

## SCHLEY WILL JOIN SAMPSON

FLYING SQUADRON PUTS TO SEA UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

The Statement Comes From a Reliable Source That Commodore Schley Has Been Ordered to Join Forces With Admiral Sampson—Report That the Fleet Had Been Sent to Intercept a Torpedo Squadron Which Has Been Sighted Cruising Along the Atlantic, Is Discredited—Evidence That a Long Sail Is Contemplated.

vessels of the flying squadron, led by Newport News, Va., May 15.—Five the flagship Brooklyn, steamed out of Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon, and after passing the Virginia cape, took a southerly course, going, it is said to Abington Admiral Sampson's fleet now in the vicinity of Puerto Rico. The order directing the squadron to put to sea came at midnight. A few minutes later the signal "be ready to put to sea at daybreak" was flashed from the flagship. Back from the men-of-war came the answer. In a jiffy the men were summoned to the decks and the work of making the ship ready to sail commenced. Suppressed excitement, mingled with delight, prevailed. The little steam launches were hoisted aboard and decks cleared. Then the men waited for the signal to "weigh anchor." Day broke, but the signal was not hoisted. The day wore on toward noon, and until the sailing flag was seen small craft ran to and fro carrying dispatches. Excitement gave way to impatience, for the men had been lying off Old Point for the last six weeks waiting for orders to go to sea, and they were afraid they were to be disappointed. But not so. At 4 o'clock a signal ordering the Battleships Massachusetts, the Texas, the dispatch boat Scorpion and collier Sterling to weigh anchor was run up to the top of the Brooklyn's military mast. Thirty minutes later smoke was curling from the ships and they were plowing the sea at a rate of fifteen knots.

Will Join Sampson. The fleet will join Admiral Sampson's squadron. This statement came from a reliable source. The cruisers Minneapolis and New Orleans were left behind, as was also the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which is still anchored in the harbor here taking on a supply of ammunition. At 8 o'clock last night the Minneapolis hauled up her anchors and steamed out at full speed to overtake the squadron. It had been reported that the St. Paul, Capt. Sigbee commanding, and the New Orleans would leave before daybreak today, but late last night Capt. Sigbee received orders to proceed at midnight. She joined the New Orleans at Old Point Comfort, and both vessels then put to sea. They are expected to overtake Commodore Schley some time today or early tomorrow. The fact that the Sterling, laden with 4,000 tons of coal, accompanied the fleet indicates that a long sail is contemplated. The arrival of the flying squadron will greatly strengthen Admiral Sampson's fleet. There is another report in circulation here that a flotilla of Spanish torpedo boats has been sighted cruising along the Atlantic coast and that the flying squadron has been ordered to intercept the fleet and sink the boats, but an officer from the St. Paul says no credence should be placed in the rumor. Commodore Schley left under sealed orders.

## ITALY'S UNREST.

The Universities at Rome, Naples and Bologna Are Closed. Rome, May 15.—Owing to demonstrations upon the part of the students the universities of Naples, Bologna and Rome have been closed. The suppression of newspapers continues, quiet reigns at Como.

Gen. Merritt's Plans. New York, May 15.—Maj. Gen. Merritt, United States governor general for the Philippine islands, said today that he would remain in the city for one week before starting for Manila. A first detachment of troops will be sent to the islands under Gen. Otis, who will be second in command to Gen. Merritt. Gen. Merritt will follow later with a large body of soldiers.

Wife of Senator Merrill Dead. Washington, May 15.—Mrs. Ruth Swan Merrill, wife of the venerable Senator from Vermont, died at the family residence on Thomas circle today. She had been seriously ill for some time, but lately she was considerably improved. She came of a distinguished New England family and was one of the best known and best liked women in official life.

Lieut. Rowan Returns. Key West, Fla., May 15.—Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth United States infantry, arrived here from Cuba bearing important dispatches from Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the insurgent army of Gen. Miles, or Gen. Shafter, commanding the army of invasion.

