IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

The University of Michigan Receives a Welcome Bequest—Eight More Companies Needed to Fill the Michigan Quota of Volunteers.

Michigan Naval Reserves on the Yosemite

Michigan's Naval Reserves—or 225 of them—were called to Norfolk, Va., to man the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite which will join the flying squadron in Hampton Roads instead of being given coast patrol duty as at first intended. The Yosemite has been well armored, has 10 six-inch guns and will probably do good service if given an opportunity. The Michigan Reserves are enthusiastic will make their patriotism felt if they get a chance at the Spaniards. They enlisted as ordinary seamen, dropping their organization and even without assurances that they would retain their officers. There were about 75 members of the Reserves left at home by the first call, but they will await the second call for volunteers.

The 225 Michigan Naval Reserves who went to the front at the first call reached Norfolk, Va., after a pleasant and rapid journey and were immediately quartered on board the training ship Franklin until the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite should be ready for duty. It is understood that as soon as the Yosemite is armed and manned she will join Commodore Schley's flying squadron.

A second call for the Michigan Naval Reserves was for an additional complement of 42 men

More Recruits Needed at Camp Eaton.

According to orders from the war department the Michigan volunteer regiments must be organized with three battalions of four companies each, or 12 companies, of 100 men each, to the regiment. At present the Michigan National Guard companies five regiments of eight companies with 83 men each. This will necessitate the recruiting of eight new companies of 100 men and about 700 men besides. The governor authorized the state camp of Soldiers of Veterans to recruit two companies toward making up the quota. The difficulty that now confronts the governor is to select the other six companies. These companies already organized, offered and which have earnestly expressed a wish to volunteer. There are many more as yet unorganized, but whose membership lists have been signed and officers provisionally selected. It is the governor's desire that all of these new companies should select for commissioned officers men from the membership of the Michigan National Guard who are qualified by character and military training to handle the companies properly.

Michigan Regiments to be Separated.

It is stated that when the Michigan state troops are mustered into the U. S. service each regiment will be sent into a different brigade. This is in accordance with the policy of nationalizing the army and so far as possible breaking up existing state brigade organizations. It is not intended to break regiments, and here state pride will have full sway, but the Michigan regiments will be widely separated in their service. It is also announced that there will be one regiment of regulars in each brigade of the army. This is important for the example of the discipline and the experience of the regular army drill masters.

Large Bequest for the U. of M.

The University of Michigan has just received $135,000 from Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates, of Port Chester, N. Y., a bequest given in her will. The income from this bequest will go towards establishing a chair in the medical department devoted to diseases of women and children. It will be known as the Bates professorship. At first Mrs. Bates intended to give this money to Harvard, but some friend in the west persuaded her to remember the University of Michigan. Dr. Bates was an alumnae of the University of Pennsylvania.

Sale of Michigan's War Bonds.

The first of the Michigan war loan bonds issued and signed by the governor was for $50,000 and was purchased by the city of Detroit. State Treasurer Steel says he has been offered $1.15 for each $1 of the entire issue. It has been decided however to dispose of them by popular purchase, and bids will be received up to and including May 14 at $100 for each $100. The bonds bear 3½ per cent interest from May 1, 1898, payable semi-annually. The bonds are due May 1, 1908, but are payable at the pleasure of the state after May 1, 1903.

Big Power Canal Scheme at the Soo.

The American Lake Superior Power Co., at the Soo, is asking for bids for the construction of a water-power canal one and a half miles long, 200 feet wide, 22 feet deep. The work is one of great magnitude, involving the expenditure of several million dollars. A lease for a 20,000 horse-power engine to be ready in two years has been made to the Lake Superior Cardine works. New York and Philadelphia capitalists are pushing the work.

Co. A, Third regiment, of Flint, Capt. Stewart, was the first to reach the camp at Island Lake.

The first Sunday spent by the boys in Camp Eaton was marked by the visit of over 15,000 people from all over the state.

