn and a corresponding increase in the importance of this crop in all of the southern states. This increase has not been sudden or irregular, but has come naturally with the gradual and constant change in conditions, and all indications point to a still greater increase in the near future.

THE flag of Cuba, its colors and history that it tells, is in imitation of the flag of the United States. The five white and blue stripes represent the five original provinces of Cuba, just as the 13 white and red stripes of our flag represent the 13 original states. The flag is the creation of Gen. Lopez, who led the Cuban insurrection of 1851, and flung the banner of freedom over Cardenas in that year. Gen. Lopez had for his object annexation of Cuba to the United States after freedom had been won, and for that reason adopted the red, white and blue.

"It has always been believed that violin, harp and banjo strings were made out of the viscera of the cat," explained a teacher of music, "but I have considerable doubt that there ever was a string so made. The gut of a cat is no more suitable for such use than that of a mouse, and as far as my investigation goes has never been so used. Violin strings are made of many kinds of skins, but principally out of sheep skins. The secret is in curing the skins, which has always been kept in Italy, where all the finer and better grade of strings are made."

HARDLY has a superior armor plate been invented than a new rifle is placed on deck to meet the occasion. British naval experts have produced a six-inch caliber quick-firing rifle which can render service equal to twice that of the old six-inchers. The new gun is wire-bound and weighs only seven tons, which is much less than the weight of the old guns. Projectiles were recently thrown with a velocity of 2,780 feet a second, and with a striking energy of 5,874 foot tons which is 2,018 foot tons greater energy than that produced by the common gun.

WAR PRACTICALLY OVER.

The Terms of Peace Offered by the United States Accepted by the Spanish Government.

QUEEN REGENT GRANTS HER ASSENT.

Spain's Answer Declares That the Proposals Are Accepted Because They Are Imposed by Force—A Commission to Be Appointed—The Reply Reaches Washington.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

The Queen Approves. Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms which Gen. Sagasta explained to her.

Outline of the Answer. London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Sunday says: The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American



SENOR SAGASTA. (Premier of Spain, with the terms.)

proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by the same body. Treaty will be signed subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the American commissioners to meet the future of the Philippines and other details.

The Answer Arrives. Washington, Aug. 9.—The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received Monday evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the French ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents.

President Gets It. Washington, Aug. 10.—More than 24 hours after it had begun to reach Washington the Spanish note in answer to the president's peace conditions was presented at the white house by the French ambassador. What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the secretary of state at the conclusion of the conference making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said on the subject.

Agree Upon a Protocol. Washington, Aug. 11.—Secretary Day at one o'clock Wednesday made the following statement to the press: "We have agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it is expected that protocol will be executed."

It can be stated that the terms are precisely those laid down by the president in his original note about a week ago. It is believed that nothing but a few formalities remain to be disposed of to secure the signature of the protocol.

A Daring Robbery. Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 10.—Thieves Tuesday afternoon robbed the Kirmse jewelry store of 15 gold watches and 200 rings, valued at several hundred dollars, during the temporary absence of the proprietor. It was the most daring robbery ever perpetrated here.

Lightning Kills Outlaws. Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 9.—Wade Counts and his son, leaders of a notorious band of outlaws, were killed by lightning in Roane county. The two were credited with a long list of murders, but had never been brought to justice.

Death of Madame Worth. Paris, Aug. 9.—Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, widow of the famous couturier who died in March, 1895, and his successor in the superintendence of the Worth establishment, died Monday.

WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5. The converted cruiser Badger reported it had captured at Neuville three ships with 400 Spanish soldiers on board. In consequence of an appeal by the commanding officers in our army at Santiago, the president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops brought home as soon as possible. Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that the trouble in that direction may be avoided. The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans. After the town had been taken the Spaniards attempted to retreat to the British consul. He was not injured. Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been captured at Neuville. He is being held at the place without resistance. Lieut. Col. Ruiz, the second in command, committed suicide.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6. Rear Admiral Sampson will command the eastern squadron if it be sent abroad by the president. The pope telegraphed the archbishop of Manila to place himself under the protection of the United States. American marines landed at several points on the eastern coast of Puerto Rico, which were surrendered without resistance. Sagasta has issued orders to the Spaniards in Puerto Rico not to resist the Americans to the utmost. He realizes that San Juan must fall and he would avoid unnecessary bloodshed. The war department is exerting itself to accomplish the removal of Gen. Shafter's army from Cuba at the earliest date possible, and to believe that a threatened disaster from a scourge of yellow fever will be averted.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7. Wreckers floated the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and started her under her own steam to Norfolk, Va. The Spanish cabinet decided to accept without change the terms of peace offered by America, the queen regent also assenting.