Loses an Ear. Charles City, Iowa, May 15.—Ben B. Dickman, a young man living four miles west of here, lost an ear and sustained other injuries. His team started to run and the young man was thrown between the hind wheel and the box.

Twenty Years in Prison. La Crosse, Wis., May 15.—Samuel Schriver, a farmer of Vernon county, charged with raping a thirteen-year-old girl, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years in state prison.

## THE FIRST LAND FIGHT

ATTEMPT TO LAND INFANTRY AND SUPPLIES AT CABANAS.

Both Sides May Claim a Victory—Spaniards Frustrated the Effort to Connect With Insurgents—Americans Get Decidedly the Better of the Battle, Killing Twelve Spaniards and Suffering No Loss Themselves—Landing Covered by Two Warships, Water Fired Into the Woods and Dislodged the Enemy.

New York, May 15.—The Evening Post Prints the following, dated off Cabanas, Cuba: In an effort to land Companies E and G of the First United States Infantry on the shore of Pinar del Rio yesterday afternoon with 5,000 rifles, 6,000 rounds of ammunition and some food supplies for the insurgents, the first land fight of the war took place. Each side may claim a victory, for if the Spaniards frustrated the effort to connect with the insurgents, the Americans got decidedly the better of the battle, killing twelve or more of the enemy, and on their own part suffering not a wound. After dark last evening the old-fashioned side-wheel steamer Gussie, of the Morgan line, with the troops and cargo mentioned, started for the Cuban coast. All night she allowed the tug on which was your correspondent, to pilot her. At sunrise she fell in with the gunboat Vicksburg, on the blockade off Havana. Other blockading vessels came up also. The converted revenue cutter Manning, Capt. William M. Munger, was detailed to convoy the Gussie, and, three abreast, the steamers moved along the coast. No doubt Moro castle's defenders observed the strange vessel and sent the alarm ahead. Spanish soldiers were seen grouped on the shore near Mariet, and the Manning's guns were trained upon them, suspecting a musket battery. No shots were fired, however. The Cuban guides on the Gussie took their machines to a grindstone on the hurricane deck. Our soldiers gathered around to see them sharpen their long knives, but only could be induced to test the edge of these barbarous instruments with their thumbs. Then they withdrew aft to play traps until a body of cavalry on a hill west of Mariet brought them to their rifles. For some minutes the cavalry watched us, then galloping over the hill in the direction we were heading. By the ruined walls of an old stone house further on Spanish troops were gathered.

Several Shots Were Fired by the gunboat Manning and presently no troops were visible. It had been decided to land near here, but the depth of water was not favorable. Just west of Port Cabanas harbor the Gussie anchored, the Manning covering the landing place with her guns and the torpedo boat Wasp came up to assist. The first American soldier to step on the Cuban shore from this expedition was Lieut. Crofton, Capt. O'Connor, with the first boat, having gone a longer route. A reef near the beach threw the men out and they stumbled through the water up to their breasts. When they reached dry land they immediately went into the bush to form a picket line. Two horses had been lowered to swim to land, when suddenly a rifle shot, followed by continuous sharp firing, warned the men that the enemy had been in waiting. The captain of the transport signalled to the warships and the Manning fired into the woods beyond our picket line. Sharpshooters hissed through the air like hot iron plunked in water. The Wasp opened with her small guns. The cannonade lasted a quarter of an hour, then our pickets appeared, the ships circled round, and being told by Capt. O'Connor, who had come from shore, where the Spaniards were, one hundred shots more were fired in that direction. "Anybody hurt, captain," asked your correspondent. "None of our men, but we have shot twelve Spaniards," he shouted back. The soldiers on board the Gussie heard the news without a word, but hearing where the enemy was situated gathered aft on the upper deck and sent several volleys into the spot. The pickets returned to the beach, but the Spaniards had drawn back. It was decided that the soldiers should embark on the Gussie and that the guides should take the horses and seek the insurgents and make a new appointment. They rode off to the westward and disappeared around a point. "Say," shouted a man from Company G, after them, "You forgot your grindstone."