Jerome Perry, a farmer near Durand, slid down a stack of hay and struck on a hay knife, which cut his left hip in a terrible manner.

The 49th annual state fair of the Michigan State Agricultural society will be held at Grand Rapids during the week of Sept 26 to 30.

A. M. White and Frank Jones, of New Era, ventured out in Lake Michigan, near Whitehall, in a leaky boat and both were drowned.

State Treasurer Steel has prepared an issue of $200,000 of state war loan bonds. The denominations are $100 and $1,000, at 3½ per cent.

Augustus King, aged 45, of Grand Rapids, has a fractured skull and will probably die. King boarded with a family named Dewitt and while intoxicated he started a row which caused the whole family to pounce upon him. King was found unconscious near the house.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Henry T. Thurber, wife of the ex-secretary of President Cleveland, died at Detroit.

A through F. & P. M. freight was wrecked near Flint and 18 loaded cars were demolished.

Mrs. Louis Dahl, living near New Buffalo, was burned to death by a gasoline stove explosion.

Chaplain John Munday requests that good reading matter, magazines, etc., be sent to Camp Eaton.

Several hundred Michigan physicians have volunteered to go to the front, with the Michigan boys.

The muster rolls show that there are 3,510 officers and men at Camp Eaton, exclusive of staff officers.

Clarence Dutcher, aged 56, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Bentley. He was a veteran of the civil war.

For the first time in 70 years White Pigeon is dry. The newly elected village board placed the liquor bonds at $10,000, which is practically prohibitory.

There was a light vote at Kalamazoo's election on a proposition to bond the city for $210,000 for permanent improvements, resulting in a defeat by 410 votes.

Fruit men in Oceana county say there were never so many good buds at this time of the year as now, and they are all looking for an immense crop this season.

An unknown man crawled into a charcoal kiln at Gulliver, near Manistique, set the coal on fire and was speedily asphyxiated by gas. It was a clear case of suicide.

Capt. Geo. E. Judd has been formally installed as commandant of the Soldiers' home at Grand Rapids, with E. B. Taylor, of Port Huron, as adjutant, and Mrs. Welch as matron.

Isaiah W. Austin, aged 75, a war veteran from Charlevoix county, committed suicide at Adrian by placing the muzzle of a gun in his mouth and snapping the trigger with the toe of a stick.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. purchased the Mineral Range Co. lines in Houghton and Keweenaw counties. This will result in a material cheapening of telegraph tolls in the copper district.

Clarence A. Black, one of the trustees of Harper hospital at Detroit, called on Mayor Maybury at the city hall headquarters and tendered the use of the hospital to the state in the present war emergency.

The semi-annual apportionment of primary school money to be made this month will distribute $2,5,617 among the several districts. This will be at the rate of 3 cents for each child of school age in the state.

A barn belonging to Frank Banning, three miles west of Hillsdale, was struck by lightning and burned with its contents. The loss is about $1,000. Mrs. Banning was in the barn at the time and received a severe shock.

Ann Arbor's famous pianist, Prof. Alberto Jonas is a Spaniard and says he is proud of it. He thought he would have to leave this country when the war began, but as not the least discourtesy has been shown him he will remain.

Lieut. Albert G. Winterhalter, who served on board the U. S. cruiser Baltimore under Commodore Dewey's squadron, in the engagement with the Spanish fleet at Manila is a native of Detroit, and when off duty resides in Detroit.

Some new Michigan postmasters: Oscoda, Chas. S. Fierce; Lake Odessa, Frank W. Clark; Lowell, Timothy Smith; Grand Rapids, Laomis K. Bishop; Eaton Rapids, Henry C. Minnie; Greenville, Clark J. Drummond; Ann Arbor, George H. Pond.

Clinton Pierce, a farmer, six miles east of Manton, was killed in a runaway. His horse, becoming frightened at something by the roadside, His wife and little child escaped uninjured. The same team killed two persons in previous runaways.

