

SPAIN IS DEFIANT

Full of Hope and Determined to Fight.

SEMI-OFFICIAL NOTE OUT.

Says Powers Make a Mistake in Imagining That Spain Is Discouraged.

The Fleet Under Admiral Camara at Cadix Said to Be Unfit for Sea—Washington Worried Over the Reported Surrender of Manila to the Insurgents Under General Aguinaldo—An Englishman Who Discredits the Report.

Madrid, June 14.—A semi-official note just issued emphatically criticizes all the American reports of operations in Cuba and even denies that American forces have effected a landing in Guantanamo bay or elsewhere. The note concludes: "The European powers will make a mistake in imagining Spain is discouraged and at the end of her resources. On the contrary, Spain is full of hope and determined to continue the war."

Washington, June 14.—Word has been received at the navy department from a high unofficial source that Admiral Camara's Cadix fleet has been found unfit for sea.

Washington, June 14.—Considerable anxiety is manifested by officials in Washington concerning the reports which have been received relative to the situation at Manila. Officers in both the war and the navy departments have repeatedly pointed out the necessity for occupying the capital of the Philippines at the earliest possible moment. If the city really has surrendered to the insurgents, the situation has assumed an entirely new phase.

While the insurgents have repeatedly professed their friendship for the Americans, well informed officials have maintained that the occupation of Manila by Aguinaldo would not be welcomed. The hope is entertained that there will be no change in the former situation until the first expedition reaches Manila, which will be within a week. Fearing that reinforcements may be necessary, Secretary Alger has sent mandatory orders for the second expedition to sail not later than Wednesday.

SURRENDER OF MANILA.

One Who Ought to Know Does Not Believe the City Has Fallen.

London, June 14.—Secretary Briggs of the Manila Railway company, who is in constant communication with Manila, discredits the rumors in circulation as to the surrender of that place. He received a cable message from Manila, via Hong Kong, reporting that the road was working and no mention was made of the city having surrendered. Mr. Briggs believes the Spaniards would surrender to Rear Admiral Dewey in preference to being conquered by the insurgents. The secretary is informed that a full understanding exists between Admiral Dewey and the insurgents, and it is generally believed at Hong Kong and Manila that before Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, consented to return to Manila he secured pledges that the United States would not leave him in the lurch by returning the Philippine islands to the Spaniards.

Referring to the Spanish tales of alleged insurgent atrocities, Mr. Briggs says they are utter nonsense. He adds that the natives of the Philippine islands are the mildest people in the world and asserts that all the Europeans there were surprised that they mustered up courage enough to revolt.

Food to Be Sent to Blanco.

London, June 14.—The Madrid corre-

spondent of The Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says: "General Blanco, having again telegraphed that in case the blockade becomes much stricter it will be urgent to send war stores, as his supply is running short, the government has taken steps to dispatch abundant supplies by fast vessels from Spanish and foreign ports. The more important supplies from Spain will be strongly conveyed and will be sent immediately."

Pope Wires the Queen Regent.

London, June 14.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says: "Owing to the serious news from the Philippines the pope wired the queen regent of Spain placing his services at her disposal if she considered that the time had arrived for the intervention of the powers in favor of Spain. The queen regent in reply telegraphed her thanks, saying that at an opportune moment she would feel the pope's offer to be very precious."

Mail Advice from Dewey.

Washington, June 14.—The navy department has received its first mail advice from Admiral Dewey since he reached Manila. Under date of "May 4, Cavite," he gives a detailed account of the battle of Manila bay. It is, in the main, an elaboration of his cablegrams. Its special feature is the terms of high praise in which he speaks of the crews of the ships, saying that never had an officer so loyal and brave crews.

Measles at Camp Merritt.

San Francisco, June 14.—Fifty cases of measles among the soldiers of Camp Merritt are reported by the regimental physicians. Every precaution is taken to prevent the disease from spreading. If the epidemic is checked in time the field hospital and staff will be moved to Manila with the third expedition. General Merritt has sent verbal instructions to the colonels to be ready to embark by noon Wednesday.

Tennessee Men Bound West.

Denver, June 14.—The train carrying the first section of the Tennessee troops arrived here at 12:45 a. m. and the other three sections followed it, the last getting in at 5 o'clock. They left for San Francisco at 7 o'clock.