Harvard Laid Up. Auxiliary Cruiser at St. Pierre Undergoing Repairs. St. Pierre, Martinique, May 15.—One Spanish torpedo boat is at Port De France and six others are hovering around the coast. The American auxiliary cruiser Harvard will be allowed to remain here for an indefinite period for the purpose of making repairs to her machinery, but must give twenty-four hours' notice before leaving. Six Spanish cruisers are reported to have been seen off St. Pierre, but the report lacks confirmation.

Wisconsin Troops Move South. Milwaukee, Wis., May 15.—The Third regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, in addition to the Second regiment, will also go to Chickamauga. The Third was slated for Tampa several days ago and has been ready to move since Wednesday. The new order in regard to the Third came yesterday afternoon about two hours after the Second regiment received orders to move to Chickamauga immediately. It is expected that by noon to-morrow the full complement of the two regiments will have departed for the South.

## CHANGE IN PLAN OF ACTION

MADE NECESSARY BY THE NEWS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

Proximity of the Spanish Squadron to Sampson's Fleet and Cuba Caused the Dispatch of Schley's Flying Squadron and the Delay of the Army Invasion of Cuba—The Government Again Looks to the Navy for a Battle Which May End This Conflict—Orders Fly Thick and Fast From the Army and Navy Departments.

Washington, May 15.—A complete change has taken place in the offensive plans of our government. The receipt of the news from Sampson of his attack on the forts at San Juan and the news of the actual presence of the flying squadron off Martinique, only 500 miles away from Sampson and less than 1,000 miles from Havana, caused the dispatch of the flying squadron under Commodore Schley and the delay of the army invasion of Cuba. It is to the navy that the government again looks for a battle that may end this conflict. The news of the Spanish fleet revealed at once the possibility of a quick move on the part of the Spanish fleet that would cut the line of communication by water between Cuba and Key West, exposing to great peril any American landing force that might be caught between a superior Spanish army in Cuba and the spot patrolled by Spanish cruisers. It became necessary, therefore, to defer the departure of the military expedition from Florida until the Spanish fleet is met and crushed or driven from West Indian waters. Orders flew quickly and fast from both the war and navy departments. The first checked the movement on Florida setting in from all parts of the country and diverted the troops toward the concentration camp at Chickamauga. The navy department wired Sampson information of the

Approaches a Spanish Fleet and directions what to do, and another order flashed to Schley, who has been eating out his heart at Hampton Roads in his eagerness to get into the fray, to start with his vessels at the earliest possible moment. The commander took no chance of a cancellation of these highly desirable orders, but at 3:45 o'clock had put himself beyond the reach of any telegraphic recall. What is expected of him cannot be disclosed at the navy department and naturally is purely a matter of conjecture. Sampson's fleet is strong enough unaided to overcome the Spanish flying squadron if he can ever catch it out of the reach of fortifications. His fleet, however, is lacking in speed as compared to the Spanish vessels, and co-operation on the part of our flying squadron would add very much to the chance of cornering the Spaniards and forcing the fight which is believed to be necessary to the success of the Cuban campaign as now planned. Some suggested at the navy department that the Spanish fleet when last heard from was at a point not very much more distant from the great cities of the Atlantic seaport than from Havana, but if the Spanish admiral contemplates a movement in the former direction he probably will run full into Schley, who will have his scouts well out in advance when he moves southward.

Shooting Affray at Aitkin. Aitkin, Minn., May 15.—A shooting affray occurred in the barroom of the Hotel Foley, whereby James Adney was killed and John T. Clarke seriously wounded. The shooting was the result of an old feud between the parties, who returned this morning from Duluth, where Clarke was tried on a charge of cutting government pine on information furnished by Adney. The case was dismissed. Each had made threats of violence, it is said.