Prof. M. E. Cooley, of the U. of M., and passed assistant engineer of the Michigan Naval reserves passed the hardest possible examination with honors. He is eligible to be a chief engineer in the navy. He will be head of the engineers' staff on the Yosemite.

Camp Eaton at Island Lake has been declared a regimental camp, Brig.-Gen. Irish, adjutant-general of the Michigan National Guard, having taken command under orders from Gov. Pingree. The entire control of the regiments and independent battalions in the hands of the commanding officers.

Railroad Commissioner Wesselius proposes to have the railroads contribute an additional $50,000 annually to the state by placing a tax on the gross amount received by the roads for switching, rentals of tracks, yards and terminals, etc., instead of only on the balances as at present reported.

Just before the Light Infantry left Owosso Sergeant Henry Bertram was thrown from a frightened horse near the armory. The horse reared and stepped on his face, smashing in the left cheek bone and multilating the whole side of his face. He will lose one eye. The accident cast a feeling of depression over his comrades.

The war department has appointed Capt. Benj. Munday, assistant surgeon of the U. S. army, as chief physical examiner at the muster in of Michigan's troops. He will be assisted by Dr. H. S. Kiskadden, of Detroit, and Dr. W. H. Jones, of Houghton, appointed by the governor, one of the three surgeons of each regiment. The U. S. mustering officers are Capt. Irvine and Lieut. Winans, who begin the enrollment of the Guardsmen as soon as the medical examinations are completed.

Gen. White has named the camp at Island Lake Camp Eaton, after the late Adjt.-Gen. Charles T. Eaton.

The first flunk among the Michigan boys at Camp Eaton was when 13 members of the Scott Guards of Detroit, Co. C, Fourth infantry, signified their intention to refuse to volunteer. The remaining members of the company met immediately and took action requesting the resignations of those who flunked. Two non-commissioned officers were then appointed to accompany them to Detroit and return as soon as possible with an equal number of reserve men of the Scott Guards.

Frederick Johnsick was killed by the bursting of an emery wheel in the Port Huron Engine and Thresher works.

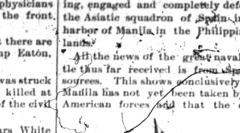
DEWEY'S BIG VICTORY

U. S. FLEET DEFEAT SPANIARDS OFF MANILA.

At Least Four of the Best Spanish Vessels Destroyed While the Americans are Reported to Have Suffered but Little in Comparison.

The Asiatic squadron of the United States, Commodore Dewey commanding, engaged and completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila in the Philippine islands.

All the news of the great naval battle thus far received is from Spanish sources. This shows conclusively that Manilla has not yet been taken by the American forces and that the cable



DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP, OLYMPIA.

lines are still under control of Spain. From the fact that even the advices received from Madrid show that the American warships have the best, there is hardly any doubt that when complete details are obtainable it will be learned that it was a crushing defeat for Spain.

During the two engagements that took place, Commodore Montejo, commanding the Spanish fleet, lost three of his large ships. His flagship, the armored cruiser Maria Reina Christina, and the armored cruiser Castilla were burned, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown out of the water. Capt. Cardase, commanding the Maria Christina, was killed. The blowing up of the Don Juan de Austria was attended by a great loss of life among the crew, her commander also being killed.

Commodore Dewey's squadron left Subic Bay, a few miles from Manila, about 4 a. m. proceeded toward Manila. Under the cover of darkness he entered the harbor of Manila, the batteries located there announcing his arrival. Both fleets lined up for battle at daybreak, about 5 o'clock. The guns of the American ships began firing on the fortress on Cavite and the arsenal of Manila. The Spanish warships opened fire under the protection of guns of the forts. After about two hours fighting, the American squadron drew off to the west of the bay and took recipe behind some foreign vessels. The ships had evidently suffered considerable damage. After they made some hasty repairs they returned to the conflict, during this engagement the guns at Cavite maintained a steady and stronger fire upon Commodore Dewey's ship than in the first encounter, but the American guns were being used with telling effect. As the smoke lifted it was seen that the flagship Maria Reina Christina was on fire. The vessel was completely burned. In the interval between the two engagements Commodore Montejo moved his flag from the Cristina to the smaller cruiser Isla de Cuba. To the fact that he had made this change he doubtless owes his life. The cruiser Castilla, next to the flagship the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was also burned. The cruiser Don Antonia de Ulloa and the Mindanao were also badly damaged in the encounter, and at least two vessels were sunk by the Spanish to prevent them falling into the hands of the Americans.