Astor Battery for Manila. Washington, June 14.—Captain March of the Astor battery has received orders to go to the Philippines. The battery will leave New York at once and expects to leave San Francisco June 23.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on La Bretagne, from Havre, were Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford and Miss Woodford, wife and daughter of General Woodford, former ambassador to Madrid.

An imperial edict has been issued in China providing for the establishment of the University of Peking on European models.

Henry C. Cook, a well-known Kansas banker, died at the infirmary at Kirksville, Mo. Deceased was an old soldier and his son, Allan, is now serving as assistant engineer on the battleship New York.

The Spanish authorities have discovered that a contraband trade in silver coin is being carried on from Algeciras. While bathing in Wildcat creek, near Flora, Ind., Andrew Spiese was drowned.

James Carlin, now in command of the Monterey, is a lieutenant on the old Vandalla, wrecked in the Samoan disaster.

Edward A. Austin of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company at Milwaukee, Wis., committed suicide by shooting.

A Kansas editor got out a special funeral edition and sent papers to the cemetery where a murdered man was being buried.

Nelle Onella, a Spaniard, at Hurley, Wis., stabbed Walter Wasshausen, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The yard number of the new battleship Alabama is 290, which was the yard number of the famous Confederate cruiser of the same name built in an English shipyard during the civil war.

Key West is a corruption of the Span-

ish name Cayo Hueso, meaning bone island.

The most recent estimate of the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is £11,806,000,000.

Officer Pritchard of Anderson, Ind., was seriously injured in a fight with pistols with a man whom he found trying to rob the safe at the Duxey hotel.

Joseph McKerron, a miser of New York with a fortune of \$75,000, died of hunger and neglect.

Mrs. Julia A. Lindsay was found dead in her bed at Oconto, Wis. She has been a resident of Oconto over forty years.

Jacob Webber, a musician, was shot and killed by Gustav Quenzer, his landlord. Jealousy was the cause.

Engineers Edward Floyd and William Mulien were killed in a collision at Eastman's switch on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Newark, O. Brakeman Bert Henry was seriously hurt.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan, has been appointed by Governor Pingree as surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan, now at Camp Alger, near Washington. He has the rank of major.

The students and faculty of the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan held their annual banquet last week. Dr. Henry M. Warren of Jonesville gave the address. The toast master of the occasion was Mr. R. A. Clifford of Wadsworth, O.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, June 13. Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—June, opened 90c, closed 85c; July, opened 85c, closed 75c; September, opened 75c, closed 65c; December, opened 71c, closed 65c. Corn—July, opened 32c, closed 32c; September, opened 33c, closed 32c. Oats—July, opened 23c, closed 23c; September, opened 21c, closed 21c. Pork—July, opened \$9.42, closed \$9.40; September, opened \$9.55, closed \$9.62. Lard—July, opened \$5.75, closed \$5.70; September, opened \$5.70, closed \$5.80.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 15c per lb; extra dairy, 13c; fresh packing stock, 9c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 3c per doz. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 6c per lb; chickens, 7c; ducks, 6c. Potatoes—Old, common to choice, 4c; new, \$1.55-\$1.80 per bbl. Berries—Strawberries, Michigan, 30c per 16-qt case; raspberries, red, 90c-\$1.25 per 15-pt case; black, 75c-\$1.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 13. Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 35,000; sales ranged at \$2.50-\$3.85 for pigs, \$3.60-\$3.95 for light, \$3.75-\$3.85 for rough packing, \$3.75-\$3.95 for mixed and \$3.85-\$4.00 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; quotations ranged at \$5.55-\$5.50 for choice to extra steers, \$4.55-\$5.00 good to choice do., \$4.30-\$4.75 for fair to good, \$4.00-\$4.45 common to medium do., \$4.00-\$4.35 butchers' steers, \$4.00-\$4.95 fed western steers, \$3.80-\$4.40 stockers, \$4.00-\$4.30 feeders, \$2.50-\$4.25 cows, \$3.20-\$4.70 heifers, \$2.70-\$4.25 bulls, oxen and stags, \$2.50-\$4.50 Texas steers, and \$4.75-\$6.75 veal calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 13,000; quotations ranged at \$4.00-\$5.10 westerns, \$3.25-\$5.10 natives, \$4.10-\$6.50 lambs, and \$4.00-\$7.00 spring lambs.