Gen. Joe Wheeler in Command. Tampa, Fla., May 15.—Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler, the old Confederate cavalry leader recently commissioned major general of volunteers, will command the United States cavalry in the charge of orders from Gen. Miles and Cuba army of invasion. Gen. Wheeler reached here to-night from Chickamauga under orders from Gen. Miles and to Gen. Wade. He will at once take command of the cavalry, which is expected will be organized into a brigade to-morrow.

Threatened Strike at Oshkosh. Oshkosh, Wis., May 15.—Several thousand members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union served a manifesto on the local manufacturers demanding an increase in wages of 25 per cent, with a minimum of \$1.50 per day, the abolition of female labor in the factories and a weekly pay day. An answer must be forthcoming by to-night. There are seven large sash and door concerns in the city.

Chased by a Spaniard. London, May 15.—Capt. Roach, of the British steamer Northam, which has arrived at Plymouth, reports that last Saturday, about half past 9, he saw a Spanish man-of-war chasing an American two-masted merchant steamer in Algebras bay, west of Gibraltar. Eight guns, some shot and others blank, were fired; and when the two vessels passed out of sight the capture seemed inevitable.

Punished for Flax Stealing. Slayton, Minn., May 15.—The May term of the district court has adjourned. Rock Wilson, who pleaded guilty to stealing flax from an elevator at Fulda, was sentenced to three years and one month at Stillwater. William Rissler, his partner, was sent to the reformatory at St. Cloud.

Boats for the Klondike. Winona, Minn., May 15.—A train load of boats for the Klondike waterways passed through this city yesterday.

## BOMBARDED BY SAMPSON

SAN JUAN FORTS MOWED DOWN BY THE TERRIFIC FIRE.

Two Americans Killed and Seven Wounded—Sampson's Vessels Uninjured—Enemy's Losses Believed to Be Heavy—San Juan Could Have Been Taken, but There Was No Force to Hold It—Admiral Sampson Said He Wanted to Inflict Punishment and Was Satisfied With the Work—After the Spanish Fleet, Not San Juan.

(Copyrighted, 1898, Associated Press.) On board the Flagship Iowa, off San Juan de Puerto Rico, May 12, via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 15.—The forts of San Juan de Puerto Rico were bombarded by part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet this morning. The enemy's loss is believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men killed and seven men injured. After three hours' firing the Admiral withdrew the fleet, and, heading for Key West, he said:

"I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet and not for San Juan."

The men killed were Seaman Frank Widemark, of the New York and the gunner's mate of the Amphitrite. The latter died of the extreme heat. Of the injured men three were on board the Iowa and four on board the New York. The American ships were uninjured. The engagement began at 5:15 a. m. and ended at 8:15 a. m. The enemy's batteries were silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered. The ships taking part in the action were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck and Porter. The enemy's

fleet was heavy, but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit. They went right up under the guns in column, delivering broadsides, and then returned. The line passed thrice in front of the forts, pouring tons of steel on shore. It is impossible to judge the amount of damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot, but the Spaniards were plucky. The after turret of the Amphitrite got out of order temporarily during the engagement, but she banded away with her forward guns. After the first passage before the forts the Detroit and the Montgomery retired, their guns being too small to do much damage. The Porter and Wampatuck also stayed out of range. The smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our shots struck. The officers and men of all the ships behaved with coolness and bravery. The shots flew thick and fast over all our ships. The men of the Iowa were hurt during the action were injured by splinters thrown from an eight-inch shell which came through a hatch into the superstructure and scattered fragments in all directions. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate an inch thick. Moro battery, on the eastward arm of the harbor, was the

Principal Point of Attack. Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans were on the lower bridge of the Iowa and had a narrow escape from flying splinters, which injured three men. The Iowa was hit eight times but the shells made no impression on her armor. The weather was fine, but the heavy swells made accurate aim difficult. The broadsides from the Iowa and Indiana rumbled in the hills ashore for five minutes after they were delivered. Clouds of dust showed where the shells struck, but the smoke hung over everything. The shells screaming overhead and dropping around showed that the Spaniards still stuck to their guns.

