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The Messenger.

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NIGHT ATTACK BY SPANIARDS.

The Americans Stood Their Ground Under a Withering Fire Without Flinching.

THE BATTLE WAS FOUought IN A RAGING TYPHOON.

During Lightning Flashes the Dead and Wounded Could Be Seen Lying in Blood-Red Water. Utah Battery Poured in a Destructive Enfilading Fire. Spanish Scouts Were Seen Carrying Off their Dead and Wounded.

ADVICES just received from Manila show that a severe engagement took place on July 31st, between the Spaniards and Americans, near Manila. The latter were victorious, but had 17 men killed and 43 wounded.

A New York World cable dispatch from Manila gives the following particulars of the fighting: near Malate on the night of July 31st, General Greene's force, numbering 1,000 men, had been advancing and entrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage, and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced. The trenches extended from the beach 300 yards, to the left flank of the insurgents. Sunday was the insurgent feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and L, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and Utah Battery, were ordered to re-enforce the right flank.

In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's forces, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted. The brave Pennsylvanians never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread, and the First California Regiment, with two companies of the Third Artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to re-enforce the Pennsylvania men. The enemy were on top of the trenches when these re-inforcements arrived. Our men ran up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

The Utah Battery, under Capt. Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around in flank and poured in a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

Not an inch of ground was lost, but the scene in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During the lightning flashes the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight, and handed over their cartridge belts. During the night the Spanish scouts were seen carrying off the dead and wounded of the enemy.

In the Hands of the President.

More than twenty-four 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, the secretary of State at the conclusion of the conference making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said upon the subject. The cabinet met at noon and lasted five hours. This protracted discussion is believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the President it is impossible to say.

A Mob Under Fire.

Tried to rescue three negroes from jail of the regular army, mounted guard at jail at Tampa, Fla., recently. An armed guard ordered them to disperse, the mob opened fire on the guard. A volley was poured into the mob from the upper story of the jail, and several shots took effect. The wounded were carried away by their comrades, and the raid was unsuccessful.

Another Alaskan Party Lost.

A letter received by the Alaska Commercial Company, at San Francisco, from Kodiak, July 26th, says: "Information received here is to the effect that an entire party of 12 prospectors, calling themselves the Columbia Mining Company, together with E. S. Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife and two native boats, perished on the Moskovite river, have been lost."

George Manke's Last Bead.

A dispatch from the Villa Ebers, at Munich, Bavaria, announces the death of Geo. Maurice Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist, which occurred in Berlin last week.

Naval Officers Shifted.

Lieut. Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine, has been ordered to relieve Capt. John W. Philip of the command of the battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs in New York. Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, has been ordered to the command of the New York, Commodore Watson's flagship, to succeed Capt. Albert S. Barker, who has been transferred to the battleship Oregon, on account of the illness of Capt. Charles E. Clark.

Situation at Manila.

MANILA, via Hong Kong, (By Cable.)—The scarcity of food now affects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small reserves, chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops. The newspapers, though rigidly censored, admit that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. The stock of fuel, too, is exhausted and the bakers are burning doors and window frames. It is impossible to eat uncooked rice. A decree has been issued authorizing the entry of private promises and the seizure of cattle and horses there for a nominal payment, made in worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to British owners have been taken, though there were plenty belonging to Spanish owners that had not been seized.

The Spanish Anarchists.

Madrid dispatches say: "The most rigorous military censorship is exercised at present. The newspapers are not allowed to refer to the plot against Senor Sagasta's life nor to the appearance of revolutionary bands in the Castilian province. Concerning the plot, it is said, the conspirators have drawn lots to decide which of them shall carry out its purpose, and that the task has fallen upon a man named Ocibal. The band consists of twenty men. According to some accounts they are Republicans, but others say they are Carlists."

Guatemalan Revolution.

Advices received from Ocos, Guatemala at Washington show that the revolutionary movement there has assumed a phase, which easily may propagandize the existing government, promises to involve foreign residents in great difficulty. The insurgents, under Morales, are believed to have received considerable support from the Mexicans on the frontier, who are said to be chargeable, at least, with failing to observe neutrality. Some of the foreign residents already have suffered heavy exactions of money under forced levies by the insurgents, and it may be that strong representations on the subject will be required by the United States.