A VOLLEY OF WARTIME FUN.

The air is rent with a hail of lead. But see! Our colors flutter from the ramparts of the enemy.

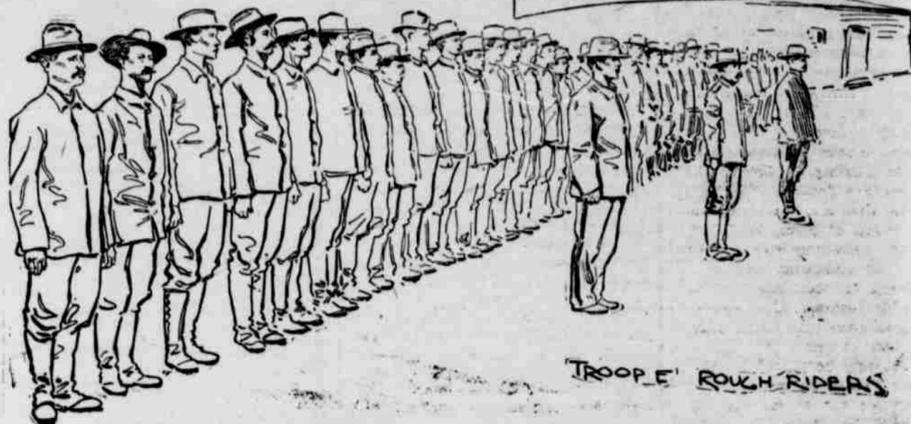
For an instant the intrepid color bearer stands alone upon the parapet, but only for an instant.

Now the reporters have sprung to his side and are interviewing him.—Detroit Journal.

Also Important.

"Remember," said the timorous citizen, while discussing the Philippine islands, "that we are not a nation of conquerors."

"By all means. But let us likewise remember that we are not a nation of quitters."—Washington Star.



WOOD AND ROOSEVELT'S "ROUGH RIDERS."

The "Rough Riders" organized at San Antonio, Tex., by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt form the most novel body of troops in the service. The regiment is made up of New York society men and cowboys. In addition to his carbine, each trooper carries a machete, which will be more serviceable in Cuba than a sword for the reason that it can be used in cutting a way through the thick undergrowth.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SMALL ARMS PROVIDED FOR THE NAVY.

According to a Well Informed Expert, Both Guns and Ammunition Are of Little Value—Unaccountable Policy of Certain Permanent Officers in the Department.

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Special.]—Little by little the people of New York are beginning better to understand that it requires a vast deal of preparation to prosecute a war, preparation which cannot properly be done in a few days or weeks, preparation we are even now making in confused haste and under great difficulties.

In short, that we were not ready and are not yet ready to carry on hostilities with the vim and vigor which are desirable. As to who is to blame for this unreadiness there are, of course, many and widely divergent views here as well as elsewhere, which need not be rehearsed. At the same time, it is interesting to note the constant growth of the belief that, whatever may be the shortcomings of the men now in power, those who had authority before them and in turn those before them for years and years must bear their full share of the blame, and that perhaps more than any men or set of men the sentiment so prevalent among the people until lately that we need never have another war is at the bottom of it all.

Ineffective Naval Small Arms.

In substantiation of this I am going to transfer to cold type the talk of one of the best informed men in the United States regarding naval officers, a man whose words carry weight with every naval and military authority in the world. I give this report with his full permission, though I am allowed to quote neither his name nor the names of others whom he mentioned to me.

"For some reason," said this man, "the small arms for use in the navy are made of a different caliber from those in use by the army. As to which of the calibers selected is the better I do not care to give an opinion. A bullet from either an army or a navy rifle would surely kill any man who should get in its way. But one obvious mistake in the policy adopted was in having different calibers, as this necessitates the making of cartridges and bullets of two sizes and the maintenance of duplicate manufacturing plants and renders it impossible to use naval ammunition by the army or army ammunition at sea. The deplorable fact that the ammunition is not interchangeable has been referred to more than once, however, in print and otherwise, and I will not dwell on it, especially as it is not the worst of shortcomings of which I wish to speak.

Unavailing Protests.

"If you were well posted in the science of gun building, this statement would astound you as the fact did astound every practical gun man who heard about it. This being the case, you can readily understand why many protests against adopting the plan were promptly lodged with the government.

