DESTROYED CERVERA'S FLEET.

The Spanish Attempted to Escape from Santiago Harbor.

EVERY VESSEL DEMOLISHED.

American Warships Poured a Terrific Storm of Shot and Shell Into the Fleeing Spaniards—350 Spaniards Killed, 1,600 Taken Prisoners.

Washington: The secretary of the navy has received the following from Admiral Sampson:

The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one vessel escaped. The fleet attempted to escape at 9 a. m. and at 2 p. m. the last, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore 60 miles west of Santiago and had let down her colors. The Infanta Isabella (Maria Teresa), Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago; the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss, one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,500 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was Geo. H. Ellis, chief yoeman of the Brooklyn. SAMPSON.

The Associated Press dispatches report the glorious victory as follows: Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, now lies at the bottom of the Caribbean sea off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair), and 1,200 to 1,600 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States.

The American victory is complete, and the American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and, fighting every inch of the way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

It was about 9 o'clock in the morning when the flagship Infanta Maria Teresa passed under the wall of Morro castle and steamed out to sea. She was followed by the Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Oquendo and last by the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton. The lookout on the American vessels, which were lying five to ten miles off the entrance to the harbor, sighted them immediately. Most of the American cruisers were without thought of anything as surprising as the Spanish fleet getting past the sunken collier Merrimac. There was great excitement at once and very rapid action along the American lines. The signal for full speed ahead was running from bridge to engine room of every ship, and the entire fleet commenced to move in shore toward the Spanish and their forty 12 and 13-inch guns of the battleships and the smaller batteries on the other vessels fired shot after shot.

As the ships ran in toward the shore it soon became evident that the Spaniards had not come out to make an aggressive fight, for as soon as they had cleared the harbor they started on their race for safety, at the same time sending answering shots at the American ships as fast as the men could load and fire the guns. The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Oregon and Iowa were nearer the Spaniards than any others of the American vessels, but still most of them were too far away to get an effective range. They crowded on all steam, however, in preparation for the chase, never stopping their fire for one moment.

The Gloucester, a fast little yacht that cannot boast of any heavier battery than several 6-pounders and 3-pounders, was lying off Aguadores, three miles east of Morro, when the Spaniards came out. At first she joined in the attack upon a large vessel, and then held off some. Lieut. Wainwright concluding to reserve his efforts for the two torpedo boat destroyers in the rear. The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared and chased them to a point five miles west of Morro, pouring shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for to her belongs the credit for the destruction of both of the destroyers. She fired 1,400 shots during the chase, and it was not long before both destroyers were on fire and plainly disabled. Both put in toward shore with smoke pouring from their sides; the crews took to the boats and made for land, about half of them reaching shore in safety. By that time the Furor was a mass of flames and was drifting about helplessly. The Pluton was in the same distressed condition and was headed for the shore, running up alongside of a low bluff, where she soon pounded to pieces and finally broke in two completely.

The Gloucester did not go any further west, but lay off shore and sent in a boat to the assistance of the crews of the destroyers. It did not take the flames long to reach the Furor's magazines, and there were two terrific explosions, probably of the gun cotton on board. Her stern sank immediately and as it settled in the water her bow rose straight into the air and she went to the bottom in perpetual oblivion, giving out a hissing, scalding sound as she disappeared below the surface.

Meantime the larger American ships were gaining on the Spanish cruisers and a storm of shots was passing between the pursuer and the pursued. The American fire was so rapid that the ships were enveloped in thick clouds of smoke and it was impossible to tell at the distance which vessels were doing the greater execution. The Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, was in the lead and with the five battleships kept up an incessant firing upon the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo and the latter were returning the fire bravely, though with no success. The Spanish gunners seemed unable to get the proper range and many of their shots were very wild, though a number of them fell dangerously near the mark. The guns of the battery just east of Morro also took part in the game and their shells fell around the American ships. The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times, but was not badly damaged and had only one man killed and one injured.

