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....S. A. PATTISON....

Editor and Proprietor.

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CONDON GLOBE.

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HAS THREE TIMES THE CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

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EAST BOUND.

No. 2—Via Huntington, leaves ..... 1:55 a. m.
No. 4—Via Spokane, leaves ..... 7:22 p. m.
No. 24—Local freight, leaves ..... 7:20 p. m.

WEST BOUND.

No. 1—Portland, leaves ..... 12:47 a. m.
No. 3—Portland, leaves ..... 4:02 a. m.
No. 23—Local freight, leaves ..... 11:55 a. m.

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DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES	ARRIVE
Chicago Portland Special 9:15 a. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	4:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express 6:20 p. m. Via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	8:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express 6:20 p. m. Via Spokane.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago & East	8:00 a. m.
8:00 p. m.	Ocean Steamships. All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco—Sail every 5 days.	4.00 p. m.
Daily Ex. Sunday 8:00 p. m. Saturday 10:00 p. m.	Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way Landings.	4:00 p. m. Ex. Sunday
6:00 a. m. Ex. Sunday	Willamette River. Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, Independence & Way Landings.	4:30 p. m. Ex. Sunday
7:00 a. m. Tues., Thur. and Sat.	Willamette and Yamhill Rivers. Oregon City, Dayton, & Way Landings.	3:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.
6:00 a. m. Tues., Thur and Sat.	Willamette River. Portland to Corvallis & Way Landings.	4:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.
Lv. Riparia 5 a. m. Daily	Snake River. Riparia to Lewiston	Lv. Lewiston Daily 9 a.m.

J. E. CRANE, Agent, Arlington.

W. H. HURLBURT,

General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Painters and paperhangers of Tacoma have won their strike for a shorter day.

Russians and Chinese clash in Manchuria, many being killed on both sides.

Admiral Dewey attended a reception by the colored people at Memphis, Tenn.

Astoria will offer a bounty for seal scalps in order to protect the salmon industry.

The steamer Tosa Maru has arrived at Seattle from Yokohama with 700 more Japs.

The bill for Alaskan lighthouses probably cannot be passed at this session of congress.

President McKinley sent birthday congratulations to the crown prince of Germany.

Two persons were burned to death by the destruction of the American hotel at Genessee, N. Y.

New York's naval reserve refused to accept the navy department's offer for a cruise and practice.

Charles F. Neely has been arrested for embezzling $36,000 in the Cuban postoffice department.

Three Forest Grove people are thought to have perished in the sinking of the Dora B. in Alaskan waters.

Three Americans were killed and seven wounded in an engagement with rebels on the island of Panay.

Middle-of-the-road Populists at Sioux Falls will hold their convention in a big tent. Ignatius Donnelly is talked of for the presidency.

Martin Sievert, who killed one Christenson at Latuya Bay, Alaska, asked the miners there to hang him and was accommodated.

The chiefs of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, have formally ceded the island to the United States, and the American flag has been hoisted.

Representatives of the Field museum in Chicago will soon be in the Northwest for a three months' tour for the purpose of seeking curios among Oregon Indians.

Twenty-six hundred street-car men are on a strike in St. Louis, and every line in the city is compelled to suspend operaton. The police are powerless.

War preparations by the reformers in China are proceeding vigorously, large quantities of arms being taken into the country. The imperial government sees no cause for alarm.

Ex-Congressman David B. Culbertson, of Texas, is dead.

General Hamilton has captured Winburg, the Boer stronghold.

L. Marquis, a farmer residing seven miles northwest of Eugene, committed suicide.

Heavy rains in Iowa did much damage to property and caused large losses in livestock.

Lord Roberts has crossed the Vet river and the Boers are still in full retreat northward.

San Antonio, Texas, was struck by a terrific wind storm, doing damage to the amount of $75,000.

W. C. Endicott, secretary of war in Cleveland's first administration, died at Boston, aged 73 years.

Scientists hope to make many new discoveries on the event of the sun's total eclipse on May 28.

General Harrison Gray Otis is booming Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, for McKinley's running mate.

Aguinaldo has joined his forces in North Luzon and has assembled considerable force in the mountains; General Young asks for reinforcements.

