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Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER

Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall at 10 o'clock on Monday and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. HOWARD CLARK, M. W. J. BLUM, Recorder.

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. MRS. EVA SPAULDING, W. M. T. B. BAILEY, W. M. CHAR. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening or before each full moon. Companions invited. MAT D. BLOSSER, R. P. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. A. S. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening or before each full moon. Companions invited. MAT D. BLOSSER, R. P. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 101, O. E. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Friday evening or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. EVA SPAULDING, W. M. MRS. CLARA FREEMAN, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE, NO. 636, L. O. T. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening of each month. Visiting Ladies invited. MRS. S. HENDERSON, W. M. MRS. JULIA KAPF, Lady Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK POST, NO. 352, G. A. R. meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall on Broadway. All comrades invited. T. F. RUSHTON, Com. R. H. TRETT, Adjutant.

MANCHESTER TENT, NO. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in hall over J. Holler & Co's store on Broadway in month. Visiting members invited. C. E. LEWIS, Com. HORACE CASE, Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK W. R. C. NO. 830, meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at their hall on 3rd. Brain's store. Visiting members invited. MRS. CHARLOTTE SILKSWORTH, Secretary.

Business Cards.

A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN ATTORNEYS And Counselors at Law. Offices over People's Bank, Manchester, Michigan.

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PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is little renowned for anything save his huge collection of dressing gowns. It is said that the Princess of Wales remains true to the tricycle. She is a familiar figure about Sandringham, flying along on her tricycle at capital speed.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's mother was Miss Maria Mason, a daughter of John Mason, of Virginia, and she was known in her girlhood as "beautiful Nannie Mason."

Although he is 80 years old, George Jacob Holbrook is busy delivering lectures in London. He is in excellent health, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the world.

IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Five Young People Drowned at Flushing as a Result of the Overturning of a Row Boat—Several Important Conventions at Detroit.

Michigan Bar Association. About 200 of the leading lawyers of the state met in the splendid new room of the U. S. circuit court in the new postoffice at Detroit, the occasion being the ninth annual convention of the Michigan State Bar association. The annual address of President Michael Brennan was followed by a paper read by Wm. H. Wells on the subject "In Cuban Affairs the United States Has Adhered to Its Traditional Policy."

It was highly interesting, showing deep research, and was enthusiastically applauded. This was enough business for one sitting, so they adjourned for the day and took their ladies on a trolley excursion to Grosse Pointe. In the evening a magnificent banquet was greatly enjoyed at the Hotel Cadillac, with a number of suitable toasts, that by Judge Michael Brown, of Big Rapids. "The President of the United States," particularly pleasing the lawyers.

At the second day's session a little more business was transacted. Committees and officers reported, among other things, that the membership had increased to 640. Officers were elected as follows: President, Thos. E. Barkwood, Jackson; vice-president, Bradley M. Thompson, Ann Arbor; secretary, Wm. S. Cobb, Jackson; treasurer, Charles E. Townsend, Jackson. The only change in the board of directors was the substitution of A. C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, for John J. Carlson, of Flint. The meeting ended with an excursion on the river.

A terrible accident, involving the loss of five lives, occurred at Flushing, when a boat capsized containing four young people. All were drowned and a spectator, who endeavored to help them, also lost his life. The occupants were Chauncy A. Cook, aged 18, the Misses Luella and Odalina Loop, aged respectively 14 and 16, and Mildred Packard, aged 2, a niece of the two young ladies. The party had been out for some time, when through some carelessness in the handling of the boat it was capsized. All went into the water, and as none of them could swim they struggled helplessly about. At this juncture, Arthur Maxwell, a popular young clerk, came flying down the beach on his bicycle. He quickly dismounted and plunged headlong into the river. He was a good swimmer, but had not proceeded half way to the unfortunate when he was seized with cramps, and with scarcely time to cry out sank and never again came to the surface. Every member of the party was drowned except the little Mildred, who was taken on shore, but expired in a short time. Maxwell's body was first recovered, and the others were soon afterward brought to the surface.