"The burden of the protests was, first, that such rifling would diminish the range of the gun tremendously without compensating benefit, because it takes power to turn a bullet as well as to force it forward and an immense amount of power to turn it at the high rate proposed, and, second, that the rifling could not possibly stand the strain, but would be literally stripped from the barrel in the course of a few firings.

"These statements must seem reasonable to the veriest layman, and I assure you that they are strictly true, but they were poolpooped at by the naval men. It was with the greatest difficulty that tests of the first guns made with the short turns were finally ordered, and the results were exactly as had been predicted. This put the naval men in a pretty deep hole, and it was naturally expected that they would 'acknowledge the corn' at once, and order the defective rifles thrown overboard or destroyed. But they didn't. On the contrary, they proceeded to make a bad matter worse, if such a thing could be done.

"How could they do this? Well, I'll tell you. They insisted that their short turn rifles were all right, that the extra rapid twirling of the bullets would give them a boring power that was too important to be given up, and that everything could be made right by making the bullets smaller. Accordingly they instituted a lot of experiments, shortening the barrels as the experiments progressed until the length was only half as great as formerly.

"Bullets That Drop. "When they had got the bullets so small that they were fit for little else than ammunition for men shooters or air guns, it was found that the rifling in the guns would stand the strain. But then a new trouble developed. The little bullet was found not to be of sufficient specific gravity to be effective. It is true that such a bullet whirled at an almost inconceivable rate when it leaves the muzzle of a gun after turning seven times in the barrel; but, being so light, the projectile plays strange tricks later.

"It is a fact that these pellets often drop after a flight of 500 yards, thus rendering them practically ineffective so far as hitting the target is concerned, no matter how expert marksmen the men handling the guns may be, even in calm weather. In the wind these bullets fired from these rifles are virtually of no value whatever for long range work.

"Fortunately for all concerned only about 10,000 rifles of the type I have named were made, and as they are for use in the navy alone they can probably work little mischief, since the naval use of small arms will probably be at short range chiefly. Yet I am sure the government would do well to get them out of service as soon as ever it can."

DEXTER MARSHALL.

HAWAII AS A SUPPLY STATION

How the Strategic Value of the Islands is Suddenly Enhanced.

It would be indeed one of the romances of history if the American forces en route to the Philippines should use the Hawaiian Islands for a coaling and supply station and by authority of the American congress should plant the flag even for an hour. Heretofore the discussion upon annexation has been largely speculative estimates of the value of this port from a strategic point of view. Even the most earnest debaters looked only to the distant future for confirmation of their respective views. Men like Senator White admitted no combination of circumstances that would give strategic value to these islands. We believe that no member of congress who was in favor of or opposed to annexation ever suggested in debate the possible contingency of American soldiers, with cavalry and artillery, crossing the ocean westward to the shores of the far east and making of Hawaii a campfire and bivouac of their trackless path.

Suddenly, in the very twinkling of

an eye, this tidal wave of war rises in the Atlantic, and with the marvelous speed of such waves moves toward the Pacific, and may within a few hours bear into this port on its crest the American legions. The daring of Dewey's feat confuses the thoughts of men and bids fair to change the map of the orient. The shells of the Baltimore crumbled the Spanish forts, but, more than that, they loosened up some American traditions. Marvelous as the rapid growth of the people of the United States has been, there are few better evidences of its searching vitality than the sudden plunge into the orient.—Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

LIQUID AIR IN WAR.

It May Become a Commonplace Factor in Furnishing Power.

Mr. Charles E. Tripler, the man who has performed such miracles in the production of liquid air, has been turning his attention to the practical uses to which this powerful product may be put. Liquid air is expected to overthrow all the present standards of force, and its development will give us new powers which seem beyond the dreams of possibility. Some idea of its expanding qualities may be gathered when it is known that a cubic foot of liquid air represents just 800 cubic feet of ordinary air. Mr. Tripler says that, by the use of liquid air in conjunction with steam, a battleship could almost double her speed on one-fourth the consumption of coal and "would be able to keep away from a collier for the best part of a year." Liquid air would enormously increase the speed of the torpedo boats and would enable them to move at night without telltale sparks from their smokestacks. Submarine boats could be managed splendidly. Moreover, liquid air, by reducing temperature, could control yellow fever, and consumption, so it is said, can be cured by its means.