Senor Alberti, prominent in Cuban politics and editor of a newspaper, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown assassin at Gibara, province of Santiago de Cuba.

Pope Leo will make amends for his deposition of Archbishop Keane, who may be appointed to the position held by the late Archbishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, Iowa.

The output of oil in California has increased from 1,245,123 barrels in 1895, to 2,292,123 barrels in 1899. The state now ranks fourth among the states of the union in petroleum production.

Rev. Charles S. Morris, a colored Baptist missionary, recently returned from South Africa, was vigorously hissed when he championed the cause of England in a lecture before the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York City. The counter-demonstrations became so pronounced that the lecturer abandoned the discussion of the merits of the contending nations.

Greece has forbidden the exportation of antiquities.

A railroad across Greece, to cost $9,000,000, will be finished in four years.

During the present decade the United States produced half of the world's copper supply.

The Alaskan winter was the coldest on record. The temperature ranged from 17 to 59 degrees below zero at Dawson

LATER NEWS.

A cheese trust has been formed in Chicago.

Arbitration with regard to the St. Louis street car strike has failed.

Lord Roberts entered Kroonstaad, which had been evacuated by the Transvaal forces.

Honolulu has been officially declared a clean port, the plague being efficiently stamped out.

The senate, by a close vote, rejected the proposition for an armor-plate plant operated by the government.

The towns of Hilongos and Maasin, in Leyte, have been captured by the Americans with few casualties.

The American pavilion at Paris was turned over to the exposition authorities with impressive ceremonies.

A woman and 8-year-old child were burned to death at South Omaha, Neb., by starting a fire with gasoline.

Germany is said to be supplying the Filipinos with arms to enable them to continue their fight against the United States.

Charles Panstein, a murderous athlete of Butte, Mont., shot and killed a butcher, his wife and then committed suicide.

The Populist national convention at Sioux Falls nominated W. J. Bryan for president, Charles A. Towne for vice-president.

Before leaving Kroonstaad, President Steyn issued a proclamation making Lindley the seat of government of Orange Free State.

Middle-of-the-Road Populist convention at Cincinnati, nominated Wharton P. Barker for president and Ignatius Donnelly for vice-president.

The work of the Chicago city directory enumerators for 1900, almost completed, shows that the population of Chicago is not less than 2,001,000.

Seven men were killed and 20 or more firemen hurt by a collision in a tunnel in Philadelphia. The wreck caught fire, and the total loss is $140,000.

Owing to the alarm being taken in America over the influx of Japanese and the probability of anti-Japanese legislation, the Japanese government is making efforts to turn the tide of its surplus population to Formosa.

The cholera continues to rage in the famine camps of India. There have been 400 deaths in three days at Mandive So numerous are the cases at Godra that it is impossible to collect the bodies, which lie for days in the sun. The people have fled and cannot be induced to return. A similar state of things prevails at Broach.

Plague has broken out at Hong Kong.

Ira Williams, a logger, was drowned in the Necanicum river, near Astoria.

The government of the Orange Free State has been moved from Kronstadt to Heilbron.

Republicans of Illinois in convention assembled, indorsed the McKinley administration.

Two men and two boys were killed by the wrecking of a fruit train, near Rawlins, Wyo.

Excessive customs duties imposed by the military government are fast killing American trade in the Philippines.

The First and Second Irish Fusiliers sailed from Cape Town for Athlone, Ireland, to recuperate from their trying experiences in the field.

Captain Cushing, of the revenue cutter Rush, which has sailed for the Arctic, will take a census of the inhabitants of the Aleutian islands.

President Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, issued an order formally discontinuing the strike of the Southern railway telegraphers.

During a riot between strikers and workmen at the Buttonwood mine of the Parish Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa., about 20 men were badly injured, the strikers dispersing the workmen.

The British iron ship Sierra Nevada, Captain Scott, from Liverpool, January 16, for Melbourne, Aus., was totally wrecked outside the harbor of the latter place. Five of her crew were saved, but 22 others, including the captain, perished.

One hundred and fifty-seven Japanese immigrants have landed in San Francisco, of which number 75 were admitted by certificates of landing signed by the United States immigration commissioner at Vancouver, B. C., and 82 on certificates from the commissioner at Seattle.

