mpson's Fleet Sails

portant Engagement With the
ons May Be Expected Now
at Any Moment.

t Britain May Take a Hand in the Game

sh Consul at Santiago de Cuba Said to Have Been Attacked by a Spanish Mob and Cast Into Prison.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING NEWS.]

Three O'Clock P. M.

Y WEST, May 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet has sailed important engagement is expected in the near future.

LADELPHIA, May 4.—A report is current that a Spanish spy n captured on the cruiser St. Paul and placed under arrest. cers refuse to confirm or deny the story.

SON, Portugal, May 4.—It is now believed that the Spanish on which lately left the Cape Verde Islands with its destina- known, is on the way to Cadiz to join the squadron there.

RALTER, May 4.—A British steam yacht has just arrived ing obliged to leave Spain because of an attack by a mob.

SHINGTON, May 4.—It is rumored that Commodore Dewey's f his recent naval engagement has reached the president. It d by the navy department. No official information has been of the arrival at Hong Kong of the dispotch boat.

DON, May 4.—The Hong Kong-Manila cable is still inter-

RALTAR, May 4.—The reports of the assassination of the Minister of the Colonies and that Marshal Martinez had ed are unfounded.

SHINGTON, May 4.—The government has not yet received cial news from the Philippine Islands.

GSTON, Jamaica, May 4—The British consul at Santiago de said to have been attacked by a mob, in the melee he killed the Spaniards and that he was afterwards arrested and n prison.

e British war vessels are expected here soon.

G KONG, May 4—The United States dispatch boat Hugh ugh has arrived at Mies Bay, but she had left the American ore the battle had commenced.

Ten O'Clock A. M.

ND LAKE, May 4.—Col. Peterman and the other Fifth Regi- icers have undergone the physical examination, but the ereof will not be known until all are examined which will take a week.

HINGTON, May 4—Special dispatches have been received nna, London, Brussells and Madrid from which it is gath- t a strong belief exists in diplomatic circles that the present dynasty is nearing its end.

NT GRETNA, Pa., May 4—Battery A, Capt. Barclay H. rton, which is on a war footing and recruited to its full has been ordered by the war department to prepare to thin forty-eight hours.

etics of Pursued Deer.

rd county sportsman who is sted in the habits of wild game ng three deer chased by dogs in now. It was impossible for fast, and they adopted tactics t once novel and practical. running single file. The first ttracted attention as unusual ion of the leader, which stopped mped to one side, and let the er run by in the path he had y soon the new leader jumped his followers run ahead as long r could stand it to make the deep snow. This was kept up went out of sight, and the d learned something new.—ournal.

Ibsen Unapproachable.

In the distance I saw, says William H. Schofield in the April Atlantic, a thickset man, rather under medium height, wearing a silk hat and frock coat, his gloves in one hand, a closely wrapped umbrella in the other, approach slowly with short, gingerly steps. When he came opposite us, no impulse stirred me to ask any question, and instead I watched him, then as often afterward, went his way slowly down Carl Johans Gade, the main thoroughfare of Christiania, to the Grand hotel, where at a fixed hour every day he drinks his coffee in a little room reserved for him and reads all the Scandinavian and German papers to be had. Ibsen, I felt, was unapproachable.

A BLOODY PROBLEM.

Did Boston or New York Shed the First Revolutionary Gore?

A brass tablet on the side of the building at 28 State street, Boston, just in the rear of the old statehouse bears this inscription:

OPPOSITE THIS SPOT
WAS SHED THE FIRST BLOOD
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MARCH 5TH, 1770.

Erected by the Bostonian Society, 1886.

A brass tablet in the south lobby of the New York general postoffice bears this inscription:

On the Common of the City of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood from 1766 to 1776 a liberty pole to commemorate the repeal of the stamp act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories, and as repeatedly placed by the Sons of Liberty, who organized a constant watch and guard. In its defense the first blood of the American Revolution was shed—Jan. 18, 1770.