The Spanish admiral's flagship and the Oquendo were the first to show signals of distress. Two 6-inch shells from one of the battleships struck the Maria Teresa at the water line, tearing great holes in her side and causing her to fill rapidly. The Oquendo suffered about the same fate and both ships headed for a small cove and went aground about 200 yards from the shore, flames shooting from them in every direction. The officers and crew must have been aware of the fate which seemed to be before them, but it was not until the ships were on fire and enveloped in flames and smoke that the men ceased firing.

The Gloucester, after sending a boat ashore to the Pluton, steamed along the coast to where the armored cruisers were stranded and went to their assistance. There was danger from the magazines and many of those on board jumped into the sea and swam to the shore, although a number were unable to reach the small strip of sandy beach in the cove and were thrown against the rocks and killed or drowned. Many of the officers and men were forced into the ship's own boats and taken ashore, but this task was a most difficult one. The Gloucester sent all her boats to the rescue and many on the flagships, including Admiral Cervera, lowered themselves into them with ropes. The wounded were taken to the Gloucester as rapidly as possible and the lower deck of the yacht was soon covered with Spanish sailors maimed in limb and body by the bursting of shells. The Gloucester's crew gave the wounded men every attention possible.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieut. Wainwright and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was shot in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, who placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away with great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. The Cristobal Colon was run ashore 45 miles west of Santiago by her commander when he found that escape was impossible. The battle lasted two hours and won within an hour. The Spanish loss is about 350 killed or drowned, 160 seriously wounded and 1,600 captured.

The fleet of Admiral Cervera was one of the finest Spain possessed. Four of the vessels, the Almirante Oquendo, the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya, and the Cristobal Colon were modern armored cruisers of the first class. The Vizcaya, which visited this country soon after the Maine was sent to Havana, and was in New York harbor when the news of the destruction of the American battleship was taken to her commander. She was of 7,000 tons displacement, 340 feet long, and heavily armored, her belt armor being 12 inches in thickness, and her deck armor three inches. Her armament consisted of two 11-inch, ten 5.5-inch Hontoria guns, eight 2.2-inch rapid fire guns, eight 1.4-inch rapid fire guns and two mitrailleuses. She had two masts with military tops, two turrets, two smokestacks and a ram bow. She carried six torpedo tubes, was capable of a speed rate of 20 knots and her complement was 500 men. The Almirante Oquendo was in almost every respect a duplicate of the Vizcaya. The Cristobal Colon was 328 feet long, with six-inch side armor, and 1.5-inch armor on deck. Her armament consisted of two 10-inch, 16-inch rapid fire guns, six 4.7-inch, 10 2.2-inch and 10 1.4-inch guns and four torpedo tubes. She was capable of a speed of 20 knots and carried 450 men. The Maria Teresa was similar to the Colon. The Furor and Pluton were torpedo boat destroyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Quincy, Ill.—Rev. S. G. Fere, for forty-five years a Methodist preacher, died here, aged 68 years.

Jackson, Miss.—One new case of yellow fever has developed among the suspected cases under treatment at McHenry. There are now five cases under treatment.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The degree of master of arts was conferred upon William R. Day, secretary of state, by the University of Michigan at the commencement exercises.

Baraboo, Wis.—The Madison convocation of the Episcopal church was held in this city.

Washington—Victor Mason, of this city, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Alger.

Joplin, Mo.—Edward P. Swift, who began taking a cure for the liquor habit last Monday, died suddenly.

Canton, O.—McKinley has returned to Washington. Mrs. Day will leave for Atlantic City Saturday.

Cripple Creek, Col.—The Cripple Creek district output of gold in June is: Tonnage, 346,0000; value of ore, $1-262,175.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Grace Butles went out for a walk and nothing has been seen of her since. She was visiting here from Iowa.

AMERICAN LOSS 500.

ALL DAY ATTACK ON SANTIAGO SPANISH OUTPOSTS TAKEN.

American, by Their Enthusiasm and Aggressiveness Drive the Dons From Their Strong Intrenchments—Sampson's Fleet Bombarded the Forts.

