

SAN JUAN IS SHELLED.

Sampson's Shots Soon Reduce Spanish Batteries.

PORTO RICAN CAPITAL FALLS

Antiquated Morro Fort Quickly Labeled to a Heap of Ruins.

GOOD WORK OF OUR GUNNERS

Americans Force Capitulation, with the Loss of but One Sailor.

Beat of Spanish Power in Porto Rico Attacked by Our Big Warships—Huge Guns of the Iowa Fire First Shots—Terrific Cannonade Follows, in Which the Land Defenders Suffer Great Damage and Loss of Life—Inhabitants of the Stricken Town and Foreign Consuls Flee in Terror from the City to the Open Country.

Washington special:

Admiral Sampson and the fleet of American warships that followed the cruiser New York from the Havana blockade have contributed a new chapter to the glorious naval history of the United States. San Juan de Porto Rico has gone



REAR ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.

down under the destructive and deadly fire of the great guns of the battleships Iowa and Indiana, monitors Amphitrite and Puritan and the cruisers New York, Montgomery and Detroit. Admiral Sampson says in his official report to the Secretary of the Navy that one man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted.

The ancient walls and fortifications of the city that was founded nearly 400 years ago by Ponce de Leon crumbled before the matchless gunnery of the American bluejackets as if they had been constructed of paper, and their defenders were either killed or wounded by the 1,000-pound shells from the thirteen-inch guns of the monitors and battleships. Great breaches were shot through the walls overhanging the bay, and the monitors by working close to these were enabled to send their terrible broadsides right through the city itself. The fighting began right after sunrise Thursday morning.

When the sentries in the ornamental boxes that adorn the sea wall of the town got their first glimpse of the sea their hearts must have jumped into their mouths, for there before their eyes, steaming defiantly and majestically past the old lighthouse toward the mouth of the harbor, were the eight floating engines of war, for whose coming they had looked through weary and anxious night vigils. The Iowa, with her biggest guns protruding from her forward turret, and eager, impatient bluejackets gathered behind the breeches, waiting for the signal to shoot, led the way.

The ships glided into the harbor one after another, moving as noiselessly as



FORTIFICATION AT SAN JUAN.

Dewey ran the batteries of Corregidor when he stole upon Montejo at Manila. Their decks were cleared for action, every gun was shotted and every man was at his station.

As they neared the mouth of the bay Admiral Sampson's plan of battle began to be apparent to the dazed and seemingly paralyzed Spaniards. The Iowa swung to port, heading directly for the old-fashioned circular castle that has been known as the Morro of San Juan. The Indiana followed in her wake at a distance of about 300 yards. The New York went to starboard, followed by the monitors Amphitrite and Puritan. The Detroit followed the admiral, and the Montgomery went with the battleships in the direction of the castle.

Presently the flags that conveyed the words, "Remember the Maine," the shibboleth of revenge to every man who sails under the Stars and Stripes, were snapping from the masthead of the flagship New York.

Scarcely had they been run up, and their import comprehended by the eager American sailors when "Fighting Bob" Evans replied to their command by banging away

VESSELS AND MEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CARDENAS FIGHT.



AID FOR DEWEY.

Cruiser Charleston Is Ordered to the Philippines.

The Navy Department ordered the cruiser Charleston, at San Francisco, to proceed at once to Manila without waiting for the City of Pekin. The Charleston is loaded with ammunition for Admiral Dewey's squadron. It was considered advisable to get this ammunition to Dewey as soon as possible that he may be prepared for any emergency. The campaign in the Philippines is to be carried forward at the same time with the campaign in Cuba and Porto Rico. Troops are to be sent to Manila as soon as they can go on board the City of Pekin. The purpose is to send enough troops to Manila to take possession and hold it. This

"WILL I EVER FORGET IT?"



Government will be responsible for order and peace in Manila. If 12,000 are not enough another 12,000 will be sent. Orders were issued by Major Gen. Miles, directing that all of the troops from the six States west of the Mississippi river, which had been intended for mobilization at Chickamauga national park and at Washington, D. C., proceed as soon as possible to San Francisco. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, goes to the Philippine Islands in charge of the expedition sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey. He is accompanied by Gen. Otis. In the event of suc-



MAP SHOWING PORTO RICO AND NEIGHBORING WATERS.

cessful occupation of the islands, Gen. Merritt will be made the military governor. The city of Havana is a sad sight. There are still a few of the reconcentration camps about the streets now, but starvation has ended the misery of most of them, and their bones have been thrown into the trenches outside of the city. Starvation now faces the Spanish citizens themselves. Havana is a graveyard. Two-thirds of the inhabitants have died. The prices rival those of the Klondike. Beefsteak is \$1 a pound. Chickens are \$1 each. Flour is \$50 a barrel. Everything is being confiscated for Blanco's army. Sleep, well-fed persons are daily threatened with death to make them divulge the whereabouts of their hidden stores of provisions. Several provision stores in the side streets have been broken into and looted.