A. D. 1897—Erected by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Anent the issue thus raised as to where and when the first blood of the Revolution was shed, Theodore Roosevelt, in his "New York," has this to say of the affair of Jan. 18:

"This was the first bloodshed in the struggle which culminated in the Revolution. It occurred six weeks before the so-called 'Boston massacre,' an incident of the same kind in which, however, the Americans were much less clearly in the right than they were in the New York case. Even in New York the soldiers had doubtless been sorely provoked by the taunts and jeers of the townsmen, but there was absolutely no justification for their cutting down the liberty pole, and the New Yorkers were perfectly right in refusing to submit tamely to such an outrage. The chief fault seems to have lain with the garrison officers, who should have kept their men under restraint or else have taken immediate steps to remedy the wrong they did in cutting down the pole."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

PICK ME UPS.

Remedies For Those Who Have Imbibed Not Wisely, but Too Well.

Take any man who is in the habit of looking in the bottom of the glass for "pure sociability" at intervals from noon until midnight, and for stomach comfort before he breaks his fast in the morning, and let him, after he has arisen and dressed, repair to a drug store instead of to a barroom. He has no appetite. He does not feel as though he were "all there." Instead of a cocktail let him ask the druggist to prepare a mixture of these ingredients and quantities, which, when mixed together, shall constitute a single dose: Chloroform, 5 drops; tincture ginger, half teaspoonful; compound tincture cardamon, 2 teaspoonfuls; water, a wineglassful.

Swallow that slowly—take five minutes to do it. You will be surprised to find that in about 15 minutes the "all gone" feeling will have disappeared. A gentle, pleasant warmth is felt in place of the gnawing sensation, and in a very little while there are decided symptoms of being hungry. A repetition of the dose inside of an hour, in case the attack of the night before was very severe, will do no harm. A cup of black coffee 20 minutes after the first dose is an excellent thing to follow with, provided the patient is not of a particularly nervous temperament.

You will find some men whose nerves become unstrung upon very slight alcoholic provocation, and such men are prone to try the similia similibus curantur racket. The best thing for a case of that kind is the drug store again. Here is the dose: Elixir celery, a dram; elixir cocoa, a dram; elixir hops, a dram; bromide of sodium, 20 grains.

The narrator will guarantee that you will never resort to whisky again after you have tried whichever of these doses may suit your particular case. As soon as you feel able to eat, make your breakfast of oatmeal principally for two or three days. On the day after taking the first dose invest in two Havana oranges and substitute the juice for the pick me up tonic. If the stomach rejects the oranges as too sweet, throw them away and try the tonic again, but eventually return to the fruit.—Philadelphia Times.

What Cranks We Are.

"It is sometimes brought home to me," said the Jersey City man, "what awful cranks we human beings are. For instance, take the man up stairs and myself. We consider ourselves pretty good fellows, but just listen. I always stop in at the agent's office to pay my rent, but recently there has been a change of agents and the new man sent his clerk around for the money on the first of the month. I must confess I was 'riled' at the seemingly implied distrust, and told the young man, not overgently, that he might get out with alacrity, and that I'd pay the rent at the office as usual. He left without visiting my friend up stairs, who later in the month dropped in at the agent's and paid up, with the advice to the clerk that if the money was worth having it was worth calling for, and that it would not be forthcoming in the future unless it were called for.

"Now, what do you suppose that clerk thinks of mankind?"—New York Sun.

Practical.

He stood long before a representation of the Venus of Milo.

"I see that you appreciate art," said another visitor to the gallery.

"Appreciate art!" he exclaimed. "Say! I can hardly tear myself away from that statue. If I only had it"—

"I suppose you would never tire of looking at it."

"I'd have it up in the store window in just about two shakes if I had it. Why, sir, you couldn't get a finer or more appropriate figure on which to exhibit the sleeveless undershirts that we are putting on the market."—Chicago Post.

The Victim.