Washington: A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba, by the land and naval forces of the United States, began at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 1. Gen. Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago. Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by Sampson's fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect. The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were close to the city.

Washington: The war department has received the following from Gen. Shafter, dated at Siboney:

Had a very heavy engagement which lasted from 7 a. m. until sundown. We have carried the Spanish outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open ground between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be intrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. Gen. Lawton's division and Gen. Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m., will be in line on the left of the troops engaged last night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many killed. SHAFTER.

Later reports: The battle began just at daylight at a point eight miles from Juragua and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for an advance had been issued by Major-Gen. Shafter at dark and by midnight every man in camp knew that a desperate struggle was impending for the morrow. The news put the troops in a fever of excitement. At 4 o'clock hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille and before the sun had risen the great line was complete. To the extreme left was Gen. Duffield, with the 33d Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train. Next, to the northeast, was Gen. Kent's division, a mile and a half from the sea, and held as a reserve force. The center of the line was held by a cavalry division, which until Gen. Wheeler arrived at noon was commanded by Gen. Sumner. Owing to Gen. Young's illness, Col. Woods, of the rough riders, commanded his brigade which consisted of the First and Tenth regular cavalry, the First volunteer cavalry (rough riders) and one battalion of the Ninth regular cavalry, all dismounted with the exception of two troops; the extreme right was under Gens. Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea.

It had been arranged that Gen. Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock Gen. Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of artillery under command of Capt. Allyn Capron. Every man in the army carried three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. The first shot was fired from the battery by Capt. Capron, whose son, Capt. Allyn K. Capron, of the rough riders, was killed in the battle at Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spanish were in force and fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued 20 minutes without response. Meantime the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the Second artillery under Capt. Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated and Capt. Grimes' battery took up a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery. After the enemy had been driven from El Paso 21 shots were fired by Capt. Grimes and Capt. Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it was with unexpected accuracy, the shots being from three and five-inch rapid-fire rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which El Paso stands and which meantime had been made headquarters of Gen. Sumner and the Cuban generals, Garcia, Castillo, Capote and Rabi.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso and Major Wood with the rough riders, the First and Tenth Cavalry, started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications. Capt. Grimes' battery poured a steady fire into the Spaniards to protect the Woods advance. The dismounted cavalry passed out their way through the tangled grass and underbrush and half way down the hillside selected a good spot to halt, and from there opened and maintained for 20 minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries answered back. Capt. Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding away at the hill top with vicious persistance. Most of the Spanish shells went over the hill tops and fell in the valley beyond.

Col. Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys with the enemy's shells screeching and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing, but there was no response, and it is presumed the guns were dismounted or the gunners driven off.

Away to the left Gen. Lawton's division with Chaffee's men and Capron's battery was meanwhile fighting fiercely with the enemy entrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans slowly forced them back up and beyond Caney. About 11 o'clock the terrific fire from Capt. Capron's guns and the muskets of the men broke the Spanish line and a retreat began towards the line of outer fortifications.

All this time Gen. Sumner had commanded the center owing to Gen. Wheeler's illness, but about 11:30 Gen. Wheeler started on the two miles' journey to the front in a wagon. About half way to the front he met a number of litters bearing wounded men. The veteran general, under protest of the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic cheers which followed the general all along the line. By noon, although still very ill, Gen. Wheeler had established headquarters at his extreme front and center of the line.

The hardest fighting of the day was on the right flank, and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the line, and Gen. Chaffee's brigade was the first to cross the little San Juan river, close to the line of outer fortifications. At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past it, and it was hours at any time they choose to march into it. At that hour Gen. Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been three miles to the rear, went forward to assume personal command of the operations. The fighting continued heavily all along the line the enemy being constantly driven from their intrenchments and taking refuge in the city, and finally darkness brought a cessation of hostilities, but not until Caney had been taken, with 2,000 Spanish prisoners.

