Perhaps it is owing to Lord Kelvin's paper at Toronto, in which he showed that the existing fuel of the world Madrid Rejoices Over News That would only last 500 years, that the Canadian Government has changed its policy with regard to the timber of Manitoba and the Northwest. The heavier belts are to be withdrawn from settlement, and young trees to be saved for the future. Guardians will be appointed to take care of the reserves, especially in the Turtle and Moose Mountain regions. Fires and the cutting of young trees by settlers will be prevented as far as possible. Roads are also to be made through the reserves between the lakes.

Judging from a recent article in a leading English magazine, the political job is not as unknown in Great Britain as some of our fellow countrymen would have us suppose. There is at present a scheme on foot to build over and remodel a large portion of Westminister, the district of London in which Parliament House is situated. New streets are to be opened and old ones closed; houses are to be pulled down and new ones erected. A bill has been prepared which Parliament is expected to pass that will give the promoters of the scheme the right of eminent domain in the section to be improved; and while the bill contains provisions for the preservation of historic churches and other like edifices, it places no restrictions on the sort of buildings that are to surround them, or the sort of streets that are to approach them. The region contains a large tenement district, and it is ostensibly to clear out this district that the undertaking is planned. But the ienements are not especially unhealthy and considerable sections not covered by tenements are included in the scheme.

A writer in the Shoe and Leather Reporter from Lynn, Mass., notes this peculiar incident: A manufacturer empleying cutters by the piece reduced the prices for cutting. The workmen accepted the cut. The manufacturer then gave them stock to cut that cost him two to four cents per foot more than the kid he had been using. What was the result? The men, under the reduced scale of prices, using the better grade of stock, earned more wages the first week under the new schedule than during any week for months past. The manufacturer did not put anything into his pocket by making the reduction. He made it go toward purchasing a better grade of upper stock, with the result above noted. Previous to the cut the men had to cut a spongy and a very unsatisfactory grade of skin, but under the new arrangement they are provided with stock that does not require planning and stretching, thereby consuming much time in the endeavor to get out satisfactory uppers. This was a case where the men displayed common sense in accepting the reduction.

The annual report for 1897 of the Consumers' League of New York, just published in Harper's Weekly, gives the league's "White List" of the retail houses which approach nearest to the league's standard in their dealings with their employees. The list includes thirty-six names of firms, among which are to be found about a dozen of the large dry-goods concerns, though several of the biggest are not in it. The league's purpose is to make consumers feel responsibility for producers, and by the influence of its members to better the condition of working-women and shop-girls in New York. Its members undertake to favor houses which use their working-women well, and shun those which don't. A fair house, according to the league's standard, is one in which equal work gets equal pay, irrespective of the sex of the worker; in which adults get at least six dollars a week, paid weekly; in which fines go into a fund for employees' benefit; and in which cash girls get at least two dollars a week. The hours of a fair house are from eight to six, with three-quarters of an hour for lunch, and one half-holiday a week for two months in summer. Fair houses also comply with sanitary laws, provide seats for saleswomen (as required by law), use employees humanely, show consideration for fidelity and length of service, and employ no children under fourteen

Neighbor-Does your father rent that bouse you live in? Boy-No, indeed. It's his own house, every bit of it. It's been bought and paid for and insured and mortgaged and everything.

years old.

SPANISH STRATEGY BLOCKED.

Cervera Reached Santiago de Cuba and Then Sailed Away Safely.

Blockade Effective and Starving Hayana Cannot Be Relieved by Land er Sea.

Sampson and Schley Steamed at Top Speed From Different Quarters to Give Cervera Battle-The News From Cuba Stirred Up Things at Washington-When the Navy Department Got the News That the Spanish Squadron was at Santlago the Strategy Board Met to Consider Plans For Crushing It-Rea-

Washington, D. C. (Special) .- The reported arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Santiago de Cuba was not credited by the Navy Department officials until late Friday afternoon, so much had its appearance at that port without the semblance of an encounter with the American fleet now in Cuban waters upset the calculations and disappointed the hopes of



ADMIRAL CERVERA (Commander of the Spanish fleet for the relief of Havana.)

naval experts here. The following bulletin was posted at the close of office hours:

The Department has information which is believed to be authentic that the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera is at Santiago de Cu ba.