Blanco has personally taken command of Mariena battery, and is directing the erection of new sand batteries all along the water front west of the entrance to Havana bay. Lieut. Gen. Perrado is making Guanabacoa his headquarters, and is planting new batteries and strengthening the fortifications as much as possible. Over 300 draymen are engaged in the hauling of sand from the mouth of Almendra for use in the con-

struction of the earthworks along the coast. The streets are riotous with half-drunken Spanish volunteers crying for American and Cuban blood. At night the city is wrapped in darkness, all gas and electric lights being shut off by order of Blanco. Spanish soldiers are taking advantage of this to commit shocking outrages upon unprotected Cuban families. In spite of these direful circumstances Blanco ordered the decoration of the city, hoping to incite the patriotism of the populace.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND READY.

This Number of United States Troops Available for Armies of Occupation.

On Saturday the War Department reported that there had been mustered into the service of the United States 75,000 volunteers. With the 25,000 regulars now in the field, this gives an available force of 100,000 ready for service. Constant additions will be made until the entire force of 125,000 volunteers and 70,000 regulars is ready. This will enable the administration to send armies of occupation wherever needed and to maintain sufficient reserves for coast defenses. Every energy has been put forth by the War Department to get in motion the army of occupation for Cuba. Haste is necessary in this instance so that the department may next get in readiness the second expedition for the Philippines. After that will come the army of occupation for Porto Rico. Because of the large number of Spanish troops in Porto Rico it is very probable that at least 15,000 men will be sent in the first division and even a larger number may be necessary to hold the island.

RIOT IN MILAN.

Three Hundred Persons Reported Killed and a Thousand Wounded.

Sunday was a terrible day for Milan, Italy. The bread riots are increasing in violence, and in many cases the troops are powerless to repress the uprising. About 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon a vegetable battle occurred in the Via Sontarrie. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured. Eight thousand troops are quartered in the city. The law courts, schools and public offices are closed and guarded by artillery. The mobs are well organized. They marched in columns from the different city gates and converged upon the center of the town. The troops, horse, foot and artillery, bivouacked in the Piazza del Duomo, and troops were pouring into the city throughout the night. Twenty-five of the sixty-nine provinces of Italy are now under martial law.

MASSACRES IN MANILA.

Oppressed Natives Seek Revenge on Spanish Masters.

According to Shanghai advices, massacres are reported to have occurred outside of Manila, the insurgents butchering even the Spanish women and children. It is reported that Admiral Montojo, the commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place. It is added that the Hospital of San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was accidentally set on fire by shells from the Boston, and that Sisters of Charity were killed by a native mob while removing the wounded.

Spanish Warship Sunk.

A cablegram from Hong Kong, based on reports made by officers of a trading vessel that came from the Philippines, tells of a fierce battle off Iloilo between a Spanish gunboat and the United States gunboat Concord. The Spanish boat was blown up and sank with colors flying. It was assisted by land batteries, but no damage was done to the Concord or her crew. It is stated that there are only two Spanish vessels remaining in Asiatic waters. One is now in dry dock at Hong Kong, and of course will not be permitted to leave. The cruiser Boston is reported to be searching for the other with orders to capture or destroy it.

Augustin Says 618 Are Killed.

An official dispatch received at Madrid from Gen. Augustin, governor general of the Philippines, by way of Laban, Borneo, says: "The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618."



U. S. TROOPS AT TAMPA EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

THE ATMOSPHERES OF PLANETS

A Theory that There is No Water on Mars.