The only movement which did not meet with success was Gen. Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee and Gloucester shelled and demolished the old fortifications and the pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity and howled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag; but owing to the broken railroad bridge Gen. Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town and were compelled to go back to the train. However, they had hot brushes with the Spaniards in the rifle pits during the greater portion of the morning and the Michigan boys suffered somewhat—two being killed and three wounded, as follows:

Killed—John H. Franklin, of Diamondale; Ferdinand G. Seabright, of Allegan county.

Wounded—Frank Lawson, of Lawson, left arm fractured; Don A. Stark, of Ann Arbor, right arm fractured; Clifford H. Curtis, of Land Lake.

All were members of Co. L, 33d Michigan, which is composed of Sons of Veterans. They were victims of the first shells fired by the Spaniards, who had the line of range on the railroad by which the Michigan boys came from Juragua. They were just forming in line for an advance when a shell from a three-inch cannon exploded in the ranks of Co. L.

The Cubans behaved with skill and valor and rendered valuable aid. Gen. Garcia and the other Cuban generals led the troops in person and showed great coolness in tight places.

The Spanish fought stubbornly throughout, and the retreat, though steady, was slowly and coolly conducted. They contested every inch of the way and fought with unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgement. As in all of their fighting, so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open.

Shafter Used a Balloon.

For the first time in the history of the United States a war balloon was sent up during the first attack on Santiago, making observation of incalculable value to Gen. Shafter's forces in the field occupied by the enemy, and over the doomed city of Santiago. It was manned by two members of the signal corps. Of all the reconnaissances made inside the Spanish lines by ships from our army, no information has brought back by them has been so valuable as that obtained by the observers in the balloon. With them the men carried powerful telescopes, which enabled them to see the country for a radius of nearly 20 miles. The Spanish lines were plainly seen and the number of forts at each place estimated. The men in the balloon were soon sighted by the Spaniards, for messengers ran about and shots, evidently from machine guns, were aimed at them. The swaying motion of the balloon, from the and the effect of gravity, however, prevented any of the projectiles from hitting it, and the Spaniards soon gave up, evidently not wishing to waste ammunition. Sketches and maps were drawn showing the enemy's location, and these will be of the greatest value. The balloon remained up until dark, when it was slowly hauled down to earth.

THE WAR SITUATION.

A special dispatch from Fiume, the seaport town of Austria-Hungary, says an Austrian vessel is on her way to the Philippine islands with 500 torpedoes intended for the Spanish fleet.

The Red Cross league at San Francisco will raise $100,000 for the purchase of a hospital ship for troops at Manila; the money to be raised by popular subscription in states west of the Rocky mountains.

The road over which ordinance and supplies must be brought to Santiago is over steep hills densely lined by underbrush. But very little danger is apprehended of a flank attack, and it is evident Gen. Linares is acting strictly on the defensive.

While on blockade duty off the south coast of Cuba the auxiliary cruiser Yankee captured five sloops carrying supplies from the Isle of Pines to Batabano, evidently for shipment to Havana. The crews were put ashore and the sloops were burned.

Gen. Shafter learned from the Cubans that Gen. Pando was moving eastward from Manzanillo with 8,700 picked men to reinforce the Spanish at Santiago. A force of 200 Cubans under Gen. Rios was harassing the Spaniards at every possible point, but he sent two messengers to the American camp saying he could not hold Pando in check much longer. Gen. Shafter requested Gen. Garcia to send a strong force to the aid of Rios. Garcia at once selected 2,000 of his best fighters under Gen. Rabi, and they at once embarked on transports for Serado, from whence they will march to Las Palmas.

IN OUR GREAT STATE

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Printers' Strike at Lansing Ties Up State Work—The Michigan Volunteers at Tampa Not Complaining — Other Items of Interest to Michiganders.

The Glorious Fourth.

The Fourth of July in the state was apparently not observed in so noisy a manner as in former years. In many places no arrangements had been made for an official observance of the day, but the news of Sampson's destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba changed matters. It caused great excitement and enthusiasm. Parades were formed, bands played patriotic airs and general rejoicing ensued. A noticable feature was the decrease in interest in sporting events. Where programs had already been arranged the glorious news added immensely to the enthusiasm.