Though Admirat Sampson has been left free to work out his own campaign plans in the West Indies, it was the judgment of the Naval Advisory Board that after hear-ing of the sighting of the Spanish eruisers off Curacoa he had moved a part of his fleet south through the Windward Passage so as to intercept Admiral Cervera hould the latter try to reach either Cien-

fuegos or Santiago.

While no official confirmation could be had of Key West dispatches indicating the

Marietta are with Sampson. If Cervera should attempt to make Clenfuegos it was believed Commodore Schley would be able to intercept him. At Santiago it was impossible for Cervera to land supplies for Blanco, as Havana is 500 miles away and there is no rallroad communication between

the two cities.

A Madrid special to the London Chronicle announced that after getting coal and water at Santingo de Cuba Admiral Cervera would "proceed as ordered," meaning

to Havana.

A correspondent at San Domingo City cables that the Spanish Governor of Porto Rico wired to the Spanish Consul-General at San Domingo that a Spanish squadron (Cervera's) had arrived at Santiago, Cuba. The Spanish Senate unanimously adopted a resolution extending congratulations

to Admiral Cervera Berlin newspapers regard Cervera's exploit of running into Santiago a strategic victory over Sampson, the result of bril-liant seamanship and a distinct gain for the Spanish cause.

The London Chronicle's despatch from

Kingston, Jamaica, says that four vessels of Schley's squadron renewed the attack on Santiago de Cuba, that the bombardsons Why It Was Believed That the ment was heavy and the result in doubt.

Cuban refugees at Kingston report that

Dons Could Not Escape From West the insurgent forces of Generals Mindes the insurgent forces of Generals Mindes and Castillo are closing in on Santiago de Cuba and making nightly forays within six miles of the city.

SAMPSON'S OPERATIONS.

Formed a Junction With Schley and Then Sailed in Quest of the Dons.

Ker West, Fla. (Special).—Rear Admiral Sampson, with the division of the North Atlantic Squadron under his command which attacked San Juan, Porto Rico, returned to Key West, where he effected a junction with the Flying Squadron under Commodore Schley. This means that he has under his orders the battle-ships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, second-class Indiana and Massachusetts, second-class battle-ship Texas and armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, which makes him superior by two armor clads to the Spanish

Knowing that Rear Admiral Sampson Knowing that Rear Admiral Sampson could be depended on to prevent Admiral Cervera from sailing north, orders were quickly despatched from Washington to Commodore Schley to put to sea. The commander of the Flying Squadron's instructions were to sail around Cuba to the west and to find Cervera's fleet and captures or destroy it. Commodore Schley was ture or destroy it. Commodore Schley was instructed to use his utmost endeavors to prevent the Spanish fleet from entering the harbor of Cienfuegos or Havana.

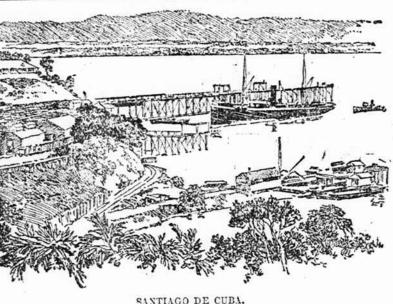
The Cuban blockade on the south coast

has not been broken. Commodore Watson is maintaining it with his fleet of small

VOLUNTEERS AT CHICKAMAUGA. Over 30,000 Soldiers Encamped on the

. Famous Battlefield. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special) .- Never

since the days of battle in September, 1863, have there been such stirring scenes at Chickamauga Park as are now enacting there. The encampment of 8000 regulars did not add to these fields the warlike sug. gestiveness that has been apparent since the arrival of the volunteers. More than 39,000 men are now encamped there. Every train brings in its new consignment of boys in blue. Over toward the east is a white tented city that is four miles long. There is no time during the day when the fanfare of trumpets and the music of mili-tary bands are not heard. Columns of troops are continually marching along the Officers in finery of gold lace and roads. epaulets are galloring to and fro, and the the animated scene forces upon one the



SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

presence of Admiral Sampson's warships off that station, there were many reasons to believe that the American commander was in reality several hundred miles away from Santiago, and that the zone of naval

operations had been greatly narrowed by Admiral Cervera's bold dash north. Whether some single ship of the Spanish squadron merely touched at Santiago or whether the Spanish Admiral carried his whole command into the harbor is not de-finitely known here, but for reasons of finitely known here, but for reasons of their own Navy Department officials, though suspicious of naval news of any sort originating in Madrid, are disposed to think that the Spanish forces have at last come within short range of the Cuban coast, prepared to risk the relief of Havana on a single fight.

Admiral Sampson in a despatch to the Navy Department confirmed the Madrid reports of the arrival of Admiral Cervera and his Cape Verde squadron at Santiago de Cuba. The battleship Oregon and gunboat

realistic consciousness that the spirit of war is abroad and that it is a war that

means business.

Fifty-three regiments of volunteers are mobilized here. In the way the army is being put into shape, three brigades go to form a division and three regiments form a brigade. Three divisions are the regula-tion number placed in an army corps. As twenty-seven regiments will be consumed twenty-seven regiments will be consumed in the organization of a corps, nearly, if not quite, two corps, will be mobilized here. The work of organization is now going on steadily in Chickamanca Park

der is being rapidly brought out of the seeming chaos of the last few days. Exercises in practical instruction are held daily. Field and battle exercises are held also. The time allotted to practical in-struction is divided among the various ex-ercises at the discretion of brigade or regi-

which is to contain 4,000,000 feet of lumber,

has been begun at Portland, Oregon. The

raft, when completed, will be floated to San Francisco, Cal. It will be cigar-shaped, 400 feet long, fifty-three feet wide, and

Cardenas a Heap of Ruins.

of ruins by the American bombardment.

mine the harbor was promptly stopped.

Clothes Right From the Sheep. The work of constructing a huge raft,

Thomas Kibon, the proprietor of a woolen mill at Stroudsburg, Penn., a few days ago beat the world's record by one hour and fifty-four minutes, and in six hours and four minutes made a suit of clothes from the wool of sheep whose fleece was sheared at 6.30 o'clock in the morning.

German Courtesies.

Madrid announces that the German warship Geier paid the usual salute to the Spanish forts at Havana, but that it did Three Spanish gunboats lying at a pier not salute the American squadron either were rendered useless, and an attempt to ot salute the American squadron either

Allegiance at Camp Black.

CAMP BLACE, Hempstead, L. I. (Special).— The First Provisional Regiment was mustered into service Friday at 2 o'clock p. m. The regiment was marched to the field and drawn up in battalion formation, and by

Minor Mention. Patent needles and pips are made to the

number of 175 different varieties. The German army at present comprises 21,176 officers, 78,202 non-commissioned officers, 479,229 privates, 2103 surgeons, and 98,058 horses.

twenty-four feet high from the water, drawing about seventeen feet of water. One of the most famous man-eating tigers in India was killed not long ago by the Maharajah of Sidhaur. The tiger was an enormous brute and had killed eighty peo-Cardenas, Cuba, was reduced to a mass

While boring for water a Tennesseean truck what he thought must be a lake, his drilling apparatus sinking rapidly a score of feet, but when the liquid spouted

he found that it was very pure oil

Volunteers from New York have joined the big army at Camp Thomas. The Twelfth Infantry, New York Volunteers. body of the volunteer army, marched the men to their quarters. In almost perfect order, and amid cheers that reverberated throughout the camp, the Sixty-lifth Regiment of Buffalo lett