At 3 o'clock in the morning all hands were called on the Iowa and a few final touches in cleaning ship were made and at 5 "general quarters" sounded. The men were eager for the fight. The tug Wampatuck went ahead and anchored her small boat to the westward showing ten fathoms, but there was not a sign of life from the fort, which stood boldly against the sky on the eastern hills, hiding the town. The Detroit steamed far to the eastward, opposite Valera. The Iowa headed straight for the shore. Suddenly her helm flew over, bringing the starboard battery to the near fortifications. At 5:16 the Iowa's forward twelve-inch guns thundered out at the sleeping hills and for fourteen minutes she poured

Starboard Broadside on the coast. Meanwhile the Indiana, the New York and other ships repeated the dose from the rear. The Iowa turned and came back to the Wampatuck's boat and again led the column, the forts replying after concentrating on the Detroit, which was out 700 yards away from the batteries on the eastward arm of the harbor. Thrice the column passed from the entrance of the harbor to the extreme eastward battery. Utter indifference was shown for the enemy's fire. The wounded were quickly attended to, the blood was washed away and everything pro-

Strange Warship Sighted. St. John's, N. F., May 15.—The telegraph operators at Cape Race and the Thapses Bay report that a strange steamer, apparently a warship, has been hovering off the south coast of this island all day. She first became visible about 10 o'clock in the morning and remained in sight until 5 in the afternoon, about ten miles off, cruising slowly. The stranger had two masts and two funnels, but showed no flag. Arrangements have been made for a Tropicsey fishing boat to ascertain the nationality of the steamer.

ceeded like target practice. At 7:45 a. m. Admiral Sampson signalled "cease firing." "Retire" was sounded on the Iowa, and she headed for the shore. The Terror was the last ship in the line, and falling to see the signal, banged away alone for half an hour, the concert of shore guns roaring at her and the water flying high around her from the exploded shells. But she possessed a charmed life and reluctantly retired at 8:15. As at Matanzas the unsatisfactory condition, the smoke and the distance prevented any important conclusions being drawn. The town of San Juan must have suffered, although protected by the hills, as the high shots must have reached it. No traces of the bombardment were discoverable on the forts except small fires which were apparently ignited before the fleet left.

## TOOK SAN JUAN.

President McKinley Receives a Dispatch Announcing the Capitulation. St. Paul, May 15.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Washington says: President McKinley received a dispatch late this afternoon, which came through Haitian sources, announcing the complete capitulation of the city and forts of San Juan de Puerto Rico. The dispatch was immediately communicated to Secretary Long, who presented it to the naval strategy board, which was then in session. I saw Secretary Long a few moments after the receipt of the dispatch in question, but he would not say who sent it. He acknowledged its receipt, however, and supplemented the presidential declaration of faith in its authenticity.

From Spanish Sources. Madrid, May 15.—A dispatch from Puerto Rico to the Correspondencia Espana says the loss during the bombardment was one officer and three soldiers killed, thirteen soldiers wounded, one civilian killed and thirty wounded. According to the same dispatch the steamer Roaks, with a cargo of coal for Admiral Cervera, succeeded in evading Admiral Sampson and entered San Juan.

## TOLD BY SPANIARDS.

Stories Sent Home by Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Madrid, May 15.—A dispatch says that the American ships reassembled before Cardenas yesterday, but that her garrison, which had been reinforced, repulsed the enemy. Another dispatch from Havana reports that various encounters have taken place during the last few days between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in which the latter have been defeated.

According to an official dispatch received here from Havana three American warships attempted to make a landing at Jicotea and were "completely repulsed."

An unconfirmed rumor is in circulation and was flying about the chamber "that after its defeat before Puerto Rico the American squadron encountered the Spanish squadron, which inflicted considerable damage on the enemy."