It is announced that Admiral Sampson's ships will be brought north from Santiago as soon as possible to give the hard-worked crews a change of climate and rest. Guayama, Puerto Rico, was occupied by the Third Illinois and Fourth Ohio regiments under Gen. Haines, after a sharp engagement in which four Ohio men were wounded. Secretary Long announces that Rear Admiral Dewey will remain in command of the Asiatic squadron, because of his acquaintance with the Philippine problem, and his general ability.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8. Estimates place the war expense to the United States thus far at \$150,000,000. The troops of Gen. Shafter's command at Santiago began to leave Cuba for the United States. A meeting was held in New York having for its object the admission of Puerto Rico into the union as a state.

A general advance of the American forces in Puerto Rico has been in the direction of San Juan, the starting point being Ponce. Secretary Alger will have the bodies of the soldiers who were killed or who died of disease at Santiago brought to the United States. Gen. Shafter's report to the war department shows the total number of sick to be 3,681; fever cases, 2,833; new cases, fever, 431; fever cases returned to duty, 477.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9. Secretary Long ordered enlistments for the navy stopped, in view of the practical conclusion of peace. Advice from Puerto Rico says Gen. Miles' army is advancing on San Juan in four divisions, the first being from that city. The United States has offered to parole the 1,300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. In his official report to Madrid Capt. Gen. Miles is held responsible by Admiral Cervera for the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

Three transports loaded with men from Gen. Shafter's army sailed for the United States. Miles is holding the 1,300 prisoners of Spanish prisoners will also be begun. Spain's reply to the American peace terms reached Washington and will be presented to the president today by Cambon, the French ambassador. There is much doubt as to whether the answer will be entirely satisfactory. Gen. Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she met her fate in the harbor of Havana and who has been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieve Captain Philip of the command of the battleship Texas.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10. Spaniards at Guantanamo laid down their arms and surrendered to Brig Gen. Ewers. Sharp fighting occurred at Coamo, Puerto Rico, and the town was captured by American troops. The preliminary steps have been taken in Madrid to court-martial Gen. Toral, who surrendered the Spanish forces in Santiago to Gen. Shafter. Gen. Greely is advised that 100 miles of military telegraph are now in operation in Puerto Rico, connecting the points occupied by the United States troops with the cable line at Ponce.

A land fight at Camp Dewey in the Philippines resulted in the killing of 250 Spaniards, while 350 were wounded. The American casualties were 13 killed, 10 seriously injured and 28 slightly wounded. Spain's reply to the peace conditions imposed by the United States was delivered to President McKinley by Ambassador Cambon. It is understood that the Madrid government practically accepts the terms, although no official statement has been made on the subject. The secretary of war received a telegram from Gen. Miles making a brief, encouraging statement in regard to the success and prospects of the Puerto Rico campaign, and saying that he needed no more troops to accomplish the subjugation of the island and keep it under safe military control.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11. Gen. Merrim was given orders to hasten the troops now at San Francisco to the Philippines. The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed from Santiago for Spain with 1,000 sick Spanish soldiers on board. Reports reached Santiago that Garcia had captured Gibraltar, and that he was besieging Holguin with 8,000 men. A system of tariff rates for Cuban ports in United States has been agreed upon and formulated by the war department. An order was issued at Washington creating the military department of Santiago, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton to be in command.

Secretary Long has recommended to the president that Commodore Schley and Sampson be promoted to the rank of rear admiral. Thousands of people are threatened with starvation at Santiago. The suffering of the refugees is terrible and the death list very large. A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley, and it has been telegraphed to Madrid. A desperate fight occurred at Cape San Juan, 500 Spaniards attacking the light-house defended by American marines. The enemy was repulsed with 200 killed. The Americans did not lose a man.