Three Men Drowned near Shepherd. Sidney Keslar, Thomas Francisco and Harvey Francisco lost their lives by drowning in Chippewa river, near Shepherd. The accident occurred about three rods below the dam in 14 feet of water, which forms a whirlpool extending under the bank some 75 feet. The men had been fishing and before starting for home young Francisco, aged 17, and Keslar, aged 32, had evidently went in bathing, as their clothing was found in their wagon near by. It is supposed that they were wading around in the shallow water and accidentally stepped off into the deep water. Neither could swim and their struggles attracting the attention of Harvey Francisco, the father of Thomas, he started to rescue them, jumped down the 20-foot bank, ran to the water and plunged in with his clothes on. He was an expert and powerful swimmer, but his efforts proved unavailing, and all were swept into the whirlpool and were drowned. The elder Francisco leaves a widow and four daughters, in comfortable circumstances. Sidney Keslar was the main support of his old father who is paralyzed and unable to walk.

National Credit Men at Detroit. The third annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, was held at Detroit, calling together a goodly assembly of representative men from all parts of the country interested in making a uniform and firm basis for the founding of credits, reforming laws that are now unfavorable to an honest credit business, and securing legislation that will be helpful to the commercial interests of this country. The association was organized in Toledo two years ago, by representative credit men from the leading commercial interests and centers of the country, and now it has a membership of 2,332, which represents interested capital of over \$600,000,000 and a volume of business of over \$1,500,000,000.

Hon. Chas. G. Dawes, U. S. comptroller of the currency, made the leading speech of the convention.

Berrien County is "wet." Berrien county has gone back on the local option movement and buried the proposed measure under a "wet" majority of nearly 2,000 votes. The three important cities of the county—Niles, Benton Harbor and St. Joseph—voted overwhelmingly "wet," the business men there and at the summer resorts fearing a loss of business.

A detachment of Pennsylvania volunteers has been assigned to duty at Fort Brady to relieve the boys of the 10th U. S. infantry and to guard the Soo locks.

15 CHICKAMAUGA REGIMENTS.

Ordered to Prepare at Once to Go to Reinforce Shafter's Army at Santiago.

Assistant Adjutant-General Sheridan, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, has issued orders for the movement of 15 regiments now at Chickamauga southward. This is taken to mean that Gen. Brooke's whole corps is to be prepared for the field, and that Gen. Brooke will be in command. They will go direct to Tampa and will be loaded at once on transports. Most of the troops will be supplied with canvas uniforms before leaving. It is learned that 8,000 stands of arms are being issued to regiments under orders to move. It is thought the censor at Tampa is at work again.

The 15 regiments under orders are the best trained and best equipped that the army has. They are the Eighth Massachusetts, 10th Pennsylvania, 10th West Virginia, Fifth Illinois, 16th Indiana, First New Hampshire, Fourth Ohio, 31st Michigan, Third Wisconsin, Second Wisconsin, 15th Indiana, Fourth Pennsylvania, First Georgia and 12th New York.

Gen. Miles Goes With Next Expedition. Washington: Preparations for hurrying reinforcements to Gen. Shafter and for the Porto Rican expedition are progressing as fast as possible. Gen. Shafter's orders are to send back to Tampa as many of the transports as he can spare. It is stated officially that Gen. Miles would command the next expedition which leaves the United States. On the arrival of the force at Santiago, Gen. Miles, by virtue of his position, will assume active command of all the forces in the field, and as soon as the city falls he will undertake in person the leadership of subsequent campaigns, whether against Porto Rico or various Cuban points. The number of reinforcements which are to be sent to Shafter will be an expedition nearly as formidable as that which he now has with him. After Santiago has been reduced and captured by the American forces there will be an ample number to leave in the province to preserve order and hold the place while the remainder may be used for the Porto Rico expedition. In addition to the 32 transports, utilized by Gen. Shafter, the war department has chartered all other vessels which are available for immediate use. The war department has announced the purchase of eight trans-Atlantic liners, seven of them of much greater capacity than any of the American transports heretofore chartered, and as many of these vessels as can be made ready in time will be utilized.

Another report says: The First and Fourth army corps, under Gens. Brooke and Coppinger respectively, have been ordered to prepare for movement at once. Gen. Coppinger, of the Fourth corps, which comprises all the troops now in and around Tampa, is expected to sail for Porto Rico. One hundred mule wagons will accompany the command. Sixty days' complete rations for 60,000 men have been ordered aboard the transports. It is said there will be the lowest estimate, 8,000 men in the expedition. Gen. Brooke's command will go to reinforce Gen. Shafter at Santiago.