A dispatch from Havana says the Americans have bombarded Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, west of Cabanas.

## OFF TO GEORGIA.

Twelfth and Fourteenth Minnesota Regiments Ordered to Chickamauga.

St. Paul, May 15.—Camp Ramsey is about to be deserted. The horde of blue coated soldiers that composes Minnesota's quota of fighters, is on the point of leaving for other fields, and in the end to be transported to the front for action. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon orders were received disposing of the Twelfth and Fourteenth regiments. They will be sent to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Sunday evening or Monday morning, and the Thirtieth regiment will leave for San Francisco this evening according to the plan formerly announced.

## BOSTONIANS ARE NERVOUS.

Believe That a Part of the Enemy's Fleet Is Near the Coast.

Boston, May 15.—Officials of high rank at the Charleston navy yard place considerable credence in the rumor that a part at least of the enemy's fleet is not far distant from this coast. Their suspicions were strengthened by the fact that the United States cruiser Columbia and the ram Katharin hurriedly left this port under sealed orders, and that the cruiser San Francisco will leave at once. The auxiliary cruiser Yankee joined the Columbia off Cape Cod and went to sea.

## FIVE LIVES LOST.

Collapse of a Building in Course of Erection in New York.

New York, May 15.—Five lives were crushed out and several men were terribly injured today by the collapse of two five-story flat buildings in course of erection on East 116th street. The rear and side walls fell, carrying some twenty-five or more brick layers and laborers with them.

## THEY SLEW NINE HUNDRED.

Insurgents Said to Have Fought a Successful Battle.

London, May 15.—According to a special dispatch received here from Havana, via Kingston, Jamaica, there has been an engagement between the Spaniards and the insurgents, during which 900 of the former were killed.

## Precautionary Measures.

Boston, May 15.—Orders were received at Fort Warren from the war department to remove all women and children from the fort at once to a place of safety in case of bombardment.

## Failure at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 15.—A receiver for M. Riegleman, wholesale millinery, was appointed today. The assets are about \$200,000 and liabilities not over \$100,000. All creditors will be paid and business resumed.

## Grigsby's Cowboys.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 15.—Col. Grigsby was notified to proceed with his regiment of cowboys to Camp Thomas, Ga., as soon as the mustering is finished and leave a detail with horses to follow later.

## SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Invasion of Cuba will be delayed. Schley's flying squadron puts to sea under sealed orders.

Lieut. Rowan returns from Cuba with messages from Gen. Garcia.

Charleston navy yard officials believe that a part of the Spanish fleet is near that coast.

The Twelfth and Fourteenth Minnesota regiments have been ordered to Chickamauga.

The news of the presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters causes a change in the government's plans.

In the bombardment of San Juan two Americans were killed and seven wounded. The vessels were not injured. The Spanish loss is believed to be large.

An attempt to land two companies of United States infantry at Cabanas was frustrated by the Spanish. Twelve Spaniards were killed in the engagement. The Americans suffer not a wound.

## THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, May 15.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.46@1.49; No. 2 Northern, \$1.20@1.23. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 34¢@35¢; No. 3, 33¢@34¢. Oats—No. 3 white, 32¢@32 1/2¢; No. 3, 31¢@31 1/2¢. Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 34¢@40¢; No. 2 rye, 63¢@64¢; No. 3 rye, 60¢@62¢. Seeds—No. 1 flax, \$1.32@1.33; timothy, \$1.10@1.15; red clover, \$2.30@3.00.