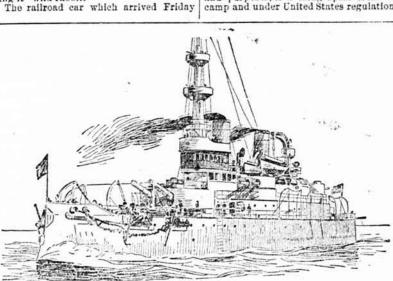
here for its new station, at Munson's Hill, Va., near Washington, at 2 o'clock Friday. Among the assignments of Brigadier-Generals made was that of Brigadier-General Alex. C. M. Pennington to com-

mand camp at Hempstend.

Troops A and C. New York Cavalry, were mustered in at Camp Black and started south. The entire 10,000 men at Camp Black, except two regiments have now been mustered into the United States service.

Volunteers at Peekskill.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peckskill, N. Y. (Special).—The Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., is the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, the last battalion being sworn into the service of the United States, and the oath taken by Colonel Henry Chauncey, Jr., and his staff. The regiment has mounted its own guard, and, to all intents and purposes, is a thing apart from the camp and under United States regulations.



BATTLESHIP OREGON.

ontaining the officers of the last battalion of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth In-diana had on one side a streamor, "God be with you," and on the other "Remember the Maine." Some of the companies are, at best, rather shabbily clad, but a coat, or a pair of trousers, or a cap, or a belt only, is often all that the "recruity" has to enable often an time the "recruity" has to enhote him to look war-like. Some have not even so much as a brass button. With the Ohio First Cavalry, the first of the volunteer regiments to arrive, there were a large number, probably more than half of the command, whose connection with the troops was shown only by a yellow silk handker-chief wound around the neck.

A NAVAL WAR OF MACNIFICENT DISTANCES

and dusty, after a hot night in the crowded cars. The Fourteenth New York Infantry,

under Colonel Fred Grant, went into camp

Friday morning. The vigorous-looking men from the Empire State came in for a

men from the Empire State came in for a large share of attention as they sauntered about the streets.

The little postoffice at Lytle, Ga., which handles the Chickanauga mail, is bustling. During the past several days a force of five men have been at work. Thirty thousand letters are received daily at the office. The streets are received mail numbers more than

outgoing daily mail numbers more than

15,000 letters.

The men of the Fifth Illinois believe their

regiment will be the first to go to Cuba, as

their equipment and other indications seem to point that way. The Fourth Pennsyl-

vania has for each company a mess tent, where all the men can be fed at once. The

tents are relies of camp life in the National Guard days. Some of the men of the Third

Wisconsin eaught a razor-backed hog run-ning at large in their camp, killed and dressed it and sent it to the Colonel, label-

ling it "wild rabbit."

UNITED

STATES

WITH THE REGULARS AT TAMPA-Sixteen Thousand Men Under the Command of General Wade.

TAMPA, Fla. (Special) .- From the 6000 men that composed the army when Gen-eral Wade took command, the force has grown to 16,000, not counting the volunteers, most of whom are now, however, at Lakeland.

All movements looking to immediate departure have been checked, and the troops are working hard at their drills and camp duties, as if war was not at all near.

The troops here are so healthy that out of 6000 only 189, or less than two per cent.

are on the sick list.

The boys of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York took possession of their camp ground at Lakeland Friday, and soon the place was transformed into a tented town. The camp is on a ridge at an elevation of 200 feet, and is a famous Florida resort. The tents are pitched in a large grove of magnificent pines, and the ground slopes gently toward the lake. Every man has a soft bed of pine needles.

THE STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

Scenes at Camp Voorhees, Camps Black and Townsend and Camp Haven. CAMP VOORHEES, Sea Girt, N. J. (Special).