Troops Killed in a Railroad Wreck. The first and second sections of the train carrying Col. Torrey's regiment of rough riders from the Rocky mountains to Jacksonville came together in collision at Tupelo, Miss., and four troops were killed, one fatally injured and a score seriously injured. The sleeper "Seattle" containing Col. Torrey and his regimental staff, was completely demolished, but all were unharmed except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously. The chief fatalities occurred in a coach in the center of the train.

C from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath the masses of timbers, broken car seats and other debris.

Not a horse was injured, although several of the stock cars were badly smashed. The fault of the accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast. He has disappeared.

Sigsbee Knocked Out the Terror. Washington: Capt. Sigsbee reports that while off San Juan, Porto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash which was avenged by the St. Paul. The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later, a cruiser and a gunboat started out, but remained under protection of the forts.

In defeating the Terror, Capt. Sigsbee has not only deprived Sampson's fleet of apprehension of an attack in the rear some dark night, but he has demonstrated that an auxiliary cruiser is able to take care of herself against a torpedo gunboat. The torpedo gunboat was an untried quality in naval warfare up to this time. She is swifter than a torpedo boat, is seaworthy and is possessed of the armament of which the torpedo boat is proud.

Third Expedition Sailed for Manila. Another fleet of transports has sailed out through the Golden Gate to the broad Pacific, making the third fleet of vessels loaded with soldiers and supplies that has sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines. The ships carried about 4,000 men under command of Gen. Arthur McArthur, who has made the steamer Indiana his flagship. The City of Para, the Ohio and the Morgan City were the other vessels.

Fire destroyed four barns and contents, including four horses, on the farm of P. H. Johnson, near Northville.

AMERICANS KILLED.

FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT IN THE ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO.

Rough Riders Rush into an Ambuscade and Lose a Score of Men—Shafter's Army Moves Up Within Sight of Santiago and Prepares to Attack It.

The landing of Gen. Shafter's army at Baiquiri was accomplished exactly as had been planned. Only two lives were lost in the debarking, and those by accident. Corp. Cobb and Private English, of Troop D, Tenth cavalry, were crushed to death by being thrown from a small boat while they were trying to climb upon the pier, where the disembarking took place. Capt. O'Neil, of Woods, rough riders, plunged into the sea at the risk of his life, but the men were rescued before he reached them. O'Neil is a former mayor of Tucson, Ariz. Several horses and mules were drowned while swimming ashore through the surf.

As soon as the various commands were landed they pushed out in the direction of Santiago. At dark they bivouacked and were strung out in a column three miles long, the front resting at Demajayho, and the rear within a mile of the base at Baiquiri.

The army was on the move again at dawn and soon occupied Juraguá, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there. The Spaniards retired before the advance, which was the Cuban skirmishers, burning the blockhouses as they went. Col. Wagner, with a small reconnaissance party of about 40 men, brushed against the flank of a retreating Spanish column 200 strong at Fierrez. A dozen shots were fired by the Spaniards, as Col. Wagner fell back. Before Gen. Lawton could bring up the 22d, the van regiment, the Spaniards had decamped westward. Juraguá was abandoned by Gen. Linarez, and 1,200 Spanish troops with such haste that they had no time to turn the top on as they had Baiquiri. Gen. Linarez retreated to the Spanish base, west of Juraguá by road and nine miles from Santiago. A detachment of 170 Cubans under Col. Acuña collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. Dispatches indicate that the Spaniards were ordered to retreat toward Santiago.

LAND BATTLE NEAR SANTIAGO.

13 Americans Killed and 50 Wounded—Roosevelt's Rough Riders in It. The first land battle between the American and Spanish forces in the campaign against Santiago occurred when four troops of the First cavalry, four troops of the 10th cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago. The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but their left 13 dead upon the field, as follows:

Roosevelt's rough riders—Capt. Allyn K. Cannon, of Troop L; Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Privates Tillman and Dawson, of Troop L; Dougherty, of Troop A, and W. T. Erwin, of Troop E. First cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Benjor, Kolbe, Berlin and Lennack. Tenth cavalry—Corporal White.

At least 50 Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die. The following officers were wounded: Maj. Brodie, shot through the right forearm; Capt. McClintock, Troop E, shot through the right leg; Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Troop L, shot through right hip, condition serious. First cavalry—Capt. Knox, whose condition is serious; Maj. Bell and Lieut. Bryan.