First Detective—There really isn't any evidence against him.

Second Detective—Why did you arrest him?

First Detective—Well—er—there isn't any evidence against anybody else.—London Fun.

In Russia many scientific and miscellaneous books are not allowed to be sold, simply on account of a few objectionable lines. But if any one needs the book he can send a letter, with 80 kopecs, and get special permission to order a copy.

There is no thunder or lightning within the arctic circle.

EVACUATES THE TOWN

Bayamo Given Up to Insurgents by Pando.

THE GENERAL ON THE RETREAT.

Inhabitants of the Important Cuban Town Protected and Order Maintained by Calixto Garcia — The Cruiser Nashville's Latest Prize a Most Important One—Admiral Brown's Praise of Dewey—Victims of the Maine To Be Avenged.

Montego Bay, Jamaica (via Kingston, Jamaica, May 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.]—General Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, withdrew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the province of Santiago de Cuba, on April 25, and refugees who have arrived here from Manzanillo, the port of Bayamo, by the schooner Governor Blake, say that General Calixto Garcia, the insurgent commander, occupied the town the next day. Bayamo, or San Salvador, is situated about sixty miles northwest of the city of Santiago de Cuba. It has a popultation of 7,000.

In Great Fear of Massacre.

The Spanish merchants and residents of Bayamo, it appears, were in great fear of plunder and massacre, but General Garcia issued a proclamation declaring that the property of Spaniards and their civil rights would be respected. The general also personally assured the leading Spaniards of the place that they were perfectly safe in remaining in Bayamo, with the result that business went on as usual and tranquillity prevails there. The people began bringing vegetables and meat from the country and the prices of provisions fell. General Pando is understood to be at Manzanillo, near the River Cauto, with the main body of the troops, whose operations he has been directing in eastern Cuba.

Population Shrunk to 5,000.

Up to April 17 about 6,000 men, or one-third of General Pando's forces, had been sent to Havana, and it is said that more of them are to go to the Cuban capital. They will be accompanied by General Pando himself. The population of Manzanillo, which was about 12,000 before the war, has shrunk to 5,000, and food is double and treble the ordinary prices. But few preparations have been made for the defense of the place. Captain Rearrie, owner of the steamer Edmund Blunt, which recently took a cargo of provisions to Manzanillo, returned here on the Governor Blake. The captain accepted a large offer from the Spanish governor for his steamer.

ANOTHER PRIZE BROUGHT IN.

Capture Made by the Nashville a Most Important One.

Key West, May 4.—The United States gunboat Castine, Commander Berry, brought in a small prize, the two-masted schooner Antonio Y. Paco, having on board a cargo of fish. The Paco was captured off Mariel while bound for Havana. Only one blank shot was necessary to cause the little craft to heave to and she was towed in here.

The United States schooner Marblehead, Commander B. H. McCalla, has arrived here with the big Spanish steamer Argonauta, captured by the Nashville on Friday last and having on board, besides some Spanish army officers and forty-eight passengers, a large amount of mail matter from the Spanish government intended for Captain General Blanco and other Spanish officials in Cuba.

The Argonauta is regarded as being one of the most important captures made since the outbreak of hostilities. The mail matter especially is considered likely to prove valuable to the United States government. She also had on board a large cargo of arms and ammunition intended for the Spanish troops. The captive Spanish officers, (Colonel Corijo of the Third Spanish cavalry; his first lieutenant, a sergeant-major and seven other lieutenants) carried themselves with almost humorous nonchanlance, and told the American naval officers that it did their hearts good to "see such a gathering of well-fed and prosperous-looking men." The Argonauta was bound from Batabano, Cuba, for Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Manzanillo. She hailed from Cienfuegos, where her non-combatant passengers were sent ashore under a flag of truce.

It is said that one of the officers captured on board the Spanish steamer Argonauta is a brother of General Weyler.

TO AVENGE THE MAINE.