That the American squadron received severe damage by the engagement cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that five of Commodore Dewey's ships had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two, but it is highly significant that the latest advices from Madrid and Lisbon make no mention of any American ships being destroyed. There were undoubtedly heavy losses in men on both sides.

Trustworthy details of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken Manila or has sent a vessel with dispatches to Hong Kong.

After the battle Commodore Dewey landed a force and opened a hospital for his wounded which makes it certain that the land forces of the Spaniards had no heart to continue the conflict after witnessing the naval engagement.

Spanish Surrender Important Town.

Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba, withdrew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent commander, occupied the town next day.

The Spanish merchants and residents of Bayamo were in great fear of plunder and massacre, but Gen. 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 at Bayamo, with the result that business went on as usual, and tranquillity prevails there. The people began bringing in vegetables and meat from the country and the prices of provisions fell. No case of outrage has been reported.

Bayamo, or San Salvador, is situated about 60 miles northwest of the city of Santiago de Cuba. It has a population of about 7,000.

Dewey will be made an admiral.

The monitor Terror had the hardest scrimmage of any of the blockading vessels in attempting to capture a Spanish steamer. She gave chase to the Guido, 10 miles off Cardenas, and after firing a blank shot to stop, the Spaniard the Terror sent three six-pound balls into her upper works. These demolished the pilot house and did other damage to the Guido, besides wounding the captain and a sailor. The Terror had just trained her big 13-inch guns on the Guido, prepared to sink her, when she hove to. A prize crew took her to Key West. The Guido is a spiendid 3,000-ton steel steamer, 360 feet long.

INVASION OF CUBA ORDERED.

Troops of Chickamauga are on the Move —Transport Ship's Chartered.

Chattanooga: The Ninth cavalry (colored) the Twenty-fourth infantry (colored) and the entire eight batteries of artillery centered at Chickamauga have been ordered to Tampa, Fla., as soon as the railroad can carry them.

Mobile: The Tenth and Twenty-second infantry regiments at Mobile received orders to leave for Tampa and began at once preparing for the journey. Soon afterward a train moved out from the government military camp near Mobile for Tampa, carrying supplies, escort wagons, ambulances, mules and hostlers and teamsters. It is reported that this is the first step of a movement that will finally concentrate all the troops at Mobile at Tampa and also those at New Orleans so as to form with the troops at Tampa, a force of 8,000, to be the advance guard of the army of occupation of Cuba.

New Orleans: The three regiments of infantry here has been ordered to leave for Tampa under rush orders.

Tampa, Fla.: Col. Melville A. Cochran, commanding the first provisional brigade of Tampa division, received a telegram from Washington instructing him to hold his command in readiness for immediate departure with rations for 30 days. Officers here expect that all the troops now stationed at Chickamauga will be ordered here in a few days. These troops consist of 3,600 cavalry, 10 batteries of artillery of 500 men and 2,500 infantry, or a total of 6,600 men. On the arrival of these troops it is quite likely that they will be organized into brigades and regiments for transfer to Cuba.

Washington: A rather striking sign of the imminence of the infraval of Cuba was contained in the chartering by the war department of eight large steamers of an average capacity of about 1,000 tons available to carry from 800 to 1,200 passengers each to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba.