Franklin W. Fisk, D. D., whose resignation after 41 years incumbency of the office of president of the Chicago Theological seminary, takes effect at the close of the current year, has been elected professor emeritus of the chair of sacred rhetoric of the institution. The election is for life.

The secretary of the treasury has directed Collector Jackson, at San Francisco, to detail an inspector from the Chinese bureau to attend to the making out of papers for Chinese merchants domiciled in this country who are on the eve of departing for China with the intention of returning. They will have these papers on their return to this country to facilitate their landing.

Louisville, Ky., is to have a large Mormon temple.

There are 9,321 officials on the New York state pay roll.

Census enumerators begin work on June 1 and finish in 30 days.

The Alaskan gold output for the season is estimated at over $20,000,000.

Major Arms says he has sent nearly 23,000 Americans to South Africa to join the Boer forces.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA

Experience of Ship St. Mirren Off the Columbia.

FURIOUS WAVES AND NO WIND

Instruments on Shore Show There Was Disturbance Some Hours Before —Distance Reckoned.

Astoria, Or., May 14.—The British ship Saint Mirren that arrived in this morning from Yokohama experienced a peculiar phenomenon last evening. It was about half past 6 when Captain Cordiner, the bar pilot, boarded her from the pilot schooner San Jose. The wind at that time was blowing light from the south, and there was only a moderate swell on. Suddenly the sea to the southward was seen to be in commotion, as if a hurricane was blowing, but the wind did not increase as an immense wave approached the vessel. The ship was tossed about for over two hours in a sea that would bury her in the water and then again lift her up and drop her down. The seas frequently washed clear over her. After this had continued for about two hours it subsided as quickly as it had risen, and the wind immediately shifted from south to east, then in a short time to northwest, going almost around the compass in a few hours. The wind from the northwest was soon in the nature of a gale, and the ship was under lower topsails during the night, but no injury was done to her. Captain Hamilton and Captain Cordiner at first thought that a tidal wave was coming, but the long succession of big waves leads them to the belief that there must have been an earthquake in that vicinity.

The self-recording government barometer in the office of Weather Observer Johnson, of this city, shows that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning there was an electrical or seismic disturbance in this vicinity and the telegraph wires also gave evidence of it at the same time. While the ship was experiencing the waves off the mouth of the river the barometer remained steady. This would indicate that the waves resulted from an earthquake that happened early in the morning, and as the effect of an earthquake in Japan is felt here 10 days later, it can readily be estimated how far away it was.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

Efforts to Settle It Failed—Another Fatality.

St. Louis, May 14.—The features of the day in the great street railway strike was the conference between Governor Stephens, the members of the executive committee of the local street railway employes' association, and the officers and attorneys of the Transit Company, called for the purpose of ascertaining if some sort of an amicable understanding could not be arrived at to end hostilities. The conference lasted several hours, but at its conclusion Governor Stephens announced that nothing had been accomplished.

The Suburban Company operated its system under police protction during the entire day without interference, and was patronized liberally by the public. The Transit Company ran two cars over one branch of its system, but attempted to carry no passengers.

Another fatality as a result of the strike was recorded tonight. As Flora Siegfried, a young woman, was crossing Washington street, carrying an infant in her arms, she was hit on the head by a brick that had been hurled at a passing car on the Suburban system. Her skull was fractured, and she died shortly after being carried to the City Hospital.

The street car men of the East St. Louis line struck this afternoon.

Still the Champion.

Seaside Club, Coney Island, May 14.—In the fastest, prettiest and closest heavy-weight ring battle ever fought in New York, James J. Jefferies has reaffirmed his right to the championship. In the arena of the Seaside Sporting Club tonight he decisively defeated Jim Corbett, once champion of the world himself, after 23 rounds of scientific fighting. It was a clean knock-out, that came so quickly that it dazed the thousands of keen, alert, intent spectators and left them in doubt as to just how the winning blow was delivered. It was avowed that it was a left-handed jolt to the jaw, but Jeffries himself and Referee Charley White, who stood at his side, say it was a right-hand swing.

Great Fire in Japan.