CLOSING IN ON SAN JUAN.

American Troops in Puerto Rico Begin the Advance Upon the Capital.

THE TOWN OF GUAYAMA IS CAPTURED.

Spanish Force Driven Back with a Loss of Two Killed—Four Americans Wounded—Gen. Miles' Army in Splendid Condition—Shafter's Troops Leaving Cuba.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Late Saturday the first news dispatch came to the war department from Gen. Miles. It was as follows: "Ponce, Aug. 6.—Gen. Brooks reports Haines' brigade, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois, captured Guayama yesterday; slight skirmish with enemy in and about town; enemy's strength estimated at about 500; not ascertained if any of them regulars; resistance not strong. Private John O'Connell wounded below the knee; C. W. Hiffe, both legs below thigh; T. W. Wolcott, right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed, two wounded so far known. MILES.

American Forces Advance. Puerto Rico, Aug. 8.—A general advance of the American forces began Sunday morning. The remainder of Gen. Ernst's brigade, constituting the advance center, supported by two batteries, moved out at six o'clock, and a part of the Eleventh infantry of Gen. Henry's division started to the left toward Adjuntas. Troop A, of New York, the Philadelphia city troop and troop H, of the Sixth regulars, are conveying Gen. Brooke's transportation column along the road through Salinas to Arroyo.

Miles' Brilliant Campaign. Washington, Aug. 8.—Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the management of the Puerto Rican campaign, a tribute to Gen. Miles' ability. No word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition or of sick men without doctors or medicine, nor is the inward movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery owing to Gen. Miles' insistence upon keeping his artillery in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster departments.

Started for Home. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9.—The transports Miami, Matavean and Vigilancia, loaded with United States troops, sailed for the United States Monday morning. To-day the transport Grand Duchess will leave with 742 men and officers of the Thirtieth infantry and six companies of the Seventy-first New York, aggregating 458 men and officers.

Spanish Prisoners Sailed. Washington, Aug. 9.—Information was received by Adj. Gen. Corbin from Col. Humphrey, in charge of the transportation arrangements at Santiago, that the Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed from here Monday with 800 of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. It is supposed that the Alicante carries a majority of the sick and wounded of Gen. Toral's army, as he would naturally send them first.

Situation in Puerto Rico. Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, Aug. 9.—Gen. Brooke is here in conference with Maj. Gen. Miles. His force is still at Guayama. A force of about 400 regular Spanish troops are stationed about eight miles away. The United States cruiser Montgomery and the hospital ship Relief have arrived at the Port of Ponce.

Has All the Troops Needed. Washington, Aug. 10.—The secretary of war has stopped the dispatch of further reinforcements to Puerto Rico. Gen. Miles reported by cable that the force at his command was ample for the purpose of completing the conquest of the island. This leaves all of Gen. Wade's provisional corps, of 18 regiments, still in the United States.

Capture of Coamo. Ponce, Aug. 10.—The town of Coamo was taken at eight o'clock yesterday morning by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Second and Third Wisconsin. Artillery was used with good effect on the outlying blockhouse. Two hundred Spaniards were captured and 20 were killed, including Commandant Rafael Ilescas and three other officers. The American loss was one killed and seven wounded.

Fight in the Philippines. Cavite, Manila Bay, Aug. 3 via Hong-Kong, Aug. 10.—The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place Sunday night, when 14 Americans were killed and 44 wounded during a skirmish at the Malate trenches between Cavite and Manila. No attack has yet been made on the Spanish lines, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by the insurgents. The British admiral reports the Spanish loss to be 350 killed, and 900 wounded. Malate is located half-way between Cavite and Manila city.

A Fierce Battle. Cape San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11.—A force of 800 Spanish soldiers made a desperate attempt to retake the light house on Cape San Juan early Tuesday morning. They were repulsed by a heavy fire from American warships and by a gallant charge of sailors fighting on shore. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded was over 200. Not one American was killed, but Cadet William H. Boardman, of Lawrence, Mass., was so badly wounded that he will die.

Garcia Is Active. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Col. J. M. Calixto Garcia's staff, has just arrived from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, by Gen. Garcia's troops. Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left a thousand sick and wounded, who are being taken care of by the Cuban com-

mander. Gen. Garcia, with 8,000 troops, is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish general, Lugue, whose surrender has been demanded.