Gen. Wood commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Col. Wood directed the operations of the rough riders. Two miles west Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time and the fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thicker brush and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed a blockhouse around which they made the first stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

The cavalrymen were afterward reinforced by the Seventh, 12th and 17th infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry, the Second Massachusetts volunteers and the 71st New York volunteers. The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago with more troops going forward constantly. It is probable that at least 40 in the list of wounded will die.

Warm Reception at Tampa.

Gov. Pinchot visited the 32d Michigan regiment at Tampa and was given a rousing reception, not only by the members of the 2d, but by the citizens of all cities of Tampa as well. The governor made an address to the boys after he had reviewed the boys at regimental parade. The city officials of Tampa banqueted the governor and officers of the regiment.

A cyclone 40 rods wide and 10 miles long passed over a mile south of Lambertville, completely destroying the barns and orchards of J. Johnson, J. Slyker, H. Bristol, J. E. Mickens and J. Hasen. Forests were greatly damaged and the loss of farm property is estimated at \$10,000. Mr. Johnson was the only man who had a cyclone insurance of \$500. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Latest reports from Honolulu say that as soon as news is received that Hawaii is annexed to the United States the Honolulu regiment of troops will be offered for immediate service at Manila.

AT THE DOORS OF SANTIAGO.

American Troops Continue to Advance Upon the Doomed City.

The defeat of the Spanish rear guard by Gen. Young and Col. Wood's commands caused a complete rout of the Spanish which did not end until they were safely within the fortifications of the city. The American advance continued until within four miles of Santiago. Two brigades of Brig-Gen. Lawton's division in command of Gen. Chaffee and Col. R. M. Hall, of the Second Massachusetts volunteers, moved forward past the village of Sevilla, where the Spaniards expected to make a stand, and occupied the hills to the right and left, two miles beyond. Out in front of the American forces and occupying the roads leading to Santiago a force of 1,500 Cubans under Gen. Carlos Gonzales was stationed. The entire Cuban army, under direction of Gen. Calixto Garcia, with 5,000 Cubans, came from the interior, while from Acerraderos, 20 miles to the west of Santiago, 2,000 Cubans had already arrived.

The base of supplies was practically moved from Baiquiri to Juraguá for the battle near Sevilla and 6,000 American troops were immediately sent forward to the latter place, with Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler in command, who reported to Gen. Shafter that he learned from two Negro boys from Santiago that the soldiers and citizens are very short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops and are killing young horses for food and in the hospitals are subsisting on bread made of rice flour.

Gen. Wheeler, in his official report, placed the number of dead Americans in the engagement at Sevilla at 22 and the wounded as between 70 and 80. The bodies of 30 Spaniards have been found and the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was doubtless much heavier than the American. Five wagon loads of wounded Spaniards were carried into Santiago and many others wounded got there on horses or afoot. The Cubans confirm the reports as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Seven lines of barbed wire are stretched around the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the entire city connecting a series of small forts. Gen. Young reports to Gen. Shafter: "We can plainly see Santiago. The country is level this side of the city except for hills on the south, which extend to within a mile of Santiago. The country is fairly open and it will not be difficult to move troops over it."

SAILED FOR MANILA.

Spanish Fleet Under Camera to go to the Philippines, via the Suez Canal. Washington: The state department has received advice confirming the report that the Spanish Cadiz squadron is in the Mediterranean moving east. A Madrid correspondent says that Senor Sagasta informed the chamber of deputies that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines, via the Suez canal.

London: If Spain's reserve fleet goes through the Suez canal its commander will have to pay about \$122,000 down in gold, as canal tolls before the vessels enter the waterway.

Port Said: Admiral Camara's squadron is in the harbor awaiting orders. It consists of the battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship, crew 563 men; armored cruiser Emperor Carlos V., 561 men; auxiliary cruiser Parícuta, equipped with 24-inch guns and troops and marines; Barrera, crew 250 men; auxiliary cruiser Benito Araya, 300 guns, carrying stores, crew 189, torpedoes 703; torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, 73 men; armed merchantman Iba de Panay, crew 103, torpedoes 703; auxiliary cruiser Rapido, 12 guns, crew 238, torpedoes 200; steamship Colon, unarmored, cargo stores, crew 120; torpedo boat destroyer Proserpina, 72 men; torpedo boat destroyer Osada, 72 men; transport Coradonga, cargo stores, crew 190; collier Francisco, cargo ammunition, crew 68.