War Will Not End Until Perpetrators of Crime Are Punished.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch from Washington says: The state department has learned through its secret agents that the wreck of the battleship Maine, lying in Havana harbor, has been destroyed by the Spanish authorities. It is supposed by officials of the administration that this action on the part of the Spanish authorities had been taken to prevent raising the wreck after the capture of Havana.

A cabinet member is authority for this statement: "We shall make it part of our first business, as soon as we take possession of Havana, to find out who were the perpetrators of that crime of the night of Feb. 15. If we find that they have escaped from the island and have gone back to Spain we will follow them there and tell Spain that the war shall not stop until they have been delivered up to us for punishment."

DEWEY'S TRAFALGAR.

Admiral Brown Compares the Commodore to Lord Nelson.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 4.—Admiral George Brown speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Commodore Dewey. "Why," said the admiral, "I may say that I brought him up. I have known him since he entered the naval academy in 1854 or 1855. What a chance he had. But he was equal to it. The fight at Manila was his Trafalgar. More fortunate than Nelson, he will live to enjoy the honor he has won.

"The moral effect of this victory in Europe is almost incalculable. The demoralization to Spain cannot be computed. I do not think Blanco can now hold out a month in Cuba. I would have been greatly disappointed if Dewey had not accomplished everything he was sent to do. With fine ships, with a splendid corps of officers, with as good fighting sailors as there are in the world, with modern guns, it was with me a foregone conclusion that Dewey would win."

At Chickamauga Park.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 4.—Nothing of especial interest occurred at Chickamauga Park. General Brooke, with his staff and all officers who could leave their commands, spent the morning in the city viewing the big parade given in honor of the opening of Chattanooga's annual spring festival. The First regiment cavalry, 700 men, under command of Colonel Arnold, marched into the city at an early hour and participated in the parade. Nothing which indicates a removal of the troops is yet in evidence. The paymaster of the department is expected during the next few days. He will bring about $125,000 with him.

Heavy Firing Off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., May 4.—The telegraph operators at Cape Race and Trepassey, on the south coast of this island, report having heard heavy firing of shots in the offing on Saturday night. The firing lasted fifteen minutes, and to the operators conveyed the impression that two ships were engaged in a sea fight. The telegraph wires have since been interrupted and no further news was obtainable. The firing is described as having been heavy enough to shake houses in the vicinities mentioned. All possible steps have been taken to obtain, if possible, confirmation of these reports.

Negro Shoots a Sergeant.

Mobile, Ala., May 4.—Second Sergeant Hugh Collins, Company K, Birmingham rifles, was shot and fatally wounded in Camp Clark of the state volunteers, by a negro named Reeves. No particulars. Thousands of troops and many citizens are chasing the negro, and if he is captured will probably be lynched. Excitement is high.

Yale Under Sealed Orders.

New York, May 4.—The steamship Yale, formerly the American liner Paris, left her dock at 6 o'clock under sealed orders. When the vessel swung out from her pier hundreds of steam vessels in the river saluted her with their whistles and a number of small cannon in the vicinity boomed salutes.

Food for Cuban Refugees.

New York, May 4.—In response to a telegraphic request received from Miss Clara Barton the central Cuban relief committee will ship in one of the outgoing steamers of the Mallory line twenty tons of food for the Cuban refugees at Key West.

STRIKE MAY BE GENERAL.

Chicago Building Trades Council Will Call Men Out.

Chicago, May 4.—If contractors do not come to the terms of the striking stonecutters at once a general strike will be called among the allied unions of the Building Trades' council. This ultimatum was prepared at a meeting of the stonecutters and was transmitted to the bosses without delay.