Strike in State Printing Office.

The Robert Smith Printing Co., of Lansing, which recently secured the state printing and binding contracts, is tied up on account of a strike of all the employes. The men claim that they gave the proprietors notice that they would insist on nine hours as a day's labor. The firm bid close to the margin and state that under the terms of the contract it would be suicidal to accede to the wishes of the men. The strike promises to be a stubborn fight.

Michigan Boys Fare Well at Tampa.

A Tampa dispatch says the Michigan boys in camp there live pretty well, and the heat is not overpowering. The daily routine grows monotonous at times, but day in and day out the Michigan boys have a pretty good time. The men have several hours to themselves each day, and they employ their spare time in bathing, fishing and hunting cassettes to send to their families at home.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

The Muskegon Woman's club has purchased a lot and will build a club house.

A movement has started at Benton Harbor to organize a Pingree presidential club.

H. H. Jones, colored, of Jackson, fell from a train and had both legs and a hand cut off, at Ann Arbor.

The Stars and Stripes now float from a flag staff 150 feet high recently erected on the campus of the U. of M.

At Whitmore Lake, a boy named Bailey, aged 13, son of Supervisor Bailey, of Salem, was accidentally drowned.

Frank Howe, aged 28, of Muskegon, was killed instantly by being cut in two by a Michigan Central freight train at Niles.

Thieves cut and carried away two miles of copper wire on the line of the Central Telephone Co., between Battle Creek and Augusta.

Fire destroyed barns belonging to H. C. Slaughter, of Ann Arbor, and the central hotel at Milford. The hotel building was badly damaged. The loss aggregates $7,000 with no insurance.

The regents of the U. of M. have elected Keene Fitzpatrick, the well-known physical trainer, acting director of the gymnasium with a salary of $2,000 per annum. Fitzpatrick is at Yale at present.

Maggie Vogt was washing curtains with gasoline at Adrian. The friction of rubbing caused an explosion. The girl was enveloped in flames, but she escaped with her life, although she is severely burned.

The Toledo & Northwestern railroad, in course of construction between Albion and Charlotte, which suspended operations about three months ago has resumed work under control of Chicago capitalists.

The Detroit & River St. Clair railroad ran several excursion trains over the new line between Detroit and Algonac, for the first time on the Fourth stopping at New Baltimore, Anchorville and Fair Haven.

Lieut. Valentine R. Evans, of Co. L (Detroit), 31st Michigan, at Chickamauga, has handed his resignation as lieutenant to Col. Gardener, stating that his family and business demand his attention at home.

The building occupied by J. D. Powers as a grocery store and residence at Eaton Rapids, was damaged $2,500 by fire. The fire was caused by an explosion of a gasoline stove. Miss Powers, a sister, was badly burned about the head.

James Pendill, of Marquette, has been active in the prosecution of saloonkeepers. The other night a large quantity of kerosene was poured on his house and set on fire, but the flames were discovered before much damage was done.

The meeting of the Alumni association of the U. of M was largely attended by representative members, L. L. Earbour presiding. The reports show an encouraging condition, there being 1,800 members. Total receipts for the year were $2,734.60.

A party of young married people from Saginaw went into the woods near the city to celebrate the Fourth in a quiet way. Samuel Holden, a prominent man of the south side, climbed into a tree to fix a swing. He fell to the ground and broke his neck.

The 54th annual commencement of the University of Michigan closed with the presentation of 674 sheepskins to graduates, divided as follows: 261 in the literary, 58 in the engineering, 69 in the medical and 290 in the law department, 20 in the school of pharmacy, 9 in the homeopathic medical college, and 55 in the college of dental surgery.

Last March Insurance Commissioner Campbell notified the United Friends of Michigan, a fraternal insurance organization, that it could have until June 15 to fix up its books and get in proper shape to do business. Matters have not been fixed up to suit the commissioner, and he refused the order a license to do business in the state. Campbell advises the officers to fix up the affairs of the order, and will give them a reasonable time to make a favorable showing.