San Francisco, May 14.—Mail advices from Yokohama give particulars of the big fire at Fukin, a large town on the western coast of Japan, April 18. The flames originated in the suburbs of the city, and were carried by a heavy wind to several parts of the city at once. The fire rage for six hours before it could be controlled. Sixteen hundred houses, including 30 temples and all the principal buildings, were burned. Sixteen persons perished and nearly 100 more were injured. The property loss is estimated at 5,000,000 yen, or about $2,500,000.

Mills Suspend Operations.

Tifton, Ga., May, 12.—All the mills belonging to the Georgia Saw Mill Association will be run on two-thirds time after today. This affects thousands of operatives and decreases the output of yellow pine in this state nearly one-third.

Schroeder Sails for Guam.

San Francisco, May 14.—Commander Schroeder, the successor of Governor Leary, of Guam, sailed for his post of duty today on the steamer Coptic.

BARKER AND DONNELLY.

Nominated by Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention.

For President—Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President—Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.

Cincinnati, May 12.—What is commonly known as the Midlde-of-the-Road Populist party, but according to leaders of the movement is the one and only People's party, placed its national ticket in the field today.

Middle-of-the-Road Platform.

The People's party of the United States assembled in National convention this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the People's party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

First—We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate.

Second—We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraphs and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

Third—The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

Fourth—A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the government only.

Fifth—We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritance.

Sixth—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Seventh—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

Large Rebel Force Attacked American Scouts, But Were Routed.

Manila May 12.—A force of 500 insurgents attacked 25 scouts of the Forty-eighth regiment near San Jacinto, province of Pangasinan, Monday, but were routed by the scouts, 10 of their number being killed. The Americans lost two killed.

April 26, the rebels burned and sacked the town of Trocan, near Bulucan, murdering natives who were friendly to the Americans and two Spaniards. The Americans killed 37 of the insurgents.

The same date, Major Andrews, with two companies of troops, attacked General Mojica's stronghold near Ormuc, Leyte island. Mojica had brass cannon and plenty of ammunition, but after three hours of fighting the insurgents fled. Their loss is not known. The Ameericans lost two killed and 11 wounded. They destroyed the enemy's rifles, powder and stores.

The insurgents have suffered a heavy loss at Tabako, province of Albay, Luzon. Two hundred riflemen and 800 bolomen were preparing to attack the town, and Captain Lester H. Simons, with a company of the Forty-seventh volunteer regiment, advanced to meet them and killed many. The insurgent leader, native priest, was wounded and captured after his horse had been shot from under him. Three Americans were wounded.

WRECK DUE TO CARELESSNESS

At Least Six Persons Killed in the Accident at O'Neill.

Denver, May 12.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says:

The charred remains of two more victims of the Union Pacific accident at O'Neill sidetrack were found in the wreckage today. Both bodies was so badly burned as to render identification impossible. One of the bodies was that of a boy. Papers in the pockets of one of the unknown victims found yesterday indicate that his name was Daniel Shay, and that he had recently been employed at Rock Springs. The other unknown found yesterday has not yet been identified, and the remains of Fireman Louis Benta have not yet been found. When the accident occurred a car loaded with sulphur caught fire, and transformed the wreck into a sea of flames. The wreckage is still burning and renders the work of searching for additional victims exceedingly hazardous. Thus far, the remains of three men and three boys have been recovered and it is believed other bodies will be found before the search is completed.

An official investigation into the cause of the awful accident discloses the fact that it was due to the carelessness of an employe. The last train to pass O'Neill prior to the accident was a westbound freight, in charge of Conductor Hendricks' crew.

New York, May 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Lord Salisbury took the grace out of the recent visit of the queen to Ireland by the vehemance with which he warned Irishmen that recent events in South Africa proved that there could not be practical independence anywhere in the empire with opportunities for arraying hostile forces against the imperial government. It was a trenchant, but acrid speech, and was not well timed

WAR ALMOST OVER

British View of Situation in South Africa.

THE BOERS' DEMORALIZATION

Lord Roberts Was Welcomed to Kroonstad—Dutch, However, Have Suffered Small Material Loss.