French Evidence of the Fire Fiend Bad.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable.)—It is said that as soon as the American reply is received Senor Sagasta will nominate peace commissioners. El Liberal says: "The government received an offer from England to mediate. The offer was favorably regarded, but was not accepted." El Liberal says further: "The presence of a large British squadron near Gibraltar is clear evidence of an understanding, if not an alliance between England and the United States."

Accepted as Referendum.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable.)—The Liberal says: "The government accepts the United States' conditions as referendum, believing that it is not authorized to cede territory without the vote of the Cortes. If McKinley objects, the Cortes will be convoked."

Will be Difficult to Save the Colon.

The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Potomac has arrived at Santiago and has visited the Cristobal Colon. The wreckers report her to be in a very bad situation, and they fear it is impossible to save her.

The national meet of the League of American Wheelmen met in Indianapolis recently.

Awarded to the American Dredging Co.

The Secretary of War has awarded the contract for dredging the channel from the sea to the Norfolk navy yard to the American Dredging Company, of Philadelphia, at [illegible] cents per yard. The appropriation for the work amounts to $600,000, and provides for a channel 25 feet deep and 400 feet wide, a width of 300 feet to be obtained first. The work is to be completed by the 1st of December.

Remonstrances to President Cleveland.

A Carthagena, Colombia, dispatch says that the payment of the Cerruti claim is resisted to prevent a revolution at home. Popular opinion there denounces President Cleveland's warlike.

New Southern Railroad.

President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, and other Western capitalists, have made application under the general charter law of Alabama, for a charter for a railroad from West Point, Miss., in a northerly direction, into Alabama, terminating for the present in the coal fields of the Mississippi Valley Coal Company. This road will be operated in connection with the Illinois Central.

WAR NEWS EPITOMIZED.

News of Interest Briefly Told for the Hurried Reader.

The monitor Monterey has arrived at Manila.

All of the American troops in Porto Rico are in motion toward San Juan.

Two soldiers were instantly killed by lightning during a storm at Miami, Fla.

The Third Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, Col. Banks in command, has been mustered in.

The Spanish hospital ship Alicante, with 800 of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago, has sailed for Spain.

The United States torpedo boat Dupont, in command of Lieut. Spencer, has arrived at the navy yard in Brooklyn.

The protest of Senator Bacon, of Georgia, against sending Col. Ray's immunes to Santiago is deprecated by the latter.

Two battalions of the Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteers (immunes), have sailed on the transport Rio Grande for Santiago.

The Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular Infantry Regiments and Troop B, of the Second Cavalry, have disembarked at Ponce.

The transports Miami, Matteawan and Vigilancia, loaded with United States troops, have sailed from Santiago, Cuba, for the United States.

Despatches from the front announce the occupation of Cibaro, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba by Gen. Garcia's troops.

Colonel Culver, commanding the Fifth Illinois Regiment, on board transport Cobham at Newport News, Va., has received orders to disembark his men.

The transport Washington, with the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and the Seneca, with Colonel Guerto's regiment have disembarked at Guanica.

Admiral Cervera and his son visited Capt. Concha, commander of the admiral's flagship Maria Teresa, and other sick Spanish officers at Norfolk.

Acting under orders from Washington, Commodore Remey has released the Norwegian steamers Aladdin and Bergen, recently captured by the gunboats Hawk and Viking, respectively.

The London evening papers refer to the "ominous neutrality of the Filipinos" as being evidence of trouble in store for the Americans in the Philippines.

Gen. Miles has cabled the War Department stating that he did not need any more re-enforcements and advising that no more troops be sent to Porto Rico.

A marine of the United States auxiliary gun-boat Governor Russell, from Boston, cruising south, was drowned at Beaufort, S. C., during target practice.

An official dispatch to Madrid from San Juan de Porto Rico says: "Most of the volunteers are in a disorganized condition and are abandoning their arms."

Capt. Edgar Hubert, of the Eighth Infantry, died of brain fever at Ponce, Porto Rico, on the night of the 4th. He was a Georgian and a West Point graduate.

The following is General Shafter's sanitary report for August 7: Total sick, 3,175; total number fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 112; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 136; deaths on August 7th, 11.