Duluth, Minn., May 15.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.51; No. 1 Northern, \$1.51; No. 2 Northern, \$1.30; to arrive, No. 1 hard, \$1.51; No. 1 Northern, \$1.51; May, No. 1 hard, \$1.51; No. 1 Northern, \$1.51; July, No. 1 hard, \$1.38; No. 1 Northern, \$1.38; September, No. 1 hard, \$2.12¢; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12¢. Oats—30¢@31¢. Rye, to arrive, 66¢. Barley, to arrive, 44¢@45¢. Flax, \$1.35; No. 1, \$1.35. Minneapolis, May 15.—Wheat—May opened at \$1.48 and closed at \$1.44; July opened at \$1.36 1/2¢ and closed at \$1.36 1/4¢. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.45 1/4¢; No. 1 Northern, \$1.43 1/4¢; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 15.—Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern nominal; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25@1.26; July, \$1.32; May, \$1.36. Oats steady at 32¢@33¢ 1/2¢. Rye lower; No. 1, 69¢. Barley firm, No. 2, 54¢; sample, 48¢@54¢.

Chicago, May 15.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, \$1.48; No. 3 red, \$1.15@1.25; No. 2 hard, \$1.10@1.15; No. 3 hard, \$1.05@1.15; No. 3 spring, \$1.12@1.25; No. 1 Northern spring, \$1.48. Corn—No. 2, 35¢@36¢; No. 3, 35¢@36¢. Oats—No. 2, 30¢@31¢; No. 3, 30¢@31¢.

Chicago, May 15.—Hogs—Light, \$4.15@4.45; mixed, \$4.30@4.65; heavy, \$4.30@4.65; rough, \$4.30@4.40. Cattle—Beef, \$5.00@5.55; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.65; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.70@4.75. Sheep—Natives, \$3.40@5.00; Westerns, \$3.70@4.40; lambs, \$3.75@5.50.

South St. Paul, May 15.—Hogs—\$3.50@4.30. Cattle—Cows, \$2.75@3.70; steers, \$4.35@4.67 1/2¢; stockers, \$3.50@4.95; heifers, \$3.50@3.65; bulls, \$3.00@3.65; calves, \$5.50@6.00. Sioux City Iowa, May 15.—Hogs—\$4.20@4.40. Cattle—Canners, \$2.25; cows, \$3.80; heifers, \$4.45; bulls, \$2.00@3.90; stockers, \$4.65; yearlings, \$4.40; calves, \$4.90@5.35. Sheep, \$3.50@4.25.

## MAHER KNOCKED OUT.

Joe Goddard Disposes of the Irishman in Less Than Two Minutes. Philadelphia, May 15.—Pugilistic history was made very rapidly at the Arena here when in one minute and fifty-one seconds of combined sparring and fighting Joe Goddard, the "Barrier Champion," retired Peter Maher with a sort of pivot punch, which was delivered so suddenly that hardly a spectator realized what had come off. Up to the time he received his quietus Maher looked like a winner. What few punches had been landed were in his favor. As a matter of fact Goddard landed the punch which proved so disastrous to Peter while trying to escape from one of the latter's vigorous onslaughts near the ropes. Goddard was in better physical condition than Maher.

## BISHOP PERRY DEAD.

Prominent Iowa Divine Succumbs to an Attack of Paralysis. Dubuque, Iowa, May 15.—William Stevens Perry, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Iowa, died here. Bishop Perry was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1832, and was one of the best known prelates in America. Bishop Perry was connected with a number of Western Masonic bodies, and took great interest in Masonry.

## THEATER DESTROYED.

The Old Cour d'Alene at Spokane Goes Up in Smoke. Spokane, Wash., May 15.—The old Cour d'Alene theater and saloon were burned. The building was owned by the Hypethelk bank. The loss is \$50,000. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. The property was fully insured.

## Guilty of Murder.

Waukesha, Wis., May 15.—The jury in the case of Ernest Cornell, charged with the murder of his two children at Oconomowoc last fall, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence will not be pronounced until next week.

## North Dakota Prohibitionists.

Brookings, S. D., May 15.—The Prohibition party of South Dakota will hold its state convention at Brookings on May 25 to nominate a state ticket. There will be a rally on the evening of the 24th. Rev. A. Jamieson of Hudson will speak.

## Goes to Edinburgh.

London, May 15.—Prof. James eth. of Cornell university, has been elected professor of philosophy of Edinburgh university.