The virtual dissolution of Camp Voorhees as a military post for New Jersey's first quota of volunteers for the war with Spain

> Regiment, Colonel E. A. Campbell, commanding, marched out of camp to the railroad depot, en route for Falls Church, Va., four miles from Washing-ton, on the banks of the Potomac River. The regiment was reviewed previous to

its departure from the post by Governor Voorhees, Major-General Plume and GOVERNOR VOORHEES, his staff, and upon was escorted to

began when the First

its leaving the camp was escorted to the railroad station by the Third Regiment, Colonel Benjamin A. Lee, and Second Regi-ment, Colonel Edwin W. Hine, command-While on its way the entire brigade paid the Governor the compliment of a marching salute.

The spectacle was impressive. Governor Voorhees stood with bared head as the 3000 soldiers passed the reviewing post.

NEW YORKERS SWORN IN. Provisional Regiment Takes the Oath of

companies sworn in. Colonel Barber was

CONNECTICUT MUSTERED IN. The State's Quota of Volunteers Ready For Active Service.

CAMP HAVEN, Niantic, Conn. (Special) .-This State has now its full force of men mustered into the volunteer service and ready for assignment to active duty. ready for assignment to active duty. The quota is made up of one regiment of infan-try, 840 men and officers, commanded by Colonel Burdett, of Hartford, Captain An-drew Hammond, of the United States Regu-lar Army, being Lieutenant-Colonel; Light Artillery Battery A, 125 men, Captain Honce, of Guilford: Heavy Artillery Battery B, 150 men, Captain F. G. Breckbill, of Bridge port, and Heavy Artillery Battery C, 150 men, Captain Francis G. Beach, of New

THE OREGON A MARVEL,

After a Wonderful Trip the Floating Fortress is Safe in Home Waters.

Washington, D. C. (Special).-The battleship Oregon has now passed the danger line and has joined her sister ships in Cuban waters. The big battleship was seen and reported by the United States Consul at Barbadoes, passing that point at full speed. The fact that she did not put in there is simply proof that Captain Clark was in no need of coal and was not letting the barnacles grow on his ship's bottom while running to the assistance of Sampson and

The Oregon left Babia, Brazil, on May 8 and covered 2578 miles between that point and the Barbadoes within eleven day No apprehension is entertained that the battleship will run out of coal, as Captain Clark, her commander, before the depar-ture of the vessel from Bahia loaded her bunkers to their utmost capacity and be-sides took on a deck load in order that there might be no need for his stopping at any of the West Indies to renew his supply.

It was fifty-seven days ago when this great floating fortress of steel left San Francisco. Since that time she has traversed nearly 13,000 miles of sea, passing through every climate, from north temperate to torrid, to south temperate to frigid, to south temperate and torrid again, and finally into our own waters.

On one stretch of 6200 miles she steamed continuously without stopping for coal or for anything else.

GUARDING POWDER MILLS. Pennsylvania Troops on Duty at Dover, and Pompton, N. J.

POMPTON, N. J. (Special) .- A battalion of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, numbering 100 men, who have been detailed to guard the American Smokeless Powder Works and the H. J. Smith Electrical

Wor's, arrived here and went into camp. The smokele-s powder mills are working night and day hurrying along large orders for the Government, and the Smith electrical concern is under contract with the Government to manufacture fuses for the explosion of torpedoes and shells.

DOVER, N. J. (Special).—The second battalion of the Second Pennsylvania infantry.

400 strong, with field rations and field and camp equipment, arrived here to guard the United States powder mill.

Spain Fears Attack. Madrid correspondents of London news-

papers note signs that the Spanish fear that we will raid their coasts, Vigilance committees ashore and affoat are watching the entrances to her harbors. The fortili-eations and the garrisons of the Canaries, the Balearies and Ceuta are to be strengthaned immediately.

Fine Black Horse For General Lee. Colonel Bennehan Cameron, the horse-

man, of North Carolina, has presented Gen eral Lee with a splendid black horse to ride in his Cuban campaign. The name of the horse is Choctaw, and he is of the pur-

Senator Sewell Declines. Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, formally

resigned his appointment as a Major, General of Volunteers. He gave as his reason the fact that to hold the office would be incompatible with his duties as a United States Senator.