The following was the fever situation at Santiago on August 9: Total number of sick, 3,017; total number of fever cases, 2,086; total number of new cases, 204; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 436; deaths, 12.

Two Norwegian steamers in Caribbean waters have been captured as prizes: the Gladden by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk, and the Bergen by the auxiliary gunboat Viking.

The transport Roumania, which went aground at Guanica, has been successfully floated.

Lieut. Sartoris, of General Lee's staff, is slightly ill with malarial fever. He is a grandson of Gen. Grant.

First North Carolina Regiment at Jacksonville, Fla., and First Alabama and Second Texas Regiment, at Miami, Fla., have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for early departure for Porto Rico.

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans have seized the custom house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa has been floated at Santiago and will soon start for Norfolk under her own steam. She is in fairly good condition.

The First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers recently sailed from New York for Porto Rico.

The tug Hudson which has been with the Cuban on the North Cuban coast blockade, sank a little Spanish sloop recently and captured another one off Cardenas.

A disturbance, caused by a number of men of the Third Virginia, has created a sensation at Camp Alger, and probably will result in the dishonorable discharge of a number of soldiers. Gen. Butler, commanding the division, saw the latter part of the outbreak and took a serious view of the incident.

Ten thousand dollars have been recovered from the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa by the Potomac at Santiago.

The auxiliary gunboat Hornet captured the Spanish two masted schooner Silva Mario while running from Batabano to the Isle of Pines for food.

The government has ordered the release of the steamship Manoubia, of the Champagnie General Trans-Atlantic Line, of France, captured by the American warships in West Indian waters and brought to Charleston, S. C.

The United States transport Louisiana recently arrived at quarantine in New York harbor with forty convalescent officers and men from Santiago.

The Sixth Missouri Volunteers, now at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, has been ordered to proceed at once to Jacksonville, where it will become part of the corps under General Lee.

The transport steamers Lakme and Charles G. Nelson, bearing five companies of the First New York Volunteers, and the Second United States Volunteer Engineers have sailed for Honolulu.

CHWANG RAILROAD DISPUTE

Strained Relations Between England and Russia.

OUTCOME MAY MEAN WAR.

Admiral Cervera's Reply—Guyama, Porto Rico, Captured—It's Not All Sunshine and Gold in the Klondike.

LONDON, Eng., (By Cable).—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London, is generally admitted, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports which were recently current. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness. It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the new Chwang Railroad extension, is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy of "open doors."

As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be able to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on furlough or on half pay, has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. Therefore, practically every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission at the present moment has its full complement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives.

Admiral Cervera's Reply.

Admiral Cervera in reply to an invitation from the citizens of Greensboro, Ala., Lieut. Hobson's home, to visit that city, said: It would be very gratifying to me to accept your invitation to visit Greensboro, where was born the brave Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, but it will be impossible for me to do so, for as soon as the war is ended it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain, to account for my conduct which must be judged as provided for by the law. Nevertheless, I shall not fail to carry through all my life the remembrance of such brave officers as Lieutenant Hobson and also the flattering invitation tendered me by the city of his birth."

Guyama Captured.

PONCE, Porto Rico, (By Cable).—General Brooke's advance guard entered Guyama, after a sharp skirmish in which several on both sides were wounded. The Spanish force at Guyama, numbering 500, were driven back toward Cayey, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. Of the Americans, Privates Gordon, Walcott and Bellee, of the Fourth Ohio, were wounded, none fatally. General Haines occupies the town. Major Flagler, while reconnoitering near Coamo, ran into the enemy's pickets and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

It's Not All Sunshine and Gold.

Returning Klondikers, who recently reached San Francisco without any gold, report the conditions existing at St. Michael's as being extremely precarious. They say that thousands of people are stranded and that relief must be sent by the government. Commercial companies control the only available landing places at St. Michaels, and vessels are unable to land their passengers or their cargoes. The Yukon is getting too low for navigation and the distress will be very great unless the government takes energetic relief action.