London, May 15.—"The war is practically over," says the Daily Chronicle's Kroonstad correspondent, and, in less definite terms, this is the view to be gathered from all the correspondents. They picture the Boers as utterly demoralized and disheartened by Lord Roberts' unexpectedly rapid advance, and by his facile turning of the carefully prepared positions of the Boers. There was practically no fighting and there are no further details to give respecting the occupation of Kroonstad. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Union Jack was hoisted in the market place by Mrs. Lockhead, the American wife of a Scotchman. Most of the horses of the Boers are in a wretched condition, but President Kruger declares he will continue the war."

It appears that the Boers at Kroonstad had been reinforced by 3,000 men from Natal last Friday, and that altogether 10,000, with 20 guns, treked from Kroonstad on the approach of Lord Roberts. The Boers made an ineffectual stand at Boschrand, and had elaborate entrenchments in front of Kroonstad, which offered great facilities for a rear guard action. Their only anxiety, however, appears to have been to get away safely with all their guns and convoys, which again they have successfully accomplished. The few stores they were unable to carry away, they burned.

The Times says: "The signs point to military break-down on the part of the Boers, but after experiences of the past, we cannot accept the reports of demoralization without reserve. The game of war must be strictly played out to the end."

Lindley, the new Free State capital, is 45 miles southeast of Kroonstad, half way to Bethlehem, and was probably selected as a convenient rendezvous for the command that is now retiring before General Brabant and General Rundle, in the Thabanchu district. Brabant has occupied Hospelok, half way on the road from Thabanchu to Ladybrand.

There is not a word of news regarding General Buller's movements or from the far western side. Nothing is known, therefore, of the progress of the Mafeking relief column.

THREE KILLED IN STORM.

Two More Seriously Injured—Severe Electric Disturbance.

St. Paul, May 15.—Three persons were killed and two were seriously injured during a severe wind and rain storm this evening. The wind played havoc with the telephone wires between this city and Minneapolis. The poles of the company for two blocks were strown over the track of the Inter-Urban trolley line, thus blocking traffic for the night. Sidewalks were displaced and buildings suffered.

Patrick Sexton, senior member of the firm of Sexton & Co., wholesale cigar dealers, had been at Como Park with his four children and they were driving home. On Dale street the storm dislodged the sidewalk, which crashed into Mr. Sexton's carriage, killing him almost instantly and more or less injuring his daughter and 10-year-old son.

First Republican Convention.

New York, May 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Survivors of the first Republican National convention are to be the guests in Philadelphia next month. Invitations will be sent to them next Monday. Only 15 survive of all those who assembled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on June 18, 1856, to enunciate the new principles and to bring into existence a new party. Of these only one continues a prominent figure in politics. He is Representative Galusha A. Grow, who was the youngest member of the lower house when he first entered it and who is now its oldest member.

The guests of the national committee will be given prominent seats on the platform.

Wool Smuggling.

Boston, May 14.—Special treasury agent, under the direction of Agent Converse J. Smith, of this city, have just unearthed an alleged swindling scheme, and, as a result, 100 sacks of wool, valued at $6,000, have been seized in this city, Lawrence and Bristol, R. I. It is estimated $50,000 worth of wool has been smuggled through the port of Boston during the past year.

America Ought to Send $1,000,000.

New York, May 13.—The Indian famine relief committee tonight issued an appeal asserting that despite systematic aid furnished 6,000,000 people in India, at least 6,000,000 are starving. The appeal says that America ought to send at least a million dollars.

Scotch Banker Killed Himself.

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 14.—H. H. Norc, manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, was found dead this morning at his residence. His head was half blown away by a gun. Apparently he committed suicide. His action is attributed to the fact that he had been suffering from influenza.

Murat Halstead has accepted the presidency of the new College of Journalism, an institution devoted to teaching practical newspaper work.

OPERATIONS IN CAVITE.

All Principal Towns Occupied and Given a Government.

Washington, May 14.—The war department has made public a report from Brigadier-General Wheaton, U. S. A., concerning the operations of an expedition led by him early in January into the country stretching south from Manila to Lake Taal. His forces, consisting of the Fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fifth and companies D and H of the Thirty-seventh infantry and detachments of the Third and Fourth artillery, concentrated at Imus and one mile south of that point.