New York: Large quantities of clothing and supplies such as would be required by an army invading Cuba has just been purchased here and shipped to Tampa. This includes 2,000 canvas hammocks, 5,000 felt hats, 2,500 pairs woolen blankets, 2,500 rubber blankets or ponchos, 5,000 pairs of shoes and 5,000 cotton and pairs of trousers. It now seems certain that within a few days a strong force of the regular army will enter Cuba and there effect a junction with the forces of the insurgents. This movement means the delivery of a great quantity of arms, ammunition and other supplies to the Cuban forces. Thus filled out the Cubans in this country say that Gen. Gomez will vanquish quickly the Spaniards in Cuba.

Gen. W. R. Shafter who it is said will have command of the Cuban expedition has been in consultation with Gen. Miles, and it is believed that they went over carefully the details of the plan to enter Cuba. Gen Shafter is in command of the United States troops now concentrated in New Orleans, many of which it is understood are to form part of the invading army.

Owing to Commodore Dewey's big victory and the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde islands it has been thought best by the Washington authorities for the present naval and land operations against the Spanish in Cuba until disposition is made of the Spanish fleet, which is supposed to be headed for South Atlantic or Caribbean waters. The presence of that formidable fleet on the southern part of this hemisphere is a menace to the military forces of the United States engaged in the Cuban campaign. If the United States troops were landed and the American fleet should by any mishap suffer defeat at the hands of the Spanish squadron, the troops would have to be withdrawn.

Martial Law in Madrid.

Surprise and disappointment has been caused at Madrid by the destruction done by the American fleet as it had been officially stated that the authorities at Manila had received torpedoes and heavy guns to strengthen the coast defense according to the excited condition of the populace martial law has been proclaimed at Madrid. Immediately after the declaration large numbers of the police and civilian guards occupied the principal streets and the whole garrison of troops were placed on waiting orders. The proclamation of martial law is due to the attitude of certain political parties, since the news from Manila.

Vienna: It is positively denied in well informed circles that the powers will intervene at the present juncture.

Madrid: It is very noticeable, especially among politicians, that there is a strong hope of an intervention by continental powers, especially Germany and Russia.

Washington Wild With Joy.

Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago, have the people of Washington been so profoundly moved by war news as they were when the news came that the first battle of the Hispano-American war had been fought and victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the Stars and Stripes. That was enough to set the people of Washington almost on a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing. When the news came indicating a great victory for the American squadron the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets of the city rang with cheers throughout the night. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Admiral Dewey's name was on every lip and praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people. Government officials were greatly relieved by the news of an American victory.

A dispatch from Manila says the Spaniards have captured the American bark Saranac, loaded with coal, bound from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Iloilo.

A special from Kingston, Jamaica, says that the U. S. torpedo boat Cushing and the Spanish gunboat Lijera have had a fight, off Cardenas. The Cushing fired 11 times and the Spaniard answered shot for shot. The American's rigging was apparently damaged, but not disabled. Several shots took effect on the Lijera, but apparently did little damage beyond carrying away the funnel. None of the crews were injured.

The navy department has ceased the purchase of ships, owing to the exhaustion of the $50,000,000 war fund. More auxiliaries will be needed, however.

FIRST BOMBARDMENT

SAMPSON REDUCED MATANZAS BATTERIES.

Flagship New York, Gunboat Cincinnati and the Monitor Puritan do Terrible Execution — Spanish Gunners Fire Wild—Many Spanish Killed.

Admiral Sampson bombarded and silenced the Spanish batteries in position and in course of construction at the entrance of the harbor of Matanzas. He did it with the flagship New York, the monitor Puritan and the gunboat Cincinnati. Not one of the American ships was struck, the Spanish gunnery being wild. The number of dead and wounded on the Spanish side must be considerable.