CANADA'S PREMIER OUR FRIEND. Declares His Sympathy in the War is All

With the United States.

OTTAWA, Canada (Special) .- In the House of Commons Hon. Mr. McCleary, a representative of one of the border constituencies, in discussing the American Allen Labor law and the manner in which it had been enforced against Canadians, incidentally referred to the Spanish-American war, say



PREMIER WILFRED LAURIER. (Declared in the Canadian Parliament his sympathy with us.)

pray that the American people would come out victorious, still there were not a few who would like to see the United States get a bit of spanking because of its unfriendly treatment to Canada. Cries of "No!" "No!" arose from all parts of the

Premier Laurier, rising, evidently with some warmth, said: "I sincerely hope my honorable friend who has just taken his seat, in his utterances which at the moment seat, in his utterances which at the moment called forth expressions of dissent, speaks his own personal feeling and not the feeling of his party. I would rather hope that upon the present occasion, though we are bound to be neutral and must be neutral in the present difficulties between the United States and Spain. I should like to believe that if there is a feeling at all apart from our duty as neutrals; it is a feeling of sympathy for those who are our neighbors and who share the continent with us."

SENOR CAPOTE COMING.

Vice-President of the Cuban Republic Hay Authority to Negotiate at Washington.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (By Cable) .- Senor Domingo Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic and formerly a lawyer in Havana, landed from an open sailboat on the north side of Jamaica, near Falmouth,



VICE-PRESIDENT CAPOTE, OF CUBAN REPUBLIC

Thursday. With him was Gervasio Sabio,

a sea captain.

Senor Capote is on his way to the United States to consult with the American Government. He is understood to have full powers to make an important treaty. Senor Capote's mission is not to super-

sede Senor Estrada Palma, who has the full confidence of the Cuban Government; but it is felt that the Vice-President of the Cuban Republic can more effectively present certain views of the Cuban chiefs

RACE FOR THE PHILIPPINES. It Will Be the Most Thrilling Sea Chase

of Modern Times. WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- The race for the Philippines is on. It will be the most thrilling sea chase of modern times. The United States will dispatch its fransports for the relief of Dewey from San Francisco across the placid Pacific, 7050 miles. Spain will send its fleet, which has for its object the reconquering of the islands, from Barcelona, through the Mediterranean, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea, across the Arabian Sea along the southern extremity of the Bay of Bengal, around the Malayan Peninsula and up the

China Sea to Manila, a total distance of 000 miles. General Merritt reliaquished command

of the Department of the East and started for San Francisco. General Merritt also stated that he and General Otis would not leave on the first expedition, but would romain in Califor-

nia until he had seen his troops and sup-plies placed on board the transports. General Merritt smiles grimly as he contemplates the force which he is to com-mand. In addition to the regulars already on the coast the Eighteenth and Twentythird infantry are on their way from New Orleans. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a hardy, well-drilled regiment, with a severe strike experience to their credit, and a Minn esota regiment which can shoot straight, fight hard and drill like regulars, are among others moving West at express speed. General Merritt believes he is gong to have the finest fighting force ever sent out of the country, and is accordingly

It is now believed that the army of occupation for the Philippines will consist of not less than 17,000 men, of which 5000 will be regulars.

Six Persons Drowned.

Ten men attempted to cross the Allegheny River on a raft near Springdale, Penn., and when in the centre of the stream the raft was swamped by the rough current, and the men were precipitated into the water. Four men succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others were drowned.

Hernandez Defeated.

General Hernandez, the insurgent leader, has been defeated near Guanare, Zamcra province, Venezuela. Many were killed in the fight. The revolution, is pretically over, and the confidence of the Government in the outlook is good.

Contributions to the War Fund.

Contributions toward the fund for the national defense continue to come in Washington. A check for \$1000 was received by President McKinley from a widow in New York, who requested that her name be kept