No intimation has yet been received from the contractors that they have any idea of rescinding the order to the effect that the wages of the men shall be cut to $3 a day hereafter, and a general strike seems imminent. The stonecutters are encouraged by the council and are prepared to carry out a prolonged fight if necessary to obtain their point. The number of men on strike at present numbers 1,500. A third of the number is composed of hoisting engineers, rubbers and sawyers.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, May 3.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—May, opened $1.17, closed $1.18½; July, opened 92⅝c, closed 93½c; September, opened 81c, closed 81¼c. Corn—May, opened 32¼c, closed 32⅜c; July, opened 33¼c, closed 33½c; September, opened 34¼c, closed 34⅝c. Oats—May, opened 30¼c, closed 29¾c; July, opened 25c, closed 25⅜c; September, opened 23¼c, closed 23⅝c. Pork—May, opened $10.70, closed $10.92½; July, opened $10.90, closed $11.12½. Lard—May, opened $5.70, closed $5.90; July, opened $5.75, closed $5.90.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 16½c per lb; extra dairy, 15c; fresh packing stock, 12c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 10¼c per doz. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 7@10c per lb; chickens, 7½c; ducks, 8@8½c. Potatoes—Common to choice, 65@78c per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $3.50@4.00 per brl.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 22,000; sales ranged at $3.10@4.00 for pigs, $3.85@4.05 for light, $3.90@4.00 for rough packing, $3.90@4.12½ for mixed, and $4.00@4.17½ for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 2,500; quotations ranged at $5.00@5.35 for choice to extra steers, $4.40@4.95 for good to choice do., $4.15@4.70 fair to good, $3.85@4.25 common to medium do., $3.85@4.25 butchers' steers, $4.00@4.90 fed western steers, $3.75@4.25 stockers, $4.00@4.80 feeders, $2.50@4.40 cows, $3.10@4.70 heifers, $2.70@4.25 bulls, oxen and stags, $3.60@4.60 Texas steers, and $4.00@6.25 veal calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 16,000; quotations ranged at $3.60@4.55 westerns, $3.00@4.65 natives, and $4.00@5.50 lambs.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 3.

Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Cattle—No fresh here; seven loads heavy still unsold, for which the market closed full 10@15c lower with bulk still unsold. Hogs—Receipts 7 cars; market strong; Yorkers, choice, $4.15; light, $4.05@4.10; others, $4.17½@4.20; pigs, $3.80@3.85. Sheep and Lambs—No fresh receipts; seven cars on sale; mostly heavy held over; market dull; nominally unchanged.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, May 3.

Wheat—No. 2 red cash elevator, $1.06; track, $1.07½@$1.08; May, $1.09 bid; July, 89¼@89½c; December, 80½c; No. 1 hard cash, $1.05. Corn—No. 2 cash, 32c; May, 31⅞@32c; July, 32½c asked; September, 33¾c bid. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31@31½c; May, 30½c bid; July, 35c; September, 32c; No. 2 white, 33¾c. Rye—Higher; 62c.

Milwaukee Grain.

Milwaukee, May 3.

Wheat—Lower; No. 1 northern, $1.14; No. 2 northern, $1.10@1.13; May, $1.13⅞; July, $1.13⅞c. Oats—Lower; 31@32¾c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 62c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 53c; samples, 48@53c.

Detroit Grain.

Detroit, May 3.

Wheat—Cash white, $1.10; cash red, $1.11½; May, $1.11 bid. Corn—Cash, 36c. Oats—Cash white, 32c. Rye—62½c bid.

THE CHANCES SAILORS HAVE OF LEAVING BATTLE ALIVE.

Warships of These Days Are Far Safer Than the Old Timers In Spite of the Improvement In Guns—Barring Torpedoes, a Man May Hope to Live.

Modern warfare kills quicker and farther away. That is the chief difference between it and the ancient—a difference in kind rather than in degree. In spite of 1,000 pound projectiles that push into sheets of steel as though the obstruction were so much cheese, in spite of guns that can throw these projectiles 13 miles, in spite of rapid fire guns that discharge 1,000 steel capped shells a minute, the crew of a modern man-o'-war is in no more danger than were the crews of the old time wooden vessels of Captain Marryat's day, when Jack knew nothing of engine rooms or armor plate. This is not the general impression, but it is the opinion of the naval engineers who have had charge of the construction of these modern warships. The common idea is that the man who enters a sea fight nowadays takes his tomb with him; that the battle will be so fierce that nothing will be left to surrender on either side. This is not so, at least according to the experience of the vessels engaged in sea fights in the war between Chile and Peru in 1879, and between the Chinese and Japanese in 1894.