While the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati were reconnoitering for the purpose of locating and destroying the formidable defenses being constructed the flagship was fired on by the batteries on Point Rubal Cayo and Point Maya, guarding the entrance to the harbor. The New York replied instantly. The Puritan steamed in behind the New York and engaged the fortifications on Point Maya while the New York went to starboard close up to the land and poured her shells into Rubal Cayo. The Cincinnati, which had remained well astern under orders, signaled for permission to engage and received it, and soon was firing shells into the fort on the north side of the bay. The batteries fired explosive shells and most of them fell wide of the mark. One burst beyond the steam of the New York and a schrapnel shot exploded over her. It took the three ships just 14 minutes to silence the batteries. It is believed that much damage was done to the town also. The marksmanship of the American gunners was remarkable, nearly every shot taking effect.

All told the United States ships fired 56 shots at the forts. This is by actual count. The forts fired probably 25 shots. After waiting in vain for the Spanish to renew the engagement the ships withdrew, leaving the batteries in ruins.

Matanzas lies at the head of a bay about four miles from the sea. This bay at its mouth is three miles wide. On the west side of the bay is Point Rubal Cava and on the east side Point Maya. These points have a very slight elevation above the sea, but the configuration of the harbor is such as to give the batteries on them a command.

Far more important than the destruction of the Matanzas batteries is the conclusion about the future which may be drawn from the incident. This conclusion is that Havana is now absolutely at the mercy of the United States fleet whenever it chooses to open fire. Admiral Sampson with guns which amount to less than one-tenth of his battery could in 14 minutes silence batteries in 18 minutes. He steamed right in on them as close as he could get and not one of our ships was touched. The result has greatly encouraged the naval officers and they believe that should they bombard Havana they will destroy all the defenses in about one hour.

TO HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

Uncle Sam Will Send 5,000 Troops and Plenty of Supplies at Once.

Washington: The cabinet has decided to send to Commodore Dewey the number of troops he deems necessary to enforce any demands of the Philippines. The administration has practically decided to occupy the Philippines with a strong military force as soon as possible. For this purpose Pacific slope troops will be used and it is expected that at least 5,000 will be en route within the next two weeks.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles telegraphed orders to Brig.Gen. Merriam to at once get the troops in his command ready for transportation to the Philippines, it having being decided that the Fifth and Sixth cavalry and Fourteenth and Fifteenth infantry shall be drawn upon to form a nucleus of the invading force, and that they shall concentrate at San Francisco immediately. Enough men will be taken from volunteer quotas of the nearest western states to form an army of 5,000. President has concluded that it will be dangerous to delay. He is afraid that Dewey will have serious need for all the soldiers sent him. When the insurgents find that they are not to be given possession of the Philippines they may make trouble, and another cause for alarm is that there are a large number of Spanish soldiers fully equipped already at Manila, and it will be impossible to restrain them.

There does not seem to be any doubt as to government's purpose to hold these islands pending a final settlement with Spain, when they will be used as a collateral to secure the payment to the United States of a war indemnity. High officials are of the opinion that none of the powers will seriously dispute our right to make such final disposition of the islands as suits our purpose in the enforcement of war claims against Spain, and in any event this government will be prepared to contest any point which may be raised.

The Spanish passenger steamer Ambrosio Bolivar, was captured by the monitor Terror off Cardenas and was towed into Key West by the Detroit. While she was being chased most of the crew escaped in small boats. Over $60,000 in silver was captured.

Reports from Cuba state that the insurgents are closing in on Havana in force. The famous Morro-Jacaro trocha across Puerto Principe province from ocean to ocean which the Spanish regarded as one of their strongest line of forts, has been abandoned to the insurgents.

The monitor Puritan had a narrow escape from being sent to the bottom by treachery off Matanzas. A watchful turret boy discovered a man boring a hole in the bulkhead of the magazine. He had a bundle of waste saturated with turpentine which he intended to ignite and throw into the magazine. The boy gave the alarm and the villain was captured red-handed and was hurriedly placed in double irons and locked up, before the rest of the crew learned of the attempt to blow them up. The fellow was Carlos Fernandez, a Spaniard who has been in the navy four years. He was courtmartialed and shot.

SPANISH FLEET SAILED.