Baron Banffy Threatens Count Thun.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Observer says that Count Thun, president of the Austrian delegation, and Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, had a conference recently regarding Austro-Hungarian affairs. Baron Banffy delivered an ultimatum to Count Thun, threatening to introduce a protective tariff against Austrian goods unless Count Thun shall induce Parliament to enact the Ausgleich bill.

Queen Louise Seriously Ill.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that private advices from Copenhagen say that the condition of Queen Louise, of Denmark, is most serious.

The Atlas liner Altai recently left New York for Cuba, carrying fifty tons of clothing and provisions shipped by the Red Cross Society for the Cubans, and other sufferers in Santiago.

Spaniards Disgusted With Porto Rico.

The news that has reached Madrid from Porto Rico regarding the cordial welcome given the American army by Spanish volunteers and natives of the Island has disgusted the political leaders of Spain. The general opinion is that it is not worth while to risk lives and spend millions of dollars for the sake of territories which are worse than disloyal to the mother country.

A Farewell Audience With the Sultan.

Dr. James B. Angell, who resigned in May last, and has been succeeded as United States minister to Turkey by Mr. Oscar S. Straus, of New York, had a farewell audience with the Sultan at Constantinople recently.

A Russian Back-Down Indicated.

The correspondent of the London Daily News, at Odessa, gives under reserve a report that the Russian charge d'affaires, at Pekin, M. Pavloff, will soon be removed, and he regards it as indicating a Russian back-down.

The Open Door in North China Now Shut.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Russia is now practically in possession of New-Chang, and 'the open door' in north China is already shut."

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

Fire which started in Osborne's Turkish bath establishment, at New Orleans, damaged several Canal street retail stores to the extent of $200,000.

At the Democratic Congressional convention of the Twelfth Texas district, which recently met in San Antonio, James L. Slayden was renominated for Congress.

The postoffice at Fort Monroe, Va., was robbed of about $2,400 in stamps and $40 in cash, together with several registered letters. The thieves were evidently professional cracksmen. They bored a hole in the safe and forced the lock to pieces.

John Meadows, the negro who attempted to assault the 7-year-old daughter of Benson Cantz, at Carmel, a small place near Griffin, Ga., was hanged on the edge of the town and the body riddled with bulletts.

Mrs. Orr and two negroes have been arrested at Clarendon, Monroe county, Ark., charged with the killing of Mr. Orr, husband of Mrs. Orr. Great excitement prevailed and a lynching bee seemed imminent.

At the Republican State convention, held at Ocala, Fla., State candidates were nominated, and at the second district Republican convention, held at the same place, H. L. Anderson, a lawyer of Ocala, was nominated as a candidate for Congressman.

The 15-year-old daughter of J. M. C. Howell, a prominent citizen of Knox county, Tenn., was outraged by a negro brute, who subsequently cut her throat, severing her fingers from her hands and otherwise butchered her body in a terrible manner.

A double killing occurred at the convict camp near Little Rock, Ark., recently. A convict named Bishop was advancing with an axe on John H. Fulligan, a guard, when the guard shot and killed him. A dispute arose over the killing between Warden Gillis Hudson and Will A. Potts, another guard. The lie was passed and Potts shot and killed Hudson.

The North.

Ex-Congressman Alexander Campbell, known as "The Father of the Greenbackers," died at La Salle, Ill.

Governor Briggs, of North Dakota, died at Bismarck, of consumption. J. M. Devine is Lieutenant-Governor.

The movement which was begun at Falls River, Mass., last month for the purpose of closing twenty-five or thirty of the principal cloth mills of that city for four weeks has failed.

Rioting has been resumed by the striking woodworkers at Oshkosh, Wis., on account of the sash and door manufacturers trying to operate with non-union labor.

Prof. Park Morrill, chief of the forecast division of the Weather Bureau, died at Washington of typhoid fever. He had been employed by the Weather Bureau for twelve years. He leaves a mother and widow.

Mr. Sutro, the mining king, died in San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Sutro conceived the idea of tunneling the Comstock lode, a work which lasted several years and cost millions of dollars. Sutro amassed a fortune of about $4,000,000 in mining and real estate operations. He was elected mayor of San Francisco four years ago, and served one term.

Confederate veterans, survivors of Pickett's Division, and invited guests, numbering in all 100, participated in the encampment of Union and Confederate soldiers at a resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river. Mrs. Pickett, the widow of General Pickett, accompanied the Southern soldiers.