On St. John's day Three Oaks Masons dedicated a new temple with imposing ceremonies.

Privates Northrup and Dykema, who left Grand Rapids with a batch of recruits, deserted at Richmond, Ind. The men were arrested and sent on to Tampa, where they will probably be tried by court-martial. Northrup was married the day before he started south.

The residents of Laingsburg and vicinity are excited over a series of explosions on a marsh owned by B. Taylor. Great chunks of earth and sod are being thrown up into the air, accompanied by loud reports. The explosions are attributed to accumulations of natural gas.

During a sham battle between two divisions of the 32d Michigan regiment at Tampa, Private Guy Culver, Co. D (Battle Creek), was painfully wounded. Several of the opposing side attempted to take him prisoner, and when he resisted, one of them placed his gun close to his neck and fired. The charge entered his neck and cheek filling both with powder.

Louis St. Charles was fatally shot by Henry Duschane, the bullet piercing his lung. Duschane then tried to kill himself but was unsuccessful. A week ago Duschane's wife left him and went to live with St. Charles, her brother-in-law. Duschane went to the house, and when ordered to leave, drew his revolver and shot St. Charles and then turned the gun on himself.

The Spaniards at Santiago are using brass-sheathed lead bullets and the brass rips on touching and tears the flesh horribly, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. They are practically explosive bullets and are used in the Remingtons. They also cut a small cross through the end of the Mauser bullet, so that it mushrooms on striking, with a similar result.

The resignation of Adjt. Fred L. Abel, of the 31st Michigan, at Chickamauga, has been accepted by the secretary of war. Mr. Abel does not like the routine work of the adjutant's office, and prefers a commission in the line. Lieut. Homer D. Nash, of Co. H (Jackson), has been appointed adjutant and Lieut. L. J. Collins, to H (Jackson), will succeed as regimental commissary.

The state military board has decided to raise one regiment of state troops for home guard duty for emergency use. In order to make room for it, eight companies of state troops now at the front must resign their places in the National Guard and it is said that two companies from Detroit and one each from Calumet, Monroe and Ann Arbor have already decided to do so, and that home companies have been organized in their towns. These others will be formed and the regiment will be organized at once.

More Reinforcements for Shafter.

A Washington special says all the cavalry available has been ordered to reinforce Shafter at once. The transports Mohawk and Mississippi, with capacity for 1,800 men and horses, have been ordered to sail for Tampa at once. Cavalry is absolutely necessary in an attack on Santiago. Orders have also been issued for the departure of another large army expedition from Tampa, composed of about 9,000 men of the Second division of the Fourth army corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. Snyder, and six batteries of artillery, three light and three heavy. Gen. Snyder's division consists of the 11th and 19th U. S. regulars, First Ohio, First Illinois, First District of Columbia, Second New York, Third Pennsylvania, Fifth Maryland and 157th Indiana volunteers. This will bring Gen. Shafter's force up to 30,000 men.

Spanish officials threaten to bestow independence upon Porto Rico subject to certain commercial advantages being reserved for Spain. The object is to forestall American intervention.

The war department is completing arrangements for furnishing beef and other supplies for the army and starving Cubans. Supply ships will make trips to Cuban points about every 10 days. The sum of $5,000,000 has been placed at the disposal of the commissary department for this purpose.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York				
Best grades	$5.00@5.40	$4.75@5.00	$6.00@6.50	4.00@4.10
Lower grades	3.00@5.00	3.00@4.50	5.00@6.00	4.00@4.10
Chicago				
Best grades	5.00@5.35	4.25@4.75	5.75@6.00	3.80@3.85
Lower grades	3.00@4.75	3.25@4.25	5.00@5.75	3.60@3.80
Detroit				
Best grades	4.00@4.35	4.00@4.75	6.00@6.00	3.75@3.75
Lower grades	3.00@4.00	3.25@4.00	5.00@5.50	3.60@3.60
Buffalo				
Best grades	4.00@4.25	4.00@4.75	5.50@5.80	3.90@3.90
Lower grades	3.00@4.00	3.25@4.00	4.75@5.50	3.70@3.70
Cleveland				
Best grades	3.90@4.10	4.00@4.50	5.75@5.75	3.75@3.75
Lower grades	3.00@3.85	3.00@4.00	5.00@5.50	3.60@3.60
Cincinnati				
Best grades	4.00@4.15	4.25@4.25	6.00@6.50	3.75@3.75
Lower grades	3.00@4.00	3.00@4.00	5.25@5.75	3.60@3.60
Pittsburg				
Best grades	4.80@5.00	4.75@4.75	6.25@6.25	4.10@4.10
Lower grades	3.00@4.75	3.50@4.50	5.50@6.00	3.90@3.90