Left Cape Verde Islands Bound for Cuba —Flying Squadron Will Intercept.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands: The Spanish fleet sailed in a southwesterly direction. The destination is unknown. Orders to be given at sea. The official announcement says that the Spanish fleet was composed of the first-class armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Infanta Maria Teresa, Almira to Oquendo and Vizcaya, the torpedo boat destroyers Furor, Terror and Pluton and the transport City of Cadiz. It was added that the torpedo boats Ariete, Rayo and Azor, would return to Cadiz.

Washington: The navy department has received information that the Spanish squadron has left the Cape Verde islands. Its destination is unknown, but it is presumed to be bound for Cuban or American waters. It is reported that Commander Schley, of the flying squadron at Hampton Roads, has received orders to sail to meet the Spanish fleet.

Later dispatches have been received which confirm the report that the Spanish fleet is on its way across the Atlantic, probably heading for Porto Rico. If Commodore Schley's squadron sails to meet them it will be in the capacity of scouts to detect the approach of the Spanish vessels. It is understood that Admiral Sampson's fleet will be formed into two divisions, leaving slow vessels before Havana and swiftest going with the flying squadron. Admiral Sampson will command the first and Commodore John C. Watson the second. The six armorclads, New York, Iowa, Indiana, Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite, will be in a central station on the Atlantic coast, and will sail to meet the Spanish fleet. The blockade would be conducted by the remaining vessels, under Watson, who has been ordered to confer with Sampson. The movement of the armored ships northward will necessitate the reinforcement of the blockading squadron with such auxiliary cruisers and gunboats as can be spared. As there will be a lot of heavy vessels close at hand, these members of the mosquito fleet can well be spared from patrol duty. With one battleship, a couple of monitors and the auxiliary cruisers the blockade of Cuba can be maintained. The ships thus relieved will then join the flying squadron and increase its efficiency.

If it is evident that the Spanish fleet is coming in force to Porto Rico the flying squadron will reinforce Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, and battle will be given the enemy in Cuban waters without raising the blockade. If the Spaniards cross the Atlantic on a more northerly parallel, Rear Admiral Sampson's line ships will hurry northward and join the flying squadron to meet them. If the enemy divides his fleet into two squadrons, we will do likewise, or if time offers meet his squadrons in detail. When the fleets are divided a commander will be selected for each of them, with Rear Admiral Sampson in supreme command.

Dewey Takes Manila.

Commodore Dewey, according a later dispatch from Madrid, gave Capt.-Gen. Augusti 24 hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum was refused and no money levy would be made upon Manila. The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government at once cabled Capt.-Gen. Augusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. It is said that Commodore Dewey has demanded the surrender of all the Spanish vessels in the Philippine archipelago, threatening to bombard the forts if he is refused.

It is reported that after destroying the Spanish fleet Admiral Dewey attacked the fortifications at Cavite, east of Manila, and destroyed them and the unfortified part of Manila, marines were landed from the American vessels and took possession of Cavite. The Spanish forces retired to Corregidor island, at the entrance to Manila bay were also reduced by the fleet.

Miss Helen Gould, of New York, has made the government a gift of $100,000 to aid in freeing Cuba.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York—				
Best grades	$5 00@5 25	$4 75	$6 75	$4 00
Lower grades	3 25@5 00	2 50	4 75	4 15
Chicago—				
Best grades	5 00@5 25	4 50	5 25	4 15
Lower grades	3 40@4 90	3 50	4 75	4 10
Detroit—				
Best grades	4 40@4 75	4 25	5 25	3 85
Lower grades	3 40@4 25	3 50	4 00	3 65
Buffalo—				
Best grades	4 25@4 50	4 25	5 50	4 15
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 25	4 25	3 90
Cleveland—				
Best grades	4 25@4 60	4 00	5 00	4 00
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	2 25	4 00	3 75
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4 35@4 75	4 40	5 25	3 85
Lower grades	3 00@4 25	3 25	4 25	3 65
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	5 00@5 20	4 50	5 40	4 20
Lower grades	3 50@4 75	3 50	4 25	3 95