Except the Carlos V., the Patriota, the Audaz and Proserpina, the whole fleet presents a forlorn appearance. All the other vessels show every fault of the ports to which the blockade is by the present proclamation extended, will be allowed 30 days to issue therefrom with cargo.

The blockade of San Juan proclaimed is a reality, having been initiated by Capt. Sigsbee last week, when he turned back a British steamer laden with supplies.

The President thus gave notice of blockading about 500 miles of Cuban coast line in addition to the sections already blockaded. The blockade has been confined heretofore to a little more than 100 miles on the north and the single port of Cienfuegos on the south coast. The new blockaded coast line lies entirely within the great bright sun on the south Cuban coast, in which the water is generally very shallow and the ports are few into which a vessel of any draft could enter. The object of blockading that coast is to cut off supplies which have been reaching Havana through points on that coast. The vessels for the additional blockade service will be supplied almost entirely from the patrol fleet which has been guarding the north Atlantic coast.

OPEN THE DON'S EYES.

AMERICAN FLEET TO ATTACK SPAIN AT HOME.

Commodore Watson Ordered to Take a Strong Fleet and Sail at Once—The Michigan Naval Reserves Right in It—Will Wake Spain Up.

The recent rumors that the President intended to send a fleet of war vessels to attack Spanish coast cities have proven true, as is shown by the following bulletin posted by the navy department at Washington:

Commodore Watson sails in the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast. Commodore Watson's squadron is designated the eastern squadron and is as follows: Flagship Newark; battleships Iowa and Oregon; cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, and the colliers Scandia, Abarenda and Alexander. The start will be made at once from Santiago.

No attempt is made to deny that the government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Cadiz fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish admiral would tempt the folly of uncovering his own home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificent opportunity thus afforded to strike a crushing blow at Spain and thereby, perhaps, bring about a speedy desire in Spain for peace and save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

When the American fleet sails for Spain it will take complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast, with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications. The information is in minute detail as to the defenses of each port. In general the fortifications of the coast are relics of the medieval greatness of Spain, and many of these old defenses are tumbling ruins.

With this information at hand the nature of the assault upon the coast of Spain will be pretty well outlined before the American squadron sails. At the same time much will be left to the commander of the squadron. Some officials are of the opinion that the Canary islands will be the first point of attack and that the next move will be to establish a naval base at Ceuta, a point on the African coast, opposite Spain and opposite Gibraltar. With this base open ships would be within easy striking distance of the long stretch of Spanish coast.

The start will be made from Santiago just as soon as the squadron can be gotten ready, and this, fortunately, owing to the completeness of naval mobilization, will be in a short time.

Knights of St. John.

Detroit was well filled with visitors on the occasion of the annual convention of the Knights of St. John (Catholic). Over 3,000 members of the order, including about 3,000 uniformed knights, poured into the city to participate in the big parade and the convention. The parade was the picturesque feature of the gathering and drew an immense crowd of spectators. There was lots of music and the brilliant uniforms made a most spectacular exhibition.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated in St. Mary's church for the benefit of the delegates. Music by a special choir of 80 voices and an orchestra of 18 pieces was a feature of the ceremony. The first business session of the convention consisted principally in addresses of welcome by Messrs. Maguire, Bishop Foley and Capt. John B. Todbenier, chairman of the executive committee. Gen. Werst, supreme commander, responded.

The Chicago & Erie depot at Kenton was entirely destroyed by fire.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK. New York—Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Best grades, \$9.00-20.00; 4.75; 8.75; 8.50. Lower grades, 3.00-4.75; 3.25; 5.75; 3.25. Chicago—Best grades, 4.00-4.75; 3.25; 6.25; 3.25. Lower grades, 3.00-4.75; 3.75; 6.00; 3.75. Detroit—Best grades, 4.00-4.75; 4.75; 5.75; 3.75. Lower grades, 3.00-4.25; 3.25; 5.00; 3.75. Buffalo—Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.75; 5.00; 4.18. Lower grades, 3.00-3.25; 3.25; 5.00; 3.18. Cleveland—Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.75; 5.75; 3.75. Lower grades, 3.00-4.25; 3.50; 5.00; 4.00.