As liquid air is not very expensive the new possibilities that it opens for peace as well as war, for saving human life as well as for destroying it, seem to show that even at the end of the century we are just beginning to realize how little has been done, how much remains to be done. We are on the edge of progress.—Baltimore American.

SPANISH PRISONERS' SPORT.

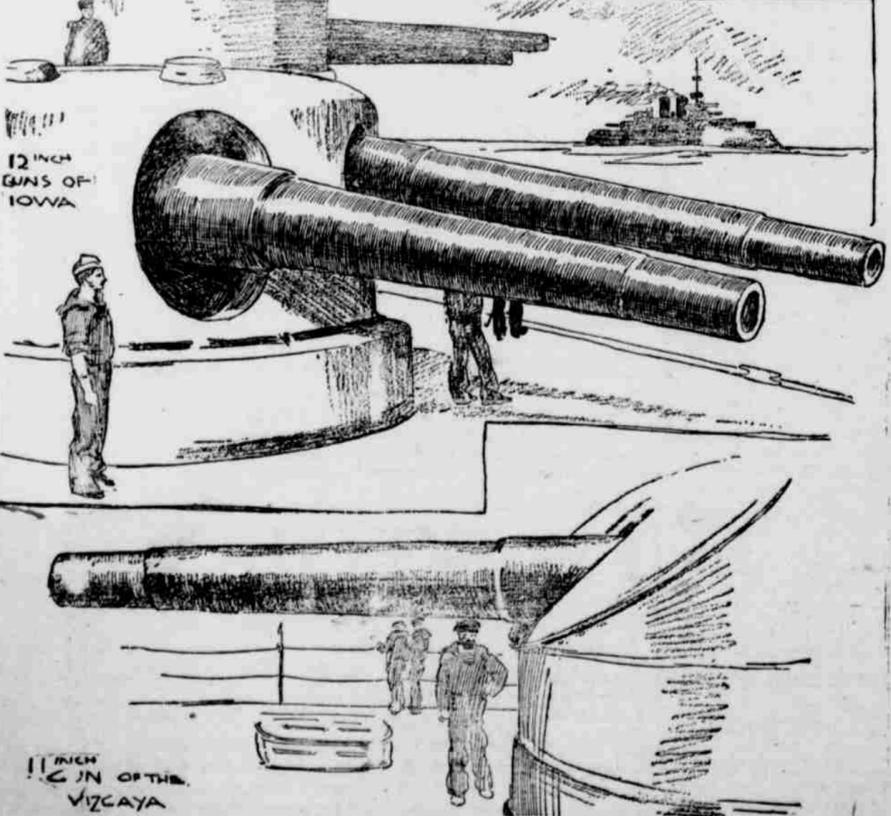
Mimic Bullfighting One of Their Diversions at Fort McPherson.

So passionately devoted to the national sport of bullfighting are the Spanish prisoners at Fort McPherson that they spend their time in mimic reproductions of it. The stoutest men furnish the horses and bulls needed for the game, while the lighter prisoners take the part of bullfighters.

Occasionally the sport is interfered with when a hard headed bull refuses to lie dead after he has been run through the heart by the matadore or the matadore insists in keeping up the conflict although he is supposed to have been killed. One of the most skillful matadores is a prisoner named Martinez, who was a policeman at Havana before joining the Spanish army. Martinez is very active, and it is not often that a bull gets a chance at him.

Gifts of Philadelphia Women.

The Women's Soldiers' Aid society of Philadelphia has undertaken to furnish every one of the 200,000 volunteers and 100,000 regulars with a toothbrush and a cake of soap. The work of distribution was begun last week at Tampa and Mobile and will be continued until the entire army is supplied.—



THE IOWA AND VIZCAYA COMPARED.

The above illustration conveys at a glance a good idea of the relative dimensions and death dealing destructiveness of the guns of the Iowa and the Vizcaya. The Iowa is one of the best ships in Commodore Schley's squadron. Her armament consists of four great 12 inch breechloading rifles, eight 8 inch guns, six 4 inch and 38 small rapid fire guns. The Vizcaya is the most formidable of Admiral Cervera's fleet. She carries two 11 inch guns, ten 5.5 inch guns, eight 6 pounders and 90 smaller guns.