On the 7th of the month the first engagement occurred, in which Lieutenant Ward Cheney was mortally wounded while leading a detachment against the enemy, 500 strong. The American loss was two privates killd and one wounded, while the insurgents lost 50 killed and wounded. On this day Colonel Birkheimer, with a detachment of the Twenty-eighth infantry and Captain Reilly in command of a section of the Fifth artillery, engaged the enemy at Putol, where the insurgents were routed with great slaughter, 74 bodies being counted in one portion of the battlefield. Our loss was 11 men wounded.

Still another sharp engagement occurred on the 7th, when Major Taggart, with the Second and Third battalions of the Twenty-eighth infantry, attacked a force of insurgents estimated at 1,000 strong, near Imus, driving them from the field, killing 60 and wounding more than 80. Major Taggart had one man killed and six wounded. Lake Taal was reached on the 10th, and several slight skirmishes occurred on the northern and eastern shores.

On the 16th Major W. H. Johnston, with three companies of the Forty-sixth infantry, met the enemy at Lemering, 800 strong, with four cannon, and drove them across the river to Taal. On the 20th he was reinforced by three companies sent from Batangas by Colonel Anderson, Thirty-eighth infantry, and attacked and carried Taal, dispersing the insurgents and capturing their cannon.

THE SOFT-NOSE SHELL.

Inventors Explain How It Pierces Armor-Plate.

New York, May 14.—James W. Johnson, member of the firm of Isaac G. Johnson & Co., of Spuyten Duyvill, inventors of the Johnson soft-nose shell, explained last night how the soft steel cap enables a projectile to pierce armor plate.

"I think," said Mr. Johnson, "that the action of the soft steel cap may be illustrated by a simple experiment. If you would try to drive a shingle nail through a piece of sheet iron, the nail would bend. But if you first drive a nail through a piece of hardwood, it will penetrate the sheet iron.

"The soft-nose, in other words, prevents the projectile from glancing off. Its whole force is concentrated at the point. In one of the tests made at Indian Head, we fired a projectile at the armor plate at an angle of 21 degrees. No sooner had the soft nose touched the plate than the projectile turned at a right angle to the plate and penetrated it. The cap or soft nose, also acts as a kind of lubricant to the shell."

Possibility of War.

Washington, May 14.—No disposition has been made as yet of the naval appropriation bill by the senate, but after an all-day discussion, an agreement was reached. A notable speech was delivered by Lodge upon the necessity of building up the United States navy without delay. The speech was delivered with the vigor and earnestness characteristic of Lodge's discussion of public questions, and attracted much attention. Daniel presentd an extended argument in support of the immediate construction by the government of an armor factory, while Allison opposed the project of a government armor factory on the score of economy.

Towne's Advice Not Taken.

Chicago, May 11.—Charles A. Towne, when asked for an expression of opinion regarding the action of the Sioux Falls convention, said: "I can only say what I have always said since my name has been mentioned in this connection, that I have not sought the office and have made no efforts to secure the nomination, but if the Populists and the other parties think I am the most available man for the position, I will accept. It has been my wish all along that the Sioux Falls convention should name a committee to meet with the committees of the other two parties at Kansas City to consider the vice-presidential question, but it looks as though my friends at Sioux Falls did not consider that the best course to follow."

Riots in Spain.

Madrid, May 14.—Yesterday passed off peacefully practically everywhere throughout the Spanish dominion, despite the universal anti-taxation agitation. The only noteworthy disturbance took place at Valencia, where rioting occurred and barricades were erected in the streets, from behind which a mob stoned the gendarmes. The latter, in endeavoring to dislodge the rioters, were received with rifle shots, and two policemen were injured. The gendarmes replied with a fusillade before the mob fled.

Importation of Contract Laborers.

Victoria, B. C., May 14.—There are over 400 more of the Japanese immigrants waiting at the quarantine station, landed last evening from the steamer Sikh. These 400 are nearly all for the United States, but only 200 will be carried through direct. A large number of the Japanese are weavers under a contract made with them by a Japanese firm in New York. They are engaged to work in some New England mills.