A very curious method has very recently been used by Dr. G. Johnstone Stoney, the English physicist, to find the composition of the atmosphere of the planets. Some time ago Dr. Stoney accounted for the absence of an atmosphere on the moon by reminding us that according to the accepted theory of gases every gaseous molecule moves in a straight line with great velocity till it is turned aside by an encounter with another molecule. Since the moon is a small body whose attraction is slight, the gases around it would in course of time dart off into space, particle by particle, only those being left that are close to the surface, where the attraction is strong enough to hold them. This would be true also for any other heavenly body, but the larger the body the greater the distance at which its gravitation would hold the gfs, and the thicker its atmosphere would be. As the molecules of lighter gases move with higher velocities, these would fly off when heavier gases remained. This would account for the rarity of free hydrogen in the earth's atmosphere. The discovery of the gas helium, together with the certainty that it is not found free in our atmosphere, has enabled Dr. Stoney to make his data more exact, since helium is twice as heavy as hydrogen. Says Nature, in a review of Dr. Stoney's paper, which appears in the Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society: "It is contended that helium is continually being supplied to the earth's atmosphere from hot springs, that it exhibits no tendency to combine with other elements, and since no trace of it can be found in the atmosphere it escapes above, as rapidly as it enters below. Water vapor, on the other hand, remains on the earth, and consequently limits of speed can be assigned between which gases are either imprisoned or are free to escape."

From calculations based on these facts the following conclusions are reached regarding the atmosphere of the different planets, using the known intensity of gravitational attraction on the surface of each: "Limiting the inquiry to a temperature of 6 degrees C., Dr. Stoney applies the theory to all members of the solar system, with the following results: From the moon all gases having a vapor density less than 39 will pass with greater promptness than helium does from the earth. On Mercury water cannot exist, while nitrogen and oxygen would gradually dribble away. The conditions on Venus resemble those on earth, but the case of Mars is of exceptional interest. Dr. Stoney says that it is legitimate to infer that on this planet water cannot remain. The atmosphere he considers to consist mainly of nitrogen, argon and carbon dioxide. He thinks there is no vegetation, as we understand the term, on the surface of the planet, and the snow, frost and fog do not arise from the same cause as on the earth. Jupiter is able to imprison all gases known to chemists, but whether the more distant members of our system can retain hydrogen is doubtful. Helium and the denser gases probably float in their atmospheres, but the molecules of the lighter gases are describing orbits about the sun, the velocity they can acquire enabling them to escape from planetary control, but still insufficient to liberate them from the gravitational influence of the sun."—Literary Digest.

The Ex-Serfs and the Ex-Slaves. I have lately made a hasty trip in Russia, not long enough to give me more than a superficial observation, and yet my superficial observation is sustained by my subsequent reading of the best books about Russia and the Russians. My impressions of Russia were profoundly changed. The Russian represents a huge, undeveloped force, not merely in process of development for the conduct of war, but in the conduct of agriculture and industry. They are entering the company of the progressive states. Their literature, their art, their music and all other elements of true life give indications of an immense power in the future of industry. At present they are in the condition of the middle ages, but subject to the rending forces of modern science and invention.

The former serfs were emancipated in 1861; the negroes of the South were emancipated two years later. The white men of the South have since been emancipated. The great event of the civil war was the emancipation of the white man from the bonds of a bad economic system. My impressions in Russia led me to the conclusion that in this country which is actuated by the principle of liberty throughout the land, molding all races and conditions of men without regard to color, the black citizens of the United States have made much greater progress in education and industry in one generation than the serfs of Russia have made in the same period, although they are a strong race of white men.—Edward Atkinson, in the Tradesman.

Prisoners Refuse to Leave.

Abyssinia is likely to be conquered peacefully by Italy, as over 4,000 soldiers taken prisoners by Menelek are said to have settled in the country, refusing to go home. Meanwhile their families are petitioning the government either to get back the men who disappeared after Adapa or to declare them dead officially, so that affairs in Italy may be settled.

Greatest of Them All.

"Wagner is not so bad, after all."

"Why?"

"They say he has never written anything that can be whistled."—Chicago Record.

Bills of Fare in Fashionable Restaurants.

The question has been mooted over and over again whether French and German dishes upon the bills of fare is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction cooking was coarse. No bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but even they can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Elk Born in Captivity.

A baby elk was born in Tumwater Park, near Olympia, Ore. The appearance of this baby explodes the theory that elks in captivity will not breed. The three grown elks in Tumwater were reared in confinement, having been captured when quite young.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it 15c and 25c.

Leveling Clocks.

Clocks can be accurately leveled by a new shelf, which has a fixed wall plate supporting a pivotal, adjustable shelf, with levels in the top, to be set by thumb screws on the under side.

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