Sailed from Santiago. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Spain Wednesday with 1,000 sick Spanish soldiers on board. The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon arrived here and will take 2,135 Spanish soldiers. She has bed capacity for 230 sick. The St. Louis sailed north Wednesday with the Ninth and Tenth infantry.

New Army Department. Washington, Aug. 11.—A department of the army, to be known as the department of Santiago, was created Wednesday night. Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton is assigned to its command. Brig. Gen. Wood will continue in command of Santiago city. Gen. Shafter returns to this country with the Fifth army corps. He will be in command until he departs.

Help for Gen. Merritt. Washington, Aug. 11.—Gen. Merritt's force in the Philippines is to be increased by the 7,000 troops now at San Francisco, which will be sent as soon as transports can be obtained. Secretary Alger said Wednesday that 2,000 troops would sail at once. The department has not sufficient transports at hand to convey the remaining 5,000 at present, but the secretary says with those already arrived and on the sea, together with the 2,000 which are to leave San Francisco at once, Gen. Merritt will have a force of 18,000 and there will be no hurry for the embarkation of the remaining troops.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Monument to the Memory of Author of "The Star Spangled Banner" Is Unveiled.

Frederick, Md., Aug. 10.—Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was honored Tuesday in this, his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory.

The monument consists of a circular pedestal of granite on which are arranged six bases. It is exceedingly simple in design save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice. The figures consist of a bronze statue nine feet five inches high, surmounting the pedestal, a lifelike portrait of Francis Scott Key. Key is represented on



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

shipboard "By the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription: "The Star Spangled Banner." His attitude is one of exaltation and inspiration, as with the right arm he indicates to his companions the fact that "The flag is still there," and with the other holds aloft the hat that he has just snatched from his head in an action of reverential salute to the starry banner. At the base of the statue is a bronze group emblematic of patriotism. Beneath the group, on the face of its base, is carved the seal of Maryland. The artist who furnished the monument is Alexander Doyle, the New York sculptor, and the price of the work was \$10,000.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid on Flag day, June 14, last, with imposing ceremonies, by Hon. Thomas J. Shry-



THE KEY MONUMENT.

ock, grand master of masons of Maryland, and the other state officials of that body. In honor of the occasion a grand street pageant was held, participated in by civic and military organizations. In a crypt deeply sunk in the eight foot foundation of the monument repose the remains of Francis Scott Key, and his wife, Mary Taylor Key. They were removed there from their former resting place in an obscure section of the cemetery by the association, by permission of his two daughters, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Steele, prior to their death, which occurred only recently.

Missouri Democrats. Springfield, Mo., Aug. 11.—In state convention yesterday the democrats nominated William C. Marshall and Leroy B. Valliant for judges of the supreme court and adopted a platform. A synopsis follows: It reinforces the Chicago platform; insists on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine; opposes acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the eastern hemisphere; approves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, which should be controlled by the United States; declares that our navy should be kept equal to any emergency, and demands that Puerto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies except Cuba shall be taken and held by the United States, Cuba to be allowed to establish its own government and to be annexed only at the desire of the people of the island.

Gold-Seekers Reported Lost. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10.—The Columbia Exploration company's steamer Jessie and her tow, the barge Minerva, were wrecked in the Kuskokwim river July 27 or the following day, and in all probability 13 lives were added to the terrible sacrifice already made by the prospecting army.

WAR IS A COSTLY GAME.

Liberal Estimates Place the Expense to the United States at Many Millions.

LIST OF SOME OF THE LARGEST ITEMS.

The Average Daily Cost Has Been \$1,000,000—Official Tables of the Loss of Life on Both Sides—The Conflict Has Been a Costly One Also for Spain.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Estimating liberally that the expenses of the war were \$1,000,000 a day since April 25, the war has cost the government up to this time, \$103,000,000. But there are some items to be added to this which raise the grand total to \$150,000,000. But as it is it appears that the popular loan of \$200,000,000 is more than enough to meet all the expenses of the conflict. The heavy expenditure of money has been since July 1 with the army in operation. Some of the big items of expense to be met are:

Table listing various military expenses: Mobilization of troops and troops, \$17,000,000; Additions to the navy, 20,000,000; For ordnance and arms, 10,000,000; Commissary supplies, 15,000,000; Pay for army and navy, 27,000,000; Ammunition, 6,000,000; Ammunition for navy at Santiago, 4,000,000; Coal for warships, 5,000,000; For Cuban relief, 2,000,000; Harbor defenses and mines, 10,000,000. Total, \$118,000,000.