Not one of these vessels sank, though some of them had not a square yard of them free from marks. The Tin Yuen was struck more than 200 times, but she made port after the battle. Her engines were not damaged in the least, and her armor plate, though dented deeply, was not loosened. Her deck had caught fire and burned up completely, her two secondary batteries were disabled, and what little rigging she had, even to the signal halyards, was cut away. The Chen Yuen, which was hit 120 times, reached port three feet down in the bow with her main battery disabled and her decks burned away. In the action the steel bulkheads about her magazines were redhot. The loss of life was not greater than it has been often in the old style of fighting, when three deckers ran along side by side, made fast and blew each other into eternity with broadsides.

The danger from fire and from magazine explosion was more imminent then, for ships were constructed almost entirely of inflammable material. Iron and steel protection had not been introduced. The fire squad was as busy as the fighters and had fully as hard work to do. One great endeavor then was to set the enemy on fire. Redhot shot was used for this purpose, and the missiles burned furiously and persistently, no matter how much water was thrown over them.

In the modern ship woodwork has been practically eliminated. Even the decks and bulkheads are now made of steel. Only the interior trimmings are of wood, and not enough of these are used to offer opportunity for a large fire. But no doubt some commanders will order even these to be torn out if the ship is going into action. Wooden decks proved dangerous indeed in the battle of the Yalu. They are gone forever.

Boats are made fast to a line and sent overboard when the vessel clears for action. If the water is not too deep, they are anchored; otherwise they are cast adrift with the hope that after the fight is over they may be picked up again. Boats are much in the way except when a ship is sinking, and they are productive of splinters also. In former days a half of the killing and wounding was due to splinters.

Cruisers are safe or not, chiefly according to their speed. Except for mines and torpedoes, which would make a mouthful of the most powerful vessel afloat, cruisers have as good a chance to survive an engagement as the best of the old timers. Battleships, which are practically floating fortresses, like the cruisers, must maintain perpetual vigilance against torpedoes and escbew mines, but otherwise they are not likely to go down. They cannot be blown out of the water except from underneath. The most terrific bombardment will not sink them.

Crews are not locked in below deck in time of action with no chance to escape, as some accounts have stated. The hatches can be opened from the inside, and the various doorways in the iron bulkheads that divide the ship into alleged watertight compartments are not closed when a fight is on. They have to be kept open to maintain a passageway. Only the fireroom is shut tight. This is necessary in order to keep up a forced draft. The firemen then have less chance to escape than any other men in the ship, but in their drills they are on deck five minutes after the alarm.

When battle is expected, everything on deck that is in the way is removed, anchors are unstocked, cables are stowed away, fire hose is laid, the engines for the hose are kept ready for emergency and the leak mats are stacked up ready for use. These mats are sheets of steel, with rubber rims or flanges, which act like suckers. Cables are unbent and stowed below, along with all unnecessary railings, gear, ladders and rigging; screws are cleaned, extra tillers placed in readiness, tackle for the rudder in case the steering apparatus is damaged is got ready for service. Nothing that can splinter is allowed above water. Thus prepared, the modern ship is far preferable to anything of oak and teak, the safest instrument of slaughter yet devised.—New York Press.

One Blow at Spain.

Spain gets the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, but she pays dearly for it. Commander Bronson's adroit bidding ran the price up to about $4,000,000, and then he let Spain take a ship which cannot be completed for four of five months and can probably play no part in the impending conflict. Commander Brownson's Yankee trick cost Spain a cool $1,000,000.—Boston Journal.