Mrs. John Voss, of Grand Rapids, Mich., wife of Lieut.-Col. Voss, of the Thirty-second Michigan Regiment of Volunteers, at Fernandina, Fla., has begun suit against Miss Rose Vandellas for $10,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband.

Mrs. Sophia Peters was arrested in Tarrytown, N. Y., charged with killing her baby. When the police went to arrest her, Mrs. Peters appeared to be in a trance. She said that during a heavy thunderstorm she was holding the baby in her arms, and that demons came in the room and kept calling for the child. "There was no time to lose. I tossed the baby to the voice at the window, and, as if by magic, the demons disappeared. A terrible crash of thunder came, the tall columns of lightning toppled to bits of broken tire, as though gathered by the explosion, and all was silent and dark. I had peace at last."

Miscellaneous.

Montreal has been selected as the place for the world's championship bicycle races in 1899.

The total loss from fire at Bismarck, N. D., will be from $600,000 to $750,000, with insurance not to exceed $250,000.

The Republican State convention of Nebraska nominated M. L. Haywood, of Nebraska City, for Governor. Resolutions were passed endorsing President McKinley.

Five lives have paid the penalty for the murder of John T. Orr at Clarendon, Ark. Mrs. Orr, the wife of the murdered man, died from a dose of poison, self-administered, while the negroes, her associates in crime, were strung up by a mob of citizens.

A Seattle, Wash., dispatch says that there were 100 persons on the river steamer Jessie, of the Columbian Exploration Company, when foundered in the Koskowim river, Alaska, during a severe storm July 28. It is thought that all were lost.

Mrs. Lola Small-Jackson Ford, the daughter of the Rev. Sam Small, is going on the stage. The Atlanta girl when 18 years old married James A. Jackson, son of Mayor Jackson, of Knoxville, and after getting a divorce tried a second venture as Mrs. Stewart Ford.

Two cars on the Long Island, N. Y., belt line trolley road went through Bradley's Bridge, near Whitesboro, and 17 passengers were precipitated into the Erie Canal. Miss Mary Brady, of Utica, was the only person killed. Several were injured.

Near Pennington, Va., a west-bound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad went down a 50-foot fill. There were about 50 persons on the train. All were more or less hurt, except the fireman and engineer, but no one was killed.

RECEIVED A GREAT IMPETUS.

Terms of Peace Reduced to the Form of a Protocol.

DISGUSTED WITH AGUINALDO.

Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Captain Clark and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright Will be Recommended for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special).—The preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step when the Secretary of State and the French ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted, and reduced to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be signed and to be submitted to the Spanish government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the administration's views as to the progress made was sent out in Secretary Day's sentence: "It is expected that this protocol will be executed. There is always the possibility in dealing with the Spanish government that it may recede at the last moment from an implied agreement, but it is scarcely probable that it will be willing to involve the French ambassador in the difficulties that would follow, what to the world would seem to be a repudiation of his best efforts in behalf of Spain."

Negro Troops Take a Prisoner.

A special from Bartow, Fla., says: Sheriff Ellis went to Lakeland for a negro charged with selling liquor. He arrested his man, handcuffed him and had him on the car. While waiting for the train to pull out, twenty five or thirty of the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment, walked into the car and demanded that the sheriff release his prisoner. This Sheriff Ellis refused to do, when up went their revolvers and in a moment Sheriff Ellis was looking down twenty-five or thirty revolver barrels. The soldiers advanced and took the prisoner from the sheriff and walked off with him.

Promotions for the Officers of the Fleet.

The President has determined to recommend to Congress that acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson. Capt. Clarke, of the Oregon, will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers.

Town of Coamo Captured.

Gen. Wilson took the town of Coamo with a loss of only seven men wounded, one mortally, all members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. The Spanish are known to have lost their commander, Major Velliscos, Captain Tiante, Captain Lopez and nine privates, all killed, and to have had 45 wounded. The Americans captured 89 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards, except the cavalry.

Disgusted With Aguinaldo.