GRAIN, ETC. Wheat, Corn, Oats. No. 2 white, No. 3 mix, No. 2 white. New York—81.88; 37.274; 31.31. Chicago—73.73; 21.224; 28.28. Detroit—51.81; 32.22; 28.284. Toledo—4.281; 23.224; 37.274. Cincinnati—72.72; 21.224; 28.284. Cleveland—42.28; 32.22; 27.27. Pittsburgh—44.284; 21.334; 24.284. Buffalo—44.284; 32.22; 28.28. Detroit Hay, No. 1 Timothy, \$6.50 per ton. No. 2 Timothy, \$5.19 per ton. Old Michigan, No. 1 Live Poultry, turkeys, 10c per lb. chickens, 10c. Live ducks, 10c. Live geese, 10c. Butter, 15c per lb. Creamery, 15c.

The coast defense monitor Monadnock sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu. The collier Nero, accompanied the Monadnock. The trip will be made in about 24 days.

Another Cuban expedition, composed of 400 native Cubans, who have resided in the United States for some time, has sailed from Tampa on the transport Florida. The expedition carried besides the 400 Cubans two troops of 10th U. S. cavalry and a heavy cargo of munitions of war and supplies for the insurgent army under Gomez, to be landed near Matanzas.

COFFEE AND INSURANCE.

The Connection Between the Two shown in New York and London.

From New York Sun: There might not seem to be any direct connection between coffee and insurance, but that one exists is attested by many episodes in the history of early New York. In 1759 the Old Insurance Office, as it was called, was open from noon to 1 o'clock and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening every day at the Coffee house, under charge of Keletas & Sharpe, and gave marine insurance to merchants, secured by subscriptions of underwriters.

In 1778, as the destruction of vessels by American privateers increased the risk of navigation, a new insurance office was opened at another coffee house, and from that time on the insurance business of New York was carried on generally in coffee houses. There was a precedent for this in another coffee house indissolubly connected with insurance—Lloyd's, in London. Edward Lloyd was the enterprising proprietor of a coffee house in Tower street patronized by shippers and merchants. The first mention of it is to be found in the London Gazette of Feb. 21, 1687. During the reign of Charles II., and toward the close of the seventeenth century, merchants greatly affected coffee houses, though it was not until 1691 or 1692, when Lloyd removed to the corner of Abchurch lane and Lombard street, that his house became the headquarters of marine insurance with which the name of Lloyd's is now associated. Steele, in the Tatler, and Addison, in the Spectator, notice Lloyd's coffee house, the resort of merchants and shipowners, and the Spectator of April 23, 1711, gives an insight into the manners and customs of its frequenters. It might reasonably be inferred that coffee, which is a soporific and taken to quiet rather than excite the nerves, would reduce the speculative tendencies even of nautical men and thus offer little inducement to those desirous of procuring hazards on ships. But what seems to have been the case was this: Something stronger than coffee was indulged in at the coffee houses, and moreover, they were the places of meeting of those who interchanged maritime experiences. Each patron of the coffee house reported what he had heard—and perhaps some things he hadn't. The result of these conferences was a more general understanding of the risks attending navigation, and the practice of insuring ships against loss led gradually to other diversified and larger items of insurance.

Mississippi's New Senators. From the Washington Post: Senator Sullivan, who will take his seat this week as successor to the late Senator Wallthal, by appointment from Gov. McLaughlin of Mississippi, will be one of the youngest members of that body. He has been in Mississippi for over a week, his selection for senator having been assured, as the Post stated several days ago. Although this has been his first term in the house, Mr. Sullivan has taken an active and creditable part there for a new member. He has made two or three speeches at the day sessions of the house and has participated actively at the Friday night sessions. Although a southern man by birth and associations, Mr. Sullivan has shown himself especially free from sectional prejudice and has never opposed reasonable pensions to the veterans of the civil war. He was one of David B. Hill's followers in the south, and while he is a free thinker, he is not radical in his views. Like Representative Bailey, his brother-in-law, his course in the past has been for a conservative policy that would not estrange the gold democrats. In personal appearance Senator Sullivan is a man of medium size. He is very erect and precise in his bearing and converses with a frank but positive tone. He has a keen eye for an eagle nose, and features that are rather thin and convey an impression of severity. Notwithstanding this, Senator Sullivan is a very pleasant man socially, and during his service in the house has been popular. He was appointed by Speaker Reed as a member of the committee on claims and of the committee on Pacific railroads.

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