Victims of the War.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Official tables on the total killed and wounded on each side since war was declared have not been compiled, and probably will not be for months yet. From the best sources obtainable the tables will approximate the following figures:

Table listing casualties: At Manila: American killed, 1,000; American wounded, 1,500; Spanish killed, 5,000; Spanish wounded, 650. At Santiago: American killed or afterward died of wounds received in battle, 265; Spanish wounded, 1,287; Spanish killed, 1,350; Spanish wounded, 2,000.

The Americans subsequently lost in Cuba from yellow fever and camp disease, so far as can be told now, 202. In other Cuban engagements: Americans killed, 35; Americans wounded, 116; Spanish killed, 300; Spanish wounded, 400. Total American killed or died, 567; wounded, 1,487. Total Spanish killed or died, 2,500; wounded, 3,025.

No attempt is made in the American list of dead to include those who died in camp after the mobilization of the state troops and volunteers. These number scores, but the official tables must be awaited before they can be given accurately. At the worst, the total American dead will not exceed 700.

Spain's Heavy Penalty.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Spain, for the sake of false pride, bigotry, politics and a child king, has buried in the depths of the sea 35 vessels of her navy, valued at \$36,500,000. By their rusting hulks lie the bodies of more than a thousand gallant tars.

Spain has surrendered in territory to the United States directly Cuba, with a population of 1,500,000 and an area of 45,000 square miles, and Puerto Rico, with an area of 3,670 square miles and a population of 810,000; also the Ladrone islands, area 417 square miles and population 15,000. Her total direct loss of territory in square miles is 49,087 and loss in population 2,325,000. She has also jeopardized, probably beyond all future control by her, the Philippine islands, with an area of 114,328 square miles and a population of 8,000,000. So that in the end it appears the Spanish kingdom for the sake of the wrong has given up 165,000 square miles of territory and over 10,000,000 of tax-paying population.

This loss is the gain of the United States, which, to bring it about, placed in service a first-class navy, with 10,000 men and 50 effective vessels, and a volunteer and regular army of 278,500 men, of which New York gave the largest number, Pennsylvania next and Illinois the third.

The Spanish El Nacional concedes that in the destruction of Cervera's fleet Spain lost alone \$20,000,000 of invested money. The Cristobal Colon was valued at \$4,400,000 and the Vizcaya at \$3,600,000. The estimated trading capacity of the territory of Spain which the United States has taken is placed at \$200,000,000 per annum at the present time, and that must be tributary hereafter to American coffers and not to the blood-stained ones of Castile and Aragon.

MOB TAKES REVENGE.

Five Negroes Lynched in Arkansas, Two of Them Women, for the Crime of Murder.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 10.—Five negroes are hanging from the limbs of trees near the railroad track and the widow of John T. Orr is dead in her cell. This is the tragic denouement of the assassination of John T. Orr, a wealthy merchant at Clarendon, a few nights ago. The wife died from a dose of poison, self-administered, while the negroes, her associates in crime, were strung up by a mob of citizens. The lynched are: Manse Castle, Dennis Ricord, Rilla Weaver, Susie Jacobs, and Will Saunders.

Fire Losses for Six Months.

New York, Aug. 9.—The fire losses in the United States and Canada during the first six months of the present year were \$67,166,850, against \$64,566,750 during the same months of 1897.

Struck by Lightning.

Miami, Fla., Aug. 9.—Private Charles E. Gill, company K, First Louisiana, and Corp. E. K. Humphreys, company E, First Texas, were killed by lightning in camp here during a storm.

Father of Greenbackers' Dead.

La Salle, Ill., Aug. 10.—Ex-Congressman Alexander Campbell, known as the father of the greenbackers, is dead.