Despatches from Manila say the Americans are disgusted with the conduct of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, whose power is weakening, owing to to the fact that the Filipinos are realizing the unsubstantiality of his promises. Two insurgent steamers are now in Manila Bay, provisioning, in order to insure Aguinaldo's escape if necessary.

Indications of a Conflict.

A sensation has been caused at Copenhagen by the sudden measures that are being taken to place the seaports of Copenhagen in a state of military efficiency. It is supposed that these measures are due to fears of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia.

Formally Assents to All the Conditions.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times says: "The Tsong Li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian charged affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Nan Chwang Railroad extension loan. These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the contract and are designed to blockade the completion of the final contract."

Americans Repulsed.

An official dispatch received at Madrid from San Juan de Porto Rico, says: "American forces returning from Guamanco attacked the heights of Guanat. A guerilla force, under Major General Cervera, kept up a continuous fire for an hour and held the position, the enemy's attack being ultimately repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known."

Carranza Again in Montreal.

Lieutenant Raymon de Carranza, formerly naval attache of the Spanish embassy at Washington, who was supposed to have sailed for England in accordance with an order from the Canadian government to leave the country, has appeared at Montreal again.

Mrs. McKinley's Uncle Hit by a Street Car.

Joseph Saxton, an uncle of the wife of President McKinley, was struck by a street car and seriously injured at Canton, O. He is well advanced in years and suffered from defective hearing. His injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Wheeler's Opponent Withdraws.

Judge Richardson has withdrawn from the race for Congress against Gen. Wheeler, in the Eighth Alabama district.

The Uses of Deerskin.

Side by side with the illicit skin-hunting and its resultant trade in skins for tanning there is a genuine demand in Canada for deerskin for gauntlets. Its main use is for leggins and moccasins to be worn with snowshoes, or without snowshoes in winter. The moccasins are sold in great numbers, and nothing quite so comfortable has yet been devised as footgear in the dry Canadian snows. Their softness prevents the straps of the snowshoes from galling the feet, and the leather is both porous and warm. It is not tanned, but "shamoyed," the process which all races, civilized or savage, use when preparing wild beasts' skin for use as clothes rather than for sale. But the finest of all these soft leathers are the deerskins used for gloves. Nothing is quite equal to this material for the purpose, and when genuine it is the most expensive of any. Reindeer skin, fallow deer skin and that of the fawns of many of the American species are used. "Kid" gloves are not deerskin at all, but an imitation. Much of the deerskin is made into "white leather" in the same way that parchment, shagreen and vellum are prepared for special purposes. The white buckskin is used for leather breeches and military gloves, all military tailoring being of the most expensive material.

A French engineer who has been on a tour of inspection was not impressed by the big things in this country. "I shall report to my government," says he, "that the biggest things in America are the little things. The French people are experts in domestic economy, and live comfortably by saving what average families in the United States throw away. But Americans are, on the other hand, experts in industrial economy. They make money by saving wastage in business, and lose some of it by wastage in domestic economy. The attention paid to small details in big works is amazing to me. I visited some establishments where I believe that the profits are made not in the manufacture proper, but in the saving of materials and labor by close attention to details that are looked upon as trifles by us. For example, I saw a grindstone in operation in a large establishment automatically sharpening latheand planer tools. This machine costs probably as much as 100 of our ordinary grindstones cost, but I see that it automatically grinds all the tools for 300 high-priced mechanics, and it only works a few hours each day. The skilled mechanics in our country frequently stop their regular work to grind their own tools, and then do it only imperfectly. In the United States tools are all accurately ground to the best shape by the machine, so that the men can do more and better work on this account in a given time. I believe that that machine has brains—the brains of the inventor—and it has no doubt revolutionized work of this kind in American machine shops. This is but one case out of many that I have noted during my stay in the country." The visitor correctly defined a peculiar characteristic of American inventive genius. The vast engineering achievements, the immense manufacturing establishments and the leviathan machines are, of course, most conspicuous and impressive, but these big things are comparatively few in number, while the novel improvements in little things usually classed as "Yankee notions" are legion, and each contributes its mite toward the general sum of the country's business prosperity. It is certainly wise to give full attention to all details.

The man who goes to war without a commission and brings one home will have a great advantage over the man who refused to go because he could not secure a commission.

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