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 mix	Rye, No. 2
New York	.87@.88	.37@.37½	.28@.28½	
Chicago	.78@.78	.32@.32	.25@.25½	
Detroit	.80@.80	.34@.34	.27@.28½	.51@.51
Toledo	.83@.83	.33@.33	.25@.25	
Cincinnati	.81@.81	.31@.31	.26@.26½	
Cleveland	.84@.84	.32@.32	.25@.25	
Pittsburg	.84@.85	.38@.38	.26@.26	
Buffalo	.84@.85	.36@.37	.26@.26	

Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $9.50 per ton. Potatoes—Southern Michigan, 60@70c per bu; old Michigan, 80c. Live Poultry, turkeys, 9c per lb; chickens, 12c; fowl, 7c; ducks, 7c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 12½c per doz. Butter, dairy, 13c per lb; creamery, 16c.

The First regiment New York volunteers have gone to San Francisco on the way to the Philippines.

A military telegraph station has been established at Sevilla, thus bringing Gen. Shafter into direct communication with the war department.

President McKinley will soon issue another call for volunteers, probably for 150,000 men. Such is the report in official quarters in Washington.

The engineer corps with Gen. Shafter, under Cuban guides cut the mains of Santiago's waterworks and now the Spaniards must depend on cisterns.

Uncle Sam has the finest hospital ship afloat now on the way to Santiago. The Relief is fitted in the most approved hospital style and has all the latest surgical appliances, including two complete X-ray outfits. She also has distilling, refrigerating and water carbonating plants.

A Cuban spy who was recently in Santiago says a reign of terror exists among all classes there owing to the nightly attacks of the Vesuvius with the terrible explosion of her dynamite shells. He says that over 100 Spanish, including a high officer were killed in the battle with the rough riders.

Have No Stomach

Sold a jolly man, of 40, of almost elephantic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into the delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma contains now about 40,000 square miles. Governor Barnes officially estimates its population at over 300,000. The great mass of it is people are engaged in some form of agriculture. The greater part of the territory is well settled, but there are about 8,000,000 acres of public lands. The soil varies much in appearance and considerably in composition. There are considerable areas where the soil is bright red in color, owing to iron oxides. Many of the "black jack ridges" and some stream bottoms are quite sandy. There are many "alkali spots" in different parts of the territory, but these are usually not large. As a whole, the soil may be described as a fine sand, the particles lying very compactly largely because of the lack of any considerable quantity of decayed vegetable matter. Its appearance leads many to think of it as a clay soil. Most of it has a good degree of fertility, much of it an abundant supply of plant food.

The Standard Dictionary.

The Journal of Education, Boston: "In thoroughness, completeness, accuracy, typography, style, and illustration, it challenges criticism and commands admiration. It will make the world its debtor, and all who write must praise it everywhere." The New York Herald: "The work is admirable from every point of view, is entirely up to date. . . . We are free to pronounce it the most complete and most satisfactory dictionary yet printed. . . . High praise to be sure, but it is well merited." . . .

See display advertisement of how to obtain the Standard Dictionary, by making a small payment down, the remainder in installments.

Nothing is so plaguing or so horrid as the torture of your own hair.

If a man cultivates his hair he has to apt to reap earthly miseries.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets and cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sallow complexion. Take Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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The merry hearted have a fortune that thieves cannot steal.

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Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

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