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No 2 red	Corn, No 2 mix	Oats, No 2 white
New York	69 @ 70¼	40¼@40¾	32@37
Chicago	1 12@1 20	31¾ 31¾	32 32¾
*Detroit	1 11 1 11	36 35	32 33¾
Toledo	1 11@1 13¾	35@35	32 32
Cincinnati	1 07@1 07	39¾ 39¾	33 33
Cleveland	1 11@1 13	35 35	32 32
Pittsburg	1 11@1 13	33 36	31 34
Buffalo	1 11@1 11	36@36	34 34

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $4.75 per ton. Potatoes, 85c per bu. Live Poultry, turkeys, 9c per lb; chickens, 6c per lb. Eggs, strictly fresh, 10½c per doz. Butter, dairy, 16c per lb; creamery, 19c.

The Spanish troops throughout Cuba have been concentrated at different points along the coast, so as to be ready to meet any attempt of U. S. troops from the United States. Thousands of men are reported to be enlisting in the volunteer battalions.

Conditions in Washington are rapidly settling down to those of actual war. Notices have reached the state department from the four quarters of the globe that the nations as a rule are prepared to assume an attitude of strict neutrality as between the United States and Spain in the present struggle.

Secretary Alger has practically decided to accept several thousand colored volunteers from the, southern states who are anxious to participate in the Cuban campaign. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are prepared to furnish 40,000 colored troops, who, it is declared, will be better able to withstand the ravages of yellow fever and the climatic influences of the island than whites.

The American liner Paris recently purchased as an auxiliary cruiser, and which it was thought had been captured by the Spanish has been sighted east of Fire Island, New York.

Experience

And Not Experiments, Should be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.

Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that they don't. Experts will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them. They want you to know and they urge you to try it. That is what is meant by the vast number of testimonials written in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are the result of experience and prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. All druggists. 25c.

You can generally tell whether a woman is married or not by the number of times she laughs.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A woman has no use for a miserly man, yet she always likes a man close.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup, if you don't have Dr. Thompson's Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.

If manners make the man that explains some men's undone condition.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

If a man is ruled by his feelings he is apt to travel in a zigzag course.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

Variety is the spice of life—especially a first-class variety show.

TOOK HIS ADVICE.

A Veterinary Surgeon of Battle Creek Tells About It.

How many times in life a few words of good advice, coming from a friend one can depend upon, would save us much, perhaps months of misery. The following while coming from Battle Creek will interest our readers. Dr. Oliver Guiteaux, Veterinary Surgeon of that city, a well-known man there, as well as in Kalamazoo and Marshall, speaks of his experience with the little compound and the result of so few timely words of advice. He says:

"I was standing in Amberg & Murphy's drug store in Battle Creek one day when a friend of mine came in and asked for a box of kidney pills. After he had made his purchase I said quietly to him 'You have made a mistake in buying Doan's Kidney Pills, now is that?' I said Doan's Kidney Pills are worth all the 60th rs put together. As he wanted my reasons for thinking so I told him that I had had so much money to refund me for years, that I suffered from backache until I could scarcely stand it, that I had nearly every symptom to be found in Kidneys that could be affected, that I had used remedy after remedy including box after box of the one he just purchased, and that until I used Doan's Kidney Pills I might have taken as many spoonfuls of water, in fact, I think some of them hurt me. A couple of weeks after this I met him on the street when he said 'Doc, Doan's Kidney Pills are just as you represented. After using the box about which we had a conversation in Amberg & Murphy's drug store I was cured as ever. I then procured Doan's and stuck to their treatment until they cured me.'"

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Oscillation is the thief of time.

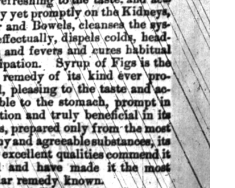
Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The minority rule is that of the first baby.

Brown's Teething Cordial is a reliable medicine, not a quack nostrum.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridesmaids.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25c.